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Friday, August 10, 1984
Sravana 19, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifteenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 10, 1984 | Sravana 19, 1906
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is with great difficulty that we have quorum.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : कोरम के लिए कभी-कभी डांट दिया कीजिए मिनिस्टर को। पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर यहाँ हैं नहीं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : हम ज्यादा हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कभी-कभी तो डांट दिया कीजिए। यह तो आपका अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी आशा से काम करते हैं।

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR : I find there is no quorum.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is busy in 'Kar Seva'. Tell him to do at least Parliament seva.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, ये तो मजाक कर रहे हैं, मैं व्यवस्था की बात कर रहा हूँ। यह कायदे की बात है कि दो में से एक

2

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री को यहाँ जरूर होना चाहिए। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यहाँ न हों यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं है।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allocation for Flood Control in 1984-85

*290. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount earmarked to face the flood situation in the country for the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : An amount of Rs. 100 crores has been provided in the Central Budget for 1984-85 for providing assistance to States on account of relief expenditure on floods/cyclones, hailstorm etc.

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Sir, the average annual loss due to floods has been calculated at Rs. 1500 crores and every year we are spending Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores on relief works in the affected areas. Central Flood Control Board has been working for the preventive measures for the last twenty years but only Rs. 600 crores have been allocated to the Board. This is a very poor amount. Has any survey been made or project report prepared about the preventive measures to be taken ? If yes what is the total amount involved and duration for completion ? If not, will the hon. Minister consider more attention being given to the preventive measures ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I am afraid the question is a little misplaced. The question is for providing flood relief

and allocation made in the Central budget. So, I have replied to that. Obviously, it is an important question but my colleague the Agriculture Minister is more competent to answer this question.

MR, SPEAKER : This matter has already been discussed through Calling Attention motion and there was a separate debate also.

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : What is the ceiling of assistance of each item due to loss on account of floods ? Now, Sir, the present pattern of assistance was conceived many years ago. In the context of the current prices is it not necessary to revise this pattern of assistance ? According to my information only Rs. 250/- are given for total destruction of the 'kucha' houses on account of such calamities. Sir, the poor people suffer more. Will the hon. Minister consider to revise this pattern of assistance ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, the Seventh Finance Commission looked into this matter and they prescribed certain ceilings in respect of the States and if the expenditure is within the ceiling as per the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, of the margin money that is provided to them, it is met from that. If the expenditure goes beyond that then 75 per cent is met by the Central Assistance and 25 per cent is met by the States. I do agree that the amount which is being fixed for, say, repairs to the houses or of providing materials is not quite adequate but the hon. Members will agree with me that it might have been a desirable situation that we can compensate 100 per cent but the constraint on resources does not allow us to do so. Eighth Finance Commission has gone into this problem in a greater detail and they have made one improvement over the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission in the sense that they have provided Rs. 240 crores—earlier the ceiling prescribed was Rs. 100 crores, the Eighth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 240 crores and they have said that Rs. 120 crores will have to be provided by the Union Government on demand of the States. Now, what

would be the effect of this ? I can give a couple of instances. For instance, for Andhra Pradesh, the Seventh Finance Commission ceiling was Rs. 8.58 crores and the Eighth Finance Commission recommended Rs. 24.50 crores. For Gujarat, it was Rs. 9.56 crores in the Seventh Finance Commission and the Eighth Finance Commission recommended Rs. 28.75 crores.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : What is the real value of these amounts ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not getting the revenue in terms of real value. I am getting the inflated value. My money does not have a separate value. So, as the hon. Members are aware we have accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Apart from that, as I mentioned on earlier occasions also, first the State Governments submit a Memorandum, then a team goes and visit the areas and thereafter a Committee which is known as High Level Committee looks into these aspects. Thereafter, we agree on whatever the high level Committee recommends. But, of course, there is a big difference. Normally the factual position which we find is that if they ask an amount of Rs. 200 crores, we are in a position to provide Rs. 20 crores. That is the position.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Sir, during the recent floods in Kerala, there was a lot of damage and loss to property and life. The Kerala Government has requested for financial relief to rehabilitate the flood affected people. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the extent of financial relief asked for by the Kerala State Government and the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for flood relief programme ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : We have received a representation from the Kerala Government which is being examined by the Agriculture Ministry and thereafter it goes to the Planning Commission for further examination. I have not yet received it. But I can tell you that they have submitted the Memorandum which is being considered by the Central Government.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार का हमेशा जवाब रहता है कि फ्लड कंट्रोल हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि फ्लड प्रिवेंशन के लिए क्या आपने कुछ राशि आबंटित की है या नहीं ?

दूसरा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जो बाढ़ की भयानक स्थिति है, उसके लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। क्या बिहार सरकार ने अक्सिस्टेंस के लिए लिखा है ? इस बाढ़ की विभीषिका को देखते हुए कुछ राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है या नहीं ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is a patent question and the reply will also be a patent one. So far as the provision for flood control is concerned, the hon. Member is fully aware of the position because we have given the Plan Document where the Central sector and the State sectors taken together, during the current plan, we have allocated about Rs. 1000 crores for prevention of floods. The other parts of the question relates to relief provided to the States due to flood havoc or damages caused by flood. So these are two different questions.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware that Orissa Government had prepared a detailed plan for the control of Mahanadi floods ? Every year, the flood in Mahanadi, beyond Hirakud Dam, has been causing a great loss and damage to the life and property in the areas. I would like to know whether any such proposal is pending before the Government so that you can work out a scheme for prevention of flood havoc in areas beyond Hirakud Dam in Mahanadi river.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he will not be able to answer this question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I hope the hon. Minister has something to say about this Mahanadi floods. It is a big problem for us. The hon. Minister can say something about this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The

Mahanadi is a big problem, I know. But for that there is another Ministry to look into it.

Imposition of Additional Excise on Vanaspati

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

(a) whether Government have imposed a new additional excise impost on Vanaspati w.e.f. 11 May, 1984 ;

(b) if so, full details and background thereof ;

(c) whether there have been any protests against this levy ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon ?

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

Statement

(a) to (d). A concessional rate of excise duty of five per cent ad valorem was leviable on vegetable product until the 11th May, 1984 in terms of notification No. 24/65-Central Excise, dated the 28th February, 1965. This notification was inadvertently rescinded on the 11th May, 1984 with the result that vegetable product attracted the tariff rate of excise duty of ten per cent ad valorem from that date. The concessional rate of five per cent ad valorem was, however restored with effect from the 1st June, 1984. Further, Government have decided not to levy central excise duty on vegetable product in excess of five per cent ad valorem during the period from the 11th May, 1984 to the 31st May, 1984, as requested by the vanaspati industry.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The hon. Minister has, in the written statement, stated that the notification regarding concessional rate of excise duty of 5% instead of 10% on vegetable products was inadvertently withdrawn. May I know, (a) who is responsible for this inadvertence, (b) has any action

been taken against the person responsible, and (c) what permanent remedy has been provided so that such inadvertence does not take place hereafter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, constitutional and moral responsibility is all mine, because I preside over the Ministry. But how it happened, I will explain in a little detail. As the hon. Member is aware, there was a proposal in the Finance Bill that silver would be shifted from Central Excise Classification item No. 24 to Item 68, and this notification, as the hon. Member is aware, is a very old one. The notification was issued on 28.2.1965, where it was said that on one of these items viz., vanaspati—though the duty is 10%, they are not to pay more than 5%. In the original notification there were 14 items, and over the period of years a number of items were removed from this particular notification. When after the passage of the Finance Bill on 11th May, the new notification was issued, as I have mentioned in the statement, inadvertently—and I am sorry for that—both these two other items, silver and silk fabrics which are also covered by that were not taken note of. What should have been done normally is that for these items separate notification should have been issued on the same date.

Now, when it came to our notice, immediately on 1st June, we rectified the position and said that the Vanaspati industry is not to pay 10% as a result of rescinding the earlier notification on 11th May, from 1st June they have to pay 5%. Now the question comes, what is happening for the period 11th May to 1st June, 20 days. For that also, I have replied that there is a legal formality, 11 (c) is there ; notification has to be issued and before that certain information has to be got. This is a formality. That point is also taken care of. We have already taken care of the problem created as a result of our mistake and once again I express my regret for the mistake caused by my Department.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : While I congratulate the Minister for such a candid reply, because it seldom comes ; it is a refreshing change. To that extent, I am happy.

MR. SPEAKER : A good change is always welcome.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Yes, and I have already congratulated him for this refreshing change of admission of something which has gone wrong, because things can go wrong in such a big organisation.

May I request the Minister to go into the whole structure of Vanaspati industry ? What is happening in the Vanaspati industry is, that unlike the rest of the world, we are hydrogenating it, adding nickle to it, adding so many catalysts to it, washing them out, adding vitamins etc. What we are importing, we are giving to the Vanaspati industry at Rs. 9.50 per kg. and that is being processed by them to be sold from Rs. 21/- to Rs. 27/- per kg. depending on the mark and label, because Ganesh Flour Mill will give one mark and the other industries will give other marks and so on. May I know whether you will allow soyabean, groundnut oil and other types of oil to be just refined and sold as oil, which will be much cheaper and bring down the price of this particular commodity which is in the interest of the people ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : With regard to the problem of edible oils, presently we are giving 65% of the imported material to the vanaspati industry.

As the hon. Members are aware, these matters are being looked into. Strictly speaking, not as a Finance Minister, but in the other capacity as the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee, I am also involved with it and the suggestions which the hon. members have made will be taken into consideration.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस देश में चर्बी के सवाल को लेकर सूअर और गाय की चर्बी के सवाल को लेकर बहुत बवंडर चला और सरकार ने उस पर ऐक्शन लिया...

श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा : कहां लिया ? वह तो ओसवाल बूलन मिल्स को फिर दे दिया ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, एक बात आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ उसका नतीजा

क्या हुआ कि घी जो बनना चाहिए था उसकी मिकदार घटी, मिलें बन्द हुईं, सजा जिन्होंने चर्बी लेकर दी उनको नहीं मिली, बल्कि देश की मशीनों को, मजदूरों को और खरीददारों को सजा दी गई और नफा, यानी सरकार को, सेठ को उसका नफा हुआ जो सरकार के पास मिल था। तो क्या मंत्री जो देश हित के अन्दर, अगर बदबू आती है तो नाक को काटने के बजाय बदबू को हटाना चाहिये, न कि नाक को ही काट दिया जाय, तो मिलों के बन्द होने से जो मजदूर बेकार हैं, घी की पैदावार घट रही है और दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, कल कारखाने बेकार पड़े हैं क्या सरकार चर्बी के ऊपर पाबन्दी लगा करके कल कारखानों को चलाने और मजदूरों का काम देने पर पुनर्विचार कर रही है और जिनके साथ पक्षपात करके जिनकी चर्बी को पकड़ा गया और छोड़ दिया गया, उनको पकड़ेंगे, बन्द करेंगे ? या सबके साथ बराबरी का व्यवहार करेंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as the first part of the question of the hon. member is concerned, he himself would agree with me that it is beyond the competence of my Ministry to answer that. And it has been discussed in detail. In regard to matters arising out of the price situation, which he has referred to, in fact, we have taken certain decisions particularly, not only this, with reference to vanaspati industries and others. But as the hon. members are aware, there was a problem created, as a result of the non-availability of raw-materials, by putting a total ban on import of tallow, in the soap industries. So, arrangements are being made to import fatty acids as substitute, not only to protect and to utilise the capacities created in various industries, but at the same time to have an effect on the price front.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अब भी चर्बी वालों को खुला रख रखा है। आप तो चेयरमैन हैं कैबिनेट कमेटी के। उसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में देख लेना।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बाद में क्या देखेंगे।

Clearance of the Claims of Indians from Bangladesh Regarding their Property

*292. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the custodian of enemy property for India by notice in 1971 invited applications of affected persons from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) ;

(b) whether, after Bangladesh was formed Government constituted two panels in 1975 for verification of claims and payment thereof ;

(c) the decisions taken by Government in 1981 and 1984 on this issue of compensation ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to clear the claims of Indians from Bangladesh regarding their property ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1974, the Government constituted a Panel under Chairmanship of the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay for verification of claims for payment of ex-gratia.

(c) In order to expedite the process of verification of claims, in 1980 the Government increased the number of panels from one to eight ; and the value of claim to be initially scrutinised was raised to Rs. 50 lakhs from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1982.

(d) 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 compen-

sation being settled between the two countries. Government will continue to pursue the matter with the Bangladesh authorities in the interests of the rightful owners of these properties, including those who are now in India.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

The statement given in reply to my question makes a very sad reading. Originally in 1971, they invited applications by giving a notice. After three years they constitute a panel, to go into the verification of claims for ex-gratia payments. Again after six years, they increased the number of panels from one to eight.

May I know from the Minister, as to how many claims have been received till now ; whether any claim has ever been given up till now ; what is the total amount involved in these claims and what machinery is now being set up to expedite these things, because we have increased the amount in 1982 from the original Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs so that new applications will come ? In view of that, will the Minister inform the House, as to how many applications are pending with them, what is the amount involved and whether any claim has been given up till now ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I think my friend has rightly said that the period of filing of claims was upto 15th April 1972. At that time, according to available information, about 3944 persons registered their claim with the Custodian of Enemy Property. Except 43 out of the 3944, everybody's claim has been settled now.

After that, the information is that the time was extended, and the final date was 31st July 1977. That was the last date for submitting further claims. In view of this new position, we received 53,549 claims. They are registered ; and out of these 53,549 cases registered, so far 14,180 cases have been settled. Another 14,710 claims remain to be settled. Because all the particulars have not been received, we are again trying to write to the claimants. Then there are about 24,659 claimants who have not filed documents and so incomplete applications,

and they have been treated, as rejected. So far, we have distributed Rs. 56.88 crores.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : In reply to (d) of my question, the reply given is very casual. The Minister is very much aware of the recent developments in Bangladesh. Has the Government studied the implications of the recent order of the Bangladesh Government for the auction sale of properties held by Indians, and the implications of that as far as the claims of Indian property-owners are concerned in Bangladesh ; and whether, as it was settled under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact with West Pakistan at one time, any such pact is in the offing, so that we can settle these claims arising out of the new venture which Bangladesh is about to set up ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : These questions concern the External Affairs Ministry, but I can inform the hon. Member at this stage that the Government of India have been in touch with the Bangladesh authorities, including those at the highest level there, in order to ensure that the properties vested in them are not disposed of without the consent of the owner, or without the question of compensation being settled between the two Governments, viz. Government of India, and the Bangladesh Government. I can assure him that the Government will continue to pursue the matter with the Bangladesh authorities, in the interests of the rightful owners of these properties, including those who are now in India. This is our position.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that Bangladesh Government has already disposed of textile mills owned by Indians to private agencies, without the consent of the owners. In his reply, the Minister has said it—I do not doubt the good intentions of the Government. In the Consultative Committee, I had raised it, and I know the Government has been pursuing the matter. But the point is that the Bangladesh Government has been determinedly doing it. The case I have cited is that of Dakeshwari Cotton Mills. It has been done. Is the Government going to lodge a protest because here, the reply says :

"...to ensure that the properties vested by them are not disposed of without the consent of the owners, or without the question of compensation being settled between the two countries. Government will continue to pursue the matter with the Bangladesh authorities..."

There are doing it. But till now, they have disposed of two mills worth crores of rupees. In view of this, is the Government going to lodge a strong protest and also to take active measures including sending a delegation to Bangladesh to appraise them about it and also to take other measures which are possible to take under international law and under agreement that exists between the two countries.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : About this particular cotton mill, I now have no information with me. However we have some report with us that the Bangladesh Government are making arrangement for the disposal of the property. As you said, we have taken up the matter with the Bangladesh Government and they have agreed to consider this. But, uptillnow, we have not received any formal reply.

MR. SPEAKER : You find out. He says, he has not got any information.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have not got any information now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They have sent a memorandum to the Government of India. I want you to lodge a complaint and send a delegation there.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have already said that the government has taken up this issue with the Bangladesh Government, but there is no question of sending a delegation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It involves crores of rupees.

Standard of Service and Cleanliness in I.T.D.C. Hotels

*293. **SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether quality of service and standard of cleanliness is not up to the mark in the I.T.D.C. hotels ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED-ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). The quality of service and standard of cleanliness in ITDC hotels are of the requisite standards.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I am surprised at the reply. There was an Unstarred Q. No. 1915 dated 3rd August, 1984. Apart from other things, I had asked about the occupancy ratio of these hotels. If you kindly look at the chart, barring only two or three hotels, you will find that the occupancy ratio is less than even 50 per cent ; not even that ; somewhere, it is 20 per cent, 34 per cent and so on. I think every hon. member will agree with me that after all a search has to be made by some agency as to what is the cause of this small occupancy. New hotels are coming up and the occupancy ratio of those hotels is much more than what is actually shown here. If we can remain satisfactory by saying that everything is all right, I have got no objection. The tariff of other hotels here like Maurya and others is much more than what our hotels are charging ; even then their occupancy ratio is much more than our hotels. There is no room available. If you are satisfied that everything is going on well, well, I have nothing to say. Have you ever tried to examine the complaints which are there regarding the staff, their behaviour, water, service, bath rooms ? Has any committee or anybody examined all these things ever ? On what basis have you come to this conclusion that everything is all right ? What is the record of these complaints in all the hotels and what is the result of the enquiry ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
The hon. member is right in saying that the occupancy ratio has not been very encouraging. But I must admit that there are certain specific reasons for it, particularly it may be noted that out of the 3834 total rooms that are owned by the ITDC, the 2740 rooms are in Delhi itself; and in Delhi, 1981-82, the total rooms of all the hotels including ITDC and the private, were 3400; in 1982-83, they have gone up to 7800. This additional capacity has definitely affected the occupancy ratio.

Besides, we have one disadvantage in ITDC, that is, the ITDC has, no link up with any international chain of hotels and link with International chains like Hilton Intercontinental, Sheraton, and with many other such chains.

This is a little disadvantage.

As far as the services go, as far as the appointment of committee goes, it is a continuous process and there is a committee which always inspects and in that committee, apart from the management representative we also have a doctor and a hotels expert. We have also got laboratories where the food is tested, uncooked food is tested, cooked food is tested, half-cooked is tested. These are all the steps that have already been taken and are continuously being taken. I assure the hon. Member that in the next financial year the results will be much better than what have been in the past.

श्री एन.के.शेजवल्कर : तब न आप होंगे, न हम होंगे ।

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I can assure you that we will be in; you may be out.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Not you; you and me. Of course, somebody will be here. No problem.

My question has been circumvented. I did not ask as to actually what has been the total occupancy. The whole thing is, I have put it in this way, that the occupancy ratio in the other hotels is increasing while that of yours is decreasing. For this you mentioned

about the international links of other hotels, etc.

In the same question, to which I have referred, which was asked on 3-8-1984, I also asked about the measures that were taken to attract more guests. That is the question which I have put. The reply does not say what you are saying now, about the international links and other things, which come in the way. I will tell you one thing. The standard of your hotels is expensive. If you do not want to accept, I cannot say. I want to warn you, that this is all public money which is being spent. If you can, please give me the reason why your occupancy ratio is less than what it is in the other hotels,—forget the number—and why it is less.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
I am sorry, I cannot forget the number. Besides it is also to be kept in mind that the ITDC hotels have been constructed at places where people go only for three months to 6 months and no private entrepreneur or private hotelier is going to construct a hotel there.

You asked a question about the ITDC Hotels, and for instance if I construct a hotel in Kantla Forest area, which is occupied only for three or four months, how can I withdraw the hotel staff for the remaining nine months? I cannot sack them. Do not forget that ITDC is a Tourist Development Corporation, it has to develop the infrastructure, no doubt organising such provision is very important for tourism and we have to provide the infrastructure and particularly if it is at places where the private sector is not prepared to go.

श्री बिलास मुत्तेमवार : दिल्ली के अशोक होटल के करीब 100 कमरों को नए ढंग से सजाने का काम एक साल से चल रहा है, जिसपर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। वे कमरे एक साल से बन्द पड़े हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सचमुच उन कमरों को नये ढंग से सजाने की आवश्यकता थी, उसका उद्देश्य क्या है और उससे क्या लाभ होगा। क्या घाटे और मुनाफे का व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण सामने रखकर ही उन कमरों को सजाने का कार्य किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I must inform the hon. Member that Ashoka Hotel is about 26 years old and it is important that we do the renovation, and particularly in view of the fact that there is a large number of hotels which have come up. It will be very difficult for us to compete with those hotels and naturally therefore we will have to spend money and renovate the hotels. One hundred rooms have been done at a time. There are five hundred rooms and naturally we cannot close down all the rooms at a time and we cannot get all the rooms renovated at a time.

श्री बिलास मुत्तेमवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 800 रुपया रोज का एक रूम होता है। 100 रूम के बन्द रहने से 80 हजार रुपये रोज का नुकसान होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप दूसरा सवाल नहीं कर सकते। दरअसल बन्द करके तो करना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री बिलास मुत्तेमवार : एक साल से बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है और पांच साल तक ये कमरे बन्द रहेंगे। इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होगा नये ढंग से सजाने के लिए, तो मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I would like to again stress that the renovation is a process which is to be completed over a period of time. You cannot do it in one year. (*Interruptions*) This is not only done by us, but every hotel does it and in this manner they do it.

श्री बिलास मुत्तेमवार : एक फ्लोर एक साथ कर सकते हैं, दो फ्लोर क्यों बलोज़ कर रहा है ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : We do floor by floor.

Proposal to set up a Betel Leaves Export Promotion Council

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Betel Leaves Export Promotion Council in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The export of betel leaves is negligible. Hence it would not be administratively and financially viable to set up an Export Promotion Council for this commodity alone.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Betel leaves are mostly grown in West Bengal and partly in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. There is also much scope for exporting betel leaves to different countries. But the hon. Minister has said in his reply that it would not be administratively and financially viable to set up an export promotion council for this commodity alone. There are different export promotion councils in our country for different commodities, but the Government has decided not to set up betel leaves promotion council in our country at present. Since there is no export promotion council for betel leaves in our country at present, definitely somebody must be looking after it. May I know the names of agencies which are at present looking after the export of betel leaves and what they are actually doing in this respect ? What are the details of the steps that the Government has taken so far or proposes to take for the promotion of export of betel leaves ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : In the last few years the amount that we fetched by exporting betel leaves is in the range of Rs.40 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs. It was Rs. 40 lakhs in 1980-81 and it had gone up to Rs. 80 lakhs in 1983-84. For a commodity which fetches about Rs. 80 lakhs it is not possible to have a separate export promotion council. We have a processed food export promotion

council which looks after the export of this particular commodity.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : By exporting betel leaves we can earn a large amount of foreign exchange. At the same time, we can help the poor farmers. Previously we have exported betel leaves amounting to more than Rs. 5 crores per year. Recently it has come down. Therefore, may I know the names of the countries to which we are exporting betel leaves and what is the amount we have earned by exporting betel leaves in the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 ? Is it a fact that the Government of Pakistan have imposed restrictions or importing betel leaves to their country from our country ? If so, has the Government of India taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan to withdraw this restriction ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We export betel leaves to Pakistan also. I do not think there is any restriction. The countries to which we export betel leaves are Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, UK, Kuwait, Nepal, Bahrain, and UAE. I do not know about the facts and figures which the hon. Member has mentioned. According to my list, the highest amount of export that we have ever done was in 1978-79 and the amount is Rs. 132 lakhs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I come from a betel leaf growing area.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you take betel leaf ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We grow very good betel leaves. In our area, girls are required to take betel leaves when they go out. I fully appreciate the point raised by my hon. friend. It is clear from the list of countries to which betel leaves are exported, as stated by the hon. Minister, that there is really a possibility of increased export of betel leaves to the countries in the Middle East, which have a strong taste for these leaves. If the export of betel leaves can be pushed up, our small peasants can be benefited. On the other hand, if the price falls down very much, they will be put to hardship. I would

like to know whether they are going to make special efforts to popularise this item in those countries through exhibitions etc. Further, when people from those countries come to India in a delegation will the Government take special measures to exhibit them and also some special demonstrations to attract people ?

MR. SPEAKER : At least tell them where not to spit in the corridors.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I would like to know whether all the preliminary steps are being taken and, if not, whether they will consider them.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We have been making efforts to popularise our betel leaves. But it is not enough to popularize betel leaves alone. Along with it, we have to popularise betel nuts. We are trying to popularise both these items. The figures I have mentioned will show that it has been going up and it is because of our efforts.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Government are exploring ways and means to increase our exports as much as possible. Betel leaves is one of them. In Gujarat and Saurashtra and also Kutch there are so many betel leaf plantations. Are Government aware of the fact that sea water is entering these plantations and the growth of betel leaves is very much affected? What steps are being taken to save those plantations ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : This can be answered by the Minister of Agriculture.

Marketing Crisis in Coffee

*295. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the 'Business Standard' dated 11th July, 1984 in which it has been stated that coffee is in for a marketing crisis in the country in the coming years, a crisis worse than what it faced in 1940 which led to the formation of the Coffee Board ; and

(b) if so, the problems being experienced in this regard and the steps Government have taken to meet the situation for the development of coffee in the country ?

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

(b) No such crisis in the marketing of coffee is anticipated.

SHRI N. DENNIS : The hon. Minister says in his answer that no crisis is anticipated. But there are problems in coffee marketing due to stiff competition in offering discount to the non-quota countries, drop in production of coffee in 1983, mounting cost of production, glut in the international market and levy of duty. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the losses suffered by the coffee growers on account of high discounted sales and other difficulties would be compensated by the Government from the accumulated collection from the customs duty and other means ? May I also know whether the Government would take steps for enhancing the export quota in the year 1984 and also subsequent years ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have already said that there is no such crisis likely to come even if next year we have a bumper crop of 1,62,000 to 1,70,000 tonnes. Our quota country commitment is about 40,000 tonnes and requirement for non-quota country is also of similar order. Our domestic consumption of coffee is 60,000 tonnes. Then we have to keep some balance for the next year. So, seeing all these things, I do not think there is any crisis.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Sir, availability of surplus coffee in India is not fully made known to non-quota countries. We are depending mainly on one country, i.e. the Soviet Russia, for non-quota sales. So, there is a high discount in its sales.

Coffee growers and exporters are aggrieved on the recent decision of the Coffee Board to secure for itself more than half of

the total export quota against the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, which is fifty-fifty. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government would come forward with a decision to set up an organisation like Coffee Trading Corporation on the pattern of Tea Trading Corporation or the Cardamum Trading Corporation for the trading purposes of Coffee and relieving the Coffee Board from its trading activities so as to facilitate the Coffee Board to concentrate its attention more on other developmental activities ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I think there is no necessity for a separate agency. Coffee Board itself has got the competence. They have the required expertise and they can do this.

Trade between India and EEC Countries

*297. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the value of goods exported and imported in foreign trade between India and European Economic Community countries during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (upto the end of June) ;

(b) whether India's foreign trade with European Economic Community countries is running in adverse balance ;

(c) whether E.E.C. countries reluctance to import Indian industrial goods, textiles and measures imposed against Indian export, result in our adverse balance of trade ; and

(d) 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) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement —
The trade between India and the European Economic Community during 1981-82 to 1983-84 (available upto December, 1983 only) has been as follows :

(Rs. in Crores)

	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
1981-82	1515.28	3016.86	— 1501.58
1982-83	1436.77	3187.44	— 1750.67
1983-84 (Dec. '83)	1229.98	2294.75	— 1064.77

Import of some of the commodities into EEC is regulated. India has been striving for improving market access of certain products of specific interest to it. Such issues are taken up at various levels from time to time.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
Sir, annually we are put to a loss of more than Rs. 1500 crores. It appears that we are being subjected to the colonial exploitation. As a matter of fact we are not allowed to export all industrial goods, more particularly the textiles. Since the Hon. Minister's answer is silent about it, may I know from him which are the items that are being required for export to the EEC countries ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :
Sir, as it is, the EEC accounted for 16.6 per cent of India's total exports and 22.7 per cent of total imports during 1982-83. This is the position.

The Hon. Member wanted to know about the exports of our major items. These are : textiles, gems, leather, tobacco, crude animal and vegetable materials, handicrafts, machinery and transport equipment and coffee.

About textiles, there is a positive question from the Hon. Member. The Indo-EEC bilateral Textile Agreement governs our textile exports and allots quotas which we have been unable to fulfil in some of the

categories. We have quotas of certain categories unfulfilled because the EEC has not agreed to the transfer of quota from one country market to another.

The export of textile products occupies a crucial position in India's total exports to EEC. Textile exports have been declining for the last two years.

In fact, the decline in textile exports would have been steeper but for continuous improvement in exports of floor coverings and carpets. Our position as a leading supplier of textile products has weakened in comparison to the traditional competitors such as Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong and China. There are various reasons for it. The demand pattern seems to have undergone a fundamental change.

The persisting and growing demand is now for blended fabrics whereas we have been concentrating more on pure cotton textiles. Further, our exports have tended to concentrate on cotton textiles. With the prices of synthetic fabrics becoming extremely competitive, pure cotton fabrics tend to become outpriced in a difficult market.

Sir, there is no restriction on export of engineering goods.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
May I know what steps specifically the Government have taken to improve our

trade with EEC countries? I would like to know whether any specific steps have been taken to overcome the difficulty of our adverse balance of trade.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Yes, Sir. Definitely, there are agencies with whom we talk and discuss. Trade relations between India and EEC are discussed in a number of fora, as for example, the Indo-EEC Joint Commission. Then we have also bilateral trade talks with some of the Member States. Joint Business Councils set up with FICCI in India and their counterpart organisation in other countries have also been established with a number of countries. Besides this, the Indo-EEC Joint Commission works under the Commercial and Economic Cooperation Agreement concluded between the two sides—ours and the EEC—in 1981. And as you know, recently we had the third Session of the Joint Commission that was held in Delhi in May 1984.

These are some of the areas and there are also trade promotional programmes like Fairs, Trade Missions, Workshops, Buyer-Seller Meets, Training Courses and other activities. Also there is certain financial cooperation.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : May I know the position in regard to tobacco? Is it not a fact that the position in regard to tobacco is worsening so far as our exports are concerned? My hon. friend has detailed a number of organisations which are supposed to be interested in promoting our exports. At the highest level of our Commerce Ministry, what steps have they themselves taken in order to have direct negotiations with the EEC authorities and in order to promote our exports? Our whole position is worsening.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We are taking steps and Virginia tobacco is one of the products in respect of export products of specific interest, to us.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our hon. Minister disclosed a state of affairs which is a cause of great

concern. If you look at the figures you will see that exports have been growing from EEC to India. Our imports have been growing and exports have been decreasing. Adverse balance of trade is increasing. The adverse balance of trade was around Rs. 120 crores in 1977-78. It has now reached—the last figure for 1982-83 was Rs. 1,750.67 crores. This is the condition. Now, all these difficulties which the Minister has mentioned are also applicable to other countries. ASEAN countries are subject to the same quotas. Even the countries which are in our periphery, countries which are our immediate neighbours, are doing better in their trade with EEC. I would like to know what steps the Government have taken to adjust our exports to the demand. For instance, why are you exporting cotton garments when they want blended fabrics? Why can't you export blended fabrics? What are you doing in this regard to adjust to the schedule of deliveries?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, exactly this matter was discussed in our recent Joint Commission Meeting which was held in Delhi. Some of the basic reasons for our trade deficit with EEC countries, I can mention here—the general recessionary conditions and sluggish demands in the European market, and also general uncompetitiveness of Indian products. This is also one of the causes. As I have already said about change in fashions, those countries are very much conscious of this and particularly in respect of textile products. I have also said about the exchange rate variations.

There has been considerable depreciation in the value of ECU in terms of U.S. \$ during the last three years and Indian rupee had also depreciated. Importers in EEC countries have been complaining that imports from India had become costlier because most of the exporters quote price in terms of US dollars.

One of the reasons, is that there was reduced export of POL. In 1982, it was of Rs. 3/2 crores. In 1983, it was only Rs. 85.9 crores.

More than 90% of India's trade deficit

with EEC during 1983 originated from three countries. They are U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg. It is also on account of increased import of rough diamonds and precious stones; deficit with Federal Republic of Germany was also there due to the import of engineering goods.

These are the main points.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Disbursement of Loans by Nationalised Banks to North-Eastern States

*298. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of loans sanctioned and disbursed by Nationalised Banks to the North-Eastern States was not satisfactory and adequate ;

(b) what is its relation to all India figures ; and

(c) the steps proposed to ensure adequate finance for development and motivation of industries in the region ?

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

Statement

The credit-deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in the North-Eastern Region was 42.0 per cent as at the end of June 1983 compared to the all-India level of 68.1 per cent.

2. In order to step up the level of economic activity and to increase flow of credit in the North-Eastern Region, efforts have been directed towards strengthening the institutional infrastructure through opening of branches of commercial banks and estab-

lishment of regional rural banks, improving training facilities for bank staff as also for Government agencies connected with developmental programmes.

3. With a view to encourage location of industrial units in the North-Eastern Region all districts of the region have been categorised as Category 'A' areas and attractive incentives are available to entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in these areas. I.D.B.I. has also announced a package of incentives and concessions for units in the North-Eastern Region.

Steps to make Sugar an Export-Oriented Item

*300. SHRI B.S. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has decided to export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1984 even if it meant some imports ;

(b) if so, whether this decision was taken as many countries had expressed concern that India may not have adequate surplus for fulfilling the expected ISO quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes for this year ;

(c) whether out of contracted quantity of three lakh tonnes, 1.7 lakh tonnes has already been shipped by STC ;

(d) whether his Ministry has set up a working group to examine various issues involved in making sugar an export-oriented item ; and

(e) if so, the time by which the working group is likely to submit its recommendations to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). On the basis of assessment of domestic availability and exportable surplus, a decision was taken to export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1984, which is the quota allocated to India for this year by the International Sugar Organisation.

Accordingly STC had contracted for export of about 3 lakh tonnes. However, a re-assessment conducted recently showed a reduction in the projected production. Further export contracting has, therefore, been suspended for the present. As a measure of abundant caution, import of about 3.5 lakh tonnes of sugar has been contracted.

(c) Till 31st July, 1984 STC has shipped 2.51 lakh MTs. of sugar.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Working Group would submit its report by the end of 1984.

Incentive to Textile Industry to Import Machinery and Intensify Modernisation Programme

***501. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has recently announced to provide incentives to textile industry to import machinery and intensify its modernisation programme ;

(b) if so, the details of the textile mills to which such incentives will be given ;

(c) whether the sick textile mills in the country will also be given the same incentives ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

With a view to accelerating the pace of modernisation of textile industry and improving the production base for augmenting the exports of textile products, Government have announced a scheme for import of certain varieties of sophisticated looms and rotor spinning machinery at concessional

rate of import duty subject to the condition that 75% of the goods produced by such machines shall be exported out of India. This export obligation shall be fulfilled for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production. Besides, several items of textile machinery can be imported under Open General Licence. Soft Loan Scheme for modernisation has been further liberalised. All the intending mills can avail of these facilities extended by the Government.

Increase in Production of Handloom Cloth to Meet the Export Demand

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

(a) whether there is a great demand of handloom cloth in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the steps being taken to increase the handloom production and meet the export demand ;

(c) the details of the concessions given to weavers which are engaged in the production of handloom cloth ; and

(d) the steps being taken to develop the industry in rural areas particularly in Adivasi areas, which are most backward in the country ?

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

(b) The major importing countries of handloom products are USA and EEC Countries. Other important importing countries are USSR, Japan, Singapore, Canada, Australia etc. Government have taken a number of measures to increase handloom production to meet export demand by giving better facilities through modern processing houses set up in various parts of the country with Government assistance. Besides, exclusive Export Production Projects have been set up in various States for such production.

(c) The concessions given to weavers in the handloom sector include financial assistance for enrolling them as members of cooperative societies, managerial subsidy for better management of primary cooperative societies, loan and grant assistance for improvement and modernisation of looms in the cooperative sector, share capital assistance to apex marketing cooperative societies for increasing procurement from primary societies and for enlarging the market network, handloom janata cloth scheme for providing sustained employment and grant of special rebate on sale of handloom cloth. Besides welfare schemes such as housing for weavers and thrift fund are under the consideration for inclusion in the 7th Plan.

(d) All the schemes intended for the welfare of handloom weavers are equally applicable to the Adivasis' areas where such handlooms are located. The majority of handlooms are located in rural and semi-urban areas.

Smuggling of Uranium from the Country

*303. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that uranium, which is a base material in the manufacturing of Atom Bomb, is being smuggled illegally in large quantity from U.P., Bihar and some other parts of the country into Pakistan through Nepal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Appropriate anti-smuggling measures have been taken by the Government to check smuggling activities in general across

the Indo-Nepal border. Bilateral arrangements also exist between India and Nepal under the Agreement for Co-operation to Control Unauthorised Trade. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department have been reinforced in terms of man-power and equipment in the region. The concerned Central and State Government agencies on the Indo-Nepal border remain vigilant for appropriate action.

Iron Ore Lying Unlifted

*304. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge quantity of iron ore is lying in the country which has not been lifted by some foreign countries and by Iran in particular ;

(b) the quantity of ore lying unlifted ;

(c) whether Government propose to export that ore to some other foreign country to avoid loss of foreign exchange ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The total stocks of Iron Ore at port/loading stations for export by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) as on 31-3-1984 were 24.15 lakh tonnes, which were sufficient to take care of the exports for a period of less than two months. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited had a stock of only about one lakh tonnes of iron ore concentrate produced by it, as on 30th June, 1984, but there were no stocks of iron ore at the pit heads at Kudremukh as Kudremukh Iron Ore Company extracts only that much quantity which is needed for the production of concentrates. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

of India Limited do not export iron ore to Iran. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited had entered into a contract with Iran for export of iron ore concentrates w.e.f. August 1980. However, Iran showed its inability to lift the material. Now Iran has agreed to take a trial shipment from India soon.

Vigorous efforts are being made by MMTC to locate new overseas export markets. MMTC is making a trial shipment of 30,000 tonnes of iron ore to China in December, 1984. An export target of 26 million tonnes has been fixed for the year 1984-85 as against 24 million tonnes for the year 1983-84.

As regards iron ore concentrates produced by KIOCL, vigorous efforts have been made by the Company to locate overseas export markets. As a result, contracts have been signed with Romania, Czechoslovakia and Bahrain for a total quantity of 4.16 million tonnes for exports between 1981 and 1985. Out of this, more than 3 million tonnes has been shipped upto July, 1984. Balance quantity is likely to be shipped by the end of the year 1984-85. Possibilities of export of iron ore concentrates to other countries are also being explored.

Credit Deposit Ratio in Madhya Pradesh

*305. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing credit-deposit ratio in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and state :

(a) whether there has been a fall in the credit-deposit ratio by 2 per cent ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) to (c). On the basis of provisional data received from Reserve Bank of India the credit-deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in Madhya Pradesh has remained constant at 60.7 per cent over the

three years in June 1981, June 1982 and June 1983.

2. However, the credit-deposit ratio in Madhya Pradesh was lower than the all-India average which for the corresponding period was as follows :

June 1981	67.2
June 1982	67.0
June 1983	68.1

3. The banks have been advised to take necessary steps for improving the credit deployment in the States where credit-deposit ratio is low. The State Governments have also been requested to strengthen their infrastructure so that the level of economic activity can be raised to absorb credit on a larger scale.

Items whose Price Hikes Resulted in Escalation of Costs of Public Sector Projects

*306. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BEHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of such important items the price hikes of which resulted in escalation of costs of public and private sector projects in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the revenue Government collected in each of the last three years by these hikes and how much resultant escalation in costs of public sector projects was there and provision for resources from financial institutions was required for private sector projects ; and

(c) the present policy regarding price-hikes of such items which lead to huge burdens on Government and financial institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). Upward revision was made during the Sixth

Plan period in the administered prices of inputs like iron and steel, cement, coal and aluminium etc., which would no doubt have affected project costs. Upward adjustment in these prices was considered necessary to cover costs and improve the viability of the producing units and not to raise revenue.

In the absence of such revision the burden of higher costs normally falls upon the economy as a whole via the impact on the Budget arising from the losses of the public sector enterprises. It is not possible to isolate the impact of the revision of administered prices on the project costs as costs are affected by many factors operating simultaneously. However, while carrying out revision in the prices of inputs which are administered, the implications for projects costs and the burden on the Budget and the financial institutions are kept in mind.

Complaint about Catering Services in Aircraft

*307. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received many complaints against the catering services inside the aircraft of Indian Airlines ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry in regard to the complaints and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Some complaints against the catering service in Indian Airlines have been received.

(b) Improvement in the standard of inflight catering is an continuing process. It is the constant endeavour of Indian Air-

lines to provide good quality food on flights. Some of the measures taken recently to improve the standard of inflight catering are as under :

- (i) To ensure improved quality of food through competition, Indian Airlines uplifts meals from more than one caterer at the same station ;
- (ii) Pre-flight quality control checks have been intensified ; and
- (iii) Additional vegetarian meals are being placed on all flights to meet any last minute shortages.

Construction of Hotels by ITDC in Orissa

*308. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hotels under construction by India Tourism Development Corporation in Orissa ;

(b) the number of hotels under construction by ITDC in joint collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation at different places in Orissa ; and

(c) the progress made in the completion of the construction of these hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The ITDC hotel at Bhubaneswar is being expanded.

(b) One.

(c) Name of Project	Progress
1. 3-star, 44-rooms Joint Venture Hotel at Puri in collaboration with ITDC at an estimated cost of Rs. 190 lakhs.	Soil tests completed. Civil Plumbing works awarded and the works are in progress. Tenders for electrical works invited.
2. Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneswar by adding 36 rooms to the 4-star standard at an estimated cost of Rs. 170 lakhs.	Works upto plinth level have been completed. Agency for turn-key contract of civil, plumbing, electrical and finishing works has been fixed and work upto mezzanine floor completed.

Issue of Bonds to Augment Government Resources

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

(a) whether Government have decided to issue bonds to augment their resources ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have also decided to share this money with the State Governments for the development of States projects ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) There is no proposal at present to issue a new series of bonds.

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

बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड के अंतर्गत न आने वाले क्षेत्र

*310. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन क्षेत्रों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं जो अभी भी बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत नहीं आये हैं ;

(ख) देश में कितने बैंकिंग-सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड स्थापित किये गये हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन बोर्डों को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में जारी किए गए आदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या इन आदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनाबन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) नौ बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड 20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिए भारत भर में फैले इनके कार्यालयों के वास्ते अधिकारियों तथा लिपिकों की भर्ती करते हैं। इन नौ बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों के नाम तथा उनकी अवस्थिति, इनमें से प्रत्येक बोर्ड के अधीन भौगोलिक क्षेत्र आदि का ब्यौरा विवरण-I में दिया गया है।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक का केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और इसके सात अनुषंगी बैंकों के लिए अधिकारियों की भर्ती करता है। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड के अधीन कार्यरत 13 क्षेत्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड देश भर में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और उसके सातों अनुषंगी बैंकों के कार्यालयों के लिए लिपिकों की भर्ती करते हैं। इन 13 क्षेत्रीय भर्ती बोर्डों, उनकी अवस्थिति तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक के अधीन भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा विवरण-II में दिया गया है।

देश के सभी क्षेत्र एक अथवा अन्य बैंकिंग सेवा

भर्ती बोर्डों तथा केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड के एक या दूसरे क्षेत्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं की नियुक्ति के वास्ते अनु० जाति/ अनु० जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेश,

उपयुक्त संशोधनों के साथ सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में भर्ती पर भी लागू होते हैं। बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड/क्षेत्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की भर्ती एजेंसियां हैं और ये बोर्ड अनु० जातियों/ अनु० जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवारों के वास्ते उपलब्ध कतिपय रियायतों एवं छूटों के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी अनुदेशों पर अमल करते हैं।

विवरण-1

लिपिकीय भर्ती के वास्ते बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों का भौगोलिक क्षेत्र और उनके सहभागी तथा समन्वयकारी बैंक

भर्ती बोर्ड	अधिकारियों की सीधी भर्ती के लिए बैंकों का समूह	लिपिकों की क्षेत्रीय भर्ती के लिए भौगोलिक क्षेत्र
1. पूर्वी ग्रुप (कलकत्ता)	यूनाइटेड कमिशियल बैंक	पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, सिक्किम और अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह
2. दक्षिणी ग्रुप (मद्रास)	इंडियन बैंक, इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक, आंध्र बैंक	तमिलनाडू, आंध्र प्रदेश और पांडिचेरी
3. दक्षिणी ग्रुप (बंगलौर)	केनरा बैंक, सिडिकेट बैंक, विजया बैंक, कारपोरेशन बैंक	कर्नाटक, केरल और लक्षद्वीप
4. उत्तरी ग्रुप (दिल्ली)	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक, ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स, न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया	पंजाब, हरियाणा, चम्पू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़
5. पश्चिमी ग्रुप (बम्बई)	बैंक आफ इंडिया, यूनियन बैंक, बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र और गोवा
6. पश्चिमी ग्रुप (बड़ोदा)	बैंक आफ बड़ोदा, देना बैंक	गुजरात, राजस्थान, दादर और नगर हवेली, दमन व दीव
7. मध्य ग्रुप (लखनऊ)	इलाहाबाद बैंक	उत्तर प्रदेश
8. मध्य ग्रुप (भोपाल)	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	मध्य प्रदेश
9. पूर्वोत्तर ग्रुप (गोहाटी)	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

विवरण-II

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह के लिए केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड, बम्बई के अधीन कार्यरत क्षेत्रीय भर्ती बोर्डों की सूची

क्षेत्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड	अंतर्गत आने वाला भौगोलिक क्षेत्र
1. अहमदाबाद	गुजरात राज्य, संघ शासित क्षेत्र दमन तथा दीव
2. बंगलौर	कर्नाटक राज्य
3. भोपाल	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य
4. भुवनेश्वर	उड़ीसा राज्य
5. बम्बई	महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र दादर तथा नगर हवेली एवं गोवा
6. कलकत्ता	पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य, सिक्किम तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह
7. चंडीगढ़	पंजाब राज्य, हरियाणा (सोनीपत और गुड़गांव जिलों के अलावा), जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़
8. शोहाटी	असम राज्य, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, नागालैंड तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम
9. हैदराबाद	आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य
10. लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के अलावा
11. मद्रास	तमिलनाडु राज्य, केरल और संघ शासित क्षेत्र पांडिचेरी और लक्षद्वीप
12. नयी दिल्ली	राजस्थान राज्य, संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली, गुड़गांव और सोनीपत हरियाणा के जिले तथा पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश
13. पटना	बिहार राज्य

News Item Captioned "Four Held in Rs. 82 Lakh Exchange Racket"

*311. SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Four held in Rs. 82 lakh exchange racket" appeared in the 'Indian Express' on 18th July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, how the bank authorities without making thorough and proper in-

vestigation remitted the foreign exchange ;

(c) the details of the firms involved in this racket and the amount remitted to each firm by the bank ; and

(d) the further action Government contemplate in the matter ?

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

(b) to (d). In the case reported in the news item, the Directorate of Enforcement (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) has so far conducted searches at 7 premises resulting in the seizure of documents from 5 of them. The Directorate has also arrested 5 persons. All the arrested persons have been released on bail by the Court.

The matter is still under investigation. In the interest of effective investigation, it will not be expedient to disclose further details at this stage. On completion of the investigations, appropriate action under the law will be taken against the persons involved, including bank employees if any.

Import of Insecticides

2841. **SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of registered insecticides which are imported into India in whatever form at present, specifying the names of formulation, brands or trade names/mark under which each such insecticide is sold in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : In the Import and Export Policy for 1984-85 (Vol. I), various insecticides, pesticides and weedicides are enumerated in the following lists :

- (a) List of restricted items
- (b) List of Limited Permissible items
- (c) List of Automatic Permissible items.

(d) List of items import of which is canalised through public sector agencies.

Items not appearing in lists mentioned at (a) and (d) above, which are registered under the Insecticides Act, are permissible for import under Open General Licence.

Import is also allowed under the Import policy for registered exporters.

Import of individual items of insecticides, pesticides and weedicides, referred to above is allowed in accordance with the policy applicable to the category of importer subject to the conditions laid down.

Information regarding brand or trade names or marks under which each such insecticide is sold in India is not available.

Export of Essential Commodities

2842. **SHRI AJIT BAG :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total value of export of each essential commodity during the period from 1981-82 to 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : The primary object of the Government is to promote exports to the maximum extent, but in such a manner that the economy of the country is not affected by unregulated exports of essential items needed within the country. Export control is, therefore, exercised in respect of a limited number of items whose supply position demands that their exports should be regulated in the larger interest of the country.

The details of commodity-wise exports/imports in respect of essential and other commodities are available only upto September, 1982. Moreover, the descriptions of the items in terms of the trade classification also do not match precisely with the descriptions of the essential commodities.

The statistics in respect of the selected items of exports pertaining to essential commodities for 1981-82 and for the first half of 1982-83 are indicated below :

Items/Group of Items	Value : Rs. Lakhs	
	1981-82	April-September, 1982 (Provisional)
Rice (Basmati and Non-Basmati)	36778	12276
Wheat	56	—
Gram	6	8
Masoor (Lentil)	24	25
Groundnut oil	21	—
Milk and Cream	58	5
Fish and Fish Preparation	28034	17201
Meat and Meat Preparation	7955	3515
Potato	52	103
Onion fresh	2944	1851
Cane sugar refined	4918	1882
Cane Jaggery	50	25
Chillies	242	471
Tea and mate	39520	15023
Matches	10	2
Common Salt	80	227
Washing Soap	81	9
Coal, coke and briquettes	396	221
Cotton fabrics	29455	11599

In respect of a few items the export figures for 1982-83 and 1983-84 are also available as shown below :

Items/Group of Items	(Value : Rs. Lakhs)	
	1982-83 (P)	1983-84 (P)
Rice	19941	12283
Wheat	—	129
Fish and Fish Preparations	34865	32247
Meat and Meat Preparations	8011	6247
Sugar and Sugar Preparations	5646	13695
Tea	36462	50085
Cotton fabrics	26427	27097

(P) : Provisional and subject to revision.

Source : DGCI and S, Calcutta.

British offer of Bilateral Aid

2843. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.K. has offered to spend a total of £ 124 million (over Rs. 186 crores) on its bilateral aid programme in India during 1984-85 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the programmes and the projects that are being assisted through this financial assistance of British Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir. U.K. Government had pledged £ 124 million for 1984-85, in the Aid India Consortium meeting held in Paris in June 1984. The amount represents the maximum level of UK aid disbursement to India in the current financial year. It includes tied assistance for imports of UK goods and services, financing of local costs of mutually agreed projects as also the cost of British experts and training fellowships under the Colombo Plan.

(b) Major items and projects which are expected to be covered under this assistance from the UK are :

Rihand Super Thermal Power Project, captive power plant of Bharat Aluminium Company, Amlori Coal mine project, imports of equipment for priority sector projects in the field of power, coal, railways, oil and natural gas, as well as local costs of HUDCO's housing programme for economically weaker sections.

Approval of Plans of Certain Private Sector Companies for Entering Capital Market

2844. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently approved plans of nearly 30 private sector companies to enter the capital market in the next few months with issues totalling about Rs. 400 crores ;

(b) if so, the means of these companies and the capital issues authorised in each case ;

(c) whether these issues involve different schemes for raising the capital in certain cases non-convertible portion of the earlier series of debentures into equity shares in others the usual method of issuing shares and non-convertible or convertible debentures ; and

(d) the schemes sanctioned in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). During the last 4 months ending 31st July, 1984, 154 approvals were given to companies to issue share capital/debentures of the value of Rs. 478.79 crores. The names of such companies and the amount of issue involved are regularly published in the form of Press Releases which appear in the newspapers.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Out of these approvals, consent was given to the proposal of one company, to issue equity capital by conversion of the non-convertible portion of debentures issued by that company in the past.

Proposal to give Catering of IA and AI at Trivandrum to ITDC Unit, Kovalam

2845. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for giving the responsibility for catering of the Indian Airlines and Air India at Trivandrum to the ITDC Unit, Kovalam ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has been uplifting meals from the Ashok Beach Resort of the India Tourism Development Corporation at Kovalam for all their Boeing 737 flights from Trivandrum. ITDC augment their capacity to meet the

catering requirements of Airbus flight also. There is no proposal under consideration to entrust the catering on Air-India flights to the Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam.

Demands of Shastri Bhawan Central Government Employees' Coordination Committee, Madras

2846. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum dated 11 April, 1984 has been received by him from Shastri Bhawan Central Government Employees' Coordination Committee, Madras ;

(b) if (so, the demands stated in the memorandum ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to their demands ?

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

(b) and (c). A demand for interest free Education advance of not less than Rs. 1000/- to the Central Government employees was made. In view of the financial implications and the fact that withdrawal from General Provident Fund for higher technical education is already admissible, it was not found possible to accept the demand.

बिहार के बीड़ी उद्योगपतियों से पैक की हुई बीड़ियों पर उत्पाद शुल्क की वसूली

2847. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के प्रत्येक बीड़ी उद्योगपति से पैक की हुई बीड़ियों पर पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितना उत्पाद शुल्क वसूल किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन उद्योगपतियों द्वारा निर्मित की जा रही बीड़ियों की वास्तविक संख्या का पता लगाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक उद्योगपति के सम्बन्ध में पिछले तीन वर्षों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०एम० कृष्ण) : (क) बिहार राज्य के बीड़ी-निर्माताओं से पिछले दो वित्त वर्षों, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान पैकेट-बंद बीड़ियों से उद्गृहीत केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की कुल रकम निम्नानुसार है :—

वर्ष	उद्गृहीत केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क (लाख रुपयों में)
1982-83	637
1983-84	667*

*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे कार-खाना-वार रखे जाते हैं, न कि उद्योगपति-वार। बिहार में लाइसेंस-शुदा कारखानों की संख्या लगभग 600 है और इन कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने में अनुपात के हिसाब से अत्यधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा। तथापि, यदि किसी कारखाने-विशेष अथवा किसी एकक-विशेष के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मांगी जाएगी तो उसे उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा।

(ख) शुल्क अदा करने वाले प्रत्येक बीड़ी-निर्माणकारी एकक को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियम के नियम 94 की शर्तों के अनुसार रिकार्ड रखना पड़ता है। इस नियम में अन्य शर्तों के साथ-साथ बीड़ियों के प्रतिदिन के उत्पादन तथा हस्तेमाल की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा का रिकार्ड रखने आदि का प्रावधान है। इन रिकार्डों की केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा सावाधिक जांच की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित

कारणों की वजह से प्रत्येक बीड़ी-निर्माता के सम्बन्ध में उत्पादन का वर्ष-वार झोरा देना मुमकिन नहीं है।

Effort to Mobilise Rural Savings

2848. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made efforts to mobilise rural savings especially as income-tax has not been extended to agriculture ; and

(b) if so, the special measures that have been taken through National Savings Central Advisory Board in this regard as there is a large scope for expanding the small savings movement in the country-side ?

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

(b) This subject was brought before the National Savings Central Advisory Board in the meeting held in May, 1984. Among the special steps for expanding the small savings movement in rural areas are the following :

- (i) Appointment of more agents in rural areas.
- (ii) Fuller utilisation of infrastructure and extension services of the State Governments in the rural areas.
- (iii) Imparting of special motivational and procedural training to Branch Post Masters and
- (iv) Intensive publicity in rural areas.

Availability of Imported Raw Jute to Mills

2849. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make available imported raw jute to mills for

giving them a competitive edge in the international market ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). The question of import of raw jute is decided by the Government after taking into account the supply and demand position, the price situation and the interest of jute growers as well as the need for supply of adequate raw material to the industry. The supply and demand position is continuously monitored by the Government and corrective steps taken whenever necessary.

Special Concession to Handicapped for Import of Cars

2850. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules and regulations for the import of motor cars ;

(b) the number of cars imported during the year 1983-84 ;

(c) the amount of customs duty liable to be paid for cars below 1600 cc and above 1600 cc ;

(d) whether any special concession is being given to handicapped persons in regard to the import of car for his personal use ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The rules and regulations for the import of Motor Cars by physically handicapped persons are given in para 106 of Import and Export Policy Volume I and appendix 6 of Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures, for April, 1984-March, 1985 period. These books are available in Parliament Library.

(b) Separate statistics relating to import

of car fitted with disability gadgets are not maintained.

(c) The information is given in the Statement attached.

(d) and (e). Under Notification dated 25.5.83, issued by the Ministry of Finance, specially designed cars for handicapped

persons for their personal use were exempt from so much of customs duty as was in excess of 50% ad-valorem subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. This exemption was valid upto 30.4.1984. This concession has been extended upto and inclusive of the 31st July, 1984 in respect of those cars which have been shipped prior to 30.4.1984.

Statement

Duties of Customs

Description	Basic Duty	Auxiliary Duty	Additional Duty	Total Cumulative Customs Duty
1	2	3	4	5
Petrol				
1. Saloon Cars of engine capacity upto 1200 cc.	100%	40%	5% + Rs. 9500 + 5%	152.6% + Rs. 9975
2. Saloon Cars of engine capacity upto 1500 cc.	100%	40%	5% + Rs. 10500 + 5%	152.6% + Rs. 11025
3. Saloon Cars of engine capacity above 1500 cc upto 1600 cc.	100%	40%	5% + Rs. 16000 + 5%	152.6% + Rs. 16800
4. Saloon Cars of engine capacity above 1600 cc. upto 2500 cc.	150%	40%	5% + Rs. 16000 + 5%	205.2% + Rs. 16800
5. Over 2500 cc.	150%	40%	25% + 5%	265.6%
Diesel				
1. Cars of capacity not exceeding 1500 cc.	100%	40%	5% + Rs. 14000 + 5%	152.6% + Rs. 14700
2. Exceeding 1500 cc upto 1600 cc.	100%	40%	5% + Rs. 16000 + 5%	152.6% + Rs. 16800
3. Over 1600 cc. upto 2500 cc.	150%	40%	5% + Rs. 16000 + 5%	205.2% + Rs. 16800
4. Over 2500 cc.	150%	40%	25% + 5%	265.6%

Lapsed Life Insurance Policies Lying with L.I.C.

2851. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lapsed life insurance policies lying with L.I.C. in respect of which some amounts are payable to the insured or their nominees as at the end of the latest financial year for which the accounts are available ;

(b) the total amount which is payable in respect of lapsed policies and the interest payable on such amounts each year and the procedure followed for crediting interest amounts in each case ;

(c) total number of lapsed policies along with amounts payable at each division of the LIC ; and

(d) the reasons why these amounts have not been paid back to the insured or their nominees so far and the steps the LIC proposes to take for return of these amounts to their lawful owners ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). When the premium due under a life insurance policy is not paid within the specific days of grace, the policy lapses. However, section 113 of the Insurance Act, 1938, provides that if all the premiums under a policy have been paid for at least three consecutive years, it shall acquire a guaranteed surrender value. The section further provides that such a policy shall not lapse by reason of the non-payment

of further premiums but shall be kept alive to the extent of the paid-up sum assured.

It is presumed that information is required in respect of maturity claims under life insurance policies which have become paid-up policies on account of non-payment of further premiums. Divisionwise details of claims under such policies outstanding on 31st March, 1983, are attached.

Pending claims broadly fall in two categories, namely, claims in the course of being processed at the operating offices and claims pending for requirements from the claimants. The main cause of pendency in the second category is non-submission of policy documents and discharge forms.

In the case of claims falling in the first category, administrative action is taken to expedite their settlement. For this purpose, the procedures have been streamlined and the work has been decentralised. As regards, claims falling in the second category, the LIC follows up the matter with the policyholders through written reminders as well as by deputing its field personnel to contact the policyholders personally and to render assistance in completing the requirements for payment of claims.

Under life insurance policies, the insurer is not liable to pay any interest on account of delay in the settlement of a claim. However, the LIC pays ex-gratia interest on the amount of the claim for the period for which delay has occurred in its own offices. Since the amount of interest has to be determined on the facts of each case after the claim has been processed, the amount of interest which would be found to be payable in respect of claims referred to in the attached statement cannot be stated.

Statement

Maturity Claims Under Paidup Life Insurance Policies Outstanding on 31st March, 1983.

	No.	Amount in crores
1	2	3
1. Ajmer	1576	0.21

1	2	3
2. Chandigarh	1055	0.25
3. Jaipur	1278	0.23
4. Jullundur	398	0.05
5. New Delhi	1792	0.43
6. Agra	78	0.01
7. Indore	979	0.17
8. Jabalpur	127	0.01
9. Kanpur	682	0.44
10. Lucknow	519	0.09
11. Meerut	496	0.13
12. Raipur	65	0.01
13. Varanasi	863	0.13
14. Asansol	1357	0.15
15. Calcutta	4569	2.02
16. Cuttack	495	0.04
17. Gauhati	1886	0.25
18. Jalpaiguri	914	0.10
19. Jamshedpur	162	0.03
20. Muzaffarpur	405	0.15
21. Patna	707	0.10
22. Silchar	972	0.08
23. Bangalore	791	0.07
24. Coimbatore	455	0.10
25. Cuddapah	100	0.02
26. Dharwad	772	0.08
27. Hyderabad	436	0.18

	1	2	3
28. Kozhikode		614	0.05
29. Madras		1104	0.09
30. Madurai		506	0.08
31. Masulipatnam		279	0.01
32. Thanjavur		212	0.02
33. Trivandrum		961	0.17
34. Udupi		313	0.03
35. Visakhapatnam		578	0.07
36. Ahmedabad		1785	0.18
37. Bombay		4346	0.86
38. Nagpur		1540	0.22
39. Nasik		532	0.04
40. Pune		596	0.07
41. Rajkot		76	0.01
42. Satara		356	0.03
43. Surat		953	0.17
44. IHOs (Integrated Head Offices)		1710	0.27
45. F.D. (Foreign Deptt.)		2584	0.94
Total :		48924	8.84

Handicrafts Marketing and Servicing Centres Functioning in the Country

2852. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of handicrafts marketing and servicing centres functioning in the country ;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to these centres to concentrate on production promotion programmes and marketing ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether special attention is being paid to the rural areas to promote handicrafts ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Each Marketing and Service Extension Centre has been asked to arrange 4 Product Promotion Programmes and one Market Meet during a year besides providing service assistance to craftsmen in respect of credit raw material, designs and new tools and equipment.

(d) Since many of the crafts are rural based, adequate attention is given to the promotion of those crafts in the rural areas.

मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों/क्षेत्रों में "लीड बैंकों" का
कार्यक्रम

2853. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले अथवा क्षेत्र में

कार्यरत "लीड बैंकों" के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) अन्य बैंकों द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋणों की तुलना में उज्जैन जिले में कार्य कर रहे "लीड बैंक" द्वारा वर्ष 1983-84 में स्व-रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बन्धित कितने लोगों को ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए और इस प्रकार स्वीकृत किए गए ऋणों की राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) "लीड बैंक" को क्या विशेष कार्य सौंपे गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) आंकड़े एकत्रित करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में आंकड़े उस रूप में नहीं रखे जाते जिस रूप में वे प्रश्न में पूछे गए हैं। अलबत्ता, मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में स्व-रोजगार योजना के अधीन (जून 1984 तक) हुई प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में उप-लब्ध आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

लाख रुपये

वास्तविक लक्ष्य	स्वीकृतियां		संबितरण	
	आवेदनों की संख्या	राशि	आवेदनों की संख्या	राशि
सभी बैंक 807	895	130.68	738	92.72
बैंक आफ इण्डिया 140 (उज्जैन जिले का लीड बैंक)	141	19.11	123	9.62

(ग) लीड बैंक अपने अधीन जिले के वास्ते बैंक की सहायता से चलाई जाने वाली उपर्युक्त योजनाएं तैयार करते हैं और जिला स्तर पर वित्तीय संस्थाओं तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों के समन्वित प्रयासों द्वारा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करते हैं। लीड बैंकों

का जिला स्तर पर अपना संगठन होता है जो जिला ऋण आयोजनाओं/वार्षिक कारंबाई आयोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में अपेक्षित दायित्वों के निर्बहन के लिए पर्याप्त होता है।

बिबरण

मध्यप्रदेश में "लीड" जिलों के आबंटन
को दशानि वासा बिबरण

लीड बैंक का नाम	आबंटित जिले
1	2
सूबे बैंक	सतना
बैंक आफ बड़ोदा	झाबुआ
बैंक आफ इन्डिया	1. भोपाल 2. देवास 3. धार 4. ईस्ट नीमाड़ 5. वेस्ट नीमाड़ 6. इन्दौर 7. राजगढ़ 8. सिहोर 9. शाजापुर 10. उज्जैन
सेण्ट्रल बैंक आफ इन्डिया	1. बालाघाट 2. बेतूल 3. भिंड 4. छिंदवाड़ा 5. ग्वालियर 6. होशंगाबाद 7. जबलपुर 8. मंदसौर 9. नरसिंहपुर 10. मुरैना 11. रायसेन 12. मंडया 13. रतलाम 14. सागर

1	2
	15. सियोनी 16. शहडोल 17. सरगुजा
देना बैंक	1. दुर्ग 2. रायपुर 3. राजनंदगांव
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	दतिया
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	1. बस्तर 2. बिलासपुर 3. छत्तरपुर 4. दमोह 5. पन्ना 6. रायमढ़ 7. टीकमगढ़
स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर	1. गूना 2. शिवपुरी 3. बिदिशा
यूनियन बैंक आफ इन्डिया	1. रीवा 2. सिधौ

**Financial Assistance given by Tea Boards
to Tea Companies for the Welfare of
Plantation Workers**

2854. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Boards provides financial assistance to the tea companies for the welfare of the plantation workers ;

(b) if so, the details of such financial supplementary assistance provided by the Tea Board since January, 1980 till date ;

(c) the details of the welfare programmes for the plantation workers, for which the financial assistance is sought and the reports of the utilisation of such assistance ;

(d) whether the opinions of the labour leaders/trade unions, etc. are invited before granting such financial assistance by the Tea Board ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (f). Tea Board does not provide financial assistance to tea companies for the welfare of plantation workers. However, some of the welfare measures adopted by the Tea Board for the benefit of the tea plantation workers are as follows :

(i) Educational Stipend Scheme : The scheme provides reimbursement of tuition fees, hostel charges, book grants etc. to the wards of tea plantation workers.

(ii) Capital grant for educational institutions and hospitals under the scheme : Capital grants are granted to educational institutions and hospitals situated in predominantly tea growing areas.

(iii) Financial assistance to disabled tea plantation workers : The scheme provides for reimbursement of expenses to tea plantation workers incurred by them for purchases of creches, caliper, shoes, artificial limbs etc.

(iv) Reservations of beds for specialised treatment of tea plantation workers suffering from Tea Board Leprosy etc.

(v) Reservation of seats for midwifery training for wards of tea plantation workers.

Export of Handloom Goods

2855. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of handloom goods exported from the country in 1982-83 and 1983-84 (year-wise) ;

(b) the names of the countries which are mainly importing handloom goods from India ;

(c) the target set for the export of handlooms goods in 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

1982-83—Rs. 330.89 crores

1983-84—Rs. 309.30 crores (Provisional)

(b) About 2/3rd of our total handloom exports are to USA and EEC Countries. Other important importing countries are : USSR, Japan, Singapore, Australia and Republic of Benin.

(c) and (d). The following targets have been fixed.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Cotton		Silk and Others	Total
	Fabrics	Made-ups		
1984-85	90.00	50.00	168.00	408.00

Foreign Diplomats Involved in Smuggling

2856. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign diplomats in India are involved in smuggling activities ;

(b) if so, the number of foreign diplomats apprehended in this connection during the last three years till date ;

(c) which country they belonged to ;

(d) the action taken by Government ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to curb the smuggling activities by foreign diplomats in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). According to the reports received by the Government, some foreign diplomats posted in India have been found involved in smuggling activities during the years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (upto April). The number of foreign diplomats apprehended in connection with smuggling activities during the above period is furnished below :

Year	Number of diplomats involved
1981	8
1982	4
1983	6
1984 (upto April)	2

The countries to which the diplomats belonged to are : Bangladesh, Bhutan, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Korea, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Thailand, United States of America and Zambia.

(d) and (e). Government have taken

appropriate action in co-ordination with the Governments of the countries concerned and remain in confidential touch with them with a view to preventing any recurrence of such abuses. The concerned Governments had been requested to recall the diplomats who were themselves engaged in smuggling, or whose close relatives were so engaged in smuggling activities. These requests have invariably been honoured.

Loans Granted under IRDP in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2857. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of beneficiaries identified by the lead banks in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for grant of loans under I.R.D.P. since the last three years, year-wise and tehsil-wise details thereof ;

(b) the total deposits in the nationalised banks in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, branch-wise details upto 30th June, 1984 ; and

(c) the total investment by the banks in each area upto 30th June, 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of beneficiaries actually assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years is as under :

Year	No. of beneficiaries
1981-82	Not available
1982-83	73
1983-84	257

The existing data collection system followed at the Central level does not yield tehsil-wise details.

(b) and (c). Total deposits and advances of public sector banks in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar as at the end of June, 1983 stood at Rs. 11.99 and Rs. 3.84 crores respectively. Branch-wise break-up if not available.

**Daily Vayudoot Service between
Rourkela and Bhubaneswar**

2858. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vayudoot service has been introduced between Rourkela and Bhubaneswar ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) whether Vayudoot service is proposed to be introduced daily between the above mentioned places ; and

(d) other important places in Orissa proposed to be brought under Vayudoot map in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Vayudoot has started a thrice-a-week service on the route Calcutta-Rourkela-Bhubaneswar with effect from 1-6-84.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present Vayudoot has no plans to airlink any other station in Orissa.

**Higher Cash Compensatory Support to
Companies Exporting Spices in Approved
Consumer Packs**

2859. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow higher Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) to those companies which export spices in approved consumer packs ; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries to

which Indian spices are largely exported ?

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

(b) Spices in consumer packs are mainly exported to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Muscat, Aden, United Kingdom, Belgium, Australia, etc.

बिलासपुर और बस्तर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ना

2860. श्री लक्ष्मण चर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर और बस्तर (जगदलपुर) को हवाई सेवा से जोड़ने की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) बस्तर (जगदलपुर) के लिए हवाई सेवा कब तक आरम्भ कर दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का बस्तर (जगदलपुर) को बरास्ता विजयवाड़ा विमान सेवा, जो पहले ही से चल रही है, से जोड़ने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशील आलम खान) : (क) और (ख) बिलासपुर तथा जगदलपुर उन स्टेशनों में से है जिनका वायुदूत सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। वायुदूत अपनी भावी प्रचालनों के लिए इन स्टेशनों की क्षमता/संभाव्यता का पता लगाने के लिए फिलहाल इन स्टेशनों का यातायात सर्वेक्षण कर रही है।

(ग) इस स्थिति से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है

कि किस तारीख तक जगदलपुर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ दिया जाएगा।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Memorandum from Chairman, North
Barrackpore Municipality,
West Bengal

2861. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a Memorandum No. 747/21-7 dated 7 July, 1984 from the Chairman, North Barrackpore Municipality West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether the said Municipality has sought permission for extension of water main through Defence Estate at Ichapore to provide drinking water facilities to the public ; and

(c) the steps taken on the request made by the North Barrackpore Municipality ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Inclusion of Dhanbad in Third Level Air
Service and Indian Airlines Service

2862. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the third stage air service to be completed in Bihar during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether Dhanbad would be included in that ;

(c) whether he is aware that Dhanbad airport has been newly constructed and made ready for the Indian Airlines flight ; and

(d) whether any stoppage is being con-

templated for that at Dhanbad considering the heavy demands of the Central Government organisations stationed there, facts in details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM
KHAN) : (a) and (b). It is not proposed to introduce third level air service to any new station in Bihar during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

(c) The State owned Airport at Dhanbad has a fair weather air strip which is not suitable for operation of air service by any of the aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines.

(d) No, Sir.

Disposal of Unsold Stock of Tobacco
Lying with Tobacco Companies

2863. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of
COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some tobacco companies in Andhra Pradesh have large quantity of unsold stocks carried over from last year ;

(b) whether such companies have still not paid the farmer ;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that such tobacco companies do not dispose of their stocks without notice to the farmers ;

(d) whether Tobacco Board propose to seize such stocks ; and

(e) if not, the steps Tobacco Board propose to take to ensure that stocks are not surreptitiously disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and
(b). It has been noticed that some tobacco companies have unsold stocks carried over from last year and that such companies have yet to complete payments to growers.

(c) to (e) Tobacco Board is taking measures to ensure that payments as per Tobacco Leaf Purchase Voucher (TLPV) regulations are made by the companies. In some cases renewal of registration has been denied to the companies. The Tobacco Board Act does not empower the Board to seize tobacco stocks.

A major quantity of such tobacco purchased by the companies is exported for which an export price certificate has to be obtained from the Tobacco Board confirming minimum export price requirement. While issuing such certificates, the defaulting companies are persuaded by Tobacco Board to make payment to the complainant growers.

Expenses Incurred on Meetings of the Executive Committee and Sub-Committees of Export Promotion Councils

2864. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total expenses incurred on the Executive Committee and Sub-Committees meetings of the various Export Promotion Councils during the last three years separately for each Export Promotion Council, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Admissibility of Special Compensatory Allowance to Defence Accounts Department Employees, Patna

2865. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special compensatory allowance is admissible to the GREF personnel posted in Border Roads upto 120 days on leave ; and

(b) if so, the reason why such concessions are not admissible to Defence Accounts

Department employees similarly situated in Patna Commands ?

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

(b) Personnel of General Reserve Engineer Force are governed by a separate set of terms and conditions laid down by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. All orders issued for General Reserve Engineer Forces personnel do not automatically apply to Defence Accounts Department.

तम्बाकू का निर्यात

2866. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 से 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष प्रत्येक देश को कितने टन तम्बाकू निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) पिछले चार वर्षों से कितने व्यक्ति और कंपनियां तम्बाकू का निर्यात कर रही हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) पिछले चार वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष में देश में तम्बाकू का कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ और उसमें से कितने तम्बाकू का निर्यात किया गया और तम्बाकू का उत्पादन लक्ष्य कितना था ; और

(घ) क्या किसानों को कम लाभप्रद मूल्यों का भुगतान किए जाने के कारण तम्बाकू के उत्पादन में प्रतिवर्ष कमी हो रही है, और यदि हां, तो किसानों के हितों को किस प्रकार सुरक्षित रखने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 के दौरान प्रमुख देशों को निर्यातित तम्बाकू की मात्रा दर्शाई गई है।

(ख) विगत 4 वर्षों के दौरान तम्बाकू के

निर्यातकों के रूप में तम्बाकू बोर्ड में पंजीकृत की गई फर्मों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	निर्यातक फर्मों की संख्या
1980	138
1981	155
1982	180
1983	223

तम्बाकू के पहले 10 प्रमुख निर्यातक निम्नोक्त हैं :—

1. आई०टी०सी० लि० (आई०एल०टी० डी०) प्रभाग
2. श्री जयलक्ष्मी टोबाको कं० प्रा० लि०
3. मही लक्ष्मिया एण्ड कं० प्रा० लि०
4. मही बैकटरतनम एण्ड कं०
5. नवभारत
6. पोलिसेट्टी सोममुन्दरम प्रा० लि०
7. अग्रिमकोर
8. वामडिला ब्रदर्स

9. ईस्ट इन्डिया टोबाको कं०

10. मही सत्यनारायणन एण्ड कं०

(ग) 1979-80 से 1982-83 तक 4 वर्षों के दौरान देश में अनिमित तम्बाकू का कुल उत्पादन तथा उसके निर्यात नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(आंकड़े '000' मे० टन में)

वर्ष	उत्पादन	निर्यात
1979-80	438.5	76.3
1980-81	480.8	78.5
1981-82	520.1	114.6
1982-83 (अनन्तिम)	594.2	93.8

तम्बाकू के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कोई उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है।

(घ) तम्बाकू के उत्पादन में विगत 4 वर्षों के दौरान गिरावट नहीं आई है। उपजकर्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए तम्बाकू बोर्ड तथा नेशनल कोआपरेटिव टोबाको प्रोडर्स फेडरेशन लि० क्रमशः वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू उपजकर्ताओं तथा गैर-वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू उपजकर्ताओं की मदद करती है।

बिबरण

1980-81 से 1983-84 के दौरान भारत से प्रमुख गन्तव्य स्थानों की अनिमित तम्बाकू के निर्यात (मात्रा '000 मे० टन में)

देश	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (अनन्तिम)
1	2	3	4	5
ब्रिटेन	18.0	21.3	19.6	21.9

1	2	3	4	5
सोवियत संघ	28.7	33.7	43.2	35.8
चीन	11.2	30.4	2.8	0.2
जापान	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.7
सऊदी अरब	2.7	2.8	2.5	4.0
नीदरलैंड	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
बेल्जियम	0.8	1.3	2.5	1.0
इराक	1.1	0.3	0.8	—
बल्गारिया	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4
चेकोस्लोवाकिया	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6
सं०रा० अमरीका	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.1
योग (अन्य देशों सहित)	78.5	114.6	93.8	90.0

Identification of Persons Eligible to Get Loans Under NREP

2867. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3287 on 16 March, 1984 regarding identification of persons eligible to get loans under NREP and state :

(a) the break-up of the target of 2000 persons in Himachal Pradesh to whom loans were to be sanctioned under the Scheme for self-employment of the educated unemployment youth for each District of the State separately for each bank ;

(b) the number of cases in which loans have been sanctioned and paid upto 31 March, 1984 in each District, separately for each bank ;

(c) the break-up of the 4496 applicants who submitted their applications under the scheme, District-wise separately for each bank ; and

(d) whether it would be ensured that all those who were found eligible but could not be given loans upto 31 March, 1984, would be given loans by 15th August, 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Scheme for providing self-employment to the educated unemployed youth. The district-wise/bank-wise break-up of the target, the number of applications, the number of cases sanctioned etc. are not available. However, the Reserve Bank of India has

reported that the target of beneficiaries to be assisted under the Scheme for the State of Himachal Pradesh was 2000 for the period 1983-84. The banks had sanctioned 2465 applications involving an amount of Rs. 449.69 lakhs in the State of Himachal Pradesh, as on 31st March, 1984. The banks have been asked to make disbursement in all sanctioned cases upto 15th August, 1984.

Cost-Audit of Production and Selling Costs of Mills Producing Woollen Cloth

2868. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the exorbitant cost of production of woollen cloth in this country is beyond a common man's reach and the industry is monopolised by a few mills like Raymonds, Digjam, Reliance and Birla Mills ;

(b) whether these companies are making enormous profits and spending lavishly on their executives and in inserting attractive advertisements in the newspapers ;

(c) whether Government had at any stage considered the expediency of getting the cost audit of production and selling costs of these mills and fix their margin of profits ; if so, when and in what manner ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether he will now move in the matter and order reduction in costs and ratio of profits by these firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) In terms of licensed capacities, the share of these mills is only 6.57% in respect of spinning and 9.26% in respect of weaving. Regarding the cost of production, there is no recent study on the subject in this Ministry.

(b) The net profitability of M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills, Digvijaya Woollen Mills, Jayashree Textiles and OCM (India)

Ltd., during 1983 was only 12.09%, 10.46%, 7.16% and 3.69%, respectively.

(c) No such cost audit has been conducted recently in this Ministry.

(d) There is no statutory control on the price, quality or distribution of woollen textiles.

Grant of Special (Duty) Allowance to Central Government Employees of North-Eastern Region

2869. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI E. BALANANDAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Special (Duty) Allowance is being granted to Central Government employees of North Eastern Region ;

(b) whether the said allowance is restricted to Class I and II officers having transfer liability ;

(c) the reason for denial of said allowance to all other sections of Central Government employees i.e. Group C and D staff who are also working under the same difficult conditions ;

(d) whether Ministry of Home Affairs have extended the said allowance to State cadre officers stationed in North Eastern Region who have no transfer liability mainly for the reasons that they have to work under same conditions in which Central Government employees having transfer liability, are working ; and

(e) whether Government are reviewing the matter and extending the allowance to all Central Government employees working in North Eastern Region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Special (Duty) Allowance has been sanctioned to Central Government civilian employees who have all-India transfer liability and are posted

In North-Eastern Region as a measure of incentive for them to serve in that region. Such of those employees who are exempt from the payment of income tax, will, however, not be eligible for this Special (Duty) Allowance. The allowance is not restricted to Group A and B category employees.

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs has written to the State Governments of North Eastern Region that the difficult conditions in which the members of the All India Services have to serve in that region are similar as in the case of Central Government employees posted there. They have, therefore, recommended to the State Governments to extend the same concessions as have been allowed to the Central Government employees, to the members of All India Services serving in connection with affairs of the State Governments.

(e) No such review is contemplated at present.

Export of Cardamom

2870. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the position of export of cardamom from India during the last three years, the names of importing countries, quantity imported by each and the price thereof ; and

(b) the existing rules for export of cardamom and the steps suggested for increasing the exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The export position of Indian Cardamom during the last three years is as given in the enclosed statement.

(b) After fulfilling the terms and conditions of the Cardamom (Licencing and Marketing) Rules, 1977 any exporter can export cardamom, to any destination. However, for the export of Cardamom to any country having common boundaries with India, like Pakistan, Bangladesh, etc. exporter shall have to obtain export licence from the Import-Export Control Authority concerned. The major steps for increasing the export are given below :

1. Introduction of schemes like cardamom replantation loan-cum-subsidy for increase in production so that more cardamom may be available for export ;
2. Increasing the rate of C.C.S. on the export of cardamom in consumer packs to make the commodity competitive in international markets ;
3. Participation of the Board in the Fairs/Exhibitions abroad ; and
4. Sending Sales-cum-Study delegations abroad.

Statement

Exports of Cardamom from India

Quantity in Tonnes
Value in Rs. crores

Name of the Country	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kuwait	931	13.03	281	4.67	6	0.11
Saudi Arabia	420	6.53	299	5.25	neg	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bahrain	3	0.04	8	0.14	1	0.03
Qatar	54	0.37	5	0.08	—	—
Iran	75	0.71	—	—	—	—
Iraq	95	1.19	3	0.04	—	—
UAE	27	0.42	13	0.25	1	0.03
Jordan	130	1.90	—	—	—	—
USSR	330	2.83	260	3.87	168	3.44
GDR	40	0.32	57	0.58	3	0.07
Japan	101	1.00	44	0.60	32	0.78
Singapore	31	0.24	19	0.25	18	0.47
Others	88	1.62	43	0.64	29	0.50
Grand Total :	2325	30.20	1032	16.37	248	5.43

Position of Cost Accountant for the Purpose of Income-Tax Law and other Tax Laws

2871. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether for purposes of employment and under the Company Law, a Chartered Accountant and a Cost Accountant are treated as equal, but under Section 288 of Income Tax Act, 44 (i) of Wealth Tax Act and 43 of Gift Tax Act, term 'Accountant' means a Chartered Accountant as defined in Chartered Accountants Act ;

(b) whether Cost Accountant qualified from the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants of India, is also an Accountant ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make suitable amendments in the Income Tax and other Tax laws to include Cost

Accountant in the definition of 'Accountant' ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) A Chartered Accountant and a Cost Accountant are not treated as equal under the Companies Act, 1956.

A Chartered Accountant has been vested with certain duties and functions of audit of financial account of a company under sections 224 to 228 of the Companies Act, 1956. Under section 226 (1) of the Companies Act, 1956, a person shall not be qualified for appointment as auditor of a company unless he is a chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. A cost accountant has been entrusted with certain duties and functions of cost audit under section 233B read with section 209 (1) (d) of the said Act.

Under section 288 of the Income-tax Act,

1961, section 44 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and section 43 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, "accountant" means a chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and includes, in relation to any State, any person who by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 226 of the Companies Act, 1956, is entitled to be appointed to act as an auditor of companies registered in that State.

(b) A Cost Accountant qualified from the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India is not an "accountant" for the purposes of the direct taxes enactments.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(d) A Chartered Accountant has the professional qualification and expertise to audit accounts and report on the accounts examined, the balance sheet and the profit and loss account, whereas the expertise of the Cost Accountant is mainly in determination and allocation of cost to products. Besides, under the Companies Act, 1956,

only a Chartered Accountant is competent to audit accounts of a company. Therefore, it is not considered appropriate to permit Cost Accountants to carry out audit of accounts for purposes of the Income-tax Act.

Percentage Rise in Foreign Exchange Reserves

2872. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage rise in India's foreign exchange reserves during 1983-84 and 1982-83 and the comparative reserve figures as on March 31st in 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively ; and

(b) to what factors the increase was attributable and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) The level of foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) as on 31st March, 1982, 1983 and 1984 along with the percentage rise during 1982-83 and 1983-84 was as indicated below :

Date	Amount (Rs. Crores)	Percentage Variation
31.3.82	3354.47	—
31.3.83	4265.26	+27.15
31.3.84	5497.85	+28.90

(b) The above figures include draws from the I.M.F. under the Extended Fund Facility. Government does not have the information about the contribution of various factors (such as, increase in domestic production in crucial areas, remittances, other invisibles etc.) to the improvement in reserves position in 1983-84.

Foreign Investment in the Country

2873. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the country-wise distribution of

private foreign investment in our country during the last three years in rupee value ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : According to the last survey made by the Reserve Bank of India, the country-wise distribution of foreign investment in India for the years ended 31st March 1972, 31st March, 1973 and 31st March 1974 is given in the statement attached. The Reserve Bank of India is now in the process of compiling a census of India's foreign assets and liabilities with 31st March, 1981 as reference date.

Statement

Country-wise distribution of India's outstanding long term foreign liabilities—Corporate industrial and commercial enterprises

(Rs. crores)

	As at the end of March		
	1972	1973	1974
1. Canada	28.0	33.9	32.4
2. France	49.5	63.0	49.7
3. Germany (Federal Republic)	136.7	159.2	180.8
4. Italy	84.0	73.3	83.4
5. Japan	54.7	51.6	41.6
6. Switzerland	46.4	49.6	44.9
7. Sweden	20.2	28.6	34.3
8. U.K.	641.0	656.0	689.1
9. U.S.A.	484.8	515.4	530.9
10. Other Countries	120.3	118.6	134.7
11. International Institutions	90.1	108.2	121.2
Total :	1755.7	1857.4	1943.0

Foreign Exchange Granted to Chief Ministers/V.I.Ps for Medical Treatment in USA

2874. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange generally granted for meeting daily allowances for Chief Ministers and other VIPs for medical treatment in U.S.A. ; and

(b) the number of Chief Ministers who went to U.S.A. for medical treatment during the last two years till date and the

foreign exchange granted to meet T.A. for each of the Chief Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Chief Ministers/VIPs who go abroad for medical treatment and where expenditure is borne by the Govt. our Mission is authorised to incur expenditure on the basis of actual hospitalisation charges etc. They are also allowed exchange towards personal incidentals and Cash Allowance at the prescribed scales for pre/post hospitalised stay abroad. In addition, exchange at appropriate scale is also authorised for contingencies and local transportation etc. In cases where official

are permitted to accompany the Chief Minister/other VIPs, exchange is released as per the prescribed Govt. scales. In addition, hotel accommodation is also arranged by our Missions.

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

Decline in Civil Construction Contracts by Indian Firms in Foreign Countries

2875. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the responsibility of promoting civil construction experts has been shifted from the Engineering Export Promotion Council to the newly created Overseas Construction Council ; and

(b) if so, whether this has led to the screening Committee of his Ministry becoming inactive which has contributed to the general decline in the number of civil construction contracts by Indian firms in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. In order to promote exports of construction projects, a separate Export Promotion Council called the Overseas Construction Council of India has been established.

(b) No, Sir. The work of the Screening Committee, which was earlier functioning in the EBPC, has been transferred to the OCCI as the latter is now looking after civil construction exports.

Opening of New Branches by Madhubani Regional Rural Bank

2876. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the new branches to be opened by Madhubani Regional Rural Bank during 1984 and the time schedule for opening of its branch at Banipatti ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : Reserve Bank of India have reported that as at the end of March 1984, the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank had been issued authorisations/licences for the following

seven centres :

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Harinagar | 2. Sugauna |
| 3. Khajedih | 4. Garatol |
| 5. Deep | 6. Usrahi Deodha |
| 7. Benipatti | |

Branches at the centres for which authorisations/licences are issued by the Reserve Bank are opened as soon as the preliminaries are completed. The Gramin Bank has, however, been advised to expeditiously implement the licences in hand.

Trade Agreement between India and Soviet Union

2877. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for a long term trade agreement between India and the Soviet Union for the supply of cotton from India in exchange of textile machinery from the Soviet Union ; and

(b) if so, to what extent this agreement will help in revival of sick textile mills in India and resolve Soviet Union's problem of balance of payments with India ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Overtime paid to Indian Airlines Staff

2878. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of overtime allowance paid to (i) engineering staff, and (ii) other staff of Indian Airlines at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Madras separately for the period between 1980-81 ; and

(b) year-wise and category-wise details thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). During the calendar years 1980 and 1981, the amount of overtime paid to Engineering and other staff of Indian Airlines was Rs. 33.12 lakhs and Rs. 36.40 lakhs ; and Rs. 43.90 lakhs and Rs. 45.94 lakhs respectively as per details given below :—

Department	Bombay*		Calcutta*		Delhi*		Madras		Hyderabad		Headquarters		Total	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981		
1. Engineering	10.39	11.59	5.59	5.11	11.45	11.83	2.33	3.54	3.13	4.14	0.23	0.19	33.12	36.40
2. Commercial	4.76	5.95	7.47	10.40	3.50	4.60	3.68	6.22	1.30	2.34	0.73	0.77	21.44	30.28
3. Operations	0.06	0.01	—	0.02	0.32	0.27	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.10	0.28	0.25	0.77	0.76
4. Stores	0.62	0.79	1.83	0.26	0.29	0.42	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	2.92	1.17
5. Transport	3.77	1.22	2.53	2.92	1.45	1.10	0.98	0.65	0.47	0.16	0.48	0.56	9.68	6.61
6. Finance	2.03	1.90	2.93	1.33	0.51	0.23	0.56	0.44	0.17	0.07	0.78	0.93	6.98	4.90
7. Administration	0.62	0.28	0.59	0.63	0.12	0.34	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.32	0.39	0.49	2.01	2.22
Total :	22.25	21.24	20.94	90.67	17.64	18.79	7.90	11.19	5.25	7.16	2.94	3.29	76.92	82.34

*Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras also include overtime allowances paid to the staff at various stations in those regions.

Export of Pepper to Soviet Union

2879. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of pepper exported to the Soviet Union during the last three years indicating the price thereof ;

(b) whether the Soviet Union has contracted to buy more pepper during 1984-85 ;

(c) if so, the quantity contracted and the value thereof ; and

(d) the special steps being taken to augment the export of pepper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Export of pepper from India to Soviet Union during the last three years were as follows :—

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakh)	Average unit value Rs./Kg.
1981	12803	1774.60	13.86
1982	11994	1576.10	13.14
1983	12842	1598.60	12.45

(b) A quantity of 12500 tonnes of pepper is included in the Bilateral Trade Agreement signed with Soviet Union for 1984.

(c) Details of contracts entered into by Exporters are not available.

(d) The Spices Export Promotion Council is participating in Moscow Fair alongwith Cardamom Board. Other promotional efforts are : participation in trade fairs, sponsoring of trade delegation, inviting foreign delegates and undertaking of market surveys etc.

सरकारी सहायता से होटलों का निर्माण

2880. श्री कूल चंद वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुमोदित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत दिल्ली में बनाए जा रहे होटलों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक होटल को कितनी

सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) योजनाओं के अंतर्गत इन होटलों का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग की एक स्कीम है जिसके अंतर्गत स्टार-श्रेणी के होटलों को परियोजना अवस्था में अनुमोदित कर दिया जाता है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित किए गए तीन होटलों का दिल्ली में निर्माण किया जा रहा है ये हैं : पार्क होटल, भारत होटल, मेरीडियन होटल।

(ख) इन होटलों को भवन-निर्माण सामग्री हासिल कराने और कैपिटल गुड्स का आयात करने में नियमानुसार सहायता दी गई थी।

(ग) निम्नलिखित शैड्यूल के अनुसार इन

होटलों का निर्माण पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है :—

1. पार्क होटल दिसम्बर, 1985
2. भारत होटल जून, 1985
3. मेरीडियन होटल जून, 1985

(घ) इन होटलों के पूरा हो जाने पर मौजूदा कक्ष-धारिता में 1262 कमरों की वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

Income Tax Raids to Find Out Tax Evasion by Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

2881. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-
KAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of income tax raids conducted to find out the tax evasion by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) action taken on the incriminating evidence found out in such raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A search was conducted in the residential premises of Shri N.T. Rama Rao on 9.12.80 on the basis of authorisation issued by the Director of Inspection (Investigation), New Delhi. On the same day the premises of M/s. Ramakrishna Cine Studios and M/s. Tharakarma Theatre in which Shri N.T. Rama Rao is interested were also searched under section 132. In the residential premises nothing incriminating was found. In a room under the occupation of Shri N.T. Rama Rao in Ramakrishna Cine Studios cash of Rs. 1,24,300 was found. On that day since Shri N.T. Rama Rao was not available, his son, Shri Jayakrishna was questioned. Since the explanation was not satisfactory a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- was seized and the balance was left to enable the assessee/his son to

meet personal expenses.

In the course of the assessment for the year 1981-82, the Income-tax Officer had proposed an addition of Rs. 1,19,182 which included the unexplained portion of the cash of Rs. 1,24,300 found in the room of Shri N.T. Rama Rao.

In an operation under section 133-A some papers were found showing extra payments to Shri N.T. Rama Rao, cine actor, over and above the amount disclosed by him in the return for the assessment year 1981-82. This material is under investigation and full facts will be available only when the assessment is completed.

Scheme to Provide Pensionary Benefits to Employees of Public Sector Undertakings

2882. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to provide pensionary benefits to the employees of Public Sector Undertakings is under consideration of Government on the lines of the pension benefits available to the Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals of Government in this regard and the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented ;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Bonus Act to cover the employees drawing more than Rs. 1,600 and also enhance the ceiling of Rs. 750 presently prescribed for ex-gratia payment in various departments and Public Sector Undertakings ; and

(d) the existing facilities suggested by Bureau of Public Enterprise to the Public Sector Undertakings for junior executives in lieu of OTA indicating the names of such Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The feasibility

of introducing the pension Scheme in public enterprises is being examined.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government either to amend the Payment of Bonus Act to cover employees drawing more than Rs. 1600/- p.m. or for enhancing the ceiling of Rs. 750/- presently prescribed for ex-gratia payment in various Government Departments and the Public Sector Undertakings.

(d) Bureau of Public Enterprise has not issued any instructions on the subject.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में वेतन वृद्धि को उत्पादकता से सम्बद्ध करना

2883. श्री मूल चन्द ढागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को वेतन वृद्धि की उत्पादकता से सम्बद्ध करने की सलाह दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर भ्रम मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या इन उद्योगों में से अधिकांश भारी घाटे में चल रहे हैं और यदि वेतन वृद्धि को उत्पादकता से सम्बद्ध नहीं किया जाता तो भविष्य में उनका अस्तित्व खतरे में पड़ जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०एम० कृष्ण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भ्रम मंत्रालय इस संकल्पना से सहमत है कि मजूरी को उत्पादकता से सम्बद्ध करना सिद्धान्ततः श्रेष्ठ है ।

(ग) यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के अनेक उद्योग भारी घाटे में चल रहे हैं । मजूरी को उत्पादकता से सम्बद्ध किए बिना उसमें वृद्धि करना ऐसे बहुत से कारणों में से एक है जिससे भारी घाटा उठाने वाले सरकारी उद्योगों का अस्तित्व बनाए रखना कठिन हो जायेगा ।

अभ्रक व्यापार निगम (मिटको) की डोम्याच फैक्ट्री के लिए बेनामी डीलर से अभ्रक की खरीद

2884. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभ्रक व्यापार निगम की झुमरी तलेय्या स्थित डोम्याच फैक्ट्री बेनामी डीलर से अभ्रक की खरीद कर रही है और इसके पुनः शोधन के बाद (1980-84 तक ह्रास मूल्य के रूप में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नुकसान का समायोजन करने के बाद) इसके मूल्य दिखा रही है ;

(ख) क्या अभ्रक व्यापार निगम को वर्ष 1980-84 तक अभ्रक व्यापार के दामों पर घटिया किस्म के अभ्रक की खरीद से करोड़ों रुपए का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है ; और

(ग) क्या निगम को हुए इस भारी नुकसान के लिए उत्तरदायी पाए गए अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कठोरतम कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं । वास्तव में अभ्रक व्यापार निगम के कार्य लाभकारी रहे हैं और मिटको ने गत चार वर्षों के दौरान नीचे दर्शाए अनुसार सभी खर्च पूरे करने के पश्चात निम्नोक्त निवल लाभ अर्जित किये हैं :

वर्ष	लाभ (लाख रु० में)
1980-81	56.88
1981-82	102.39
1982-83	46.25
1983-84	52.00

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cases of Income Tax Arrears Pending Due to Stay Orders

2885. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of cases of Income Tax arrears which are pending because of the stay orders given by the courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : The desired information in respect of the number of cases of Income Tax arrears which are pending because of the stay orders given by the courts is not readily available. However, the amount involved in such cases comes to Rs. 58.95 crores as on 31-3-1984.

Utilization of Central Flood Assistance for 1980-81 by Orissa

2886. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance provided for flood damage works during the year 1980-81 to Government of Orissa has been fully utilised and reported to the Centre ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The ceilings of expenditure finally approved and the expenditure reported by the State Government are as follows :

(Rs. Crores)

Head	Ceilings approved by the Government of India	Expenditure reported by the State Government
Relief	4.78	4.81
Rehabilitation	5.54	5.54
Repair and restoration of damaged public properties	32.55	32.54
Total :	42.87	42.89

गोवा के चारों ओर समुद्र में गैर-कानूनी रूप से मछली पकड़ने में लगे हुए ताइवान के मत्स्य पोत (ड्राइवर)

2887. श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ताइवान के मत्स्य पोत, गोवा के चारों ओर समुद्र से गैर-कानूनी रूप से मछली पकड़ने में लगे हुए हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की है ;

(ख) हाल ही में ऐसी कितनी घटनाओं का पता चला है ; और

(ग) देश की समुद्री सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के लिए

सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) पश्चिमी समुद्री तट पर चार्टर की शर्तों का उल्लंघन करने और गैर-कानूनी रूप से मछली पकड़ने के लिए जनवरी, 1981 से बाइस ताईवानी मत्स्य पोत पकड़े जा चुके हैं।

(ग) हमारे समुद्री जॉन के क्षेत्रों को समुद्री सम्पत्ति से परिपूर्ण समझा जाता है और इसलिए बार-बार यहां जाने-जाने वाले विदेशी गह्वरे समुद्री मत्स्य पोतों पर हमारे तट रक्षक विमान निगरानी रखते हैं और तट रक्षक पोत इन क्षेत्रों में गश्त लगाते हैं।

Demands of All India Organisation of Pensioners

2888. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently some members of the All India Organisation of Pensioners undertook a Padyatra from Bombay to New Delhi ;

(b) whether at New Delhi they presented a charter of demands to the Prime Minister ;

(c) if so, their main demands ; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement the same ?

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

(c) and (d). The main demands of the Organisation relate to increase in pensionary entitlements, restoration of commuted portion of pension, grant of family pension to widows of employees who retired before 1.1.1964, increase in rates of family pension, formation of a Central Welfare Board for pensioners, revision of Pension Act 1871 etc. Similar demands, received from time to time in the past from this as well as other organisations of pensioners, were examined and suitable replies were sent to them. Improvement of pensionary entitlements, including those referred to by the Organisation in question, is considered from time to time and liberalisations are made as and when considered justified, subject to availability of financial resources.

Sick Units in Public Sector

2889. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of sickness is on the increase in the Public Sector ;

(b) if so, the number of the sick units with their names ;

(c) the reasons for sickness ; and

(d) the steps taken/contemplated to be taken to nurse them back to health ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir. Judging from the number of enterprises incurring continuous cash losses for the last 5 years viz. 1979-80 to 1983-84, it is seen that the number of such units have remained more or less same during 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Provisional).

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

Setting up of Spinning Mills in Orissa

2890. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of spinning mills set up in Orissa during the Sixth Plan so far ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more spinning mills in Orissa during the current financial year ;

(c) if so, the names of the places identified in Orissa for the location of the new spinning mills ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) During the Sixth Plan period, one cotton spinning mill was set up. According to available information 11 permissions have been issued for setting up spinning units in Orissa during the Sixth Plan. 4 Co-operative spinning mills in the handloom weavers sector have been given financial assistance for being set up in Orissa during the 6th Plan.

(b) to (d). State-wise requirements of the additional spindleage are not predetermined by the Government.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एककों का कार्यचालन

2891. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक एककों का कार्यचालन सन्तोषजनक नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ; और

(घ) इनके क्या परिणाम निकलने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ) जी नहीं ।

इसके अतिरिक्त 1973-74 से 1982-83 तक की 10 वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्यचालन में बिन्की, पूंजी-निवेश, लगी पूंजी, निबल साम आदि के रूप में स्पष्टतः सुधार हुआ है जैसाकि लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण 1982-83 के खण्ड 1 में पृष्ठ 3 पर सारणी 1.4, पृष्ठ 9 पर सारणी 1.9 तथा पृष्ठ 187 पर पैरा 3.1 में देखा जा सकता है जिसे 28-2-84 को सभा-घटल पर रखा गया था। किन्तु, सरकार सरकारी उद्यमों की सामकारिता में और अधिक सुधार करने का प्रयास करती रही है तथा इस विषय में किए गए उल्लेखनीय प्रयास इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) जहाँ कहीं क्षमता के उपयोग में निरन्तर कमी दिखाई पड़े तो उसे विनिश्चित कारणों की जाँच के लिए विशेष अध्ययन दल गठित करना तथा अल्पावधिक एवं दीर्घावधिक सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाना ।

(2) अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधायें प्रदान करने वाले उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन का निरन्तर

परिबीक्षण करने तथा उनके कार्यचालन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए उपाय करने का कार्य अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी मंत्रिमण्डल समिति को सौंपा गया है ।

(3) जहाँ कहीं औचित्यपूर्ण हो तो संतोलक सुविधाओं एवं निजी उपयोगार्थ बिजली संयंत्रों की व्यवस्था के लिए अतिरिक्त पूंजी-निवेश किया जाता है ।

(4) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की प्रौद्योगिकी का उन्नयन करना, आधुनिकीकरण करना तथा संयंत्र और उपस्कर का पुनर्स्थापन करना और जहाँ कहीं उपयुक्त समझा जाए वहाँ उत्पादों में विविधता लाना ।

(5) प्रत्येक उद्यम के बारे में त्रिमाही कार्य-निष्पादन समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से सम्बद्ध प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों और विभागों द्वारा नियमित रूप से कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षा करना ।

(6) शीर्ष प्रबंधकीय कर्मियों के चयन और मूल्यांकन को बेहतर बनाना तथा शीर्ष रिक्तियों का यथासमय भरा जाना ।

(7) प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन एवं शीघ्र समापन की परिबीक्षण सम्बन्धी उच्चस्तरीय समिति, कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निरन्तर समीक्षा कर रही है ।

Rejection of Applications by Banks Under Self Employment Scheme in Nanded and Parbhani Districts of Maharashtra

2892. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of beneficiaries under educated Self-Employment Scheme in each taluka of Nanded and Parbhani Districts of Maharashtra ;

(b) whether many of the applications are rejected for some reasons or other by the banks including the lead bank i.e., State Bank of India for both these districts ; and

(c) If so, the action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The present data reporting system does not give Taluka-wise/District-wise figures. However, in the State of Maharashtra the public sector banks had sanctioned 24579 applications involving an amount of Rs. 4024.28 lacs as on 31st March, 1984.

(b) and (c). Main reasons for rejections of the applications by the banks reported by Reserve Bank of India, are the non-eligibility of the applications under the criteria laid down in the Scheme, the project not being economically viable or the targets fixed for the Scheme having already been achieved.

Recommendations of Economic Administration Reforms Commission re :
Direct Taxes

2893. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of recommendations pertaining to direct taxes submitted by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission ; and

(b) the number out of these, implemented and when the remaining recommendations will be finally considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Economic Administration Reforms Commission have made about 312 major recommendations relating to direct taxes. Out of these, 55 recommendations have been implemented. Some more recommendations are sought to be implemented through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill which is proposed to be introduced in the current session of Parliament. 47 recommendations relating to the amendment of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 will be processed for a separate Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill. Such of the remaining recommendations made by the Commission

as are acceptable to the Government will be implemented through a separate legislation in due course.

बैंक प्रभार बढ़ाए जाने का प्रस्ताव

2894. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का बैंक प्रभार बढ़ाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) इस समय बैंक प्रभार बढ़ाए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

जैसलमेर जिले में पकड़ा गया तस्करी का माल

2895. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :

श्री वीरलत राम सारण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तानी सीमा के निकट जैसलमेर जिले के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में 13 जुलाई, 1984 की रात को कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया, कितने हथियार पकड़े गए और सुरक्षा बल व पुलिस के जवानों और तस्करों के बीच मुठभेड़ों में कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए ;

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में 1 जनवरी, 1984 से अब तक पकड़े गए माल, नकदी, हथियारों आदि का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डी एस०एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Release of Foreign Exchange to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

2896. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Meagre allowance annoys NTR' appeared in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi on 16th July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the scale laid down for the release of foreign exchange as daily allowance to persons going abroad for medical treatment ;

(c) whether businessmen/industrialists going abroad on 'jaunts' in the name of business promotion or for medical treatment are given foreign exchange allowance 3-4 times of 35% given to Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister in addition to the allowance for their families and personal staff accompanying them ; if so, the reasons for such a distinction ; and

(d) whether he will collect and lay on the Table a statement showing foreign exchange given to industrialists from U.P. who visited U.K., Europe and U.S.A. for medical treatment during 1982-83, 1983-84 and uptill 30th June, 1984 for them, their families and personal staff including medical attendants accompanying them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Meagre allowance annoys NTR' which appeared in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated 16th July, 1984.

(b) Persons going abroad for medical treatment are allowed foreign exchange of a maximum amount of US\$ 5,000/- in cases where estimates of expenditure of medical treatment are not available from the overseas hospital/doctor ; where, however, estimates of hospitalisation/cost of medical treatment are available from the overseas

hospital or where higher amount has been recommended by the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the State concerned/ Director of Health Services/Head of reputed medical establishments recognised for issue of essentiality certificate for medical treatment abroad, the full amount is released. For maintenance expenses for any part of the stay abroad other than hospitalised stay, required for treatment/convalescence/check-up, exchange is released @ US\$ 85/- per day in favour of the patient and US\$ 1500/- per month to the accompanying attendant(s) in cases where they have been recommended by the competent authorities.

(c) Businessmen/industrialists going abroad for medical treatment are allowed foreign exchange as indicated in reply to part (b) of the Question. Businessmen/ industrialists going abroad on business promotion visits are allowed a fixed amount as per RBI's scales ranging from US\$ 160/- per day for Group 'A' countries to US\$ 120/- per day to Group 'C' countries under the General Scales and from US\$ 200/- per day in Group 'A' countries to US\$ 150/- per day to Group 'C' countries under the Special Scale. The rates of per-diem allowance are all inclusive viz., expenses towards internal travel, contingencies etc. are included in these.

As compared to the above, Ministers/ Government officials who go abroad for medical treatment and where expenditure is borne by the Government, our Mission is authorised to incur expenditure on the basis of actual hospitalisation charges etc. They are also allowed exchange towards personal incidentals and Cash Allowance at the prescribed scales for pre/post hospitalised stay abroad. In addition, exchange at appropriate scale is also authorised for contingencies and local transportation etc. Where, however, the expenditure is met by the Ministers/officials themselves, the scales prescribed by the RBI and as indicated in reply to part (b) above are applicable.

Ministers/Government officials going abroad on official business are allowed personal incidentals @ Rs. 75/- per day for the first ten days and Rs. 40/- thereafter for a total period of 90 days. They are also

entitled to Cash Allowance which varies from country to country. In addition, the actual hotel expenditure of the Ministers/officials concerned is met by the Mission concerned. Exchange at the prescribed scale is also authorised towards contingencies, local transportation and entertainment.

In so far as release of exchange of \$ 35/- given to Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, it may be mentioned that the rates of Cash Allowance are fixed by the Government of India for each country taking into account the cost of living and is paid in addition to hotel accommodation, the expenses for which are borne by the Govt. of India or the State Govt. concerned. The rates of Cash Allowance fixed by the Govt. are the rates that are allowed without exception to all dignitaries including Cabinet Ministers/Chief Ministers etc. when they are on official visits.

It would thus be observed that in all cases whether for visits of businessmen/industrialists or for Ministers/officials, exchange is released at the scales prescribed for each category and there is no question of any distinction.

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

मसालों का उत्पादन और निर्यात

2897. श्री मोतीबाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत 5 वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन और कितनी मात्रा में मसालों का उत्पादन हुआ

तथा उसमें से कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) क्या उन मसालों में जीरा, सौंफ और इसबगोल भी शामिल है और यदि हाँ, तो गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उनका अलग-अलग कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और कितना निर्यात किया गया ;

(घ) क्या इन मदों के लिए विपणन सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण जीरा, सौंफ और इसबगोल के उत्पादकों को अपने उत्पादक कम कीमत पर बेचने पड़ते हैं ; और

(च) क्या सरकार का देश के और हमारे किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए मसाला बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) मसालों में शामिल हैं जीरा तथा सौंफ परन्तु "इसबगोल" नहीं। जीरे के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात आंकड़े उपरोक्त पैरा (क) के उत्तर में निदिष्ट विवरण में दिए गए हैं। सौंफ तथा इसबगोल के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत नीति तैयार करने के लिए मसालों के विपणन और निर्यात सम्बन्धी समस्याओं के सभी पहलुओं की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई है।

विवरण

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रमुख मसालों के मदवार उत्पादन और निर्यात निम्नो तालिका में है :—

वर्ष	वर्ष	उत्पादन मात्रा हजार मे० टन	निर्यात मात्रा मे० टनों में	मूल्य हजार रु० में
1	2	3	4	5
1. काली मिर्च	1979-80	28	20898.5	335224.8

1	2	3	4	5
काली मिर्च	1980-81	30	26363.7	389487.4
	1981-82	29	20607.9	279837.0
	1982-83	उ०न०	15413.5	206201.7
2. साल मिर्च	1979-80	508	10262.8	77301.6
	1980-81	509	7681.6	55559.1
	1981-82	515	4659.2	42059.7
	1982-83	528	12888.5	123543.9
	1983-84	उ०न०	8783.3	69209.5
3. सोंठ	1979-80	71	11486.0	72696.1
	1980-81	82	6810.9	36797.0
	1981-82	90	4717.8	39522.7
	1982-83	91	3954.7	58849.1
	1983-84	उ०न०	1970.7	44608.1
4. हल्दी	1979-80	235	26609.8	198061.0
	1980-81	217	14517.2	78824.3
	1981-82	191	11985.9	51742.7
	1982-83	168	7594.8	42354.3
	1983-84	उ०न०	6487.3	59341.0
5. कड़ी पावडर	1979-80	उ०न०	2644.3	25563.4
	1980-81	उ०न०	2550.3	24158.1
	1981-82	उ०न०	1805.0	20018.1
	1982-83	उ०न०	2816.0	33607.9
	1983-84	उ०न०	1664.9	18450.1
6. घनिया	1979-80	90	4325.1	14698.4
	1980-81	111	2161.2	12556.3
	1981-82	145	1729.2	12333.4
	1982-83	154	7378.5	44593.9
	1983-84	उ०न०	6979.3	37556.9
7. जीरा	1979-80	उ०न०	17830.5	212068.0
	1980-81	उ०न०	8778.0	97426.3
	1981-82	उ०न०	6405.4	68531.1

1	2	3	4	5
जीरा	1982-83	र०न०	1731.0	31100.2
	1983-84	र०न०	3264.5	56899.1
8. अजमोदा	1979-80	र०न०	3153.5	19265.2
	1980-81	र०न०	3197.9	15634.6
	1981-82	र०न०	1668.1	11170.4
	1982-83	र०न०	2029.5	14060.7
	1983-84	र०न०	1677.2	14229.7
9. सौंफ	1979-80	र०न०	1911.6	12488.0
	1980-81	र०न०	1416.1	10723.8
	1881-82	र०न०	1033.4	8874.3
	1982-83	र०न०	505.3	7117.6
	1983-84	र०न०	785.4	13425.6
10. मेथी	1979-80	र०न०	4798.3	15661.8
	1980-81	र०न०	4469.5	17344.0
	1981-82	र०न०	3241.5	13391.8
	1982-83	र०न०	3966.8	16835.9
	1983-84	र०न०	2132.4	11695.8
11. सहसुत	1979-80	206	3380.1	15398.6
	1980-81	216	7397.8	22824.1
	1981-82	230	6106.7	26505.6
	1982-83	246	5795.4	29289.5
	1983-84	र०न०	4073.2	23805.4
टिप्पणी : 1983-84 के लिए निर्यात आंकड़े केवल नवम्बर, 83 तक हैं।				
12. इलायची	1979-80	4.5	2636	485600.0
	1980-81	4.4	2345	347500.0
	1981-82	4.1	2325	302000.0
	1982-83	*2.9	(+)1021	(+)162300.0
	1983-84	*1.6	(+) 269	57100

*प्रारम्भिक अनुमान

(+)अनन्तिम आंकड़े

**Loan to Unemployed Graduates by Banks
in Maharashtra**

2898. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether unemployed graduates have been given loans by banks and other types of assistances under various welfare schemes have been initiated by the Central and State Governments ;

(b) the number of unemployed graduates granted loans by the banks ;

(c) the nature of concession in rate of interest, etc., in Maharashtra State during the last three years ;

(d) whether the Centre or the banking organisation have issued instructions to keep the names of unemployed graduates who have been advanced loans, secret and not to be disclosed ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Scheme for providing self-employment to the educated youth formulated by Central Government. The objective of the Scheme is to encourage the educated unemployed youth to undertake self-employment ventures in industry, service and business. The Scheme is in operation throughout the country except in cities with population over one million.

(b) Under the Scheme, as against a targeted number of 2.5 lakh beneficiaries for 1983-84, a total number of 2.42 lakh cases were accorded sanction for bank loans upto 31st March, 1984.

(c) The rate of interest is 10% per annum for backward areas and 12% per annum for other areas. The subsidy component is 25% of the total loan amount.

(d) and (e). From the point of view of smooth operation of the scheme at the field level, State Governments were advised that

the recommendation of the concerned Task Force (constituted for each district for forwarding names of would-be beneficiaries to the banks for final selection) should be treated as confidential and the entrepreneurs should be communicated the decision only after the applications were finally sanctioned under the scheme.

**Linking of Delhi with State Capitals/
Cities by Daily Boeing Service**

2899. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the important cities and State Capitals in the country which are provided daily Boeing link with Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to introduce daily Boeing link between some more places and State capitals in the country with Delhi in the current financial year ;

(c) whether Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa is also proposed to be provided daily Boeing link in the current financial year ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Indian Airlines operates daily Boeing 737 flights from Delhi to the following important cities and State Capitals :

Important Cities	State Capitals
1	2
Agra	Ahmedabad
Amritsar	Bangalore
Aurangabad	Bhopal

1	2
Bagdogra	Bombay
Indore	Calcutta
Kanpur	Chandigarh
Khajuraho	Gauhati
Udaipur	Hyderabad
Varanasi	Imphal
	Jaipur
	Jammu/Srinagar
	Lucknow
	Madras
	Patna

(b) to (d). In the winter schedule 1984-85, Indian Airlines plans to increase the frequency of B-737 service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar via Varanasi from the existing four days.

प्रशिक्षण के दौरान वायुसेना के विमानों का क्षतिग्रस्त/दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

2900. श्री विरवा राम कुलवारिया : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रशिक्षण के दौरान वायुसेना के कितने विमान क्षतिग्रस्त/दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए ;

(ख) वर्ष 1980 से जुलाई, 1984 तक की अवधि से सम्बन्धित तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने विमान चालकों की मृत्यु हुई और मृतकों के परिवारों को मुआवजा की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचार-रामक उपाय किए हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) यह बताना लोक हित में नहीं है कि दुर्घटनाओं के दौरान भारतीय वायु सेना के कितने विमान क्षतिग्रस्त/दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए या कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए ।

हवाई दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए भारतीय वायु सेना के फ्लाइट कैंडिडों के निकटतम सम्बन्धियों को 45,000 रु० की अनुग्रह-राशि दी जाती है । दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के निकटतम सम्बन्धियों को निम्नलिखित मुआवजे और सेवान्त रियायतें अदा की जाती हैं :—

(1) 1,00,000/-रु० की अनुग्रह राशि ।

(2) विशेष परिवार पेंशन ।

(3) मृत्यु एवं सेवानिवृत्ति उपदान ।

(4) पारिवारिक उपदान ।

(5) विशेष सन्तान भत्ता ।

उपर्युक्त लाभों के अतिरिक्त वे सामूहिक बीमा योजना से भी घन-राशि पाने के हकदार हैं ।

(घ) सभी बड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों की जांच, जांच अदालत द्वारा की जाती है और ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई आरम्भ की जाती है । उड़ान सुरक्षा में सुधार करने और विमान कर्मीदल तथा प्राउण्ड कर्मीदल के प्रशिक्षण को तीव्र करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं । हवाई मंदानों के इन्-गिद पक्षियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने को नियन्त्रित करने के लिए अभ्य सम्बन्धित संगठनों के साथ भी परामर्श करके कार्रवाई की जा रही है जिससे कि पक्षियों के टकराने के कारण दुर्घटनाएं न हों ।

Recruitment of Clerks by Banking Service
Recruitment Board (Delhi)

2901. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Banking Service Recruitment Board (Delhi) holds a written test for the recruitment of clerks and the successful candidates are also required to undergo an interview test thereafter ;

(b) if so, the reasons for holding interview in addition to written test for clerical posts ; and

(c) whether questions asked in the interview cannot be included in the written paper ?

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

(b) and (c). The written test comprises mainly objective type tests. The candidates who qualify in the written test are called for a personal interview. For selection of clerks, interview is considered as an integral part of the recruitment process as it would enable assessment of traits which cannot be evaluated by written test alone. The clerical cadre employees of the nationalised banks get opportunities for promotion to the officers' cadre within a comparatively short time of their appointment as clerks and once promoted are expected to shoulder higher responsibilities. Interviews are, therefore, considered essential to judge the calibre of the candidates.

Proposal for ITDC Hotel at Courtallam (Tamil Nadu)

2902. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a tourist spot named Courtallam in Tamil Nadu attracts large number of people all over India ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up an I.T.D.C. hotel at Courtallam ;

(c) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has sent any proposal to develop this tourist spot ; and

(d) if so, the action Government of India have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The State Government had made a proposal for the conversion of an airstrip at Kayathar near Courtallam into an airport for use by feeder service, and the construction of a 3-Star ITDC hotel at Courtallam. Due to constraints on resources, no decision has been taken on these proposals.

Deduction of Commission from Loans Advanced by World Bank/International Financial Institutions to States

2903. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have been deducting commission from the loans advanced by the World Bank, International Financial Institutions to the States and other Municipal and civil bodies ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the percentage of commission that is deducted from these loans by the Central Government ;

(d) whether the sponsoring banks/loan advancing institutions have severely criticized this deduction ; and

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

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

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

Installation of X-Ray Machine for Security Check at Udaipur

2904. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether X-Ray machine for security check at Udaipur airport has been diverted to other airport ; and

(b) if not, when the X-Ray machine will

be installed at Udaipur Airport ?

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

(b) Out of the 16 units of X-Ray Baggage Checking Systems expected to be received by December, 1984, one unit has been earmarked for Udaipur airport. It will be installed and commissioned in about 2 month's time from the date of receipt.

Losses Suffered by National Textile Corporation

2905. PROF. P.J.K URIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total losses suffered by the National Textile Corporation till date giving gross losses and net losses for each year since its establishment ;

(b) the textile mills which have been identified as chronically sick mills ;

(c) the steps being taken to remove such mills from their continued working at sustained losses ;

(d) the details of exact measures being contemplated to close down chronically sick mills ; and

(e) the steps being implemented to reduce losses in existing units of the NTC ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANOMA) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) A review of performance of the mills under National Textile Corporation revealed that 22 mills (19 nationalised and 3 managed) were accounting for a large part of the total losses during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83. Of these, the following 8 nationalised mills were considered particularly weak :—

1. Indore Matwa United Mills, Indore.
2. KalyanmaJ Mills, Indore.

3. Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Indore.

4. Hira Mills, Ujjain.

5. Mysore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bangalore.

6. Azam Jabi Mills, Warangal.

7. Central Cotton Mills, Howrah.

8. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.

(c) Some of the major steps taken to improve the working of these mills are as follows.

(i) Greater control on wastes and damages through process control at various stages ;

(ii) diversification in the pattern of production and institutional sales ;

(iii) regular review of inputs costs, consumable stores, spares, dyes and chemicals etc. with a view to improving performance of the mills ;

(iv) infusing better management at all levels ; and

(v) rationalisation of labour.

A study team has also been constituted to undertake an in-depth study of the working of 8 weakest mills of the National Textile Corporation.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) The following major steps have been/ are being taken to reduce losses in the existing units of NTC, in addition to those mentioned earlier :—

(i) modernisation of plant and machinery and expansion of installed capacity, wherever necessary ;

(ii) installation of diesel generating sets to overcome power shortage ;

(iii) economy and control in cotton mixing costs through use of man-made fibres, comber waste, etc ; and

(iv) control on coal costs through better tie-up with Railway Authorities, Coal India, etc.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Nationalised Mills		Managed Mills	
	Net profit/loss	Gross profit/loss	Net profit/loss	Gross profit/loss
1974-75	(-) 29.99	(-) 17.94	-	-
1975-76	(-) 99.86	(-) 42.20	-	-
1976-77	(-) 51.53	(-) 26.75	(-) 1.07	(-) 0.50 (Two mills)
1977-78	(-) 47.82	(-) 13.45	(-) 1.51	(-) 0.92 (")
1978-79	(-) 18.31	(+) 17.05	(+) 1.00	(+) 4.22 (Eight mills)
1979-80	(-) 16.74	(+) 21.18	(-) 1.32	(+) 2.20 (")
1980-81	(-) 18.57	(+) 29.03	(-) 1.88	(+) 2.73 (")
1981-82	(-) 71.24	(-) 21.36	(-) 15.90	(-) 7.41 (")
1982-83	(-) 78.05	(-) 31.37	(-) 17.87	(-) 7.68 (Nine Mills)
1983-84 (Prov.)	(-) 99.60	(-) 43.52	(-) 27.18	(-) 13.41 (")

*Gross Profit/loss does not include the Gross Profit/loss of Holding Company.

Charter of Demands Submitted by Allahabad Bank SC/Tribes Employees' Welfare Council

2906. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Allahabad Bank Scheduled Castes/Tribes Employees' Welfare Council (affiliated to All India SC/ST Bank Employees' Federation) have submitted a charter of demands to the Bank Management inter alia stating as follows :

- (i) pre-examination training for SC/STs for at least 15 days to be imparted, because the already introduced period is absolutely impractical for the purpose and spirit it has been introduced ;
 - (ii) compulsory training for SC/STs before posting in case of recruitment and promotion in all categories of posts ;
 - (iii) posting and transfer of SC/ST employees to be made nearer to their residential places ;
 - (iv) pre-dating of sub-staff members of 1976 panel ;
 - (v) maintaining roster properly in all categories of posts as per Government directives ; and
- (b) If so, action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) The bank has reported the position as follows :

- (i) and (ii) Pre-examination training for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates is conducted on the basis of the actual requirements. Induction courses of two weeks duration are arranged by the bank for new recruits and promotees in the clerical and officers' cadre ;

(iii) Postings and transfers of all employees including Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees are made in conformity with bank's rules/practices ;

(iv) The bank has implemented the agreement on pre-dating of panel reached between the Management and the recognised unions of the bank ;

(v) The bank is maintaining roster for all categories of posts in accordance with the instructions issued by Government of India from time to time.

Issue of Equity Shares Linked with Debentures

2908. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of convertible debentures duly approved by the Controller of Capital Issues, does not amount to a restrictive trade practice ;

(b) if so, the ground on which it has been decided not to permit the issue of equity shares linked with debentures ; and

(c) how Government expect the small and medium-sized companies to comply with the injunction of Reserve Bank of India that they should increase their capital base without linking their debentures with shares, particularly whenever MRTP companies are finding it difficult to market non-convertible debentures ?

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

(b) In the case of issue of equity shares linked with debentures there are two types of securities simultaneously offered to the investors, viz. equity shares and debentures with a condition that one form of security will be allowed to be subscribed to only if the other form of security is also taken up.

This kind of package deal restricts the freedom of the investor. It may also be noted that the existing rate of interest on convertible debentures is 13.5% as compared with 15% for non-convertible debentures as the potential for capital appreciation in the latter is relatively less.

(c) The small and the medium-sized companies may increase their capital base either by issue of equity shares or by issue of convertible debentures.

Circulation of Counterfeit Currency Notes

2909. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Patriot' of 10th July, 1984 stating that C.B.I. has warned that the circulation of counterfeit currency notes—especially of Rs. 100/- denomination is on the rise ;

(b) whether they have also alerted that the counterfeit notes—belong to the 'AI' series with the code C/Y/10 ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the issue of the 'Patriot' dated 10th July, 1984 on counterfeit currency notes. It is not correct that the CBI has warned that the circulation of counterfeit currency notes, especially of Rs. 100/- denomination, is on the increase. It is a normal practice of the C.B.I. to carry out a monthly review of counterfeit currency/bank notes. The review inter-alia reports the seizures made by the police and the recovery of counterfeit notes by Banks, commercial establishments etc. In the month of March, 1984 a total number of 1326 counterfeit notes were seized or recovered. As is the normal practice, the review of March, 1984 also gave details of the series of the counterfeit notes as well

as their classification group. The monthly review is intended to facilitate coordination between police forces all over the country in carrying out investigations of cases registered in the respective State/Union Territory.

महाराष्ट्र में हुई एकाधिकार योजना का विस्तार

2910. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) महाराष्ट्र में हुई एकाधिकार योजना कब से लागू है तथा इस योजना के उद्देश्य, लाभ और अन्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसका कार्य-काल थोड़ा-थोड़ा करके बढ़ाने से इसके काम-काज में कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इसका कार्य-काल एक ही बार में दस वर्ष बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार करेगी ताकि यह आर्थिक स्थायित्व और कार्य दक्षता प्राप्त कर सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और प्रति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार हुई एकाधिकार बसूली योजना को 1972-73 के सीजन से (दो छोटी अवधियों को छोड़कर जिनके दौरान यह योजना निरन्तर की गई थी) इस योजना के संचालन के लिए मुद्रा एजेंट के रूप में महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारिता विपणन फंडेशन लि० की मार्फत निम्नोक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए कार्यान्विष्ट कर रही है :—

(1) राज्य में हुई उपजकर्ताओं को हुई की उचित और लाभकारी कीमत सुनिश्चित करना और कीमतों में घट-बढ़ से उनकी रक्ष करना ;

(2) बिचौलियों को हटाकर हुई उपजकर्ताओं के लिए अतिरिक्त आय की व्यवस्था

करना और टर्मिनल कीमत का पूरा लाभ प्राप्त करना ;

- (3) उपजकर्ताओं की आय में स्थिरता लाना और उससे राज्य में रुई के समग्र उत्पादन में स्थिरता और वृद्धि लाना ;
- (4) उपरोक्त मिलों को वैज्ञानिक रूप से श्रेणीयुक्त क्वालिटी की रुई की सप्लाई करना ;
- (5) सहकारी संस्थानों को रुई की वसूली, संसाधन तथा विपणन की प्रक्रिया में पूर्ण-रूप से अन्तर्गत करके सहकारिताओं के संस्थागत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाना और विपणन तथा सहकारी देयताओं की वसूली में कारगर सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना ।

लाभ

- (क) जब रुई उपजकर्ता रुई के लिए निविदा देते हैं तो उन्हें समय पर ध्यान दिए बिना उनकी सम्पूर्ण कपास के लिए गारंटीयुक्त कीमत का आश्वासन दिया जाता है ;
- (ख) वसूली होने पर गारंटीयुक्त कीमत के अलावा 75 प्रतिशत रकम उन्हें अतिरिक्त कीमत के रूप में दी जाती है ;
- (ग) इस योजना के चलाए जाने से सहकारी संस्थानों को विभिन्न स्तरों पर मजबूत किया गया है ;
- (घ) सहकारी बैंकों का वित्तीय ढांचा मजबूत किया गया है ।
- (ख) से (घ) सरकार ने इस योजना को दो वर्ष अर्थात् 30 जून, 1986 तक बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति दे दी है ।

Amounts Written off by Ashoka Hotel during 1980-81 to 1983-84

2911. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will

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

(a) the amount written off out of total outstanding amount by the management of Ashoka Hotel during the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the details of each case written off with justification as to how such amount became unrealisable ; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed against the officer concerned who was instrumental to make the amount unrealisable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). After taking into account the reasons, justification and responsibility of the official concerned, if any, the Corporation examines each case before the amount is written off. The amounts written off in respect of Ashoka Hotel are as under :

Year	Bad debts written off (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	2.32
1981-82	1.61
1982-83	2.16

The amount for 1983-84 will be known after the accounts are finalised.

Operating Procedures Unsafe Alleged by Indian Commercial Pilots Association

2912. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been six Airbus engine failures and three Boeing 737 engine failures since February, 1984 ;

(b) whether the Indian Commercial Pilots

Association have alleged that the recommended operating procedures by the management is "decidedly unsafe" ;

(c) the grounds advanced by ICTA for this allegation ;

(d) whether the over utilisation of existing capacity endangers the travelling public's safety ; and

(e) if so, the measures adopted for rectifying the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) There have been four cases of engine failure on Indian Airlines Airbus aircraft and three on Boeing 737 aircraft, since February, 1984.

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

(d) No, Sir. The utilisation of aircraft is never beyond the permissible limits.

(e) Does not arise.

सीमा शुल्क द्वारा छापे में पकड़ा गया माल

2913. श्री इलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा जनवरी, 1984 से अब तक कितने छापे मारे गए, इन छापों के दौरान पकड़े गए माल का ब्योरा क्या है और कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

बिल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1984 (जून तक) के दौरान सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा देश भर में मारे गए छापों/सी गई तलाशियों, उनके जरिये पकड़े गए माल का मूल्य तथा गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

(मूल्य : करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	मारे गए छापों/ सी गई तलाशियों की संख्या	पकड़े गए माल का मूल्य	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1984 (जून तक)*	9837	9.53	1144

*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

देश-भर से पकड़ी गई मुख्य जिसों में सीना, कलाई-घड़ियां, सिपेटिक फैब्रिक, इलेक्ट्रानिकी का बस्तुएं, माल, आडियो/वीडियो कैसेट आदि शामिल हैं।

तस्करी की गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाए जाने

वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय तौर पर तथा ग्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर करके उचित कार्य-बाही की जाती है। इसके अलावा, समुचित मामलों में, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन नजरबन्दी भी की जाती है।

चूँकि मामलों की संख्या काफी ज्यादा है, इसलिए इनके बारे में ब्यौरे एकत्र करके उन्हें प्रस्तुत करने में अनुपात के हिसाब से अत्यधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा। तथापि, यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी मामले (मामलों) विशेष के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी चाहें तो उसे एकत्र करके उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा।

जैसलमेर तथा कोटा के लिए वायुदूत सेवाओं को प्रारम्भ करना

2914. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश में किन-किन स्थानों को वायुदूत सेवा द्वारा जोड़ने का निर्णय किया था और उन्हें किस तारीख तक वायुदूत सेवा से जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) वहाँ वायुदूत सेवा अब तक आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जैसलमेर और कोटा, जो कि दोनों ही जिला मुख्यालय हैं, के लिए वायुदूत सेवा आरम्भ करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुर्शीब आलम खान) : (क) सरकार ने वायुदूत के प्रचालन की आरम्भिक प्रवस्थाओं में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के 14 स्टेशनों तथा देश के अन्य भागों में और 23 स्टेशनों को वायुदूत सेवाएं चालू करने के लिए चुना था। इन स्टेशनों के नामों की सूची बिबरण में संलग्न है। इन स्टेशनों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की कोई निश्चित तारीख निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

वायुदूत द्वारा नए स्टेशनों को जोड़े जाने के बारे में योजनाओं की अब समीक्षा की गई है और नए विमान प्राप्त होने, प्रचालनों के आर्थिक दृष्टि से विकास क्षमता साध्य होने और इन हवाई

अड्डों पर अपेक्षित आधार संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का विकास होने पर वर्ष 1984-85 में निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है :—

1. राजामुंदरी
2. कुम्पा
3. वारंगल
4. मैसूर
5. कालीकट
6. रत्नागिरि
7. नांदेड
8. सूरत
9. रायबरेली
10. बीकानेर
11. जैसलमेर।

(ख) उपयुक्त विमानों की अपर्याप्तता तथा हवाई अड्डों पर आधार संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए अपेक्षित धनराशि की वाध्यकारिताएं इन स्टेशनों को न जोड़े जाने के मुख्य कारण हैं।

(ग) कोटा इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा पहले ही विमान सेवा से जुड़ा हुआ है और जैसलमेर को निकट भविष्य में वायुदूत सेवा से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है।

बिबरण

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में निर्धारित किए गए चौदह स्टेशन ये हैं :—

1. रूपसी

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2. शिलांग | महाराष्ट्र | 13. नांदेड |
| 3. कमालपुर | उड़ीसा | 14. राउरकेला |
| 4. फैलासहर | पंजाब | 15. लुधियाना |
| 5. मंगटोक | राजस्थान | 16. कोटा |
| 6. कूच बिहार | | 17. बीकानेर |
| 7. एसीग | | 18. जंसलमेर |
| 8. दपोरिजो | गुजरात | 19. तंजावुर |
| 9. ईटानगर | उत्तर प्रदेश | 20. देहरादून |
| 10. पासीघाट | | 21. गाजीपुर |
| 11. सेदिया | | 22. पंतनगर |
| 12. तेजू | | 23. रायबरेली । |
| 13. जेरो | | |
| 14. ऐजवास । | | |

Renovation of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi during 1980-81 to 1983-84

2915. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

वायुदूत सेवा द्वारा पहली प्रावस्था में विस्तार के लिए मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र से अलग 23 स्टेशन नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| बिहार प्रदेश | 1. कुडप्या |
| | 2. रामामुंदरी |
| | 3. बारंगल |
| बिहार | 4. जमशेदपुर |
| | 5. गया, |
| | 6. मुजफ्फरपुर |
| | 7. पूर्णिया |
| कर्नाटक | 8. रायचूर |
| | 9. हुबली |
| केरल | 10. कासीफट |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 11. बिलासपुर |
| | 12. जमदलपुर |

(a) the total amount spent on renovation work in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi during the financial year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 with details of the nature of renovation work carried out ;

(b) the future programme of renovation in the coming two-three years with details thereof, if any ; and

(c) what was the original cost of raising the five-star hotel building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Information is given at statement I and II.

(c) As on 31-3-1960, the total estimated cost of construction of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi was of the order of Rs. 272.80 lakhs.

Statement-I

The nature of renovation work carried out in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, expenditure incurred during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question.

S. No.	Year	Nature of renovation work carried out	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1	1980-81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Renovation of 12 single suites —Renovation of 52 guests rooms on 3rd floor annexe —Renovation of Samover Coffee Shop —Addition of Duty Free Shop —Addition of Open Air Theatre 	34.85
2	1981-82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Renovation of 36 single suites —Renovation of Double Suites on 6th floor —Renovation of Party Room on 2nd floor —Renovation of Main Kitchen —Addition of Cyprus Taverna —Replacement of Carpets in certain areas 	70.11
3	1982-83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Renovation of guest rooms in 1st and 2nd floors annexe —Replacement of carpets in guest rooms and corridors of Old Block, 1st and 2nd floors annexe rooms and Convention Hall —Improvements to suites for VVIP Delegates —Improvement to lobby and reception area —Bitumen carpet surfacing on drive away and parking areas —Land scaping and renovation of Swimming Pool area including Boundary Wall 	129.89
4	1983-83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Conversion of Super Club into Darbar Restt —Conversion of Rottassery Restt. into Frontier, Burgundy Restt and Shops —Addition of Garden Bar —Conversion of Peacock Restt into Chinese Restt —Creation of new Reception area and additional seating in Tea Lounge —Renovation of 83 guest rooms toilets in Old Block —Provision of Coloured TV's in Old Block —Refurbishing of Convention Hall 	346.67 (Provisional and subject to audit)

Statement-II

Details of future programme of renovation in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question

S. No.	Year	Nature of renovation work
1	1984-85	— Renovation of 176 guest room toilets — Renovation of Party Room — Completion of renovation of balcony portion of the lobby which could not be undertaken before CHOGM
2	1985-86	— Replacement of Boiler system — Completion of Residual works, if any, left over from 1984-85

मिर्जापुर में कालीन उद्योग तथा कालीनों की बुनाई में लगे दस्तकारों की स्थिति में सुधार करना

2916. श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों और अन्य संचार माध्यमों के जरिए मिर्जापुर में कालीन उद्योग और कालीनों की बुनाई में लगे दस्तकारों की स्थिति में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता की ओर सरकार का ध्यान बार-बार आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) सरकार समाचार-पत्रों और अन्य माध्यमों सहित विभिन्न स्रोतों के जरिए स्वयं कालीन उद्योग की समस्याओं के प्रति जागरूक रहती है। इस उद्योग की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :

(1) कार्य-कुशलता को उन्नति के लिए प्रभाव-शाली और प्रगतिशील प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किए गए हैं।

(2) निर्यातों पर ऊन के कर-मुक्त आयात की अनुमति दी गई है।

(3) छोटी मशीनों के प्रयोग से विनिर्मित मशीनों पर लगाया गया उत्पाद शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

(4) बलम से एक निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद परिषद बनाई गई है।

(5) गलीचा प्रौद्योगिकी हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान बनाए जाने की प्रक्रिया में है।

Modernisation of Small and Medium Industrial Units

2917. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has recently introduced a special scheme for modernisation of small and medium industrial units ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has introduced a separate refinance scheme effective from January, 1984 for modernisation in small and small-medium industrial units. Tiny units and units in cottage and village industry sector which have been in existence for at least 5 years are also eligible for assistance under the scheme. The primary objective of the scheme is to encourage industrial units to overcome backlog of modernisation and adopt improved and updated technology and methods of production and to prevent mechanical and technological obsolescence. The rate of interest chargeable by the credit institutions on the loans granted under the scheme to industrial units, is fixed at 11.5% per annum and the refinance rate has been fixed at 9% per annum. The scheme also provides for a flexible approach in regard to debt-equity ratio and promoters' contribution.

भागीरथ ग्रामीण बैंक, सीतापुर में नियुक्तियों/पदोन्नतियों में कथित अनियमितताएं

2918. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगीरथ ग्रामीण बैंक, सीतापुर उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले वर्ष नई नियुक्तियों तथा पदोन्नतियों में बड़े पैमाने पर अनियमितताएं बरती गई थी तथा सेवा की अवधि तथा शैक्षिक योग्यताओं का ध्यान रखे बिना पदोन्नतियों की गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिनकी सेवा अवधि केवल एक वर्ष की नहीं थी लेकिन उनको क्षेत्र अधिकारी तथा (मैनेजर) प्रबन्धक के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया था ;

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी सेवा अवधि 2 वर्ष से कम थी परन्तु उन्हें क्षेत्र अधिकारी, प्रबन्धक या प्रबन्धक के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया है ;

(घ) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिनकी सेवा अवधि तीन वर्ष से अधिक थी और जिनके नामवरिष्ठता सूची में उपयुक्त स्थान पर थे लेकिन उनको पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ङ) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षण कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो कितनी नियुक्तियां तथा पदोन्नतियां की गयीं तथा उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों के अभ्याथियों की संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ङ) राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) को इन शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है। नाबार्ड से सूचना प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् यथाउपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Increase on Non-Developmental Expenditure and Rate of Inflation

2919. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-developmental expenditure has increased from Rs. 950 crores in 1951 to Rs. 49,200 crores during 1983-84 ;

(b) whether the tremendous increase in the non-developmental expenditure is responsible for inflation and increase in the price index ; and

(c) the price index during 1983-84 as against 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir. According to an analysis of Central, State and Union Territory Budgets, the non-development expenditure was Rs. 534 crores in 1950-51 and Rs. 20,300 crores in 1983-84 (BE).

(b) There is no direct relationship between non-developmental expenditure of the Government and inflation.

(c) The average of index number of

wholesale prices (base : 1970-71=100) was 288.6 in 1982-83 and 315.3 in 1983-84.

Amendment to Enemy Property Act

2920. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding harassment being faced by many citizens, specially members of the minority community on account of the operation of the Enemy Property Act ;

(b) the salient features of these representations received so far ;

(c) whether a proposal is under the active consideration of Government that the Enemy Property Act be suitably amended so that the desired relief is given and anomalies and absurdities removed ; and

(d) whether the operation of a similar Act in Bangladesh, known as the Vested Property Act, has been stayed till further orders on the representation of the Hindu minority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). It has been represented that some persons are facing difficulties on account of the operations of the Enemy Property Act. The main point made pertains to the apprehension that there is time consuming litigation and difficulties faced by some members of the Minority community and other persons in the sale and purchase of properties..

(c) Proposals in this regard are receiving the attention of the Government.

(d) No such orders have come to the notice of the Government.

मद्रास के सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा
सोना पकड़ा जाना

2921. श्री शिव शरण बर्मा :

श्री जयपाल सिंह करमय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास के सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने जुलाई, 1984 में सिगापुर से आने वाले ब्रिटेन के एक राष्ट्रिक से लगभग 12 किलोग्राम सोना पकड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पकड़े गए सोने का क्या मूल्य अंकलित किया गया है और ब्रिटेन के इस राष्ट्रिक का नाम और पता क्या है तथा उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त सोने का मूल्य कम आँका गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०एम० कुल्लन) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ ।

दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 1984 को, 2210, एच० एच० डेवल, पिपाले मालेट मेट्रो ; मनीला के निवासी रॉबर्ट मिल्लिंगन विंगिस, पुत्र श्री जाजं क्रुशंक विंगिस नाम ब्रिटेन—राष्ट्रिक को, जो सिगापुर से हवाई जहाज द्वारा मद्रास हवाई अड्डे पर उतरा था, उस समय मार्ग में रोका गया था, जब चीन चीन से उसकी निकासी हो चुकी थी। उसकी जामा-तमाशी लिये जाने पर उसके पास से विदेशी मार्क के सोने की एक-एक किलोग्राम बजन की मोने की बारह छड़ें बरामद हुईं। सोने की ये छड़ें उसने अपने शरीर में तथा अपने जाँघिए और पैट की जेबों में छिपाकर रखी हुई थीं। अशुभगुहृत सोने का बाजार-मूल्य 24.24 लाख रुपये है। उससे बरामद हुए इस सोने का अभिग्रहण सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन कर लिया गया है। श्री विंगिस को गिरफ्तार करके न्यायिक रिवास्त में भेज दिया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Carpet Weaving Training Centres Under
Development Commission (Handicrafts)
in U.P.

2922. SHRI S.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of carpet weaving training centres sanctioned and running year-wise under the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) in Uttar Pradesh since 1975 ;

(b) whether more centres than sanctioned were running during any year ; and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred without sanction on centres referred to in part (b) above and the action taken to fix responsibility for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of Carpet Weaving Training Centres sanctioned and functioning in U.P. yearwise, is given below :

1975-76	26
1976-77	97
1977-78	153
1978-79	193
1979-80	218
1980-81	218
1981-82	212
1982-83	212
1983-84	212

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Request of Kerala Government for Defence Manufacturing Unit

2923. SHRI KAVIER AKKAL : Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to inform the House whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Government of India for the establishment of a defence manufacturing unit in Kerala, which is available in the Parliament records ?

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. has been requested to develop and manufacture a new twin-engine helicopter ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to have a new manufacturing unit ;

(d) if so, the location of the new unit ; and

(e) whether Government of Kerala have requested for a defence manufacture unit similar to the new ordnance factory of Andhra Pradesh ?

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

(b) An Agreement for the design and development of an Advanced Light Helicopter has been concluded with M/s MBB of the Federal Republic of Germany on the 21st July, 1984. The 7-year Agreement envisages that the first prototype will fly in about 4 years time. The Indian made helicopters will be delivered to the Services in the early 1990s.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Advanced Light Helicopter is proposed to be developed and manufactured at the Helicopter Division of Bangalore Complex where capacity exists.

(e) Request for locating a public sector unit has been received.

तम्बाकू उत्पादकों की कठिनाइयाँ
की मात्रा इति
2924. श्री मोतीभाई धार, श्रीमती रंजना धार
वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने तम्बाकू के परिष्करण के काम से लगे किसानों की समस्याओं पर अध्ययन करने और उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक कार्य-दल गठित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दल ने क्या सुझाव दिए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन सुझावों को स्वीकार

कर लिया है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; तथा स्वीकार किए गए सुझावों को किस प्रकार और कब कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा; और

(घ) क्या पिछले वर्ष आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और गुजरात में तम्बाकू के परिष्करण में लगे किसानों के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस वर्ष शीघ्र ही बिक्री के लिए तैयार होने वाले तम्बाकू के लिए इस कार्य-दल द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों को कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कार्यकारी दल ने, जिसने 21 फरवरी, 1984 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है, तम्बाकू बाजार के असन्तुलनों तथा कमजोरियों का विश्लेषण किया है और उसने एक व्यापक उप-चारात्मक नीति की सिफारिश की है। जिसमें अनेक तत्व हैं जिनमें शामिल हैं: प्रभावी परामर्श-दात्री व्यवस्था, विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में सभी तम्बाकू उत्पादक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करने के लिए नीलामी प्रणाली का आरम्भ किया जाना, एक स्थिरीकरण अभिकरण के जरिये परम्परागत तथा साथ ही नैर-परम्परागत बाजारों में हस्तक्षेप, अधिक प्रभावी उत्पाद विनियमन, बाजार संवर्धन, घरेलू मांग के आधार को सुदृढ़ करना, तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाने वाला व्यापक विस्तार प्रयास और तम्बाकू बोर्ड को उपयुक्त रूप से सुदृढ़ करना ताकि वह बढ़े हुए कार्य को करने के योग्य बन सके।

(ग) तथा (घ) कार्यकारी दल की मुख्य मुख्य सिफारिशों पर पहले ही कार्यवाही आरम्भ हो चुकी है जो इस प्रकार है:—

(1) कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार तम्बाकू बोर्ड अधिनियम में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।

(2) भारत तथा विदेश की अनुमानित मांग को देखते हुए तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादन का प्रभाव-शाली विनियमन किया जा रहा है।

(3) सितम्बर, 1984 से शुरू होने वाले आगामी मौसम में कर्नाटक क्षेत्र में बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की बिक्री के लिए नीलामी प्रणाली आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। तम्बाकू बोर्ड स्थिरीकरण अभिकरण के रूप में कार्य करना और नीलामी से बचे हुए तम्बाकू के अनबिके स्टॉक को न्यूनतम/आरक्षित कीमत पर खरीदेगा। ऐसे अनबिके स्टॉक की खरीद के लिए तम्बाकू बोर्ड का एक व्यापारिक स्कंध स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

कर्नाटक के अनुभव को देखते हुए अन्य तम्बाकू उत्पाद क्षेत्रों में शरणों में नीलामी प्रणाली आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Import of Items Under Open General Licence

2925. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the different articles permitted under OGL (Open General Licence) for imports under the different categories;

(b) the list for the year 1984-85; and

(c) the import value of each item during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Various items allowed to be imported by different categories of importers under Open General Licence and conditions governing their importation are set out in the Import and Export Policy (Volume-1), 1984-85, which is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Separate statistics for the items

imported under Open General Licence are not maintained.

Proposal to Set up Spices Board

2926. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
 PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
 SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :
 SHRI MOTIBHAI R.
 CHAUDHARI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Spices Board ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). A Committee has been constituted to examine all aspects of the problems relating to marketing and exports of spices, to evolve a comprehensive policy in this regard and to recommend the appropriate institutional arrangement for its implementation.

Statement

Name of directors with their addresses belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe on the Board of Directors of public sector banks.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Director with Full Address	Whether belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Bank of India	Shri Jaidev Baghel, Sculptor, Metal Bronze and Brass, Bhelwadar Para, Post Kondagaon-494226. Distt. Bastar (M.P.).	Scheduled Tribe

**SC/ST Directors on Board of Directors
 In Public Sector Banks**

2927. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the bank-wise names with full addresses of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Directors on the Board of Directors in the public sector banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : In so far as the 20 nationalised banks, State Bank of India and Subsidiary banks are concerned, it may be stated that while there is no provision in the Statutes governing them for reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of appointment of directors on the boards of directors of these banks, in actual practice, Government has been endeavouring to appoint at least one qualified person belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe on the Board of each of these banks.

A list of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been serving as directors on the boards of public sector banks is annexed.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2. Punjab National Bank	Dr. Bhanuprasad V. Pandya, Director, Indian Research Society, 5, Anand Dham Society, New Wadaj, Ahmedabad-380013. (Gujarat)	Scheduled Caste	
3. Bank of Baroda	Shri Bhag Singh, Ex-Director, Punjab Markfed, VIII. Rampur Kalan, Near Chhatbir, Distt. Patiala (Punjab).	Scheduled Caste	
4. Canara Bank	Dr. N.D. Kamble, Professor and Head, Social Services Management Unit, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Nagarbhavi Post, Bangalore-560072. (Karnataka)	Scheduled Caste	
5. United Bank of India	Shri Horen Jones R'Jeen, Jmtblong Road, Nawlai Nongkwar, Shillong-793008, (Meghalaya)	Scheduled Tribe	
6. Dena Bank	Shri Kalidas Parmar, 26, New Cotton Nagar, Behind Chikniwals Estate, Gomtipur, Ahmedabad, (Gujarat)	Scheduled Caste	
7. Syndicate Bank	Dr. I.G. Chavan, Head, Department of Animal Sciences and Dairy Sciences, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Distt. Ahmednagar. (Maharashtra)	Scheduled Caste	
8. Union Bank of India	Dr. K.D. Vasava,* Reader, Postgraduate Department of Commerce,	Scheduled Tribe	

*Since resigned.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Sardar Patel University, C-7, University Colony, Vallabh Vidyanagar-388120. (Gujarat)	
9.	Allahabad Bank	Shri Dinesh Chandra Barman, Agriculturist, Vill. Barobak, Post. Jiranpur, Distt. Cooch Behar (W.B.).	Scheduled Caste
10.	Indian Bank	Shri A. Ponnudurai, Ex-President, Kalrayan Lamp Society, Maniyaran Kunram P.O., Karumandurai (Via), Chinnakarlayyan Hills, Attur Taluk, Salem District, Tamil Nadu.	Scheduled Tribe
11.	Bank of Maharashtra	Shri Ramesh Jivan Bansod, New Shukrawari, Darwara Chowk, Nagpur-2, (Maharashtra)	Scheduled Caste
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	Shri Ram Charan, I.A.S. (Retd.), 1, Jaipur House, Agra-282002. (U.P.)	Scheduled Caste
13.	Andhra Bank	Shri Khushi Ram, D-63, Mansrover Garden, New Delhi-110015.	Scheduled Caste
14.	Corporation Bank	Shri T. Babu Master, Urva, Welspeta, Mangalore-575006, (Karnataka)	Scheduled Caste
15.	New Bank of India	Shri Daulat Ram Negi, Vill. and P.O. Nichar, Distt. Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh.	Scheduled Tribe
16.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Shri Narendra Pratap Singh, Pandariya Bungalow, Near Normal School, P.O. Bilaspur-495001. (M.P.)	Scheduled Tribe

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17. Punjab and Sind Bank	Smt. Jamuna Solanky, Ex-Chairman, Rajasthan Handloom Project Board, 8/474, Ramnagar, P.O. Bewar, (Rajasthan)		Scheduled Caste
18. Vijaya Bank	Shri K.P. Bastwar, Advocate, 12th Line, Near Bullock Market, Itarsi, (M.P.)		Scheduled Caste
19. State Bank of Hyderabad	Shri Bathula Venkataswara Rao H. No. 269/2 RT, Vijayanagar Colony, Hyderabad-500047.		Scheduled Caste
20. State Bank of Indore	Shri Vijay Singh, 19, Baxi Gali Indore.		Scheduled Caste
21. State Bank of Mysore	Shri M.P. Keshava Murthy, 756, 8th Cross Road, Vijayanagar, Bangalore.		Scheduled Caste
22. State Bank of Patiala	Shri Joginder Singh, 217, Sector 11-A, Chandigarh-160011.		Scheduled Caste
23. State Bank of Saurashtra	Shri Punamchand M. Louva, P.O. Kolaada (Gerita), Taluka Vijapur, Distt. Mehsana.		Scheduled Caste
24. State Bank of Travancore	Shri M. Kunjappan, Kakkatoparayil, Edathala, Alwaye.		Scheduled Caste
25. State Bank of India (Calcutta Local Board)	Prof. Sreepada Das, 22, College Street, P.O. Krishnagar, Distt. Nadia, (W.B.).		Scheduled Caste
26. State Bank of India (Bombay Local Board)	Shri Dasu Ramaswami, 5, Asha Colony, Juhu Road, Bombay-400054.		Scheduled Caste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
27.	State Bank of India (Madras Local Board)	Shri E. Govindaraj, - 104, East Street, Tirukoilur, S.A. Distt, Tamilnadu.	Scheduled Caste
28.	State Bank of India (Lucknow Local Board)	Shri Motilal Kadam, Behind RTO Compound, Pratap Pura, Agra.	Scheduled Caste

**Purchase of Rubber Contraceptives from
the factory of Aurangabad**

2928. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1804 on 7th March, 1984 regarding purchase of rubber contraceptive from the factory of Aurangabad and state :

(a) whether the test report on samples submitted by the Company has been received by the Department of Supply by now ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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). According to report the sample submitted by the company is of standard quality as defined in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules made thereunder.

**Impact of Pest Infection and Adverse
Climatic Conditions on Production of
Cotton**

2929. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether textile mills in the country are apprehensive that a cotton famine is in the offing as the crop in the Northern region has been infected by an unknown variety of pest ;

(b) whether the pest infection in the north coupled with adverse climatic conditions in Central and Western India had raised doubts whether the Cotton Advisory Board's estimate of 77 lakhs bales would be achieved ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the efforts 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) and (b). Cotton crop during the current cotton season has been affected due to bad weather conditions and pests, resulting in lesser production especially in short and medium staple varieties of cotton. As per assessment made by the Cotton Advisory Board on 14th May, 1984, the cotton production has now been estimated at 77 lakhs bales as against earlier estimate of 85 lakh bales. However, final estimates of cotton production for 1983-84 cotton season have not yet been released.

(c) In order to reduce pressure on available supplies of cotton and to encourage use of viscose staple fibre, Government have recently reduced import duty on viscose staple fibre from 45% to 30% ad-valorem.

Ban on Purchase of Hindustan Contessa Car for use by Public Sector Enterprises

2930. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have banned the purchase of Hindustan Contessa Cars, for use as staff cars, by Public Sector Enterprises under their control ;

(b) whether Government have also prohibited Public Sector Enterprises under their control from converting their existing non-airconditioned car into airconditioned ones ; and

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

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

(c) Public Enterprises have been advised by the Government to observe economy in plan and non-plan expenditure. In line with these policy directions, they have also been advised not to go in for purchase of Hindustan Contessa cars, or airconditioning of the existing non-airconditioned cars.

Profits Earned/Losses Suffered by Public Sector Enterprises

2931. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) net profits earned/losses suffered by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (other than oil companies) in each of the last three years and the current year ; and

(b) the total investment in these enterprises made, so far, and the estimated further investment required to make them desirably efficient ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The sector-wise profit/loss figures of public enterprises (giving the profit/loss of oil companies separately) for

the years 1982-83 and 1981-82 are available in Page No. 26, Table 2.21 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1982-83 (Volume-1), placed on the Table of the House on 28.2.84. Similar information for 1980-81 is available in Table 2.23 at Page 23 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1981-82 (Volume-1) also placed on the Table of the House on 25.2.83. The profit and loss position of individual enterprises for these three years is also available in Volume-3 of Public Enterprises Survey 1982-83. The audited figures for 1983-84 are still under various stages of finalisation by the concerned enterprises.

(b) The investment as on 31.3.83 in these enterprises sector-wise is available at Page 153 under para 4.1 of Volume-1 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1982-83. As the performance of the public enterprises depend on a number of factors and not on investment alone, the question of assessing the investment required to be made to make the performance of these enterprises desirably efficient does not arise. Additional investments as and when required are considered by the Government depending on the merits of individual cases.

Billimoria Committee Recommendations for Fuel-efficient Aircraft for Short Haul, etc.

2932. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the loss sustained by the Vayudoot since it began its operations on January 26, 1981 ;

(b) the reasons for the continued losses ;

(c) the recommendations made by the Billimoria Committee regarding the need for a proper full-efficient aircraft for short haul, re-rooting and the evolving of a separate cadre of pilots, ground staff and so on for the Vayudoot and the action taken thereon by Government ; and

(d) whether the Vayudoot plans to introduce/operate any service in Orissa during this year to connect Bhubaneswar with places of tourist interests ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Vayudoot has incurred a cumulative loss of Rs. 161.35 lakhs upto June, 1984.

(b) The main reasons for the losses were :

- (i) Traffic generation on most of the routes has not been commensurate with the available capacity ;
- (ii) the tariff on certain sectors was kept low ;
- (iii) the high cost of fuel ; and
- (iv) Initial gestation period in developing traffic.

(c) On the recommendation of a separate High Powered Committee constituted for the purpose, the Government have decided to purchase Dornier Aircraft for induction in the fleet of Vayudoot. No final view, however, has so far been taken regarding evolving of separate cadre of pilots and ground staff etc.

(d) No, Sir.

Proposal for creation of holding Company to look after interest of Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot

2933. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of his Ministry to create a holding company which would look after the interests of the three airlines viz., Air-India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot which would become subsidiaries of the holding company ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this proposal and the place which will be the headquarters of this holding Company ; and

(c) whether the senior executives and other technical staff of these three subsidia-

ries would also be inter-changeable to ensure better management and efficiency ?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Uniformity of Wages and Service Conditions Staff of ITDC Hotels

2934. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is uniformity in the wages and service conditions of all staff in all the ITDC hotels ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether steps have been taken to give bonus at an uniform rate in all the hotels ; and

(d) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The employees of ITDC's Hotel and Catering Establishments are paid wages commensurate with the size and classification of the hotels. The service conditions of these employees are, by and large, uniform.

(c) and (d). Bonus is regulated under the Payment of Bonus Act to different units at different rates depending upon profitability and allocable surplus.

Persons Benefited Under DRI Scheme in Securing Loans from Public Sector Banks

2935. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in each State who have been benefited in each of the

years 1980 and onwards from the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme by securing loans from public sector banks at concessional rates of interest for persons with low incomes ;

(b) whether out of the above beneficiaries, any sizeable proportion of persons has been later on found to be in-eligible by any study conducted by any of Government or Semi-Government institution ; and

(c) if so, the proportion in years 1980 onwards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Statement indicating the number of borrowal accounts under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme as at the end of December, 1980, 1981 and 1982 is attached.

(b) No, Sir. According to a country-wide sample study carried out by National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM) the DRI Scheme has, for most part, covered the class of people for whom it is meant and a majority of beneficiaries have recorded positive changes in their socio-economic position, as reflected by increased income and value of assets possessed.

(c) The question does not arise.

Statement

Total Number of Borrowal Accounts Under DRI by States and Regions

States/Regions	Number of Accounts at the end of December		
	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4
Haryana	63153	77554	84550
Himachal Pradesh	42941	54911	69182
Jammu and Kashmir	31585	26935	26500
Punjab	100148	134393	137826
Rajasthan	64480	71889	82867
Chandigarh	6203	6380	4176
Delhi	7132	10944	10838
Northern Region	315842	383006	415939
Assam	30919	34178	41640
Manipur	2116	1940	1727
Meghalaya	4028	3893	5440
Nagaland	1119	1072	1544

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	89	109	782
Tripura	6648	6829	7911
Arunachal Pradesh	426	530	1043
Mizoram	572	515	767
North Eastern Region	45917	49066	60854
Bihar	241133	269991	328501
Orissa	118968	159838	174760
West Bengal	124490	176476	228698
A and N Islands	461	514	476
Eastern Region	485052	586819	732435
Madhya Pradesh	133345	177473	216202
Uttar Pradesh	290719	305902	330905
Central Region	444064	483380	547107
Andhra Pradesh	193467	240178	270148
Karnataka	206806	233593	255724
Kerala	185397	202492	213471
Tamilnadu	202827	229096	251921
Lakshadweep	170	284	256
Pondicherry	9507	7665	10797
Southern Region	798174	913228	1002317

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	205756	261656	316496
Maharashtra	200464	231731	252391
D and Nagar Haveli	252	330	377
Goa, Daman and Diu	14750	16062	16198
Western Region	421220	509779	585692
All India	2510272	2925278	3344344

Data Provisional

Export of Agricultural Products

2936.- SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the export of agricultural products during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) the steps being taken to achieve the target ; and

(c) the programme of Government for increasing the export of agricultural products during the Seventh Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The target fixed for 1984-85 for agricultural exports is Rs. 2873 crores.

(b) and (c). An innovative strategy is being developed in consultation with the State Governments for increasing exportable surplus of agricultural commodities through a number of schemes. Incentives continue to be provided, on a selective basis, on the export of these products. New markets/products are also being identified through

participation in fairs and exhibitions and sponsoring of delegations/study teams. A constant monitoring is being done on export performance vis-a-vis targets and remedial measures, wherever necessary, are taken.

Lapsed Life Insurance Policies Lying in Branches of L.I.C. Offices in Delhi

2937. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lapsed life insurance policies lying at each branch of LIC located in Delhi along with total amounts payable at each branch in respect of such lapsed policies as at the end of latest year for which such data are available ;

(b) in respect of LIC branch at Delhi which has largest number of lapsed policies/largest amount payable against lapsed policies, the names and addresses of first hundred client to whom such money is payable in respect of lapsed life insurance policies along with amount payable in each case till date and name/address of life insured and nominee ; and

(c) In respect of each lapsed policy mentioned in (b) above, the date since when

amounts have been due in each case and action the insured or their nominees should take to receive payments of money payable by LIC ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). When the premium due under a life insurance policy is not paid within the specific days of grace, the policy lapses. However, section 113 of the Insurance Act, 1938, provides that if all the premiums under a policy have been paid for at least three consecutive years, it shall acquire a guaranteed surrender value. The section further provides that such a policy shall not lapse by reason of the non-payment of further premiums but shall be kept alive to the extent of the paid-up sum assured.

It is presumed that information is required in respect of maturity claims under life insurance policies of the Delhi Division which have become paid-up policies on account of non-payment of further premiums. On 31st March, 1983, there were 1,792 such claims for Rs. 43 lakhs pending in the Delhi Divisional Office. Further details of the claims are not available and the time and effort involved in collecting the information sought in the question from the records of the individual policies would be incommensurate with the result to be achieved.

Pending claims broadly fall in two categories, namely, claims in the course of being processed at the operating offices and claims pending for requirements from the claimants. The main cause of pendency in the second category is non-submission of policy documents and discharge forms.

In the case of claims falling in the first category, administrative action is taken by the LIC to expedite their settlement. In respect of claims falling in the second category, it is primarily for the claimants to furnish various documents and particulars which are required before the claims can be settled. For completing the requirements, they may seek the assistance of the LIC offices, if necessary.

Value and Quantity of Edible Oils Imported

2939. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of edible oil imported during the year 1983-84 and the country of import ;

(b) the quantity imported through State Trading Corporation and private traders ;

(c) the particulars of the private traders who are engaged in the edible oil import trade ; and

(d) how they are utilising the imported oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). The State Trading Corporation as canalising agency is reported to have imported edible oil to the extent of 14.09 lakh/MT (Prov.) valued at Rs. 855.00 crores (Prov.) during the year 1983-84. The imports of edible oils are normally made from USA, Brazil, Europe, Canada, Malaysia and Indonesia. Statistics of imports and its utilisation on private account are not maintained.

Alleged Diversion of Money Earmarked for Assistance of Sick Units for Construction of Hotels in West Bengal

2940. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the industrial concerns in West Bengal currently under the administrative control of IRCI ;

(b) whether it has been alleged that in some cases, money earmarked for assistance to sick units, has been diverted by the IRCI for construction of four-star or five-star hotel ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In terms of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Industrial

Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) has been appointed as the Authorised Person to manage M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., India Machinery Company Ltd. and Sri Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. which are located in West Bengal.

(b) and (c). IRCI has reported that no amount earmarked for assisting sick units had been diverted for construction of four-star or five-star hotels.

Amount Reimbursed to West Bengal as Part of Shared Taxes

2941. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money collected as tax revenue-income tax, union excise duty, gift tax, wealth tax, corporation tax and estate duty by the Union Government from West Bengal, during the period of 1977-78 to 1983-84 ; and

(b) the total amount reimbursed to West Bengal as part of the shared taxes during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information may please be seen in statements I and II attached (See Cols. 173—176).

Publication of "Tourist Publicity Literature" for Domestic Tourists

2942. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made in the current financial year for the publication of "Tourist Publicity Literature" ;

(b) if so, the details of the languages in which the publicity literature will be published ;

(c) whether the domestic tourists are neglected by Government so far as publicity literature is concerned, as very few literature is available for the domestic tourists and also that it is not published in regional

languages like, Bengali, Assamese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi, Gujarati, etc ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Literature is produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese, Arabic and Sinhalese.

For the domestic tourists the Department produces material in Hindi.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The following materials have so far been produced in Hindi :

Hindi :

1. Hamara Bharat
2. Poorav Bharat
3. Dakshin Bharat
4. Uttar Bharat
5. Paschim Bharat
6. Travel Circuits

Bilingual—Hindi/English :

1. India Diary
2. Greeting Cards
3. Tourist Statistics
4. Highlights of Tourist arrivals

The following items are under production in Hindi :

1. Char Dham folder covering Badrinath-Puri-Dwarka-Rameshwaram
2. Bharat Ke Pramukh Tirath Sthan
3. Wardha-Paunar

Statement-I

Statement showing the details of amount which the Government have collected as Income-tax, Central Excise Duty, Gift Tax, Wealth Tax, Corporation Tax and Estate Duty etc. from West Bengal during the Financial year 1977-78 to 1983-84.

Financial Year	Income-Tax	Central Excise (Gross)	Addl. duties of excise (goods of special importance) Act, 1957	Addl. Excise duty (Textile and Textiles Articles) Act, 1978	Gift Tax	Wealth Tax	Corporation Tax	Estate Duty	(Rupees in Crores)	
									8	9
1977-78	90.64	442.72	13.94	—	0.57	4.83	254.62	1.14		
1978-79	98.47	515.00	15.22	0.64	0.55	5.33	243.52	1.01		
1979-80	99.64	591.12	15.70	1.64	0.52	5.55	270.00	1.04		
1980-81	103.35	624.05	17.88	1.67	0.61	6.52	289.46	1.20		
1981-82	106.94	693.42	19.04	2.25	0.75	7.42	439.28	1.36		
1982-83	106.48	722.93	20.81	2.27	0.71	7.96	471.72	1.34		
1983-84	121.80 (Provisional)	770.67	26.95	2.18	0.67	8.12	371.28 (Provisional)	2.02		

Statement-II

Share of Income Tax, Union Excise Duties, Estate Duty and Grant in aid on account of Wealth Tax on Agricultural property paid to West Bengal during 1977-78 to 1983-84

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	Estate Duty	Grants-in-aid on account of Wealth Tax on Agricultural property
1977-78 (RE)		60.08	63.23	25.05	76	(-)
1978-79 (RE)		62.81	71.00	25.10	81	1
1979-80 (RE)		69.35	175.66	31.29	1.28	(-)
1980-81 (RE)		80.07	197.50	34.44	2.84	(-)
1981-82 (RE)		81.07	223.47	42.29	1.20	27
1982-83 (RE)		91.10	243.16	43.73	1.26	33
1983-84 (RE)		93.94	275.90	58.35	5.73	34

The Department does not produce any literature in regional languages. The State Governments and the State Tourism Corporations produce such literature in regional languages.

Trade Relations with Burma

2943. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to intensify trade relation with Burma ;

(b) if so, the details of import or export details finalised with Burma ; and

(c) the details of the trade programme of Government with Burma in 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A trade delegation was led by Commerce Secretary to Rangoon in April, 1984. During the trade talks items of bilateral trade interest and the areas of economic cooperation were identified. During the year 1983-84, contracts were signed for import of 3.50 lakhs tonnes of rice from Burma.

(c) There are no annual bilateral trade programmes with Burma.

Commercial Credit Given to Africa

2944. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Africa has been taking commercial credit from India ;

(b) if so, the amount of commercial credit given to Africa in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes. Export-Import Bank of India extends commercial credits for exports to various countries including those in Africa. Such credits are on terms that have been so far below the terms charged by most overseas official export credit agencies. Credits are extended for export of projects, capital goods, equipment and related services for periods ranging from 5-12 years at competitive interest rates varying between 9 per cent to 9.75 per cent per annum.

(b) and (c). Exim Bank has sanctioned following credits in connection with export of capital goods and equipment to African countries :

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1982	66.40
1983	43.28
1984 (first six months)	16.33

Scheme-wise break-up of the credits to African countries is as follows :

Scheme	Amount sanctioned year-wise (Rs. in crores)		
	1982	1983	1984
1. Buyers credit to foreign importers	—	8.85	—
2. Direct finance to Indian exporters on deferred credit.	33.25	20.94	2.87
3. Refinance to Indian Commercial Banks.	0.65	11.37	1.18
4. Lines of credit to African Governments/ their designated agencies.	32.50	2.00	12.28
5. Overseas investment Finance	—	0.12	—
	66.40	43.28	16.33

In addition, in a few suitable cases of export of Indian goods to African countries, Reserve Bank of India has allowed extended period for realization of export proceeds upto 365 days as against the normal period of 180 days.

Representation for Opening a Centre for Central Sericultural Research in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2945. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation for opening a centre for Central Sericultural Research for promoting sericulture in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(b) If so, when such representation was received and the action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). In November, 1982, suggestion for opening of a research Station in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was received. The Central Silk Board was accordingly asked to undertake a Study about the feasibility of introducing Sericulture in the Islands. The Board has proposed to depute an Officer to the Islands for this purpose and requested the authorities to furnish certain basic data to facilitate this study. The requisite data is however awaited. The Board has been directed to pursue the matter vigorously. On receipt of this data the Board would undertake the study and the question of opening of research station at Islands would then be considered.

Tourist Spots Developed in Chhotanagpur Area of Bihar

2946. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the tourist spots developed in Chhotanagpur area of Bihar, facts in details ;

(b) development of tourism in the Sixth Five Year Plan in the same area ;

(c) whether with hills, jungles and irrigation projects Chhotanagpur area offers a great potentiality attracting tourists ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) One of the three travel circuits in Bihar identified in consultation with the State Govt. covers Hazaribagh, Betla, Neterhat, Ranchi and Tilaya Dam in Chhotanagpur area.

(b) to (d). Keeping in view the tourism potential of Chhotanagpur this Department has taken up the following schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan :

- (i) Provision of boats at Tilaiya Dam at a cost of Rs. 6.12 lakhs ;
- (ii) Provision of trained elephants at Betla at a cost of Rs. 1.35 lakhs.
- (iii) Provision of a mini-bus at Hazaribagh National Park at a cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.
- (iv) Construction of a forest Lodge at Betla at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.76 lakhs.
- (v) Joint venture hotel at Ranchi by ITDC and Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 141.00 lakhs.

Boosting of Marine Exports

2947. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking to increase India's marine exports ;

(b) whether the primary producers of shrimp are not getting any encouragement from his Ministry ;

(c) the reasons for ignoring the needs of the deep sea fishing industry, which is the basis of our marine exports ; and

(d) whether the value of the gold this sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The steps taken include programmes relating to prawn farming, deep sea fishing, modernisation of processing facilities, quality improvement and market promotion.

(b) Schemes sanctioned for the benefit of fishermen include supply of insulated fish boxes, subsidy for outboard motors, installation of fish landing platforms. There are Schemes of State Governments and Agriculture Ministry.

(c) Attempts to develop deep sea fishing industry include allowing the charter of foreign fishing vessels followed by schemes for facilitating acquisition of vessels, training facilities, survey of deep sea resources, joint ventures with foreign collaboration and 100% export oriented schemes for deep-sea fishing.

(d) This part of the question is not clear.

Amount Spent by AEPC on Member of its Executive Committee for Joining Official Delegations for MFA, GATT

2948. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any member of the Executive Committee of Apparels Export Promotion Council accompanies or joins the official delegations for MFA, GATT etc. ; and

(b) if so, the name of such member and the amount spent by the AEPC during the past three years separately for each delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Chairman of the Apparels Export Promotion Council accompanied the official delegation for MFA negotiations to Geneva in 1981. No other member of the Executive Committee of the Council accompanied any official delegation to GATT for MFA negotiations.

(b) The Apparels Export Promotion Council spent Rs. 34,184.39 towards deputation of Shri Mohanjit Singh, the then Chairman of the Council in 1981.

तम्बाकू निर्यातकों को नये लाइसेंस

2949. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तम्बाकू निर्यातकों को नये लाइसेंस नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तम्बाकू निर्यातकों के कितने आवेदन पत्र उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय तम्बाकू कम्पनियाँ, जो स्वयं तम्बाकू खरीदती हैं। नये लाइसेंस जारी किए जाने में बाधा खड़ी करती हैं ताकि भारत में ही तम्बाकू की खपत हो और उसके मूल्य बढ़ने न पायें ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो गत चार वर्षों के दौरान तम्बाकू कम्पनियों के अतिरिक्त व्यक्तिगत तौर पर तम्बाकू का निर्यात करने वाले लोगों के नाम क्या हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) तम्बाकू का निर्यात खुले सामान्य लाइसेन्स के आधार पर होता है। तथापि, निर्यातकों को अपने आपको तम्बाकू बोर्ड के पास पंजीकृत करना अपेक्षित है। तम्बाकू बोर्ड ने 1983-84 के लिए पंजीकरण की मंजूरी केवल ऐसी कम्पनियों

को, जिसमें विभिन्न निर्यातक भी शामिल हैं, देने का निर्णय किया है जोकि नियमों की सभी शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं तथा उपजकर्ताओं को भुगतान करने में बूके नहीं हैं। तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा इस वर्ष के दौरान निर्यातकों के रूप में पंजीकरण के लिए प्राप्त 251 आवेदनों में से 203 आवेदकों का पंजीकरण हो गया है।

(न) ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं बताया गया।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Increase in Ratio of Currency to Monetary Expansion

2950. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ratio of currency to monetary expansion moved upto 59.7 per cent in 1983-84 from 58.4 per cent in 1982-83, as analysed in an article published in the 'Economic and Political Weekly' dated May 19-26, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve the situation in 1984-85 ?

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

(b) The ratio of currency to monetary expansion (ME) tends to fluctuate from year to year reflecting the preference of the public for holding their financial assets in the form of currency. In 1983-84, the slight increase in the ratio appears to be on account of larger rural incomes resulting from higher agricultural production. With a view to regulating liquidity in the first half of the financial year 1984-85, the Reserve Bank of India has raised the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) from 35 per cent to 35.5 per cent with effect from July 28, 1984 and to 36 per cent with effect from September 1, 1984.

Introduction of Modern Machines and Techniques in Tea Industry for Using Less Energy

2951. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government realise that there is dire need to introduce modern machines and techniques in the tea industry that would use up less energy than now ;

(b) if so, whether some suggestions have been submitted by the Indian Tea Association in this regard ; 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) to (c). The question of introducing modern machines and techniques in the tea industry so as to conserve energy, has been under discussion by the tea industry with the Tea Board. One of the terms of reference of Task Force set up by the Tea Board, is to study the operations of various items of tea machinery and to suggest improvement in their design so as to achieve increased output, reduction in energy consumption, etc.

Tardy Processing of Applications for Revision of Pensions

2952. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the tardy processing of applications submitted by the Central Government pensioners consequent on the Supreme Court's judgement and implementation of the orders issued by his Ministry in this behalf on 22 October, 1983, 22 November, 1983 and 3 December, 1983 ;

(b) whether all this is causing great harassment and pecuniary loss to these retired employees ; if so, whether he proposes to direct all authorities concerned, viz the various Accountants-General, Pay and Accounts Officers, and other disbursing Officers concerned to expedite the disposal of all pending applications and set a target date for the same ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the approximate amounts so far booked upto 31 March, 1984 on account of revision of pension arrears against the budgetary provision of Rs 234 crores made in the last year's budget ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Orders issued by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Defence implementing the judgement of the Supreme Court involved revision of pension of more than one million pensioners. Anticipating the likely difficulties of revising pensions of such a large number of pensioners with reference to the service records, ready reckoners have been issued for expeditious calculation of pensions. Pension Disbursing Offices like Branches of the Nationalised Banks, Post Offices and Treasuries have been instructed to calculate the pension with reference to the ready reckoners in respect of those pensioners who opt for the revision of their pension in this manner. In regard to the pensioners who choose to get their pension revised with reference to actual service records, locating of such records may take some time as a large number of pensioners would have retired more than a decade ago. Government is fully aware of the hardship caused to pensioners by such delays and instructions have repeatedly been issued to the concerned authorities for expeditious settlement of cases for revision of pension. It would, however, be difficult to lay down a target date for completion of the work of revision of pension considering the large number of pension disbursing authorities and pensioners involved throughout the country.

(d) The expenditure on account of the payment of arrears after the revision of pension upto 31.3.1984 would be available after the Government Accounts are finally closed after a few months.

Outpricing India in Carpet-Backing Cloth and in Hessian by Bangladesh

2953. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that neither in carpet-backing cloth nor in hessian, Indian Exporters are able to match the prices quoted by Bangladesh in the foreign market ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the situation arising from Bangladesh outpricing Indian in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). While cost of production in India is on the increase due to rise in raw material prices and wages payable to the workers, Bangladesh is in an advantageous position vis-a-vis India in quoting more competitive rates for jute products in foreign markets because of better quality of raw jute at cheaper prices, comparatively lower per unit labour cost in jute mills and more favourable exchange rate.

(c) The Government has taken following steps to improve exports of our jute goods :

(i) Enhanced rates of Cash Compensatory Support for jute goods have been announced including hessian and CBC effective from 9-5-1984.

(ii) A consortium has also been formed between STC and the exporting mills for exports of CBC to USA on 50 : 50 loss sharing basis.

(iii) 100% export Oriented Units have been set up.

(iv) The Jute Manufacturers Development Council has been reconstituted and higher rates of cess have been imposed on production of jute goods under two separate Acts for financing effective R and D programmes and market promotion of jute goods.

Task Force to Look into the Development of Tea Machinery

2954. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken at the Engineering Symposium Organised by the Tea Research Association that the Tea Board should constitute a Task Force to look into the development of tea machinery ;

(b) if so, whether the Task Force has been constituted ;

(c) if so, its composition and when it will start functioning ; and

(d) the details of the work to be handled by the Task Force and how far it will be helpful for the betterment of tea industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). On the basis of recommendations made at the Engineering Symposium organised by the Tea Research Association, Tea Board have set up a Task Force to look into the development of tea machinery. Composition of the Task Force is as under :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Shri J. Khattar,
Chairman, Tea Board | Chairman |
| 2. Shri R.K. Tripathy,
Dy. Chairman, Tea Board | Member |
| 3. Shri Yunus Ahmed,
Scientist Process Development and Design Discipline, Central Food Technology Research Institute, Mysore | " |
| 4. Shri T.C. Barooah,
Head, Research Engineering Toolkal Experimental Station | " |
| 5. Dr. B.C. Bishna,
Scientist, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur | " |
| 6. Dr. A. Mukherjee,
Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, IIT, Kharagpur | " |

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 7. Shri R.C. Punshi,
Calcutta | Member |
| 8. Shri Anik Palchoudhuri,
Small Tools Manufacturing Co. of India Ltd.,
Calcutta | " |
| 9. Dr. K.K. Mitra,
Director (Research),
Tea Board | Member-Secy. |

The terms of reference of the Task Force are as follows :

- (i) To study the scope for application of improved machines/mechanical aids for field operations such as pruning, skiffing, plucking, fertiliser application, spraying of pesticides and fungicides etc. aimed at reducing the cost increasing the output and improving the labour productivity.
- (ii) To study the efficiency of the hot air generation systems currently used for withering and drying operations and to indicate possible methods of improving upon their efficiency.
- (iii) To study the operations of the various items of tea machinery employed for withering, rolling, fermentation, drying, sorting and stalk separation and to suggest lines for improvement of their designs for achieving : (a) increased output, (b) reduction in energy consumption ; and (c) conversion of batch wise systems into continuous and semi-automated systems.
- (iv) To study the scope for introduction of instrumentation at different stages of manufacture of tea for effective monitoring and control of the processes.
- (v) To indicate the possibility of utilising in tea manufacture some of the machines of the type used in other food processing industries.
- (vi) Any other aspect which in the

opinion of the Task Force is germane to the Board purpose of the study.

First meeting of the Task Force was held on 8th August, 1984.

Staff Strength of National Savings Organisation in Assam

2955. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The present staff strength of the National Savings Organisation in Assam ;

(b) whether the field staff strength of Assam conform with the staff strength of other Southern States, taking per capita collection as basis ; and

(c) whether vehicles supplied to the National Savings Organisation have also been provided with drivers to ply them and the number of vehicles that are lying idle for want of driver ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The National Savings Organisation, Assam region, consists of the States of Assam, Nagaland and the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The present sanctioned staff strength of the National Savings Organisation is one Regional Director, 3 Assistant Regional Directors, 20 District Savings Officers and 29 other staff.

(b) The strength of the District Savings Officers is generally fixed on the basis of population and other factors such as savings potential, geographical area, etc. The field staff strength for Assam region broadly conforms with staff strength of Southern States.

(c) Vehicles supplied to the National Savings Organisation are also provided with drivers to ply them. For the Assam region there are four sanctioned posts of drivers for the four vehicles in the region. Out of these four posts two are at present vacant but the vehicles are run by employing

drivers on daily wages from time to time till regular drivers are recruited.

Accommodation to Field Officers of National Savings Organisation in Assam

2956. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the District Savings Officers of the National Savings Organisation in Assam region are not provided with accommodation ;

(b) if so, the policy behind it ;

(c) whether Government propose to have a permanent office for the National Savings Organisation for the task of mobilising of resources for plan ; and

(d) the steps Government contemplate for providing residential accommodation to the field officers of National Savings Organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Assam Region of the National Savings Organisation covers the States of Assam, Nagaland and Union territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Out of 12 District Savings Officers in Assam region as on 31.7.84, seven have been provided with office accommodation.

Efforts are being made in consultation with the State Governments to provide office accommodation to the remaining 5 District Savings Officers.

(c) The National Savings Organisation has a permanent Central Office.

(d) Wherever Government residential accommodation from the General Pool for Central Government employees is available, Field Officers of the National Savings Organisation are eligible for allotment of residential accommodation. In places where Central Government residential accommodation is not available, the Field Officers of the National Savings Organisation have

to make their own arrangements like other Central Government officials. They are eligible for house rent allowance where admissible in accordance with Government orders on the subject.

हेलिकाप्टरों का निर्माण और निर्यात

2957. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितने हेलिकाप्टरों का निर्माण हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इनमें से कुछ हेलिकाप्टरों का निर्यात भी करती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको इनका निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य ब्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी.सिंह देव) : (क) 1965 में निर्माण सुविधाओं की स्थापना होने से अब तक 400 से भी अधिक हेलीकॉप्टर निर्मित हो चुके हैं ।

(ख)से (घ)पिछले वर्ष आठ चेतक हेलीकॉप्टर, उनके सम्बन्धित उपकरणों और फालतू पुर्जों सहित, रूस को निर्यात किए गए । दूसरे देशों को इसका निर्यात करने के प्रयास जारी हैं ।

Operational Profit/Loss of Hotel Division of ITDC and Duty Free Shops

2958. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR :

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

(a) operational profits/losses of the Hotel Division of the I.T.D.C. in 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and in current year, without the profits earned by duty-free shops being included ; and

(b) the occupancy ratio in each of the five-star hotels of I.T.D.C. and also the comparative figures of those in private sector in the same area during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Necessary information is as under :

Year	Operational profit (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	722.48
1982-83	804.24
1983-84 (Prov.)	790.84

Operational profits/losses for the current financial year will become available after the close of the year.

(b) While occupancy rates of hotels in private sector are not available, a statement showing occupancy percentage of ITDC's 5-Star Hotels for the period from April-June for the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 is attached.

Statement

Statement showing names of the five star hotels owned by I.T.D.C., average occupancy in each hotel for the quarter April to June., in the years 1981-82, 82-83, 83-84 and 84-85 in Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question

	Occupancy % from April to June			
	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
	2	3	4	5
Ashoka, New Delhi	46	45	26	36

1	2	3	4	5
Akbar, New Delhi	68	58	46	28
Ashok, Bangalore	65	53	24	26
Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	28	27	26	36
Qutab, New Delhi	72	75	52	46
Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore.	32	37	22	42
Airport Ashok, Calcutta	56	56	40	51
Samrat Hotel, New Delhi	—	—	17	19

Flood Relief to Andhra Pradesh

2939. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount released by Central Government on account of flood relief to Andhra Pradesh during the year 1983-84 and upto June 1984 ;

(b) whether Government have sought any detailed report on the proper utilisation of relief fund ; if so, the details in this regard ;

(c) whether the State Government have submitted any report on this account ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Rupees 59.88 crores including Rs. 5 crores in advance for spillover expenditure during 1984-85 was released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on account of floods and cyclone relief during the year 1983-84 and upto June, 1984.

(b) The State Government have furnished the anticipated expenditure on relief on account of flood and cyclone for purposes of provisional release of Central

assistance. They have since been asked to furnish the audited figures of expenditure.

(c) and (d). Details of provisional statement of expenditure furnished by the State Government is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of anticipated expenditure on floods during 1983-84 reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	Expenditure reported by the State Govt. upto 31st March 1984.
1	2

I. August 1983 - Floods

A. Non-Plan

(i) Relief	165.51
(ii) Rehabilitation	351.74

1	2
(iii) Repairs and restoration	1406.00
Sub-Total	1923.25
B. Plan	100.00
Grand Total :	2023.25
II. October 1983 Cyclone/Floods :	
A. Non-Plan	
(i) Relief	457.17
(ii) Rehabilitation	804.58
(iii) Repairs and restoration	4370.77
(iv) Other items	59.90
Sub-Total :	5692.42
B. Plan :	300.00
Grand Total :	5992.42

मैसर्स ओसवाल वनस्पति एण्ड एलायड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, लुधियाना पर उत्पादन शुल्क की बकाया राशि

2960. श्री भोजामाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स ओसवाल वनस्पति एण्ड एलायड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, लुधियाना दिल्ली पर 1980 से 1984 तक उत्पादनवार कुल कितना उत्पादन शुल्क बकाया था ; और

(ख) बकाया उत्पादन शुल्क को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उसकी वसूली में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०एम० कुण्डन) : (क) 1980 से 1984 तक दो मामलों में

मैसर्स ओसवाल वनस्पति एण्ड एलायड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, लुधियाना की तरफ उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में लगभग 2.29 लाख रुपये की रकम देय है। यह रकम केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की टैरिफ मद 13 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले वनस्पति उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में है।

(ख) एक मांग से सम्बन्धित 1.59 लाख रुपये की वसूली पर समाहर्ता (अपील), दिल्ली ने रोक लगा दी है। 0.70 लाख रुपये के दूसरे मामले में समाहर्ता (अपील) ने सहायक समाहर्ता को रकम के पुनर्निर्धारण के निर्देश दिए हैं। विभाग ने समाहर्ता (अपील) के आदेश के खिलाफ सीमा शुल्क, उत्पादन शुल्क और स्वर्ण (नियन्त्रण) अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण को एक अपील दायर की है।

Loans by Nationalised Banks to Small and Marginal Farmers in Orissa under Rural Development Programme

2961. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether small and marginal farmers in Orissa are being given loans by the nationalised banks any by other agencies under the Rural Development Programmes ;

(b) if so, the number of such farmers benefited upto March, 1984 ;

(c) whether a large number of such farmers are not in a position to repay the loans ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider to write-off the loan to those farmers ?

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

(b) The total number of beneficiaries covered in the State of Orissa under the programme during four years from 1980-81 to 1983-84 was around 7.08 lakhs. Separate figures for small and marginal farmers are not available.

(c) and (d). Banks provide relief only to non-wilful defaulters affected by natural calamities or other factors beyond their control. The relief is provided by rescheduling, extending the repayment period and/or sanctioning fresh loan limits taking into account the repaying capacity of the borrower, his capacity to manage his resources and generate incremental income. Government is not in favour of any general writing off of loans in any sector. Banks write off only such loans as have become irrecoverable.

Cases of 'Missing' Shortage or Pilferage of Arms and Ammunition

2962. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is rigorous method of accounting arms and ammunition available with the army ;

(b) if so, facts in details ;

(c) the cases of 'missing', shortage or pilferage either in transit or from depots in the last four years, facts in detail ;

(d) whether he is aware of recovery of rockets in the Bokaro Steel Plant before and various other arms from the Golden Temple now only available with the army ; and

(e) whether any enquiry has been made in such cases ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Comprehensive and unambiguous instructions exist for accounting arms and ammunition in the Army and for ensuring their proper security in storage and transit. These instructions are incorporated in Technical/Special Army Instructions issued by the Army HQs. for reference and guidance of Defence Establishments.

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

(d) Yes, Sir.

(c) A court of inquiry was appointed by the Air Force to investigate into the recovery of rockets and it was found that the pilferage of rockets was a case of theft by some wagon breakers. As regards recovery of arms from Golden Temple, the CBI are investigating the case.

Benefit of P.F., Bonus, etc. to Sweeper-cum-Messengers Working in Regional Rural Banks

2963: SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sweeper-cum-messengers have been working in Regional Rural Banks on daily wage basis from 1976 onwards without any benefits of service such as P.F., bonus, employment to relatives after death ;

(b) whether in many States, the above employees are also not paid wages on holidays and leave facilities, nor are they regularised ;

(c) whether any action has been taken/proposed against such unfair labour practices ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The scheme of Regional Rural Banks precluded these banks from engaging the services of regular peons. Keeping in view the operational requirements, however, these banks were allowed to engage part time messengers on daily wages keeping in view the local conditions and requirements. The wages of such employees were to be determined with reference to the hours of work done per day in the offices. Rural Banks have been advised that such daily wage employees are to be extended all benefits such as provident fund, payment of wages on holidays and Sundays, gratuity, bonus etc., for which they are eligible under the law or in accordance with the practice prevailing in the State Government in respect of such employees.

While recently it has been decided to allow the Rural Banks to employ regular full time messengers at Head Offices and bigger branches, employment of full time messengers at smaller branches is not considered operationally necessary or consistent with the need for economy in operating cost of the Rural Banks.

Stitching or Ready-Made Clothes at Places for which Licence is Obtained

2964. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand of ready-made clothes in foreign countries ;

(b) whether the export order is sanctioned for ready-made clothes in the names of persons of different States including Bihar, but the clothes are stitched only in Delhi ;

(c) whether Government are aware that thousands of tailors are living hand to mouth in different districts of Bihar including Nalanda ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to ensure stitching of ready-made clothes at the place for which licences are obtained ?

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

(b) Export orders are obtained directly by the exporters from foreign buyers. Location of exporter is not a criterion for grant of export entitlement under the policy laid down by the Government.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

देश में स्थापित किए गए विद्युत्-चालित करघों की संख्या

2965. श्री नरसिंह भकवाना : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में सरकार की अनुमति से कितने विद्युत्-चालित करघों को

स्थापित किया गया है, उनका राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : वेश परमिटों द्वारा कवर किए गए विद्युत्-चालित करघों की संख्या 6,34,880 है। राज्य-वार व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वेश परमिटों द्वारा कवर किए गए विद्युत्-चालित करघों की संख्या का राज्य-वार व्यौरा

1	2
मान्द्र प्रदेश	18,200
असम	1,576
बिहार	7,677
चण्डीगढ़	56
दादर तथा नगर हवेली	250
दिल्ली	1,909
गोवा, दमन तथा दियू	100
गुजरात	1,06,392
हरियाणा	1,890
हिमाचल प्रदेश	614
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	572
काठला फी ट्रेड जोन	68
कर्नाटक	36,129
केरल	6,498

1	2
मध्यप्रदेश	16,024
महाराष्ट्र	2,60,697
मणिपुर	32
नागालैण्ड	6
उड़ीसा	3,688
पाण्डिचेरी	1,120
पंजाब	23,543
राजस्थान	8,236
तमिलनाडु	1,00,304
त्रिपुरा	24
उत्तरप्रदेश	24,584
पश्चिम बंगाल	14,662
कुल	6,34,880

Liabilities of Units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd.

2966. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will

Statement

The details of the various liabilities of six textile industrial undertakings belonging to M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur

S. No.	At the time of take over	As on 30-6-84 post take over	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Electricity	117.77	18.90	136.67

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total liabilities of six units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. at the time of take-over and as on date giving details namely, electricity dues, fixed depositors and interest thereon, provident fund, workers' wages, gratuity payment to suppliers and dues to banks and financial institutions ; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to dispose of the liabilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A statement giving the said liabilities of six units of M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd., Kanpur, at the time of take over and as on 30-6-1984 is attached. According to available information, the liabilities of the company in respect of fixed deposits were Rs. 88.19 lakhs at the time of take over. The account of subsequent interest on these fixed deposits is not maintained by National Textile Corporation.

(b) As per the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time under Section 18FB of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, all obligations and liabilities (other than those belonging to secured liabilities of banks and financial institutions) outstanding on the date of take over stand suspended. As regards post take over liabilities, these are more or less current liabilities which the mills incur and discharge in the normal course of operations.

1	2	3	4
2. P.F. including E.S.I.	135.71	73.29	209.00
3. Workers' wages	49.47	—	49.47
4. Other dues of workers	151.37	N.A.	—
5. Gratuity	541.28	102.00	643.28
6. Dues to suppliers	752.20	690.45	1442.65
7. Dues to Banks	975.36	451.04	1426.40
8. Interest on pre-take over liabilities	738.66*	—	738.66*
9. Financial institutions	3.87	—	3.87

*Interest accrued upto 30-6-84 on pre-take over bank liabilities.

Offices of Indian Investment Centre in India and Abroad

2967. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of offices opened by the Indian Investment Centre in foreign countries to attract investment of non-residents Indians and to promote joint ventures ;

(b) the details regarding the date of opening of each foreign office of Indian Investment Centre, the expenditure incurred thereon till 30 June, 1984 and the quantum of foreign investment attracted by each of them ;

(c) the number of Indian Investment Centre offices operating in India, and the reasons for closing down many of them recently ;

(d) whether Government had planned to wind-up some of the Indian Investment Centre offices in foreign countries ; and

(e) the result-oriented utility of these foreign offices and the justification for their heavy expenditure in foreign currency ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e). The Indian Investment Centre has following five overseas offices at present :

S. No.	Location	Date of opening
1.	New York	October, 1961
2.	Frankfurt (This office was earlier located in Dusseldorf but was later shifted to Frankfurt.)	October, 1964
3.	London	April, 1969
4.	Tokyo	December, 1975
5.	Abu Dhabi	August, 1981

2. The expenditure incurred on these offices during the last three years is as under :

S. No.	Name of office	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	London	£ 35,684.78	£ 13,298.30	£ 77,274.37
2.	New York	\$ 1,30,105.13	\$ 1,44,620.14	\$ 1,85,964.97
3.	Tokyo	Yen 20,825,618	Yen 22,316,585	Yen 28,308,810
4.	Abu Dhabi	Dh 2,53,683.80	Dh 10,58,247.96	Dh 8,72,866.49
5.	Frankfurt/ Dusseldorf	DM 2,20,492.37	DM 2,16,246.54	DM 2,47,027.29

3. Five regional offices (known as Entrepreneurial Guidance Bureaux) of Indian Investment Centre located within the country were wound up in order to avoid duplication with the activities of other national/State level agencies.

4. In 1981, as a result of review of the activities of the overseas offices, it was decided to wind up the overseas offices at London, New York and Dusseldorf. However, later on in order to strengthen our promotion effort to attract remittances and investments from abroad and in view of the new facilities allowed to non-residents of Indian origin/nationality in the Budget of 1982-83, it was decided to continue these offices with the difference that the office at Dusseldorf be shifted to Frankfurt.

5. The Indian Investment Centre is a promotional organisation and has been set up to publicise the policies of the Government of India regarding foreign investment/collaboration and also the facilities granted to the non-resident Indians etc. It, therefore, undertakes activities relating to foreign investment in India, import of technology from abroad, dissemination of information among overseas investors about India's Investment policies and procedures and assists in arranging suitable collaborations between foreign and Indian companies. The Indian Investment Centre is playing a useful role in the above-mentioned areas. Being a promotional organisation, it is difficult to quantify its achievements.

Profit/Loss of ITDC and Earnings of Duty-Free Shops

2968. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the profit and loss in the year 1983-84 by the I.T.D.C. ;

(b) the profit earned by the duty free shops in the year 1983-84 ;

(c) whether I.T.D.C. will be in loss if this income of duty free shops is deducted ; and

(d) the reasons for losses in the hotel division ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). As per the provisional financial results compiled at the close of the year, the net profit of ITDC for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 52.48 lakhs and that of the Duty Free Shops Rs. 151.67 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main reason for the losses in the Hotel Division of ITDC during 1983-84 is heavy burden of depreciation, interest, etc. on commissioning of three new hotels in New Delhi.

Termination of Licence of Insurance Agent Unable to Secure New Business

2969. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the duties of an insurance agent ; and

(b) whether his licence is liable to be terminated unless he secures new business every time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The following are the functions of life insurance agents, as laid down in the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Rules, 1972 :

(1) Every agent shall solicit and procure new life insurance business which shall not be less than the prescribed minimum.

(2) In procuring new life insurance business an agent shall

(a) take into consideration the needs of the proposers for life insurance and their capacity to pay premiums ;

(b) make all reasonable inquiries in regard to the lives to be insured before recommending proposals for acceptance and bring to the notice of the Corporation the circumstances which may adversely affect the risk to be underwritten ;

(c) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the age of the life assured is admitted at the commencement of the policy and

(d) not interfere with any proposal introduced by any other agent.

(3) Every agent shall also endeavour to conserve the business already procured. With a view to conserving the business the agent shall maintain contact with all persons who have become policyholders of the Corporation through him and shall—

(a) advise every policyholder to effect nomination or assignment in respect of his policy and offer necessary assistance in this behalf ;

(b) endeavour to ensure that every instalment of premium is remitted by the policyholder to the Corporation within the period of grace ;

(c) endeavour to prevent the lapsing of a policy on its conversion into a paid-up policy ; and

(d) render all reasonable assistance to the claimants in filling claim forms and generally in the complying with the requirements laid down in relation to settlement of claims.

(b) A person can act as an insurance agent if he secures a licence issued under the authority of the Controller of Insurance under section 42 of the Insurance Act and is appointed as insurance agent by the LIC. The appointment (not the licence) may be cancelled by the LIC in certain circumstances as laid down in the aforesaid Rules, as for instance, on account the insurance agent's failure to procure the prescribed minimum business.

Insurance Agents Doing Insurance Business Without Permission

2970. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many insurance agents are actively doing the insurance business without having any due permission/authority ; and

(b) whether several agents are just nominal and benami transactions are taking place ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The matter would be looked into if any specific complaints are received in this behalf.

Non-Payment of Remuneration to Insurance Agents

2971. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total remuneration of how many Insurance agents is due uptil now ;

(b) the reasons why it has not been paid so far ; and

(c) whether the agents have made several representations in this respect, and if so, the action if any, taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY) : (a), (b) and (c). Insurance agents receive remuneration in the form of commission related to the premiums received in respect of business introduced by them. The commission is released as soon as the premiums are adjusted by the LIC.

Commission in respect of the first premium tendered with the proposal is released immediately on completion of the proposal. There may be some delay in completing proposals due to rush of business, as towards the end of account year, when a large number of proposals are received and have to be processed. In these circumstances, LIC takes special steps to ensure that the proposals are finalised expeditiously.

Commission in respect of subsequent premiums is released on the basis of bills prepared by the divisional offices on a monthly basis. Delay in release of commission may occur as a result of machine failure or lack of information about the correct policy number.

Preparation of commission bills and release of commission is a continuing process at the divisional offices and the branch offices and information regarding the number of cases in which commission payments are outstanding for more than a specified period is not available. The information can be collected only by looking into the individual records of more than one lakh

policyholders on the LIC's rolls and the time and labour involved in collecting the information would not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

The LIC does receive representations from a few agents about their outstanding dues. These are looked into and action is taken for settlement of the dues expeditiously. In order to avoid hardship which may result in individual cases on account of delay in the settlement of commission, the LIC has also introduced a system for payment of monthly level advance to the insurance agents on the 1st of every month, based on the average earnings of the insurance agents.

पणजी के निकट कण्डूलिम गांव से हीरोइन की बरामदगी

2972. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

श्री बोलत राम सारण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पणजी के निकट गांव कण्डूलिम में एक घर से जुलाई के दूसरे सप्ताह में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा मारे गए एक छापे में लगभग 5 लाख २० के मूल्य की हीरोइन बरामद की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों का ब्योरा क्या है तथा अभी भी कितने व्यक्तियों की तलाश जारी है तथा इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार के मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०एम० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार गोवा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र के उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के स्टाफ ने दिनांक 11-7-1984 को कण्डोलिम, गोवा स्थित एक आवासीय परिसर से 1.07 किलोग्राम ब्राउन हीरोइन पाउडर पकड़ी। निषिद्ध माल पोलिथीन की दो थैलियों में एक तकिए में छिपाया हुआ मिला था। चूंकि हीरोइन

जैसे औषध-द्रव्यों का गैर-कानूनी मूल्य उनकी शुद्धता, बिक्री के स्थान आदि जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं पर निर्भर करता है, इसलिए अभिगृहीत औषध-द्रव्य का कोई ठीक-ठीक मूल्य नहीं दिया जा सकता।

इस सम्बन्ध में बम्बई के दो व्यक्तियों को अर्थात् श्री अली रजा और श्री केशव के० पवार को विरफ्तार किया गया है। इस मामले में किसी और व्यक्ति के अन्तर्द्वेष होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है। गोवा, दमन और दीव उत्पादन शुल्क अधिनियम, 1964 के तहत मामले न्यायालय में दायर किए गए हैं।

India's Trade with USSR

2973. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is ahead of industrialised countries, such as USA, UK and Canada in trade in terms of volume with the Soviet Union ;

(b) if so, whether USSR is a major trading partner of India ;

(c) whether over 50 per cent of India's imports of kerosene and diesel fuel comes from the Soviet Union ;

(d) if so, whether Soviet Union is the only country in East Europe which has honoured commitments in terms of annual trade plans signed between the two countries ;

(e) if so, whether in 1983 USSR had reduced considerably its purchases of certain agriculture items ;

(f) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(g) whether India's trade with USA, U.K. and Canada is on a very low scale as compared to USSR and communist countries ; and

(h) if so, the main reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). In 1982-83, USSR was the biggest trading partner of India with a trade turnover of Rs. 3071.74 crores. Since statistics about the Soviet Union's trade with USA, Britain and Canada are not available, no comparison of Indo-Soviet trade with the trade turnover of Soviet Union with these industrialised countries can be drawn.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The annual trade plans with the rupee payment countries of East Europe are only indicative in nature but both the trading partners make all possible efforts to honour commitments made in the Trade Plans. The implementation of India's Trade Plans with the USSR has, however, been much higher as compared to the other countries.

(e) and (f). There was some decline in the purchase of certain agricultural items by USSR from India in 1983 on account of shortage of rupee funds in favour of the USSR.

(g) and (h). India's trade with the Soviet Union is much larger than her trade with USA, Britain and Canada, individually. The main reason for this is that a bulk of our imports from the Soviet Union comprise of crude oil and petroleum products and also because of the Soviet Union having offered as a good market for our agricultural products, textiles, chemical items and engineering goods.

Involvement of Banks in Integrated Rural Development Projects

2974. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has urged upon the banks to involve themselves more in projects like the Integrated Rural Development Project so that meaningful assistance could be reached to widest sections of population ;

(b) if so, whether the banks have not

been able to involve themselves in this aspect although there are a large number of branches of the banks at present working in India ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the banks which have not so far provided any help to the Integrated Rural Development Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The responsibility for providing credit support under Integrated Rural Development Programme has been entrusted mainly to Public Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks. As against the total target of Rs. 3,000 crores of credit to be mobilised under the programme during the Sixth Plan period, the actual achievement by end 1983-84 has been of the order of Rs. 2244.12 crores which is considered satisfactory.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

Export of Indian Dressing Gowns to United States ●

2975. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.A. has imposed a unilateral restraint on the export of Indian dressing gowns to that country for the whole of this year ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering taking the case to the Textile Surveillance body of GAFF in protest against the U.S. decision ;

(c) whether Government have taken a strong objection to the US move to impose unilateral limits for the whole year of 1984 ;

(d) whether till recently, the U.S. has been imposing restraint on Indian garments only for a period of 90 days on the plea that their entry into its market was injuring the domestic industry ; and

(e) if so, the other steps 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) to (e). The US Government has imposed quantitative restraints during 1984 on certain garment categories including category 350 (cotton dressing gowns) not only for a period of 90 days but also for the full year 1984. The restraint for a period of 90 days were imposed pending formal consultations. The restraint for the full year, on the other hand, were imposed after the conclusion of the formal consultation. During these consultations the Indian side contested the proposals of the U.S. Govt. to introduce the restraints both for a period of 90 days and also for the whole year as being not warranted under the provisions of the bilateral Agreement as well as the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA). Efforts are being made to collect additional data and information relating to Category 350 (dressing gowns) after which further appropriate action will be taken.

Directive to NTC to Revamp its Export Potential for Increasing Export of Grey Cloth

2976. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has directed the National Textile Corporation to revamp its export potential and make a survey of the world markets for increasing the export of grey cloth ;

(b) if so, the total exports of NTC in 1983-84 ;

(c) the proposed exports during the current financial year ;

(d) whether his Ministry has stated that Government are not happy over its financial performances which has not shown much improvement so far ; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose

to take to see that NTC is revamped and increases export potential during 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) With a view to increasing the export performance of NTC, the Government from time to time directs NTC to study export markets.

(b) As per information available, the total export billing of NTC products during 1983-84 was of the order of nearly Rs. 14.00 crores.

(c) The proposed exports of NTC products during 1984-85 are expected to be worth about Rs. 20 crores.

(d) and (e). The performance of NTC mills is reviewed by the Government periodically. It is observed from the financial results from 1974-75 that there was progressive improvement in working results from 1975-76 to 1979-80. However, from 1980-81 onwards, the losses of NTC have been increasing. The major reasons for increase in losses are as follows.

- (i) steep increase in the cost of other inputs ;
- (ii) increase in wages and salaries on account of increase in Dearness Allowance ;
- (iii) power shortage and high cost of captive power ; and
- (iv) recessionary trend in the textile industry.

The following important steps have been/ are being taken to improve the overall and export performance of NTC mills.

- (i) modernisation of plant and machinery and expansion of installed capacity, wherever necessary ;
- (ii) diversification in the pattern of production and institutional sales ;
- (iii) installation of diesel generating sets

to overcome power shortage and further efforts are being made for rationalisation of work-load and labour force.

Import of Boats from Japan

**2977. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Export of Japanese boats—a mystery" appeared in Indian Express of 18 July 1984 ;

(b) if so, the purpose for which the boats were imported from Japan ;

(c) whether any conditions were laid down and agreement was also signed before importing such boats ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the agreement signed for the import of boats is in order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. An agreement was concluded with M/s Sumidagawa, Japan in July, 1982 for supply of four search-and-rescue boats for the Coast Guard and for the transfer of design and technology for indigenous construction of the boats. No conditions were attached to the supply of these boats and the agreement reached is in order.

Production Export and Accumulated Stocks of Handloom Cloth

2978. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of handloom cloth produced/exported and the accumulated stock thereof during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : The quantity of handloom cloth produced and exported during the past three years is given below ;

Year	Production (Million metres)	Exports (Value in Rs. crores)
1980-81	3100	326.33
1981-82	3113	368.75
1982-83	3253	330.89 (Provisional)

Information about accumulated stock is not available.

Illegal Poaching by Foreign Fishing Boats

2979. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of frequent illegal poaching by foreign fishing boats in Indian territorial waters ;

(b) if so, the number of such boats captured during the years 1982-83, and 1983-84, the area of the sea in which caught and to which country they belonged and the action taken against them ; and

(c) the steps taken to check this illegal

poaching by foreign fishing boats in our sea area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes Sir. Government are aware that foreign fishing boats sometimes poach in Indian territorial waters.

(b) A statement indicating the details is attached.

(c) Constant surveillance is maintained by Coast Guard ships and aircraft, particularly in those areas of our maritime zones which are frequented by foreign fishing boats. With the progressive acquisition of more ships and aircraft as provided for in the Coast Guard Development Plans, the Coast Guard will be able to intensify its surveillance of these areas.

Statement

Year	Number of boats captured	Area of the sea			Country to which they belonged	Action taken
		West Coast	East Coast	A & N		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982	3	—	1	2	Thailand-3	2 boats have been confiscated. Appeal by Coast Guard is pending in respect of the third one.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1983	7	5	1	1	Taiwan-6) Thailand-1)	Permits in respect of 5 of the Taiwanese trawlers have been suspended for a period of 3 months on the finalisation of their cases. Appeal by Coast Guard is pending in respect of the 6th Taiwanese trawler. The case in respect of the Thai trawler is being progressed.
1984 (upto 31.7.84)	9	8	1	—	Taiwan-9	Action in respect of all 9 trawlers is being progressed.

India's Share in World Trade

2981. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present share (in percentage) of India in World trade ;

(b) similar figures for developed countries like U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. ; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase India's share in World trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). According to the figures published in U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (May, 1984), the relative share of India and specified developed countries in total world exports during the calendar year 1982 has been as under :

Country	Percentage share in world exports
India	0.46
U.K.	5.23
U.S.A.	11.45
U.S.S.R.	4.69

(c) 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, easier access to imported inputs, upgradation of technology, particularly for export production, extension of certain fiscal concession on exports and setting up of 4 more Free Trade Zones at Cochin, Madras, NOIDA and PALTA 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.

Smugglers Arrested During July, 1984

2982. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of smugglers who have been arrested during the month of July, 1984 in each State ; and

(b) the nature of action taken against each smugglers by Government ?

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

Development of Chetak by Defence Research Establishment

2984. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence Research Establishment has developed a superior type battle tank called "Chetak" ; and

(b) if so, its main features and when its production on a large scale will start for use in the Indian Army ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A Main Battle Tank (MBT) is under development with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

(b) When fully developed, it will be contemporary with the world class MBT's. The tank will go into production after its successful development and trials by the users.

Vijayanta Tanks

2985. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the continuance of Vijayanta tanks ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). Government have decided to modernise the Vijayanta Tank fleet with a view to maintaining the combat effectiveness of the Army.

The Vijayanta Tanks so modernised would fully meet the present and future requirements of the Defence Forces.

Investment by U.S. Companies in India

2986. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the U.S. Overseas Investment Corporation (OPIC) which coordinates and advises U.S. Companies seeking foreign partners, shows that U.S. Companies are encouraged to invest in India ; and

(b) if so, the details about (i) investments in India and (ii) collaboration agreements with Indian companies by U.S. companies during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to a recent publication of the OPIC entitled "Investing in India—A guide to US-Indo Business Collaborations". This publication, *inter alia* notes that India offers a stable political and sound economic environment for business collaborations.

(b) Information regarding approvals given by Government for foreign technical/financial collaborations between Indian and U.S. firms is regularly published by the Indian Investment Centre as part of its monthly newsletter. Copies of this newsletter are available in the Parliament Library.

Financial Assistance to States to Cover Budgetary Deficit

2987. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise budgetary surplus or deficit in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (budget) ; and

(b) the financial assistance given State-wise by the Union Government to cover budgetary deficit during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (Budget Estimate) ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Statement I laid on the Table of the House shows the actual surplus/deficit in the State Budgets during 1982-83 and 1983-84 as also the

surplus/deficit, as presented by the State Governments for 1984-85 in their Budgets.

(b) Statement II laid on the Table of the House gives the financial assistance provided to States during 1982-83 and 1983-84 to cover their budgetary deficits. No provision has been made in the Central Budget for covering States' deficits during 1984-85.

Statement-1

Budgetary Surplus (+) / Deficit (—)

(Rs. Crores)

States	1982-83 Actuals	1983-84 Actuals	1984-85 B.E.
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	+9.19	—82.00	—40.32
2. Assam	—30.87	—50.99	—62.22
3. Bihar	—235.36	+92.01	—126.94
4. Gujarat	+42.15	—52.70	—50.63
5. Haryana	—66.87	+36.24	+3.70
6. Himachal Pradesh	—11.36	—11.40	+5.10
7. Jammu and Kashmir	—1.15	—3.20 ^a	—3.00
8. Karnataka	—46.91	—32.19	—149.72
9. Kerala	—1.48	—73.76	—19.95
10. Madhya Pradesh	—64.45	—15.05	—36.66
11. Maharashtra	+23.58	—30.31	—42.40
12. Manipur	—17.58	—1.13	+13.80
13. Meghalaya	—4.55	—2.44	+0.62
14. Nagaland	—18.94	—18.65	+17.35
15. Orissa	—55.96	+107.87	+2.01 [@]

1	2	3	4
16. Punjab	+ 25.60	-108.79	-95.68
17. Rajasthan	-26.07	+ 27.73	-165.45
18. Sikkim	-6.54	-2.63	-0.01
19. Tamil Nadu	-40.50	-21.98	-72.19
20. Tripura	-5.13	-3.44	-3.60
21. Uttar Pradesh	-86.00	-52.61	-59.32
22. West Bengal	-82.51	-24.22	-4.41
Total	-701.71	-323.64	-939.92
	-802.23 } + 100.52 }	-587.49 } + 263.85 }	-982.50 } + 42.58 }

*Revised Estimates.

@Excludes A.R.M. of Rs. 5 crores reflected in the revenue receipts.

Statement-II

Financial assistance provided to States by the Centre during 1982-83 and 1983-84 to cover budgetary deficits.

(Rs. crores)

States	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.95	—
2. Assam	127.43	—
3. Bihar	197.39	169.29
4. Gujarat	74.60	—
5. Haryana	75.79	19.93

	2	3
6. Himachal Pradesh	36.91	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	—	—
8. Karnataka	—	4.84
9. Kerala	93.93	42.26
10. Madhya Pradesh	154.88	20.27
11. Maharashtra	81.40	—
12. Manipur	66.29	—
13. Meghalaya	16.41	—
14. Nagaland	21.96	—
15. Orissa	24.43	41.00
16. Punjab	97.35	21.52
17. Rajasthan	283.46	48.71
18. Sikkim	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	—	55.78
20. Tripura	30.72	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	0.85	2.00
22. West Bengal	340.71	73.72
Total	1743.46	499.12

**Conversion of Black Money Through
Purchase of Prize-Winning Tickets**

2988. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the 'Indian Express' of April 11, 1984 captioned "Mystery Shrouds Navy Raffle Prize Winners";

(b) if so, whether Government have since looked into the conversion of large amount of black money through purchase of prize winning tickets by underhand means as stated in the news item; and

(c) the outcome of the investigations made so far?

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

(b) and (c). No instances of conversion of large amounts of black money through prize winning tickets have come to the notice of the Government. Income-tax Department is, however, vigilant about the matter and appropriate action will be taken whenever any such instance is noticed.

Items Displayed by India in Trade Fairs

2989. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries where trade fairs were held during the years 1983-84 in which India participated ;

(b) the details of the main items which were displayed in the trade fairs ;

(c) whether India obtained any order for the supply of goods from the said fairs ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) During the year 1983-84 the Trade Fair Authority of India organised participation in fairs in Italy, Japan, Zimbabwe, Hungary, Spain, Poland, Indonesia, Turkey, Syria, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Iran, FRG, Iraq, Hong Kong, Seychelles, Saudi Arabia, Australia, USA, France, Netherlands, UK, Singapore, Venezuela, Nigeria, Egypt, GDR, Vietnam and Ivory Coast.

(b) The broad categories of products on display at these exhibitions covered sectors like engineering—capital equipment, machine tools, buses, earth-moving machinery, electronic manufactures and computer peripherals and a wide range of other light and medium goods in engineering sector, chemicals and allied products, textiles of all varieties, sports goods, processed foods, readymade garments, scientific instruments, consultancy services and know-how besides traditional items like handicrafts, tea, coffee, jute, spices, etc.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the results achieved through participation by Trade Fair Authority of India during 1983-84 is attached.

Statement

Results achieved through participation by Trade Fair Authority of India during 1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the fair	Sale of exhibits	Business booked
1	2	3	4
1.	Milan International Fair, Milan, Italy April, 1983	40.00	50.00
2.	Tokyo International Fair, Tokyo (Japan) May, 1983	5.11	110.00
3.	Zimbabwe International Fair, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe) May, 1983	0.05	4.00
4.	Budapest International Spring Fair, Budapest (Hungary) May, 1983	0.01	—
5.	Barcelona International Fair, Barcelona (Spain) June, 1983	0.73	13.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Poznan International Fair, Poznan (Poland) June, 1983	—	—
7.	Jakarta International Fair, Jakarta, (Indonesia) July/ August, 1983	2.00	41.00
8.	Izmir International Fair, Izmir (Turkey) August/ September, 1983	0.02	85.00
9.	Damascus International Fair, Damascus (Syria) August/September, 1983	0.78	200.00
10.	Zagreb International Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia) September, 1983	—	—
11.	Swiss National Fair, Lausanne (Switzerland) 10-25 September, 1983	10.00	43.50
12.	Tehran International Fair, Tehran (Iran) September, 1983	—	505.00
13.	21st Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress" Berlin, FRG, Oct '83	0.30	539.00
14.	Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq) November, 1983	4.30	103.00
15.	Hongkong International Consumer Goods Fair, Hongkong, November, 1983	2.00	80.00
16.	Kaduna International Fair, Kaduna (Nigeria) February, 1984	2.11	0.30
17.	Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (GDR), March, 1984	1.68	414.70
18.	Cairo International Fair, Cairo (ARE) March, 1984	3.00	500.00
19.	Valencia International Fair, Valencia (Venezuela) March, 1984	1.52	—
20.	India Week at Mahe (Seychelles) June, 1983	0.60	—
21.	Indian Exhibition (Jeddah) S. Arabia, December, 1983	50.00	1100.00
22.	Indian Exhibition, Abidjan, (Ivory Coast) January, 1984	4.60	39.50
23.	Indian Exhibition, Hanoi, (Vietnam) February, 1984	0.39	2.50
24.	Australia's International Engineering Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia August, 1983	—	1.50

1	2	3	4
25.	National Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA) September, 1983	—	9.62
26.	National Hardware Show, Chicago (USA) August, 1983	—	58.67
27.	International Men's Fashion Week Cologne (FRG) August, 1983	—	2.00
28.	MACEF—International Exhibition of Household Goods, Ceramic Wares, Ceramics Hardware, Tools etc., Milan (Italy) September, 1983	—	10.30
29.	Semanine International Du-Cuir, Paris (France) September, 1983	—	920.70
30.	Pret-A-Porter Feminin, Paris (France) September 1983	—	720.00
31.	British Footwear Show, London (U.K.) October, 1983	—	26.00
32.	MODEXPO—International Fair for Ladies Wear, Zurich (Switzerland), October, 1983	—	28.00
33.	Anuga Food Fair, Cologne (FRG) October, 1983	—	146.80
34.	INTERKAMA—International Congress and Exhibition for Instrumentation and Automation, Dusseldorf (FRG) November, 1983	—	4.00
35.	Machine Tool Indonesia, Jakarta (Indonesia) November, 1983	3.25	—
36.	HEIMTEXTIL—Frankfurt (FRG) January, 1984	—	125.00
37.	Pret-A-Porter Feminin, Paris, (France) February, 1984	—	500.00
38.	International Hardware Show, Cologne (FRG) March, 1984	—	400.00
39.	Hoteres and Foodex Fair, Tokyo, (Japan), March, 1984	—	407.00

बामापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अधीन बनाए गए
जलाशय को चालू करना

2990. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दाना क्षेत्र में लोगों की जल समस्या
को सुलझाने के लिए छावनी बोर्ड के अधीन कुछ
महीने पहले बनाए गए जलाशय को चालू नहीं
किया जा रहा है ;

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

(ग) इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार
द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उससे क्या
परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री के० पी० सिंह
देव) : (क) और (ख) यह जलाशय अभी चालू
नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि पम्प स्थापित करने, बिजली
चालू करने और ट्रांसफार्मर फिट करने से
सम्बन्धित जिन निर्माण कार्यों को निष्पादित करने
की जिम्मेदारी राज्य लोक स्वास्थ्य इन्जीनियरिंग
विभाग को सौंपी गई थी वे कार्य अभी पूरे करने
बाकी हैं।

(ग) निर्माण कार्य को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करने
और जलाशय को चालू करने के लिए छावनी
बोर्ड के प्राधिकारी राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों
से बराबर सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं।

**Increase in Flow International and Domes
IC Tourists in Orissa**

2991. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a
number of steps to increase the flow of
domestic and international tourists to the
places of tourist importance in the country ;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by
Government to increase the flow of inter-
national and domestic tourists in Orissa ;
and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). During the Sixth Five Year
Plan, the following schemes have been taken
up in Orissa for development of tourism
infrastructure to facilitate increased flow
of international and domestic tourists :

- (i) The setting up of a Lion Safari Park
at Nandan Kanan at an estimated
cost of Rs. 19.23 lakhs.
- (ii) Preparation of a Master Plan of
Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri and Udaigiri at
a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.
- (iii) Provision of boats at Chilka Lake
for development of water sports at
an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
- (iv) Construction of a Toilet Block near
the Sun Temple at Konarak at an
estimated cost of Rs. 3.49 lakhs.
- (v) Construction of a Forest Lodge at
Similipal National Park at an
estimated cost of Rs. 36.76 lakhs.
- (vi) Floodlighting of Khandagiri-Udaigiri
at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.10
lakhs.
- (vii) Construction of a Yatrika at Puri by
Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti a
registered society.
- (viii) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga, Bhubane-
shwar at a cost of Rs. 19.75 lakhs by
ITDC.
- (ix) Constructing a joint venture hotel at
Puri by ITDC in collaboration with
Orissa Tourism Development Cor-
poration at an estimated cost of
Rs. 134.00 lakhs.
- (x) Augmentation of facilities at the
ITDC Transport Unit at Bhubane-
shwar.

**Request of State Governments for Fund
for Improving the Conditions of
Handloom Weavers**

2992. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the States which were asked
by the Central Government to finance pro-
grammes improving the conditions of hand-
loom weavers, have written back to Centre
that necessary funds should be made availa-
ble for this purpose ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and
(b). The allotment of funds from the
Central Government for the handloom
development programmes is on a continuing
basis and is dependent on the States extend-
ing their share of the matching contribution
since most of the schemes are being imple-
mented on a matching basis. The allotment
for different Plan schemes in each year is
finalised in consultation with Planning Com-
mission during the annual Plan exercised.

**Withdrawal from Provident Fund by
Government Employees for House Building**

2993. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed
advance loan equivalent to 100 months
salary to Government employees for house
building purpose ;

(b) if so, the exact date with effect from
which this has been done ;

(c) whether the employees contributing to
Provident-Cum-Gratuity Scheme, have also
been sanctioned any higher limit of loans
for the withdrawal from Provident Fund
for house building ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M.
KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The quantum
of House Building Advance admissible to
Central Government employees for acquisi-
tion/construction of a house has been
increased, with effect from 1st April, 1984,
to 100 months' pay or the cost of acquisi-
tion/construction of house or the repaying
capacity of the employee, or Rs. 1.25 lakhs,
whichever is the least.

(c) to (e). No increase has been made in
the recent past in the limit for withdrawals
for house building from the Contributory
Provident Fund/General Provident Fund
applicable to Central Government employ-
ees. The existing limit is considered
adequate, especially in view of the fact that
the quantum of house building advance has
been enhanced to meet the increased cost of
houses.

**गुजरात की रण मिलों के लिए रुई की
गांठों का आयात**

2994 श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या वाणिज्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी
है कि कपड़ा उद्योग में कच्चे माल की बेहद कमी
है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने गुजरात में
उन रण मिलों के लिए रुई की गांठों का आयात
करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है ; जिन्हें पुनः
खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकार कदम उठा रही है ;
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क)
माननीय संसद सदस्य शायद वस्त्र उद्योग को रुई
की सप्लाई की स्थिति के बारे में जानना चाहते

हैं। चासू मौसम के दौरान आरम्भ में रुई के उत्पादन का अनुमान 85 लाख गांठें लगाया गया था लेकिन बाद में कतिपय रुई उत्पादक राज्यों में खराब मौसम तथा कीट के कारण रुई की फसल को नुकसान हुआ, परिणामस्वरूप रुई विशेष रूप से छोटी तथा मध्यम स्टेपल किस्मों का कम उत्पादन हुआ। अब 77 लाख गांठों का रुई का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि पहले यह 85 लाख गांठों का था।

(ख) इस समय रुई के आयात का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Finance to Cold Storage Industries
in Bihar**

2995. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cold storage industries in Bihar are being financed by nationalised banks in case of (i) Capital finance (ii) working finance (iii) agricultural finance ;

(b) whether the statement of the President, Bihar Cold Storage Association is true that 80 per cent of the cold storage industry financed by State Bank of India as per instructions of R.B.I., but Bihar Branches of S.B.I. are not financing them further for working capital and agricultural development for the last three years, i.e., from 1982 ; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to direct the Branches of State Bank in Bihar to finance the cold storage industries for successful functioning at par with other States of India ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

बिहार में स्व-रोजगार के लिए युवकों को उपलब्ध कराए गए ऋण

2996. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में 1983-84 और 1984-85 के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष स्व-रोजगार के लिए 30,000 युवकों को ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खंडों से बैंकों की शाखाओं को कितने आवेदनों पर सिफारिश की गई और भेजे गए तथा कितने ऋण नियोजित हुए ;

(ग) क्या बैंकों ने अपने निवेदन पर 5 से 10 प्रतिशत का अनुचित लाभ प्राप्त करके सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य का केवल 10 प्रतिशत ही प्राप्त किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का बिहार बेरोजगारी बढ़ाने के आरोप पर ऐसे बैंकों को दंडित करने के लिए ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) स्व-रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1983-84 में बिहार के लिए 29,000 हिताधिकारियों को ऋण देने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था। बैंकों से 15 अगस्त, 1984 तक मंजूर किए गए सभी मामलों में ऋण की राशि संवितरित कर देने के लिए कहा गया है।

(ख) हाल ही में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य में 31 मार्च, 1984 तक के 2278.64 लाख रुपये की राशि के 14230 आवेदन मंजूर किए गए थे।

(ग) बिहार राज्य के लिए स्व-रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत 29,000 हिताधिकारियों के लक्ष्य की तुलना में बैंकों द्वारा 14230 आवेदन मंजूर किए जा चुके हैं अर्थात् 31-3-84 को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य का 49 प्रतिशत प्राप्त कर

लिया गया था। बैंकों द्वारा इस योजना पर कुछ प्रतिशत का लाभ उठाने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं उठता। पात्र उद्यमियों को 25,000 रुपए से कम की राशि के संयुक्त ऋण पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर पर और अन्य क्षेत्रों में 12 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) यह सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

CBI Criminal Cases Pending in Court in Respect of Theft of Coal and Cloth from the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.

2997. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMPRCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6803 on 6 April, 1984 regarding smooth running of Swadeshi Cotton Mills and state :

(a) the present position of CBI/Criminal cases pending in the court in regard to theft of cloth and coal from the Units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. ; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of thefts and other malpractices in the Units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The case of alleged theft of Coal had been handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation, who after completion of their investigation recommended a regular Departmental enquiry. This Departmental enquiry has since been completed by the Commissioner for Departmental inquiries, Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi.

The criminal case regarding alleged theft of cloth has ended with acquittal of the person concerned.

(b) The following steps are in force with a view to maintaining/strengthening security in the units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills :

(i) Vigilance Division of NTC (UP) Ltd. conducts regular surprise checks ;

(ii) Workers are searched at the gates of the mills ;

(iii) Cloth bales are loaded in the trucks and carts in the presence of Security Personnel ;

(iv) Watch and Ward Staff is posted at Railway coal yards to oversee proper transportation of coal to the Mills. Necessary records in respect of receipt and consumption of coal are maintained.

बिहार में राजगीर, नालन्दा और पावापुरी के पर्यटन-स्थलों का विकास

2998. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार में राजगीर, नालन्दा और पावापुरी के पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस पर कितना खर्च हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन स्थलों की अपेक्षा कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन स्थलों के विकास और सुधार की प्रस्तावित योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुशील आलम खान) : (क) केन्द्र राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों के मिश्रित संसाधनों से अबस्थानुसार विकास के लिए राजगीर, नालन्दा और पावापुरी को बिहार के लिए निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथ में शामिल किया गया है। विभाग का राजगीर में एक अल्पाहार-गृह का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। राजगीर में एयर इन्डिया और होबके क्लब आफ जापान द्वारा एक संयुक्त उद्यम होटल निर्माणाधीन है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं।

विभाग ने नगर व ग्राम आयोजना संगठन

(टी०सी०पी०बो०) के ज़रिए राजगीर और नासन्दा के विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार कराए हैं।

Transfer of Delhi and Bangalore Regional Design and Technical Development Centres "Rang Atantra"

**1999. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI AJIT BAG :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Handicrafts Board in 1957-58 set up four Regional Design and Technical Development Centres at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore ;

(b) the number of people working in each Centre with their grades and pay scales and number of those permanent and temporary ;

(c) whether there has been any shortcomings, drawbacks/complaints with regard to functioning of these Centres, if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether two Centres—Delhi and Bangalore—are being transferred/handed over to a Design Society named "Rang Atantra" ;

(e) if so, the details and reasons for such a decision ;

(f) when "Rang Atantra" was established, names of the organisers and those associated with this body ;

(g) whether employees of these Centres had met him personally and given any representation, and if so, the details thereof ; and

(h) decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Regional Design Centres were set up in 1957-59 and the Technical Development Wings were added to each of these Centres in 1974.

(b) The number of staff members working in each of these centres is given below :

Sl.No.	Name of the Centre	Total staff strength
1.	RDTDC, New Delhi	62
2.	.. Bangalore	138
3.	.. Bombay	44
4.	.. Calcutta	59

Further details asked for are being collected.

(c) Yes, Sir. The performance of these Centres have been critically reviewed from time to time by Committees set up by Government. The contribution to development of designs for crafts has been assessed as insignificant and it was found that creative talent and design expertise was lacking in the staff.

The latest indictment of the Centres came from the Controller and Auditor General during the audit examination in 1979-80. He questioned the very necessity of these Centres saying that considering their performance in the past, there seemed to be no justification in continuing them. He even questioned the truth of the progress reports given by these centres.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government, had accepted a recommendation of the sub-Committee constituted by the Design and Training Advisory Committee of the All India Handicrafts and Handlooms Board, to set up an autonomous society as an alternative structure to the existing set up of RD and TDC's.

(f) The Design Society "Ranganatrantra" was registered under the Societies Registration Act on 3.3.84. Statement showing the names of the Executive Committee of

"Rangantra" is enclosed.

(g) and (h). The representatives of the employees have met the Deputy Minister. Their representation is under consideration.

Statement

The names, addresses, occupations and

designations of the first members of the Executive Committee to whom the management of affairs of the society are entrusted as required under Section 2 of the Societies Registration Act, 1960, read with Punjab Amendment Act, 1957, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi are :

Sl.No.	Name and Addresses	Occupation	Designation
1.	Smt. Pupal Jayakar, 11-A, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.	Adviser, Handloom and Handicrafts, Govt. of India	Chairman
2.	Shri Shiromani Sharma, C-II, 78-Bapa Nagar, Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg, New Delhi.	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Commerce	Member
3.	Shri D. Aurora, D-61, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi.	Chairman and Managing Director, Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.	Member
4.	Shri S. Krishnmoorthy, 4/39, W.E. Area, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	Director, Finance Division, Ministry of Commerce, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi	Member
5.	Shri Rajiv Sethi, C-49, Niti Bagh, New Delhi.	Designer Consultant	Member
6.	Shri Martand Singh, 71-Lodi Estate, New Delhi.	-do-	Member
7.	Smt. Rathi Vinay Jha, D-II, 5, Shajahan Road, New Delhi.	Additional Development Commissioner (Handi- crafts), Ministry of Commerce	Executive Director

Export of Iron Ore

export of iron ore from the country ;

3000. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(b) the guidelines laid down before
M.M.T.C. for the export of iron ore port-
wise in 1984-85 ; and

(a) the views taken by M.M.T.C. for the

(c) the details of the efforts made by

Government to increase the export of iron ore from Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) M.M.T.C. is of the view that in the national interest, exports of iron ore from the country should be increased significantly and speedily.

(b) M.M.T.C. is working with a target of export of 16 million tonnes of iron ore through all ports during 1984-85. Port-wise projections of exports during the year are as under :

Port	1984-85 (Export Projections)
Vizag	6.00
Madras	4.00
Marmugao	3.21
Paradip	1.39
Redi	1.20
Other Ports	0.20

	16 00

M.M.T.C. is putting in best efforts for maximum export possibility through these ports consistent with ports' capacity, ore availability and buyer preferences.

(c) Export of iron ore from Orissa is mainly made through Paradip Port. Foreign buyers are unwilling to lift iron ore through Paradip Port because of its draft limitations and heavy siltation. However, the follow ing efforts are being made by the Govern ment to increase the export of iron ore from Orissa :

(i) M.M.T.C. have been asked to

plure new markets for export of iron ore to countries willing to nominate smaller vessels for Paradip Port. M.M.T.C. has been able to export about one million tonnes of iron ore through Paradip Port in 1983-84. In 1984-85 also, as a result of M.M.T.C.'s efforts, South Korea is now likely to take about 5 lakh tonnes, German Democratic Republic 2 lakh tonnes and Japan 5 lakh tonnes, making their projected export for 1984-85 about 1.2 million tonnes.

- (ii) M.M.T.C. has agreed to compensate buyers for higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from Paradip by giving discounts in prices.
- (iii) The possibility and economic viability of two port loading, i.e. initial loading at Paradip and uptooping at Madras Port is being examined by M.M.T.C.
- (iv) Iron Ore handling facilities at Paradip Port have been substantially improved recently at considerable cost.
- (v) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.
- (vi) Government of Orissa in consultation with M.M.T.C. 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.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Public Sector Projects

3001. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprise has received any guidelines from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons in major projects ;

(b) whether the guidelines have been

examined by B.P.E. ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to include the policy of rehabilitation in the existing guidelines of Bureau of Public Enterprise to public sector projects ;

(d) whether his Ministry and Bureau of Public Enterprise have accepted in principle that the cost of rehabilitation should form part of the project cost, and accordingly issued fresh guidelines to all public sector projects and undertakings ; and

(e) if so, the details of the new guidelines ?

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

(b) and (c). The question of provision of employment, rehabilitation etc. of persons whose lands are acquired for coal, industrial projects and the like is presently under examination of Government at a high level. The guidelines circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding rehabilitation of persons displaced from project sites will also be given due consideration by Government.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise in view of (d) above.

Construction of Yatri Niwas in State Capitals

3002. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the proposal for construction of Yatri Niwas in State Capitals and places of tourist importance to encourage the tourists from inside and outside the country ;

(b) if so, when the schemes will be implemented ;

(c) whether the occupancy of internal tourists in Ashok Yatri Niwas is higher

than other hotels managed by the I.T.D.C. in the capital ;

(d) whether it is due to its cheapness ; and

(e) whether Government propose to construct more Yatri Niwas type hotels than the high standard 5-star hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). To provide inexpensive hotel accommodation to budget tourists, including foreign tourists, a programme for putting up Yatri Niwas type hotels was initiated by ITDC. A Yatri Niwas has already been constructed at New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 560.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The rate of occupancy in Ashok Yatri Niwas is higher than other ITDC hotels not only because of its moderate tariff but also due to its Central location in the heart of New Delhi.

(e) The construction of Yatri Niwas in other places will be considered only after the operational results over the first 2-3 years of the Delhi project have been evaluated.

Employment Facilities in Public Sector Projects Located in Tribal, Backward and Developed Areas

3003. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has examined the question of employment and other facilities in the public sector projects located in tribal and backward areas and developed areas ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) if examined, the difference thereof in the matter of employment and other facilities ; and

(d) whether his Ministry propose to ask

the Bureau of Public Enterprises to revise the guidelines in such manner, which will benefit the local population of tribal and backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued in respect of employment and other facilities, such as housing and education etc. in the public sector projects located in tribal, backward and developed areas. The details are as follows :

(i) *Employment*—Recruitment is made through the employment exchanges to posts the scale of pay of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- p.m. (pre-revised) and having the Central Government/Industrial rates of dearness allowance or Rs. 1250/- p.m. (where the pay scales have been revised since 1982) for those enterprises which are following the Industrial rate of dearness allowance. However, over-riding priority in the matter of employment is given to persons displaced from the areas or those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) *Housing*—The prescribed percentage of housing satisfaction varies from 40 per cent in the case of projects within ten miles of a town having a population of one million and above to 55 per cent in the case of projects located near medium size cities and 70 per cent in difficult and remote locations.

(iii) *Education*—Public Enterprises are expected to provide educational facilities to the children of their employees. The possibility of setting up Central Schools in project areas and imparting education in regional languages where 20 or more children of the employees of the undertaking desire education in a regional language is also explored.

(iv) *Other Facilities*—Public Enterprises are required to so plan their townships as to provide civic amenities like dispensaries and hospitals, recreational facilities like community centres, playgrounds etc.

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

अफीम के उत्पादन पर व्यय में वृद्धि

3004. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरकों, कीटनाशकों, धम और जुताई आदि की लागत में वृद्धि होने के कारण अफीम के प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादन व्यय में वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अफीम के मूल्य कब से पुनरीक्षित नहीं किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और भविष्य में अफीम की खेती का क्षेत्र कम न होने देने तथा उसके मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग) यह बताया गया है कि अफीम के उत्पादन में काम आने वाले कुछ उपकरणों की लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने की वजह से अफीम का प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादन व्यय बढ़ गया है। तथापि, शासकारों को अफीम का मौजूदा देय मूल्य पर्याप्त रूप से साभर है।

शासकारों को अफीम के देय मूल्य का संशोधन/युक्तियुक्तकरण विगत में फसल वर्ष 1981-82 में किया गया था।

विभागीय नारकोटिक्स के वार्षिक सम्मेलन में, आगामी फसल वर्ष में पोस्ट की काश्त के रकबे और शासकारों को देय मूल्य सहित पोस्ट की काश्त सम्बन्धी विभिन्न मुद्दों पर विचार किया जाता है, और सम्मेलन सरकार को विचारार्थ सिफारिशें पेश करता है। भारतीय अफीम को लगातार वैकल्पिक स्थापक कच्ची सामग्री—मुष्पतया पोस्ट की धूसी के सांद्रण—के कारण कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उक्त सम्मेलन शासकारों को अफीम के देय मूल्य

पर ये-ये बातें ध्यान में रखकर विचार करता है — अफीम के निर्यात मूल्य को प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने की जरूरत, काश्त की फसल से होनेवाली आय तथा पोस्त की काश्त वाले क्षेत्रों में काश्त की गई अन्य नकदी फसलों से होने वाली आय की परस्पर तुलना, अफीम को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार-स्थित, हमारे पास मौजूद अफीम का स्टॉक, आदि। अफीम की मूल्य-संरचना नियत करते वक़्त यह सुनिश्चित करने का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि काश्तकारों को पोस्त की फसल से होने वाली आय, उत्पादन-सागत से अधिक हो। तदनुसार, फसल वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए काश्तकारों को अफीम के देय मूल्य तथा पोस्त की काश्त के लिए कितने रकबे की अनुमति दी जाए, इनसे सम्बन्धित मुद्दों पर अन्य सभी संगत कारकों को ध्यान में रखकर ही घड़ी होने वाले आगामी वार्षिक विभागीय नारकोटिक्स सम्मेलन में विचार किया जाएगा।

Steps to Rescue N.T.C. from Financial Burden

3005. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is saddled with unsold stocks of controlled cloth valued at nearly Rs. 21 crores and an equal amount is also due to N.T.C. from National Cooperative Consumers' Federation for cloth already sold to it ;

(b) if so, whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has submitted its report on the revised controlled cloth scheme ; and

(c) the steps being taken to rescue the N.T.C. from such huge financial burden because of production of controlled cloth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) National Textile Corporation mills are

reported to be carrying stocks of controlled cloth about Rs. 22.72 crores as on 30.6.84. As per the records of NTC about Rs. 19 crores are due from National Cooperative Consumers' Federation.

(b) The first part of the report of the survey done by National Council of Applied Economic Research regarding controlled cloth buying households has been received.

(c) Periodical review of the position of controlled cloth is done in the Ministry with the representatives of NTC and NCCF.

Customs Officials Helping Smugglers at Delhi Airport

3006. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Customs officials are involved in helping the smugglers for consideration at Delhi Airport ;

(b) if so, whether Government have checked the assets and liabilities of the field staff of the Customs and Central Excise posted in Delhi to see if they possess assets disproportionate to their known source of income ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The question does not specify any particular official or instance and hence it is not possible to give a definite reply. Evidence of possible involvement of a few Customs officers at Delhi Airport have come to light and investigation is in progress.

(b) Assets and liabilities of all officers are monitored by the Department under the provisions of the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964 which lay down detailed procedure of reporting assets etc. in this regard.

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

भारत पर्यटन विकास के बाहनों का समुचित उपयोग

3007. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड के पास इस समय कुल कितने बाहून हैं और क्या इन बाहनों का समुचित उपयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) अनुमानित उपयोग की प्रतिशतता की तुलना में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान इन बाहनों को वास्तव में कितने प्रतिशत उपयोग में लाया गया ;

(घ) उन बाहनों की संख्या क्या है जिनका मरम्मत और रखरखाव के कारण अनेक दिनों तक उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका ;

(च) उन बाहनों की संख्या क्या है जो प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान मरम्मत तथा देखरेख के लिए रखे गए तथा उन बाहनों को कितने दिनों मरम्मत तथा देखरेख में रखा गया तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने घन की हानि हुई ; और

(ङ) क्या बाहनों पर ईंधन के उपयोग पर किया गया खर्च भी सामान्य खर्च की अपेक्षा अधिक था और इसके परिणामस्वरूप भी निगम को हानि हुई और यदि हाँ, तो वर्षवार हुई हानि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशील आलम खान) : (क) और (ख) 30 जून, 1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के पास कुल 228 बाहून थे। उनके उपयोग की प्रतिशतता इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	उपयोग की प्रतिशतता
1981-82	45.06
1982-83	53.11
1983-84	53.91

निगम द्वारा बाहनों का समुचित उपयोग करने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) बाहनों को मरम्मत/देखरेख के लिए कुल निम्नलिखित दिनों तक रखा गया :—

वर्ष	बाहून दिन
1981-82	26438
1982-83	13453
1983-84	14469

(ङ) बाहनों में प्रयोग किया गया औसत ईंधन बाहनों के मैक और मॉडल के अनुसार सन्तोषजनक है।

देवास बैंक नोट प्रेंस से सी रुपये के बिना नम्बर वाले नोटों का परिचालन

3008. श्री सरयनारायण अटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान देवास बैंक नोट प्रेंस से दो रुपये के नम्बर रहित नोटों अथवा "शीट" के अनियमित परिचालन के मामले के बारे में तथ्य क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : बैंक नोट प्रेंस, देवास में 22 जुलाई, 1983 को 100/- रुपए मूल्यवर्ण के नोटों की एक बिना नम्बर की छपी हुई शीट कम पाई गई थी। इस मामले की सूचना पुलिस को दे दी गई थी और मामले की जांच राज्य के बुफिया विभाग (सी०आई०डी०) द्वारा की जा रही है। इसकी सूचना केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (सी०बी०आई०) को भी दे दी गई थी और वे जांच कर रहे हैं। प्रेंस के एक कर्मचारी को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और दो

अन्य कर्मचारियों को आरोप-पत्र दिए गए हैं। जिन परिस्थितियों में चोरी हुई उनका पता राज्य के खुफिया विभाग और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर ही चल सकेगा।

Conversion of Airports Into International Airports

3009. SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to convert some airports into International airports ;

(b) whether Government have also a proposal to set up some additional international air terminal at Delhi (near Palam)

and also at some other States ;

(c) if so, the names of the airports proposed to be expanded to international airports and the airports where additional international airports are proposed to be constructed ; and

(d) the financial provision made and time limit fixed for the starting and completion of International air terminals ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It is not proposed to convert any more airport into an international airport. The names of airports where international terminal buildings are being constructed, the financial provision made therefor and the time frame are given below :

Name of the airport	Estimated approx. cost (Rupees in crores)	Likely date of completion
1. International Air Terminal, Palam, Delhi.	95.00	October, 1985
2. International Passenger Terminal Complex (Phase II), Sahar Bombay.	41.23	June, 1985
3. Construction of a new Terminal Building at Trivandrum for handling international passengers.	5.37	December, 1984
4. Construction of an Arrival Hall at Patna for handling international passengers.	14.85	31st August, 1984

In addition, addition and alteration in the existing terminal building at Trichy has been undertaken to provide better facilities for both domestic and international traffic. Phase I of this project involving an expen-

diture of approximately Rs. 12.83 lakhs is likely to be completed by the end of December 1984. It is also proposed to undertake extension of the existing terminal building at Varanasi to provide for improved faci-

ilities for both domestic and international traffic. The cost and time estimates are being finalised.

Introduction of more Vayudoot Services in Gujarat

3010. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities connected with Vayudoot Service in Gujarat ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce more Vayudoot Services connecting some more places in Gujarat particularly in Saurashtra Region ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Vayudoot operates a daily service connecting Kandla with Bombay.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to link Surat by Vayudoot service during 1984/85.

Survey of Income of Cine Artistes

3011. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several cine artistes have been collecting huge amounts from the producers but showing very less amount in their income-tax returns ;

(b) if so, whether Government have surveyed the income of the popular artistes who have been providing incorrect information to the Income-tax authorities ; and

(c) whether the luxurious living, pomp and show, the large estates and the investments made by these popular artistes have had any effect on the Income-tax Officers who have been assessing these cine artistes year after year ?

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

been found from seized documents in some cases that amounts are being paid to cine artistes in excess of the sums disclosed in their income-tax returns.

(b) Investigations are being made in this regard.

(c) Necessary note of these developments is taken by the assessing authorities for appropriate action under the direct taxes acts.

Money Due from L.I.C. to Insured in Respect of Lapsed Life Insurance Policies

3012. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money due from the Life Insurance Corporation to the insured or their nominees in respect of lapsed life insurance policies till date along with number of such policies ;

(b) the steps taken by the LIC to refund these amounts expeditiously ; and the steps proposed to be taken to refund these amounts expeditiously ; and

(c) the interest payable on these amounts and how it is credited to each account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). When the premium due under a life insurance policy is not paid within the specific days of grace, the policy lapses. However, section 113 of the Insurance Act, 1938, provides that if all the premiums under a policy have been paid for at least three consecutive years, it shall acquire a guaranteed surrender value. The section further provides that such a policy shall not lapse by reason of the non-payment of further premiums but shall be kept alive to the extent of the paid-up sum assured.

It is presumed that information is required in respect of maturity claims under life insurance policies which have become paid-up policies on account of non-payment of further premiums. There were 42,924

maturity claims for Rs. 8.84 crores outstanding under such paid-up policies as at 31st March, 1983.

Pending claims broadly fall in two categories, namely, claims in the course of being processed at the operating offices and claims pending for requirements from the claimants. The main cause of pendency in the second category is non-submission of policy documents and discharge forms.

In the case of claims falling in the first category, administrative action is taken to expedite their settlement. For this purpose, the procedures have been streamlined and the work has been decentralised. As regards claims falling in the second category, the LIC follows up the matter with the policyholders through written reminders as well as by deputing its field personnel to contact the policyholders personally and to render assistance in completing the requirements for payment of claims.

Under life insurance policies, the insurer is not liable to pay any interest on account of delay in the settlement of a claim. However, the LIC pays ex-gratia interest on the amount of the claim for the period for which delay has occurred in its own offices. Since the amount of interest has to be determined on the facts of each case after the claim has been processed, the amount of interest which would be found to be payable in respect of the outstanding maturity claims referred to above cannot be stated.

Night Landing Facility for Udaipur Airport

3013. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the equipment for night landing facility at Udaipur has been diverted to other airport ; and

(b) if not, when the airport would be ready for night landing ?

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

(b) Udaipur has been provided with facilities which are adequate for limited night landing operations. Some hills in the vicinity of Udaipur aerodrome are required to be lighted, for which sanction has been issued. The work is expected to be completed by August, 1985. In order to further upgrade and improve the existing night landing facilities the following works have been sanctioned, which are likely to be completed by December, 1984 :

- (i) Conversion of medium Intensity Runway Lighting into High Intensity ; and
- (ii) Installation of 3-Bar AVASIS.

Representation for Setting up Cashew Board

3014. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received representations for setting up a Cashew Board ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The request for formation of a Cashew Board had been examined in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and it was found that a Board was not practical at present.

Loss to Growers Due to Steep Fall in Price of Cardamom

3015. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the steep fall in price of cardamom in the country and the consequent loss to the growers ; and

(b) the steps he proposes to take to solve

this crisis and save the growers from heavy loss ?

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

(b) The following schemes incentives have been offered for the benefit of growers :

1. Replantation Loan-Cum-Subsidy scheme to small growers.
2. Extension of Replantation-Cum-Subsidy scheme to large growers.
3. Production of seedlings in polythene bags in certified nurseries to distribute among the growers.
4. Opening of 200 certified nurseries for producing 24000 seedlings of Cardamom annually to distribute among the growers.

मध्यप्रदेश के बस्तर मण्डल के केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों की विशेष प्रोत्साहन भत्ते हेतु मांग

3016. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर मण्डल के केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारी, विशेष प्रोत्साहन भत्ते और अन्य सुविधाओं, जोकि मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलती हैं, को अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में भूख हड़ताल पर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको विशेष भत्ता देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही किए जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को क्या विशेष सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों

के संघों आदि से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि यदि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को स्वीकृत की गई रियायतों के आधार पर ही विशेष भत्ता आदि जैसी रियायत देने की उनकी मांगें स्वीकार नहीं की गईं तो वे भूख हड़ताल करेंगे। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुसूचित/पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने वाले अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए वेतन के 10 प्रतिशत से 30 प्रतिशत के बीच विशेष भत्ते तथा अन्य सुविधाएं मंजूर की हैं। ये प्रोत्साहन राज्य सरकार की जनजाति क्षेत्र की योजना के एक भाग के रूप में जनजाति क्षेत्र की उन्नति के लिए अपेक्षित उचित योग्यता, प्रवीणता तथा दक्षता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को आकर्षित करने के लिए प्रदान किए गए हैं। क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों का राज्य सरकार की जनजाति क्षेत्र योजना के कार्यान्वयन से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है इसलिए वही भत्ते तथा सुविधाएं उन्हें देना न्यायोचित नहीं पाया गया है।

Demands Submitted by Allahabad Banks SC/ST Employees Welfare Council

3017. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Allahabad Bank Scheduled Castes/Tribe Employees' Welfare Council (affiliated to All India SC/ST Bank Employees' Federation) have submitted a charter of demands to the Bank Management inter alia stating as follows :

(i) reservation for promotion from subordinate to clerical cadre posts to be maintained with adequate relaxation of marks and length of service ;

(ii) sweepers must not be included in calculating total number of SC/ST Sub-staff ;

(iii) in case of inter-grade promotion of Officers upto Scale-III relation of standard for the SC/ST candidate to the extent of requisite vacancies to be provided with the reservation of the stipulated percentage as laid down in reservation rules ; and

- (b) If so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) The position as reported by the bank is as follows :

- (i) Since the element of direct recruitment to clerical cadre posts in the bank exceeds 66-2/3%, no reservation is available for promotion of subordinate staff to the clerical grade. This is in accordance with the Government policy ;
- (ii) Full time and part-time sweepers are considered as permanent staff of the bank and as such, they are included in the total number of sub-staff ;
- (iii) Reservation in promotion within the officer cadre is not applicable as per Government guidelines. However, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers, whose names fall within the number of vacancies in the seniority list, are included for promotion up to Scale-III provided they participate in the promotion process and are not adjudged un-fit for promotion.

Declaration of Baitarani Tirth of Jajpur in Orissa as an all India Tourist Centre

3018. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to declare Baitarani Tirth of Jajpur, District Cuttack, as an All-India Tourist Centre ;

(b) if so, the present position thereof ; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Government has

no policy to declare any places as All India Tourist Centres. The development of tourist centres depends on the potential they hold for attracting tourists both international and domestic. Baitarani Tirth of Jajpur in District Cuttack is not one of the centres in the two travel circuits identified in Orissa in consultation with the State Government for the development of tourism infrastructural facilities.

Organisation of Loan Melas in Madras

3019. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a mass loaning function had been organised in Madras on June 25 and 26, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the amount distributed ;

(c) the methodology followed for the selection of loanees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The public sector banks operating in Madras had organised two public functions on June 25 and June 26, 1984 to mark the extension of credit support to the extent of Rs. 228.42 lakhs to 25,106 beneficiaries.

(c) No special methodology as such was evolved for the purpose. Beneficiaries were selected on the basis of their eligibility for credit assistance under various schemes. Banks' own development staff undertakes the task of identification of beneficiaries with the help of local institutions, local social workers etc. Identification of beneficiaries under specific schemes is done by agencies designated in the scheme(s) for the purpose. Specialised agencies like Scheduled Caste Development Corporations are also utilised for identification of beneficiaries from specific groups.

Levyng of Over-Head Charges from Various Units of ITDC

3020. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy has been laid down by the Board of Directors of ITDC regarding levying of over-head charges from its various units ;

(b) if so, the details of the same ;

(c) if not, the reason for not taking a policy decision on such an important issue and the basis under which the over-head charges are levied from various units ; and

(d) a statement showing their overhead charges levied from various units during the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 may be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) The details regarding levying of over-head charges in different units of the ITDC are as under :

(i) Central Overheads

Central Overheads are allocated to functional divisions such as Hotels, Transport, Duty Free Shops and production and publicity in the ratio of their turnover.

(ii) Divisional Overheads

The central overheads so allocated to the divisions together with their own expenses at Headquarters are allocated to the respective units on the basis of their turnover.

(iii) P and P Overheads

Production and Publicity expenses together with Central allocated overheads are charged to Department of Tourism on fixed percentage basis, and to State Governments and ITDC units on the basis of work done for the individual units.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Information is given at attached statement.

Statement

Overheads Charges Levied from Various ITDC Units during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 (RBE) and 1983-84 in Reply to Part (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Division/Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
A. Accommodation				
A. Hotels				
1.	Ashoka, New Delhi	52.60	69.08	69.46
2.	Janpath, New Delhi	16.94	19.58	21.76
3.	Lodhi, New Delhi	10.72	11.88	12.79
4.	Ranjit, New Delhi	07.59	09.42	09.08
5.	Ashok Bangalore (including Airport Restt. B'lore)	14.26	18.25	14.06

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Akbar, New Delhi	21.81	31.46	32.68
7.	Hassan Ashok	00.92	01.23	01.25
8.	Jammu Ashok	01.12	01.32	01.72
9.	Aurangabad Ashok (including Airport Restt. A'bad)	01.94	01.56	02.17
10.	Khajuraho Ashok	01.56	01.33	01.21
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort (Hotel and Grove)	09.32	08.93	10.41
12.	LVP Hotel, Udaipur	01.27	02.08	02.37
13.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mahabalipuram	00.79	00.99	00.98
14.	Varanasi Ashok (including Airport Restt. Varanasi)	02.74	03.15	03.20
15.	Qutab, New Delhi	05.61	07.24	09.31
16.	LMP Hotel, Mysore	03.22	03.53	03.27
17.	Airport Ashok, Calcutta (including Airport Restt. Calcutta)	11.21	15.03	16.10
18.	Patliputra Ashok Patna	01.14	01.73	02.09
19.	Jaipur Ashok	02.34	02.65	03.67
20.	Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneswar	02.28	02.48	03.26
21.	Madurai Ashok	00.64	01.25	01.42
22.	Samrat, New Delhi	—	—	04.57
23.	Kanishk, New Delhi	—	—	14.34
24.	Ashok Yatri Niwas	—	—	01.85
25.	Vigyan Bhavan Catering	01.94	02.47	03.69
26.	Western Court Catering	00.10	00.13	00.11
27.	Asian Games	—	—	10.26
28.	TLe and Restaurant	02.24	02.47	02.59

1	2	3	4	5
B. Divisions				
1. P & P		05.85	05.67	05.72
2. ATT		10.15	15.16	21.29
3. DFS		07.60	13.72	26.47
4. SEL, Red Fort		00.74	00.49	00.47
Total		198.64	254.28	313.62

Overhead charges for the year 1983-84 are yet to be worked out.

**Setting up of a Committee to Examine
Overstaffed Departments, Public
Undertakings**

3021. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up any Committee to oversee or examine the highly overstaffed Departments, Ministries and Public Undertakings ;

(b) what is the ratio between officers and clerical staff ; and

(c) whether any economy measures have been effected leaving aside the shortfall of reserved quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The work of reviewing/examining the staffing patterns of Government establishments is entrusted to Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) of the Ministry of Finance. To ensure economy in staff consistent with administrative efficiency and evolve performance standards and work norms, this Unit reviews the staffing of Government establishments (excluding the Railways which have their own arrangements) through cyclical programmes of inspection and *ad hoc* studies. This Unit

also undertakes similar reviews in respect of public sector undertakings, if so requested. A number of public sector undertakings have their own industrial engineering units to perform similar functions in respect of those undertakings.

Scientific Departments have been excluded from the purview of the S.I.U. since December 1983. The functions of S.I.U. in respect of such Departments will be entrusted to a Team to be appointed by the Head of the Department concerned comprising a representative from the SIU of the Ministry of Finance and Scientific/Technical personnel from the Department/Agency concerned.

(b) The ratio between officers and clerical staff varies from organisation to organisation depending on the nature and volume of work.

(c) Such S.I.U. reviews often result in economy in expenditure on account of abolition of posts though in cases of some organisations there may be increase as well without affecting the overall economy achieved by these reviews.

**Custom Duty on Steel, Alloy and
Alloy Steel**

3022. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether custom duty on steel and alloy is much lower than alloy steel (excluding stainless steel) falling under heading No. 73.15(1) of Customs Tariff ;

(b) whether it hits very hard to the small scale sectors ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken to remedy this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The effective rate of basic customs duty on steel, other than alloy steel, varies from 4% *ad valorem* to 100% *ad valorem*, depending upon the form in which it is imported, while the effective rate of basic customs duty on alloy steel other than stainless steel is 70% *ad valorem*. Additional (Countervailing) duty and auxiliary duty are attracted in addition.

(b) No information is available to show that generally the duty structure hits the small scale sector adversely.

(c) Does not arise.

ओसवाल बूलन मिल्स लिमिटेड की लाइसेंसशुदा उत्पादन क्षमता

3023. श्री भोलाभाई : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय ओसवाल बूलन मिल्स लिमिटेड की लाइसेंसशुदा उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1980-83 के दौरान उक्त कम्पनी को वर्षवार, कितनी मात्रा में कच्चे माल की सप्लाई की जानी है ;

(ग) उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा प्राप्त कच्चे माल की तुलना में उसका उत्पादन कितना होता है ; और

(घ) उक्त कम्पनी ने किन-किन मामलों में इस सम्बन्धी नियमों का उल्लंघन किया है और नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के कारण उक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : इस मिल की लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता निम्नलिखित अनुसार है :—

ऊन घुलाई	2.5 मिलियन पाउण्ड
	ऊन के गोले प्रति वर्ष
बगैर-वस्टेड तकुए	3,080
वस्टेड तकुए	8,316
विद्युत्करघे	76

(ख) और (ग) कम्पनी के प्रकाशित तुलन पत्र के अनुसार 1980-81, 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के वर्षों के लिए उत्पादन के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए अनुसार हैं :—

उत्पादित मात्रा

उत्पादन की मद्द	जुलाई 80- जून 81	जुलाई 81- जून 82	जुलाई 82- जून 83
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1

2

3

4

यानं सभी किस्में
(कि० घा० में)

3889504

3258960

3240219

1	2	3	4
बल्न माल (बदलों में)	807354	1398328	3679862
बल्न माल (मीटरों में)	209543	114227	97834
होजरी के बुने हुए बल्न (बदलों में)	2101486	2272991	2271923
सूती बने हुए बल्न (बदलों में)	1087846	140198	कुछ नहीं
बच्चों के बुस्त कपड़े/मोजे	1871603	2020280	298028
ऊन/मोहेवर के गोले (कि० ग्रा० में)	1237224	1456089	1639051
अन्य मध्यवर्ती उत्पाद (कि० ग्रा० में)	231608	284786	357710

खपत में जाए कच्चे माल के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि उन्हें इस मन्त्रालय में नहीं रखा जाता।

(घ) जुलाई-अक्टूबर, 1983 के दौरान माय की चर्बी के अनधिकृत आयात के सम्बन्ध में मैसर्स ओसबाल बुलन मिल्स लि० को 9-11-1983 को छः महीने की अवधि के लिए प्रास्थगन के अन्तर्गत रखा गया था जिसे 9-5-1984 को चार महीनों की अतिरिक्त अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया गया। इसके बाद दिनांक 6 जून, 1984 के एक आदेश द्वारा इस फर्म और इसके दस निदेशकों को 9-11-83 से 31-3-1987 तक की अवधि के लिए, की जा सकने वाली किसी अन्य कार्यवाही पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना, किसी माल के आयात तथा आयात लाइसेंस/सीमाशुल्क निर्वाहन परमिट प्राप्त करने और सरणीकरण अभिकरणों के माध्यम से आयातित माल के आर्बंटन से विवाजित

किया गया। मै० ओसबाल बुलन मिल्स लि० लुधियाना द्वारा पेश की गई रिट याचिका पर पंजाब तथा हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय, चंडीगढ़ ने उक्त आदेशों का इस आधार पर अभिखंडन किया है कि प्राथियों को आदेश पारित करने से पहले सुनवाई के पर्याप्त अवसर नहीं दिए गए थे और मामला उस प्राधिकारी को दोबारा निर्णय लेने के लिए वापस भेज दिया गया है जिन्होंने विवर्जन आदेश पारित किए थे। उपरोक्त के परिणाम-स्वरूप, प्रास्थगन अवधि वृद्धि आदेश दिनांक 9-5-1984 को एक आदेश दिनांक 6-8-1984 द्वारा पुनः प्रबलित किया गया और न्याय निर्णय प्राधिकारी ने 9-11-83 से 31-3-1988 तक की अवधि के विवर्जन आदेश पारित कर दिए हैं।

भागीरथ, ग्रामीण बैंक, उत्तर प्रदेश को हुई हानि

3024. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागीरथ ग्रामीण बैंक उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 में भारी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) हानि के क्या कारण हैं और क्या विभिन्न स्तरों से लिए गए ऋण का राशि पर देय ब्याज को हानि में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुष्करी) : (क) और (ख) भागीरथ ग्रामीण बैंक सीतापुर को 1982 में 6.67 लाख रुपए का लाभ हुआ। वर्ष 1983 के दौरान इसे 13.0 लाख रुपए की हानि हुई जो वेतन और मजदूरी, किराया, करों, बीमा आदि और बैंक की सम्पत्ति के अधिक मूल्यह्रास के कारण हुई।

(ग) और (घ) भागीरथ ग्रामीण बैंक जिस लेखा प्रणाली का अनुसरण कर रहा है उसके अनुसार ए० आर० डी० सी०/नाबाई और डी० आर०आई० पुनर्वित्त पर ब्याज सहित कुछ खर्चों को अदायगी के आधार पर दिखाया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में 1983 के दौरान वास्तव में अदा की गई राशि को "जमा राशियों, उधारों पर ब्याज" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है।

Setting up of Laboratories for Sophisticated Testing Facilities for Export of Engineering Goods

3025. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided

to set up a number of laboratories under the Pilot Test House Scheme to provide sophisticated testing facilities for engineering products meant for export ;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme ;

(c) the details regarding the site where these laboratories are going to be set up ; and

(d) the time by which these laboratories will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). A Pilot Test House is being set up at Andheri in Bombay to provide modern and speedy testing facilities to the exporters for the qualitative evaluation of engineering products. The Test House will consist of Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Laboratories with 13 testing sections. The estimated cost of the project is as under :

(i) Building cost	Rs. 115.28 Lakh
(ii) Lab. Equipment	Rs. 121.31 Lakh
Total	<u>Rs. 236.59 Lakh</u>

(d) As per the Project Report, the laboratories will be set up within two years from the commencement of the construction of the building for the Test House.

Impact of Reduction in Duty Drawback on Export of Hosiery Products and Woven Garments

3026. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the 'Financial Express' dated 11th July, 1984 stating that the export of hosiery products and woven garments are likely to be adversely affected during the current financial year due to reduction of 80 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively in the duty drawback with effect from July this year ;

(b) if so, whether Apparels Export Promotion Council has expressed its concern in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details 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) and (c). Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) has represented to the Government stating that the recent reduction in duty drawback rates on knitwear and hosiery garments would adversely affect exports. AEPC has been asked to submit supporting data to substantiate its claim for higher rates.

Loans Given by Public Sector Banks in Mayurbhanj District Under ITDA, IRD and ERRP Schemes

3027. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public sector commercial banks have been giving loans to the beneficiaries under ITDA, IRD and ERRP schemes in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the names of such commercial

banks providing loans to the people in Mayurbhanj district under the above programmes ;

(c) the amount of loans given to the beneficiaries under those schemes in that district during the last three years ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The responsibility for development of banking and credit in districts have been entrusted to lead banks. They formulate bankable schemes for the development of districts in their charge and implement them by coordinating the efforts of financial institutions operating in the District and Government functionaries at the district level. This responsibility for Mayurbhanj district of Orissa has been entrusted to Bank of India. Information regarding scheme-wise details of loans provided by the banks in Mayurbhanj District in the manner asked for is not available for Integrated Tribal Development Plan (ITDP) and Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Scheme (ERRP). Information about achievements under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in Mayurbhanj District as reported by Government of Orissa is as under :

Year	No. of beneficiaries assisted	Subsidy utilised	Rs. in lakhs
			Term credit mobilised
1982-83	17863	190.13	200.57
1983-84	16458	127.92	151.47

Opening of Bank Branches in the Country vis-a-vis Assam

3028. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether inter-regional disparities in the spread of banking facilities continue to exist with Assam, to be least-banked State ;

(b) the comparative position of bank branches in various parts of the country.

separately in State and the Union Territories ; and

(c) the proposals of opening new branches on the unbanked areas and their details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (c). Assam is one of the deficit States in the matter of spread of bank branches. In terms of its branch expansion policy for the period April 1982 to March 1985 which envisages opening of branches at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres in under-banked districts so as to improve the banking coverage to one bank branch for every 17000 people in rural/semi-urban areas, the Reserve Bank of India had estimated that 469 additional rural/semi-urban branches were required to be opened in the State. In order to ensure that the branch expansion of banks

is supportive to the State Government's developmental programmes, the Reserve Bank of India depends on the State Government to identify unbanked rural/semi-urban centres for branch opening in consultation with the banks and other agencies. On the basis of the recommendations received from the Government of Assam as also the individual applications received from banks, the Reserve Bank of India has so far issued authorisations for opening 348 more offices in rural and semi-urban areas of Assam. The State Government has been advised to identify additional centres to complete the branch expansion programme for the period April 1982 to March 1985.

(b) A statement showing Statewise/ Union Territorywise and Population Groupwise distribution of bank branches in the country as at the end of March 1984 is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise and Population Group-wise Distribution of Branches of Commercial Banks in India as on 31st March, 1984

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of branches			APPBO (in thousand)
		Rural/Semi-Urban	Urban/Metro-politan/Port Towns	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2690	723	3422	16(19)
2.	Assam	651	56	707	28(30)
3.	Bihar	2835	323	3158	23(24)
4.	Gujarat	1982	748	2730	13(15)
5.	Haryana	891	108	999	14(14)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	488	—	488	9(9)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	493	129	622	10(11)
8.	Karnataka	2510	858	3368	10(13)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kerala	2186	380	2566	10(11)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2634	443	3077	18(18)
11.	Maharashtra	2623	1716	4339	14(19)
12.	Manipur	37	14	51	27(36)
13.	Meghalaya	94	1	95	14(14)
14.	Nagaland	54	—	54	14(44)
15.	Orissa	1254	144	1398	19(20)
16.	Punjab	1478	358	1836	9(10)
17.	Rajasthan	1750	339	2089	16(18)
18.	Sikkim	17	—	17	19(19)
19.	Tamil Nadu	2454	1127	5584	14(17)
20.	Tripura	89	—	89	23(23)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4607	1147	5754	19(22)
22.	West Bengal	1695	988	2683	21(28)
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	4	13	15(16)
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	—	35	17(17)
25.	Chandigarh	17	81	98	5(4)
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	—	6	17(17)
27.	Delhi	78	895	973	7(9)
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	253	4	257	4(4)
29.	Lakshadweep	5	—	5	8(8)
30.	Mizoram	15	—	15	33(33)
31.	Pondicherry	36	22	58	11(14)
Total		33975	10608	44383	16(18)

Figures in brackets shows Rural/Semi-urban population per rural/Semi-urban office.

APPBO : Average population for bank office.

Export of Fruits, Vegetables and Processed Food

3029. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of fruits, vegetables and processed food have not shown development due to lack of infrastructure ;

(b) whether exports of fruits and vegetables suffer from several difficulties and substantial percentage is perished due to absence of cold storage and transportation problem ; and

(c) the details of facilities proposed for increased export of vegetables ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The export of fruits, vegetables and processed food, which were progressively increasing, dropped in years 1982-83 and 1983-84 due to factors like global recessionary trends and oil crisis. The lack of adequate infrastructure has also been one of the contributing factors.

An exercise has been undertaken in the Ministry of Commerce to evolve a package of incentives to encourage exports of value-added and consumer packed agricultural products.

Disappointing Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

3030. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of public sector undertakings in India is disappointing during 1983-84 as compared to previous years ;

(b) if so, the overall profit of public sector undertakings during 1983-84 as com-

pared to 1982-83 ;

(c) the important public sector undertakings which account for losses during 1983-84 ;

(d) the reasons for such huge losses incurred by public sector undertakings ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to improve performance of these undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The overall financial performance of the public sector undertakings in 1983-84, based purely on provisional estimates, was not as good as it was in 1982-83. 188 undertakings made an overall net profit of Rs. 32.24 crores in 1983-84 (provisional) as against a net profit of Rs. 617.85 crores made by 193 enterprises in 1982-83.

(c) A statement containing a list of enterprises which incurred a loss of Rs 25 crores and above in 1983-84, based on provisional estimates, is attached.

(d) The overall financial results of the Central public enterprises in 1983-84 have been adversely affected mainly by the enterprises in steel, coal, textile and fertilizer sectors.

A number of reasons like demand recession, increases in prices of inputs like raw material, power, fuel, etc. has adversely affected their financial performance.

(e) Among the steps already initiated to improve the performance of these undertakings mention can be made of the following :

(1) Constitution of special study teams to go into specific causes of continued low capacity utilisation wherever noticed and to recommend short term and long term remedial measures.

(2) A Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure is entrusted with the task of continuously monitoring the perfor-

- mance of enterprises providing infrastructural facilities and taking steps for improving their working.
- (3) Additional investments are provided for balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever justified.
 - (4) Technology upgradation, modernisation and rehabilitation of plant and equipment and diversification of products, wherever considered appropriate.
 - (5) Regular performance reviews by the concerned administrative Ministries and Departments through quarterly performance review meetings in respect of individual enterprises.
 - (6) Improving the selection and appraisal of top managerial personnel as well as timely filling up of top vacancies.
 - (7) A high level Committee on Monitoring of Execution and Expeditious Completion of major projects is reviewing on a continual basis the progress of important projects under implementation.

Statement

Undertakings incurring losses of Rs. 25 crores and above in 1983-84 based on Provisional Estimates

1. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (including its subsidiary/Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.)
2. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.
3. Coal India Ltd. (including its subsidiaries)
4. National Textile Corporation Ltd. (including its subsidiaries)
5. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
6. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.

7. Delhi Transport Corporation
8. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.
9. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
10. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd.
11. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
12. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.

Properties of Indians Taken over by Pakistan Government

3031. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value and annual income from the property vested under the Enemy Property Act ;

(b) the number of cases and representations pending under this Act and since when ;

(c) the total value of the property of Indians taken over by the Government of Pakistan ; and

(d) whether there is any agreement with Pakistan on this issue within sight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Value of Enemy Property vested in the custodian is Rs. 24.15 crores. The Annual income for 1983-84 was Rs. 88.15 lakhs.

(b) The number of cases and representations pending under this Act since 1965 are 1659. Court cases peeding in various Courts are 370.

(c) The Total value of the property of Indians taken over by the Government of Pakistan estimated to be approximately Rs. 109 crores.

(d) There is at present no agreement in existence with Pakistan on this issue.

**Amount of Debt due to Banks from
Agriculturists**

3032. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the amount of debt due to the banks
from the agriculturists Statewise, details
thereof ;

(b) whether Government propose to give
some relief in writing off the debt to them ;
and

(c) if so, to what extent and by when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

Statement

*Statewise outstanding advances to Agriculture by Public Sector Banks (as at the
end of 1982)*

(Amt. in Rs. lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Direct	Indirect
1	2	3
I. Northern Region	79060.81	25108.51
1. Haryana	19103.71	2535.27
2. Himachal Pradesh	1899.37	897.44
3. Jammu and Kashmir	857.92	306.82
4. Punjab	36150.57	5787.56
5. Rajasthan	15929.95	4891.49
6. Chandigarh	3747.43	8583.06
7. Delhi	1371.86	2106.87
II. North-Eastern Region	2263.79	1233.01
1. Assam	1310.55	1011.48

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) :** (a) According to
provisional estimates total amount outstand-
ing of public sector banks in respect of
Agriculture Sector stood at Rs. 5591 crores
as at the end of September, 1983. State-wise
details are available as at the end of Decem-
ber, 1982 and are given in the statement
attached.

(b) and (c). For genuine defaulters affect-
ed by natural calamities or other factors
beyond their control, banks provide help by
rescheduling, extending the repayment
period and/or sanctioning fresh limits, tak-
ing into account their capacity to borrow,
manage their resources and generate increm-
ental income. Government is not in
favour of any general writing off of loans in
any sector. Banks write off only such loans
as have become irrecoverable.

I	2	3
2. Meghalaya	221.67	10.20
3. Manipur	90.92	68.99
4. Nagaland	155.02	38.79
5. Sikkim	18.00	—
6. Tripura	425.95	103.55
7. Arunachal Pradesh	21.13	—
8. Mizoram	20.55	—
III. Eastern Region	40234.25	17320.82
1. Bihar	16157.53	9690.23
2. Orissa	9552.90	2911.31
3. West Bengal	14700.88	4652.62
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.94	66.69
IV. Central Region	66673.37	22978.23
1. Madhya Pradesh	20507.17	5788.12
2. Uttar Pradesh	46166.20	17190.11
V. Western Region	57334.03	22446.76
1. Gujarat	20859.71	10890.83
2. Maharashtra	35025.72	11530.51
3. Goa, Daman and Diu	1440.60	25.42
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.00	—
VI. Southern Region	149857.03	26001.80
1. Andhra Pradesh	57601.29	9919.86
2. Karnataka	32518.24	6763.07
3. Kerala	18196.97	1263.96
4. Tamil Nadu	40052.53	8022.20
5. Pondicherry	1483.83	32.69
6. Lakshadweep	4.17	—
Grand Total	395428.28	115889.16

Indian Textile Industry Unable to Produce Defect-Free Textile

3033. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian textile industry is unable to produce defect-free textile and the public is being cheated by marketing sub-standard garments ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure the non- exploitation of the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The textile industry in India consisting of the organised and decentralised sectors, is producing a large variety of textiles. No reports have been received regarding marketing of sub-standard garments generally.

(b) The interests of the consumers are already sought to be taken care of by various Textile Control Orders.

Arrests made for Selling Smuggled Goods in Delhi

3034. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of people have been arrested by the Customs authority for selling smuggled goods in Delhi in the recent past ;

(b) if so, the facts with details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the liquidation of smugglers' gang operating in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Customs authorities in Delhi have conducted a number of raids/searches on shops, vendors and hawkers dealing in smuggled goods in the principal markets of the city with a view to preventing the storage, open display and sale of smuggled goods. The number of such raids/searches conducted, the value of goods seized and the number of persons arrested in connection with sale/open display of smuggled goods during the year 1984 (upto July) is furnished below :

Year	Number of raids/ searches	Value of goods seized	Number of persons arrested
1984 (upto July)*	143	Rs. 4.6 lakhs	28

*Figures are provisional.

(c) The Customs authorities remain vigilant to unearth sources of supply/storage of smuggled goods and to identify the smugglers' gangs and immobilise them.

Persons found involved in smuggling activities are strictly dealt with under the law. In appropriate cases, detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to.

News-Item Captioned 'Rs. 100 Crores Travelling Cheque Fraud Busted'

3035. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item 'Rs. 100

crores travellers cheque fraud busted' appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 23rd July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, how were the travellers cheques issued without getting signatures in the register before issue and without entering them in the passport ;

(c) the details of the bank officials suspected of collusion with racketeers ; and

(d) the details of the action taken against such bank officials ?

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

(b) to (d). On the basis of information received, the Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) conducted searches at certain premises in Madras on 11-6-1984. As a result, certain malpractices relating to release of foreign exchange under the Foreign Travel Scheme/ Neighbourhood Travel Scheme have come to notice. Investigations by the Enforcement Directorate in this connection are not yet complete. On completion of the investigations, appropriate action as per law will be taken against the persons including bank employees, if any, found involved. In the interest of effective investigations, it is not expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

Directions to Commercial Banks for Providing Margin Money and Assistance to SCs for Economically Viable Programmes

3036. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Scheduled Caste Finance Cooperative Corporation, set up in Orissa, has been providing margin money and assisting the Scheduled Castes in respect of economically viable programmes ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the margin money which is to be routed through the commercial banks, is actually not getting equal response and cooperation

from those commercial banks set up in Orissa as most of these banks are not willing to take up the responsibility of disbursement and recovery of margin money ; and

(c) if so, the specific directives proposed to be sent by his Ministry to the various commercial banks functioning in Orissa in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN. ARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations in various States are administering the margin money scheme for the benefit of the beneficiaries belonging to the SCs/STs.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India has advised that it would not be desirable on its part to prescribe a specific scheme to be followed by banks for recovery of margin money to be advanced by SC/ST Corporations in different States. It may be left to the SC/ST Corporations to enter into some workable arrangements with banks after mutual consultations between the institutions/agencies involved. The suggestions of the RBI are under consideration of the Government.

Balance of Payment

3037. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the balance of payment position as on 31 March, 1984 against the corresponding year ended 31 March, 1983 ;

(b) whether the balance of payment position is deteriorating every year ; and

(c) if so, corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Details of balance of payments position become available after a considerable time-lag. Based on the available data and the movement in India's foreign exchange reserves, the country's overall balance of payments

position has shown some improvement during the preceding two years.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Natural Gas Pipelines from Hazira to Jagdishpur

3038. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial package to implement the 1700 k.m. national gas pipeline from Hazira to Jagdishpur is in the offing ;

(b) if so, the financing pattern thereof ;

(c) the anticipated capital outlay involved and the estimated range of foreign exchange component ;

(d) the utility of this project ;

(e) which of the countries have shown interest in financing and executing this project ;

(f) the amount offered by each country, interest rate and repayment terms ;

(g) whether the World Bank too is being approached for a loan ; and

(h) whether any global tender has been floated for this project and whether it will be given to a consortium of companies for execution or divided into phases ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (h). The 1700 k.m. gas pipeline from Hazira to Jagdishpur will carry feedstock and fuel to the six-gas based fertilizer projects, which are to be set up in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The pipeline is estimated to cost Rs. 1700.17 crores, inclusive of a foreign exchange component of Rs. 680.35 crores.

The project will be financed from internal resources, as well as external funding as may be advisable.

The Netherlands is providing a grant of

Rs. 1.13 crores towards back-up consultancy. Japan has offered Yen 55 billion (about Rs. 250 crores) under OECF assistance (interest rate of 3.25 per cent per annum and repayable in 30 years with a grace period of 10 years) for the procurement of line pipes and pipe laying in the Hazira-Bijaipur portion. The World Bank has also been approached for assistance for this project. Other countries which have evinced interest in financing the project are FRG, Canada, France and Italy. The quantum and detailed terms and conditions of such credits will only become known when firm offers are actually received and negotiated. The decisions in this regard would also depend upon the source of imports, as determined by tender evaluation.

Global tenders have been floated for supply of line pipes and line pipe materials, and for the construction of the pipeline. The decision as to whether the project would be implemented by a consortium of companies or in segments would depend upon the bids received against the tenders.

Curbs on Oswal Woollen Mills Limited, Ludhiana

3039. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that curbs have been placed on Oswal Woollen Mills, Ltd., Ludhiana on the involvement of this firm and its associates in illegal imports of beef tallow, if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether this follows representation from some MPs if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether any fine has been levied on the firm and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) In connection with prima facie unauthorised import of beef tallow during July-August, 1983, M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., Ludhiana was placed under abeyance on

9.11.1983 for six months. This period was extended on 9.5.1984 for a further period of four months.

Thereafter, by an order dated 6th June, 1984 this firm and its ten directors were debarred, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken, from importing any goods and from receiving import licences/CCPs and allotment of imported goods through canalising agencies for the period from 9.11.1983 to 31.3.1987.

This order was also applicable to (1) M/s. Oswal Vanaspati and Allied Industries, G.T. Road, Shergpur, Ludhiana, (2) M/s Oswal Oils and Vanaspati Industries (Unit No. 8), 17, Cochrane Basin Road, Madras-2, (3) M/s. Oswal Agro Mills Pvt. Ltd., G.T. Road, Ludhiana and all other branches, if any, of M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., Ludhiana, and to the firms in which their director(s) name(s) appear as proprietor(s), partner (s) or director(s).

On a Writ Petition moved by M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., Ludhiana, the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh quashed the above order on the ground that the Petitioners were not afforded adequate opportunity of hearing before passing orders and the case has been remanded to the authority who had passed debarment orders, for fresh decision.

Consequent to the above, the Abeyance Extension Order dated 9.5.1984 was revived. By an order dated 6th August, 1984 it was also made applicable to M/s. Oswal Vanaspati and Allied Industries, Ludhiana and M/s. Oswal Oils and Vanaspati Industries, Madras.

As directed by the High Court, however, the proceedings under Clause 8 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 have again been finalised, and an order has been passed on 8th August, 1984 debaring M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., Ludhiana and its 10 directors from receiving import licences/CCPs and allotment of imported goods through canalising agencies from 9.11.1983 to 31.3.1988. This order has also been made applicable to (1) M/s. Oswal Vanaspati and Allied Industries, Ludhiana, (if

M/s. Oswal Oils and Vanaspati Industries, Madras, (iii) M/s. Oswal Agro Mills Private Ltd., Ludhiana and all other branches, if any, of M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., Ludhiana, as well as to the firms in which their directors name(s) appear as proprietor(s), partner(s) or director(s).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Nationalisation of Swadeshi Textile Mills

3040. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to nationalise the Swadeshi Textile Mills ;

(b) if so, from what date ; and

(c) 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The circumstances of the case require that several aspects be gone into and hence it has not been possible to take a decision so far.

Additional Checking at Airport Causing Delay for Domestic Flights

3041. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the recent hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Lahore, the additional checking at the Airports causing delay for the domestic flights ; and

(b) the remedial measures being taken to lessen the hardships of the passengers and increasing the efficiency of Airline authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Additional security check at ladder point has been introduced at a few sensitive airports only including Srinagar. Some Indian Airlines flights at Srinagar were delayed on account of the additional security check.

(b) In order to avoid any delay in flights from Srinagar airport due to the additional security check, it has been decided that the reporting time for passengers will be two hours before the departure of Airbus flights and 90 minutes before Boeing 737 departures. Check-in-counters will be closed 45 minutes prior to the departure for Airbus flights and 30 minutes prior to the departure of Boeing flights.

Introduction of Vayudoot Service to Hubli in Karnataka

3042. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in respect of introduction of Vayudoot Service to Hubli in Karnataka; and

(b) the time by which Hubli will be connected by Vayudoot Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A traffic survey conducted by Vayudoot indicates the existence of traffic potential to operate flights to Hubli. The operation of services, will, commence after the airport has been constructed and other infrastructural facilities are developed. For this purpose, land has been acquired and the detailed estimates of construction and development are under preparation by the State PWD in consultation with the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Proposal to start a new Air Service to Gulf countries by Air India

3043. SHRI A.K. BALAN: Will the

Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected as fare by Air India from the Gulf passengers in the year 1983;

(b) the share of the 'Keralites' Gulf passengers in the same year;

(c) whether there is presently any proposal to start new services to Gulf countries by Air India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Air India earned a total revenue of approximately Rs. 220 crores in the year 1983-84 as fare.

(b) Statewise traffic statistics are not maintained.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Multifibre Arrangement

3044. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific measures envisaged in the Multifibre Arrangement to enable the apparel importing countries to shift their resources engaged in uncompetitive lines of production and provide for larger imports from competitive apparel exporting countries like India;

(b) the specific steps taken by the US and each EEC member country in last few years to shift investment and human resources from their uncompetitive apparel industries to more competitive lines of production and the steps taken by Government to remind these Governments of such obligations under MFA; and

(c) whether a copy of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) alongwith annexures background papers and explanations (amended up-to-date) as also a list of signatories thereto will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) which regulates international trade in textiles and clothing has a provision on the subject. Article 1.4 of the MFA deals with this.

(b) Under MFA-III, a Sub-committee on Adjustment measures under the GATT Textiles Committee has been set up. This Committee is charged with the functions of carrying out periodic review of developments in adjustment processes and to report on them to the Textiles Committee. This Sub-Committee has not yet submitted its final report on the adjustment processes and as such the information regarding adjustment measures taken by importing countries is not available. Para 15 of the Protocol of Extension of 1981 to the MFA reemphasises the need to monitor adjustment measures and policies.

(c) Copies of the MFA alongwith annexures and the latest Protocol of Extension are available in the Library of the Parliament. List of signatories to MFA-III is

given in the statement attached.

Statement

Participants in MFA-III as on 1st June 1984

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, European Community, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal on behalf of Macao, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Capital Goods Purchased for Asiad Catering by I.T.D.C.

3045. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state a list of capital goods purchased for ASIAD catering by the ITDC, with its value, the sources from where the items were purchased and their utilisation after the ASIAD catering was over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : A statement is attached below.

Statement

The list of capital goods purchased for Asiad Catering by the ITDC, their value, the sources from where the items were purchased and their utilisation after Asiad are as under

Sl. No.	Item	Party from whom purchased	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Kitchen Equipment (imported)	M/s Elcetrolux Wascater, Sweden	132.00 (approx.)
2.	Catering Equipment (indigenous)	M/s Catering Equipment Co.	9.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Misc. Kitchen Equipment (indigenous)	M/s Ram Lal Banarsi Lal	6.01
4.	Sound Columns, Selection Switch, Dest stand, Philip Mike, Philip Music Solid Estat Micro Amplifier	M/s Ravi Traders	0.15
5.	Water Cooler	M/s Shri Ram Fef. Ind.	0.09
6.	Matador Vehicle Van	M/s J.J. Motors Corpn.	0.90
7.	Steel Storage Rack	M/s New Age Busin System Pvt. Ltd.	0.15
8.	Life Long Tea Trolley	M/s Dev Crockery Store	0.03
9.	South India Grinder with Motor 15 Ltrs.	M/s Continental Equipment and Inst. Co.	0.35
10.	Electric Hot Plate	M/s Sachdeva Sales Corpn.	0.09
11.	Mixi Bajaj	M/s Super Bazar	0.01
12.	Wooden Platform	M/s Jamail Singh and Sons	0.04
13.	Conveyor Toaster	Transferred from Kanishka Hotel.	0.24

After the Asiad, the equipments have been transferred by ITDC to various units, keeping in view their requirements.

Visit of Ship M.V. Anastasis to Beypore, Calicut

3047. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :
SHRI T.S. NEGI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a ship M.V. Anastasis came to Beypore, Calicut in Kerala on or about December 11, 1980 ;

(b) if so, the details of her last port clearance (outward), the inward port clearance issued, the crew list of the ship, the

names of the owners, managers, agents, master of the said ship and other relevant documents with the Customs authorities ;

(c) whether any duties, excise taxes, levies, etc. have been recovered from the said ship, if so, the amount collected from the owners/representatives and other relevant details with the authorities ;

(d) the present position of the ship M.V. Anastasis and its equipment, crew's belongings therein and whether the said ship has discharged all its liabilities, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether the authorities received any

grievances pertaining to the ship and if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Last port clearance (outward) was of Calcutta for Singapore later changed to Calicut. The list of crew members is as in Statement attached.

Owners name —M/s. Effso Maritime Company, Greece.

Agents —M/s. Maritime Service Pvt. Ltd. Cochin.

Master of the Vessel : —Capt. M. Rebello.

(c) Total Import duty of Rs. 10,66,318 92 was recovered on 23.11.1961 from M/s. Steel Industrial Kerala Ltd. who had purchased the vessel for being broken up.

(d) The Vessel after scrapping, its equipments and all crews' belongings have been cleared except the personal property of the Captain. The Captain has not signed off due to a dispute with the Company.

(e) A copy of the representation from the Captain regarding non-payment of dues was received and as the same called for action under the Merchant Shipping Act, the Captain has been advised to approach the Administrative Ministry.

Statement

List of the Names of Crew Members

Sl. No.	Name
1	2
1.	S.M. Rebellow (Captain)
2.	M.R. Carneiro

1 2

3. E.S. Sanapo
4. F.C. Mangtangob
5. Oliveros Roon
6. O. Masudi
7. G. Vasillas
8. R.R. Continente
9. Odelon Cipriano
10. Hussein Kigwana
11. Siddik A Muhamed
12. Ilde Fonso Ramos
13. K.B.H. Wijetunga
14. S.T.N. Tenga
15. Jamamuni Silva
16. Mahabub Alam
17. Realto Santiago
18. S. Nava Kumar

Launching of Bilateral Trade Between India and Tanzania

3048. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India-Tanzania bilateral trade proposed to be launched in the field of mineral exploration and mining ;

(b) if so, the details of the minerals in which joint exploration programme proposed to be launched by India and Tanzania ; and

(c) when such joint programmes are going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). A delegation led by Minister of Mines of Tanzania, visited India in January, 1984 and expressed the desire to have Indian co-operation and assistance in mineral exploration and mining for nickel, gold, diamond and coal. So far no formal proposal has been received from the Tanzanian side.

Yarn Banks of N.T.C.

3049. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where the National Textile Corporation has set up yarn banks ; and

(b) the names of States which have come forward to implement Centre's housing scheme for weavers for which the Centre has earmarked Rs. 10 crores as subsidy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) National Textile Corporation has not set up any Yarn Bank. However, NTC have agreed to assist the handloom sector by offering supplies at ex-Mill prices direct to the State agencies/apex and regional societies and Handloom Development Corporation. Further, for the convenience of the handloom agencies, supplies would also be offered ex-National Textile Corporation Yarn depots at principal cities.

(b) No such scheme has been finalised.

Proposal to Reduce Freight in the Gulf Route by Air India

3051. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI A.K. BALAN :
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

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

(a) the comparative earning of Air India from the Gulf sector and the European sector ;

(b) whether there is a growing demand from the passengers from the Gulf-sector to reduce the fare in the Gulf-Trivandrum sector ;

(c) whether Government has taken up this matter with the IATA ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Up-to-date information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) There have been some demands for reduction of the fare.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Amounts Received by States Against their Budgetary Deficits

3052. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item under the caption 'Mitra's charge against Centre' appeared in the 'Statesman', Calcutta on May 19, 1984 ;

(b) the amount received by West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu severally against their budgetary deficits respectively ;

(c) the amount Bihar got against its budgetary deficit of Rs. 27.36 crores ;

(d) whether certain States received amounts though not having budgetary deficits ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The news item has been seen.

(b) to (e). While determining the actual amount of medium-term loan to be provided to States, the following aspects were kept in view, viz. :

- (i) the anticipated overdraft of the States at the end of 1983-84 ;
- (ii) the overdraft with which the States closed the year 1982-83 ; and
- (iii) State's share of expenditure in 1983-84 on four major anti-poverty programmes of IRDP, NREP, Water Supply and Rural Roads.

The Medium-term loan was provided to States with the main objective of keeping up the tempo of the major anti-poverty programmes in States which faced financial problems and for enabling those States, wherever possible, to get reasonable Plan outlays in 1984-85. The Centre had neither shown undue favour to some States nor did it deprive others of any assistance which could be extended according to the scheme outlined above.

A statement showing the projected deficits at the end of 1983-84 and the special assistance given during 1983-84 in the case of each State is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Projected deficits of States at the end of 1983-84 and the medium-term loan provided to States during 1983-84

(Rs. crores)

States	Projected deficit on 31.3.1984 as agreed to between CMs and FM/Planning Minister	Medium-Term Loans provided to States during 1983-84
1. Bihar	200.24	169.29
2. Haryana	37.93	19.93
3. Karnataka	37.00	4.84£
4. Kerala	85.91	42.26
5. Madhya Pradesh	—	20.27£
6. Orissa	41.00	41.00
7. Punjab	49.62	21.32
8. Rajasthan	61.87	48.71
9. Tamil Nadu	126.00	55.78
10. Uttar Pradesh	102.00	2.0£
11. West Bengal	132.63*	73.72
Total	874.20	499.12

*As suggested by the Govt. of India.

£Actual overdraft at the end of 1982-83.

Defective tug supplied under DGS and D order named Balashali, to A and N Administration

3053. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a tug supplied under DGS and D order named Balashali to Andaman and Nicobar Administration is defective with damaged engine ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to impose penalty on the manufacturer, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The tug named Balashali was supplied by M/s. Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd., Calcutta to A and N Administration in Jan. 1984. Subsequent to the delivery which was made after due inspection by Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta, the Harbour Master (Marine), A and N Administration reported that the Engine is defective. The suppliers have agreed to replace the defective engine with a new one by 31.8.84.

(b) The question of imposing any penalty on the supplier will be examined on merit, after completion of job and in accordance with the rules.

Negotiations with West German Firm to Produce and Design Advanced Light Helicopters

3054. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deal to indigenously design and produce a very modern advanced light helicopters (ALH) for the Indian Air Force and Navy is being negotiated with the West German firm ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). An agreement for the design and development of an Advanced Light Helicopters has been concluded with M/s MBB of the Federal Republic of Germany on the 21st July, 1984. The 7-year Agreement envisages that the first prototype will fly in about 4 years time. The Indian made helicopters will be delivered to the Services in the early 1990s.

Streamlining the work of D.G.S. and D.

3055. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "D.G.S. and D. work being streamlined" appeared in 'Economic Times' dated 3 April, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details of the new policy implemented and the result thereof ;

(c) whether distributors have been fixed up in all the different wings of manufacturers or suppliers to ensure equal benefits ; and

(d) the number of complaints received in the Department regarding corruption and favouritism and the number out of them which were genuine for taking action ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Position is indicated in the statement attached.

(c) Since purchases are made on the basis of tender, direct from suppliers, question of fixing distributors does not arise.

(d) Complaints received by the Department do not generally contain specific allegation of corruption against the officials but they generally allege irregularities in the award of contracts and thereafter. Irrespective of the nature of the

allegation, if the facts or irregularities alleged are verifiable the complaints are examined by the vigilance wing of the Department. If the examination/investigation discloses lack of integrity or that an officer has acted from an improper purpose

or motive, favouritism, falsification of documents, and any other type of malpractices or misconduct having a vigilance angle, the cases are processed for action against the officers concerned either departmentally or through CBI.

During the period 1-4-83 to 31-3-84 Number of complaints involving possible vigilance angle received by the Department.	}	200
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Number of cases referred to the CBI for further investigation.	}	9
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Number of cases which resulted in Departmental proceedings against officers following investigations by the Department.	}	29
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Statement

The following measures have been taken in the recent past to streamline the working of the DGS and D :—

1. With a view to expedite purchase decision tender Committee system was introduced some time back in four Directorates in the DGS and D on an experimental basis. As this system of taking purchase decision was found advantageous, it has been decided recently to introduce the Committee system of purchase in respect of all tenders above Rs. 75 lakhs in value.
2. To eliminate delays arising out of vague and irresponsible bidding necessitating cross correspondence, it has been decided that unresponsive/evasive bids will be ignored straight away. Guidelines have also been issued as to what factors will constitute unresponsive/evasive bids.
3. A system of inviting bids in two parts—one technical bid and the other price bid—for sophisticated equipments introduced earlier in one Directorate on an experimental basis has now been extended to other Directorates also.
4. It has been decided that registration status of a firm with reference to a tender is to be decided with reference

to the status obtaining on the date of opening of the particular tender.

5. Another decision of importance is that rate contracts should be awarded only to registered and tried firms. In case of registered but untried firms a system of trial rate contracts with suitable monetary limit and to be operated by limited number of direct demanding officers has been introduced.
6. An important policy decision has been taken not to give any preference as such to firm price offers. Tenders with price variation clause as also those giving firm price are to be considered on merits.
7. Delegation of Powers. For better efficiency and curtailing delays in procurement, the purchasing powers of Director General (Supplies and Disposals) and Additional Director General have been enhanced from Rs. One crore to Rs. 1.5 crores and for other officers also powers have been enhanced auditably.
8. Late/Delayed Tenders. A decision not to consider at all any late/delayed/post tenders in DGS and D has been taken to bring about a certain amount of discipline amongst the tenders to ensure fairness in dealing with tenders and for quicker disposal of Cases. For letter-head

- quotations/telegraphic quotations etc. from registered as well as unregistered firms a time limit of 7 working days instead of 3 days has been allowed for getting their confirmation in proper tender papers.
9. An agreement has been entered into with the National Informatic Centre (NIC), Electronic Commission, Government of India for the processing of DGS and D data with the help of their Computer and other peripheral facilities.
 10. Arbitration clause in DGS and D's contracts has been suitably amended so as to make it obligatory for the arbitrator to give speaking awards in all cases where claim of either party exceeds Rs. One lakh.
 11. With a view to ensuring quality control in paints, it has been decided that firms supplying paint items will provide bond room facility in their manufacturing premises or in close vicinity thereof for safe custody of stores offered for inspection. The bonded stores will remain in the custody of Inspector while awaiting test results.
 12. With a view to ensuring expeditious coverage, it has been decided to conduct monthly review of all indents received in DGS and D. In case of indents above Rs. 7 lakhs in value, this review will be made on the basis of Computer printouts. It has also been decided that special review meetings should be taken quarterly in respect of contracts where supplies have been delayed beyond one year from the original Delivery Period.
 13. In view of the complaints from firms, especially those belonging to Small Scale Sector and located in interior parts of the country, it has been decided to extend the time limit for submission of tenders in case of advertised demands from 6 weeks to 8 weeks.
 14. DGS and D's contract conditions provide for rejection of stores received by the consignee if they are not in accordance with the Contract. The rejection is normally to be intimated within 45 days of receipts of stores. For practical reasons this period has been extended to 60 days in respect of some items with a view to safeguard the interests of the Government.
 15. DGS and D's standard conditions, provide for 95 per cent payment on proof of inspection and despatch and balance 5 per cent on receipt of stores by consignee. To safeguard Government interests it has been decided that items with very limited shelf life (e.g. some paints) will be inspected and accepted at the consignee's end and payment in full will be made only after accepting of stores by consignee.
 16. With a view to tighten up the procedure and reduce scope for any fraudulent claims, it has been decided that bills for payment should also be accompanied by a photostate copy or an attested copy of the relevant railway receipt, as proof of despatch and quoting of Railway Receipt Number and date alone is not adequate.
 17. Payments against supplies made against DGS and D contracts are made by Chief Controller of Accounts, Department of Supply. Chief Controller of Accounts has recently brought out a pamphlet indicating the defects/short comings etc. normally noticed in the bills submitted by the suppliers for payments and which results in return of such bills. This pamphlet has been circulated to all concerned so as to avoid such defects/short comings.
- Injury Due to Stray Bullets from Army Shooting Range Inderpuri, New Delhi**
3056. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of 13 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that terror stalks the residents of Inderpuri, New Delhi due to stray bullets from the nearby army shooting range showered down on the areas each day ;

(b) the number of persons injured as a result of these stray bullets ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to avoid the incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Government have seen the news item. There is, however, no truth in it.

(b) No case of injury has been reported during the year 1984.

(c) Elaborate arrangements exist in respect of small arms classification ranges to ensure that there is no risk to the public on account of the firing. In addition to the normal safety precautions, the following additional precautions have been adopted in the case of the Inderpuri range :—

1. The height of the stop butt has been raised to 30 feet instead of the prescribed 22 feet.
2. All firing from 300 m firing point has been prohibited, firing is only done from 200 m and below.
3. The two outermost target slots are not being used.
4. There is no firing conducted by medium machine guns.
5. The firing is supervised by qualified officers.
6. Junior Commissioned officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are detailed as Coaches to assist the firing of recruits.
7. No firing is carried out from the standing position except in trenches.

8. Weapons are not loaded in the standing positions.

Withholding of Loan Granted by World Bank to Bombay Municipal Corporation

3057. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have withheld crores of rupees from the loan, granted by the World Bank to Bombay Municipal Corporation for a specific project ;

(b) if so, the details about (i) total amount sanctioned/disbursed by World Bank with date (ii) the amount passed on to Bombay Municipal Corporation by Union Government ; and

(c) the specific reasons which made the Union Government to withhold the amount given by an international organisation to Bombay Municipal Corporation for a specific purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). World Bank loans are received by the Government of India and not by State Governments or local bodies. Additional Central assistance is passed on by the Government of India to the State Governments as per standard terms. It is for State Governments to further pass on such assistance to local bodies. The Government of India have received two credits from the World Bank for the 1st and 2nd Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage projects for which the Bombay Municipal Corporation is the executing agency. The Credit extended for the first project was \$ 55 million which has been fully disbursed during January 1974 to June 1981. For the second project, a Credit of \$ 196 million has been extended and against this an amount of \$ 47.96 million has been disbursed by IDA upto 31.3.84. In the case of the first project which has been completed, additional central assistance of Rs. 32.875 crores, representing full entitlement of the State Government, has been passed on to it. No further additional assistance is due under this project. In the case of the ongoing

second project, additional assistance of Rs. 33.309 crores has been given to State Government for the period ending 31st March, 1984, on the basis of credits disbursed.

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

Measures to Plug Loopholes in Delhi Stock Exchange

3058. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a stock exchange broker has cheated the Delhi Stock Exchange of about Rs. 30 lakhs ;

(b) if so, the details of the case ;

(c) the action taken against the persons involved in the fraud ; and

(d) measures taken to plug the loopholes so that such frauds and cheatings do not take place in future ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). According to the information supplied by the Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd., recently, Shri Sardari Lai Mehra, a member of the Delhi Stock Exchange failed to meet his obligations in respect of payment of Rs. 6,94,015.50 on account of delivery of shares and certain differences arising out of the closed transactions. The Stock Exchange has also received complaints from a number of other members of the Stock Exchange from whom delivery of shares was taken by the aforesaid member against issue of bank debit notes or cheques to the extent of over Rs. 11 lakhs which have not been honoured for want of funds in his account. Further, the Exchange has also received complaints from various investors regarding non-payment of money by the said broker against sale of shares or non-delivery of shares against the payments made to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Stock Exchange has informed that relevant Bye-laws and Regulations in regard to settlement of

bargains in non-cleared securities are being strictly enforced. Shri Sardari Lai Mehra has been declared a defaulter under Bye-law 308 of the Delhi Stock Exchange by the Board of Directors of the Exchange in the meeting held on 9th July, 1984.

मंत्रालय में नई सामान्य भतियां

3059. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1983 से सभी सरकारी सेवाओं में नई भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था चाहे वे स्थायी हों अथवा दैनिक मंजूरी पर ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रतिबन्ध के बावजूद कई विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की नई भर्ती की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और नई आम भर्ती कब तक की जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग) मुद्रा-स्फीति-निवारक उपार्यों के एक भाग के रूप में 3 जनवरी, 1984 को भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों को परामर्श दिया गया था कि केवल ऐसे मामलों को छोड़कर, जहां इन आदेशों के जारी होने की तारीख से पहले ही भर्ती की कार्यवाही की जा चुकी थी, वर्तमान रिक्तियों को 30-9-1984 तक न भरें। अनुकम्पा के आधार पर भर्ती या बिकलांग व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति, फालतू कर्मचारियों को फिर से लगाने, वर्ग "ब" रिक्तियों पर अनियमित भ्रमियों को नियमित करने, भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार विशुद्ध रूप से पदोन्नति द्वारा पदों के भरे जाने, वशातें कि प्रतिबन्ध आदेशों की अवधि के दौरान संवर्ग के निम्नतम स्तर में इनकी परिणामी रिक्ति को न भरा जाए, के मामलों में भी प्रतिबन्ध से छूट दी गई है। ये प्रतिबन्ध आदेश प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि के आधार पर ग्रहण किए गए पदों के मामलों में पदधारियों के परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप हुई रिक्तियों को भरने तथा भर्ती

नियमों के अनुसार प्रतिनियुक्ति/स्थानान्तरण के आधार पर भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में लागू नहीं होते, बसंत कि मूल विभाग/संवर्ग में श्रृंखला में परिणामी रिक्ति को प्रतिबन्ध आदेशों की अवधि के दौरान खाली रखा जाए। ऊपर लिखित छूट प्राप्त श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के पात्र उम्मीदवारों को भर्ती किया जा सकता है।

Marketing Problems Faced by Crumb Rubber Factories

3060. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the marketing problems faced by the Crumb Rubber Factories in the Co-operative sectors in Kerala, if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether, there is a request pending, with the Union Government to persuade the tyre manufacturers to lift a fixed percentage of their crumb requirements from the Kerala State Rubber Marketing Federation in consultation with Rubber Board ; and

(c) if so, the details of the request and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The problem was that tyre manufacturers were reluctant to buy rubber from the Crumb Rubber Factories in the Co-operative sector in Kerala. The problem was temporary and has now been more or less resolved with the combined efforts of the Rubber Board and the Kerala State Co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation. No request seems to have been received on the matter in the Ministry. However, the Rubber Board is actively considering measures to ensure permanent solution for the marketing problems of crumb rubber.

Food Aid by EEC

3061. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Economic Community (EEC) has earmarked more than dollar 150 million food aid to the various developing countries and international aid organisations ; and

(b) if so, the amount of aid India expects to receive under this programme ?

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

(b) India expects to receive food aid worth about US\$ 36 Million.

Smuggling of Foodgrains from India to China and Nepal

3062. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Blitz, dated 7th July, 1984, wherein it has been stated that there is a large scale smuggling of foodgrains from India to China and Nepal from the border district of Pithoragarh of Kumaon Hills and smuggling of guns have come to the light and persons enjoying dual nationality living in villages close to the neighbouring countries are the main couriers ;

(b) if so, facts thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(d) what action Government have taken to stop the smuggling of foodgrains from this country to China and Nepal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Blitz dated 7th July, 1984 regarding smuggling of foodgrains from India to China and Nepal. Reports received by the Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling of foodgrains from Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh to China and Nepal during 1983 and 1984. No

case of smuggling of guns across this border has so far come to the Government's notice.

(d) Appropriate anti-smuggling measures have been taken by the Government to check smuggling activities in general across the Indo-Nepal border. Bilateral arrangements also exist between India and Nepal under the Agreement for co-operation to Control Unauthorised Trade. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department have been reinforced in terms of man-power and equipment in the region. The concerned Central and State Government agencies on the Indo-Nepal border remain vigilant for appropriate action.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Several Members of Opposition have given notice of adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Prof. Tewary to speak.

If you have given any notice of adjournment motion that has been disallowed. You can give me any motion if you want, other than adjournment motion.

I have allowed Prof. Tewary.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): There is mounting evidence of Pakistan going nuclear and there is a resolution in the American Senate to the effect that America should suspend its aid to Pakistan.

They have got all the evidence that Pakistan has already acquired nuclear...

MR. SPEAKER: You give me notice and I will do something.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: We have already given notice for discussion. We have been discussing everything from Mosquito menace to floods. But this concerns....

MR. SPEAKER: No problem.

आप दे दीजिए, कर लेंगे। इसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। कर लेंगे, डिस्कशन, कोई बात नहीं है।...
(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Delhi has become a paradise of criminals. It should be a model administration.

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me. Why are you unnecessarily agitated about it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am not agitated.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने कभी रोका है, जब कभी आप ने मोशन दिया है। आप और कोई मोशन दे दीजिए, कालिग स्टेशन का नोटिस दीजिए, हम देख लेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Four dacoities have taken place during the day. Murders are taking place every day. Is there any administration in Delhi?

MR. SPEAKER: Give me a general Calling Attention notice. I will consider it. There is no question of adjournment motion. You can give me any other motion. I will discuss it. There is no problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What happened in Jamia Milia campus?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: एक एक मिनट सबको दे दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने सुन तो लिया है।...
(व्यवधान)...आप कालिग स्टेशन का नोटिस दीजिए या कोई और मोशन दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादव जी, आप ने जो लिख कर दिया है, उसमें पुलिस का तो कोई अर्थ नहीं है। मैंने उसे देखा है।... (अवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a failure of the Parliament. Let the House be adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER : This has nothing to do with Parliament. I cannot allow you to make this a platform for propaganda.

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura) : There is no question of making Parliament a platform for propaganda. I am very sorry. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is no question of propaganda. If any Member of Parliament is arrested, the information is to be given to the House. There is no question of propaganda. This is rather the requirement of the rules. Do not call it a propaganda. Please expunge your remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : The Member is arrested here. You are not informed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Kindly expunge your remarks. You are saying that implementing rules is a platform for the Members.

MR. SPEAKER : I am hearing and I have read this letter which says :

"But the police seem to have blacked-out the entire episode".

That is what I am referring to.

Look here. I am referring to this.

मैंने यह कभी नहीं किया है। यह आपका काम है करो। मैं तो बह कहता हूँ जो मुझे लिख कर दिया गया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We

are referring only the failure to inform the House of their arrest. I am not referring to that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We are not referring to that.

Mr. SPEAKER : If you refer to that, then I will consider. But I am referring to this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't say it as propaganda. Kindly don't put it on record.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दूसरी बात आपको कहना चाहता हूँ। आप रेडियो के खिलाफ कर सकते हो। इन्होंने आपकी अरेस्ट के बारे में नहीं किया, आप इनके खिलाफ कर सकते हो।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That I can take notice of. Why are you getting agitated? There is no need for it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not referring to that. I am only referring to the implementation of the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : I am talking only about this thing.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I thought that you were referring to my arrest.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I am not referring to your arrest. I have not referred to your arrest.

आप अपनी जगह पर खड़े हो जाइये, आप ऐसे क्यों खड़े हैं? आप अपनी सीट पर खड़े हो जाए।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I got myself agitated. I thought if the Speaker is going to make this kind of remark or observation that the Member is arrested and the intimation is not given to the Speaker, and then, you say, it is not a plat-

form for political propoganda, then I took it seriously.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चन्द्रजीत जी आपने मुझे लिख कर नहीं दिया। मुझे किसी भले आदमी ने, किसी मानरेवल मेम्बर ने लिखकर दिया और उसमें गलत लिखा हुआ था।

SIRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is not a question of my arrest that I am asking. It is a question of any Member who is arrested. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us clear it up once for all. I have already put it in the Bulletin.

आपने मुझे कहा नहीं कि आपके अरेस्ट का जिक्र आया है या नहीं। जो मेरे पाम अरेस्ट के बारे में आया, वह बुलेटिन में लिखा है। जो आपने मुझे लिख कर दिया, उसके विषय में मैंने कहा कि वह ठीक नहीं था। आप कहो तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ—

"Detention and Let Off of Sarvashri H.N. Bahuguna, T.S. Negi, Ram Lal Rabi, Harikesh Bahadur, A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, Chandrajit Yadav, R.P. Yadav, Chhangur Ram, C.T. Dhandapani and Dr. A. Kalanidhi.

2 "The following communication dated 9 August, 1984, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Parliament Street, New Delhi, was received on 9 August, 1984 :

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri H.N. Bahuguna... Members of Lok Sabha, were detained under section 65 of Delhi Police Act, 1978 from 1405 to 1445 hours today (9-8-1984) for not obeying the lawful directions given by the Police. They were let off at about 1445 hours today the 9th August, 1984."

That is all. We have taken care of it.

There is no problem.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, are you permitting a discussion on Sri Lanka situation next week ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to do it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, मेरा कहना यह है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की इतनी मंहगाई हो गई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, टिमाटर 12 रुपये किलो हो गया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम इसे पहले ही कर रहे हैं। यह मन्डे को आ रहा है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने इसके बारे में नोटिस दे रखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, ला एण्ड आर्डर का क्या हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने लिख कर दे दिया हो तो मैं कर दूँगा। मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

For discussion, there is no problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, regarding the law and order...

MR. SPEAKER : I will do it. I have given you a promise.

There is no problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Are you happy with the Delhi law and order situation ?

MR. SPEAKER : You will ask them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you direct them. (*Interruptions.*)

Do you admit that Delhi has become a paradise for criminals...

MR. SPEAKER : I only admit motions. That is all.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review and annual report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying papers on the Table of the House

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 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 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See L.A. 58/84]

Annual Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year, 1980-81 and action taken on the recommendation contained therein

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Report.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-8559/84)

Explanatory Memorandum regarding rescinding Notification No. 33/84-Customs dated 1st March, 1984 and Explanatory Memoranda regarding prohibiting import into India of printed waste paper and revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency and vice-versa ; Reviews on and Annual Reports of New India Insurance Company, Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 537 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 33/84-Customs dated the 1st March, 1984.

(ii) G.S.R. 586 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1984 together with an explanatory

memorandum prohibiting absolutely the import into India of printed waste paper containing pages of or material from holy books.

- (iii) G.S.R. 352 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or *vice-versa*.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8560/84]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1983.

- (ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8561/84]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended the 31st December, 1983.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8562/84]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export-Import Bank of India,

Bombay, for the year 1983 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (5) of section 19 and sub-section (5) of section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export-Import Bank of India, Bombay, for the year 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8563/84]

- (4) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 :—

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

- (v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

- (vi) Report on the working and a ctiv

ties of Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (viii) Report on the working and activities of Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank

for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

- (5) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 :—
 - (i) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
 - (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
 - (iii) Report on the working and activities of the New Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
 - (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
 - (v) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
 - (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8564/84]

Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the Central Silk Board, for the year 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANOMA) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under section 12-A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8565/84]

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August, 1984."

CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1984 AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.10 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay

on the Table the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1984, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 24th July, 1984.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Eleventh Report

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna) : I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 13th August, 1984, will consist of :

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Consideration and passing of :

(a) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(b) The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(c) The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

(d) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

(e) The Cinematograph (Amend-

[Shri H.K.L. Bhagat]

ment) Bill, 1984, as passed by
Rajya Sabha.

3. Discussion on the Motion for Modification of Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Rules, 1984.
- 4) Discussion at 3.00 P.M. on Tuesday, the 14th August, 1984 on Reports of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) :
About the cement scandal... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have got to do certain things. If I am convinced that this can be discussed, I will do it. Otherwise not. I have got some information. You have raised some more points and I will again ask for facts.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के बारे में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है। आप कालिन अटॉर्जन दे दीजिए, मैं देख लूंगा।

(ब्यवधान)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : I have given you notice. You have very kindly agreed for a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I am doing it.

श्री मारायच चौबे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ओलम्पिक में एक भी पदक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए आप।

(ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to discuss. You will have to give a motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : It is not a

matter for discussion or for taking action by the Government. It is to censure the Government. It is the primary responsibility of any civilised Government to maintain law and order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : India's dismal performance in Olympics is humiliating. It involves the question of selection and sending of Indian team for different events. Lot of bungling and unfair dealings are involved in it and it is a question for the younger generation of our country. This House should take note of it. It should be discussed in the House. I have given notice under Rule 193 for a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming in submissions on next week's business.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कम्युनल रायट बन जाएगा। इसको संपालना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे। आप कुछ बीजिए, उस पर विचार किया जाएगा। अब यहाँ पर एक मिनट में तो मैं कुछ नहीं कर पाऊंगा।

श्री बंगल राम प्रेमी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मचुरा जनपद के जैमा गांव में...

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड यह स्टेट सक्जैक्ट है।

I have not allowed him.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रांची में मजदूरों का आंदोलन चल रहा है और एक मजदूर नेता मारे गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड, आप समझते क्यों नहीं हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी किसी बिड़िया का नाम है। यह कोई पुलिस स्टेशन तो नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह बिड़िया आजकल

कुछ कर नहीं रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं कर रही है तो उसको हटा दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, the people of the city of Bombay have a long-standing demand that the name of the city be known throughout the world as Mumbai and not by its anglicized version, Bombay. The name of Madras State was changed to Tamil Nadu and recently Jullunder was respelt as Jalandhar. Earlier Cawnpore was rewritten as Kanpur.

I also demand that in the United Nations, our country be known as Hindustan and not by its Greek version India. The Government should bring forth a resolution to this effect.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : The following items may be included in the next week's business :

- (1) Ever-rising prices of essential commodities, consumer price index reaching new higher point with the passing of every day.
- (2) The critical situation prevailing in the coal fields due to Government anti-labour and anti-democratic attitude.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad) : The following item may be included in the next week's business :

The law and order situation in the country and particularly in Delhi.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : I request that the following item may be included in the next week's business :

Need and urgency of the hour is to ensure protection of the interests of the rural and poor strata of the society in the field of

educational avenues.

None can refute that we have progressed in education, but the progress is at the expense of the poor and the rural section of the society.

The root cause for the disparity in the status of education among the affluent and the poor is the faulty approach in provision of education.

It has been argued that in order to maintain efficiency the criteria of marks and eligibility are followed to assess the intellectual calibre of candidates for admission to the professional courses like Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, etc. In fact such an approach may appear to be convincing and rational but when we go into the matter in depth it will reveal its inherent weakness of ignoring the interests of the rural, poor and uninfluential strata of our society.

When the marks alone are taken into consideration, with rare exceptions, only those students who are equipped with facilities and opportunities would be able to secure more marks. Since there is no proven method to assess the intellectual level of an individual, it is highly risky to decide the eligibility by mere marks, which could be manipulated in these days, in the qualifying examinations and entrance tests.

In order to safeguard not only the interests of the rural and deprived strata but also to ensure equal and uniform distribution of education to the society, I urge upon the Union Government to do away with the systems of entrance examination and ensure a rationalistic, unbiased and autonomous interview system for selection to the professional courses forthwith.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में निम्नलिखित विषय को समाविष्ट करने का सुझाव देता हूँ :—

आज के कुछ विदेशी समाचार प्रसारणों में यह कहा गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

गांधी ने श्रीलंका के तमिलों की समस्या का समाधान निकालने के लिए अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति श्री रीगन तथा ब्रिटिश प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती थ्रूचर की सहायता मांगी है और इस आशय के उन्हें पत्र लिखे हैं।

यदि यह समाचार सत्य है तो सरकार को सबन को विश्वास में लेकर यह स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच तमिलों की सुरक्षा के द्विपक्षीय मामले में इस भूखण्ड से बाहर के देशों, विशेषकर महाशक्तियों को हस्तक्षेप के लिए निमग्नित करना कहां तक उचित है ?

अभी तक श्रीलंका पर यह आरोप लगाया जाता था कि वह बड़ी शक्तियों को इस भूखण्ड में साना चाहता है। आज के विदेशी समाचारों से, भारत की स्थिति और रवैये के बारे में जो भ्रम पैदा हो सकता है उसका निराकरण आवश्यक है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही सूची में नीचे लिखे विषयों को जोड़ा जाए :

(1) भूतपूर्व फौजी पेंशनरों को जो मुसीबतें आ रही हैं और जो सहूलियतें उनको मिलनी चाहिए, मिल नहीं रही हैं। उसके बारे में लोक सभा में बार-बार सवाल उठे और रक्षा मंत्री ने एक कमेटी बना कर उनकी तकलीफों की जांच के लिए चण्डीगढ़ इत्यादि गये। लेकिन अभी तक कोई सहूलियत नहीं दी गई है। इसके ऊपर अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाहियों में चर्चा की जाए और फौजियों को बसाने और काम देने, रोजगार देने का प्रबन्ध करें।

(2) हमारे देश में इतनी दरिद्रता है कि सबसे कम आमदनी वाले, जिसको गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे मानते हैं, उसकी औसत

आमदनी एक रुपया रोज और देश के 18 सम्पन्न परिवारों की आमदनी 10 लाख रु० रोज तक है। यह अमीरी और गरीबी के अन्तर को मिटाना जरूरी है। अगर यह खाई इसी तरह पड़ी या बढ़ गई तो देश तबाह हो जाएगा। इसलिए जरूरी है कि आमदनी और खर्च पर रोक लगे। अगले सप्ताह में इस पर चर्चा हो।

12.20 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I suggest that the following items may be included in the next week's business :

The lack of a comprehensive policy on iron ore exports has led to serious difficulties including the latest threat of South Korea, one of the major iron ore importers from the eastern sector, to suspend forthwith further imports from the Paradip Port on account of serious problem of siltation at the Paradip Port. And indications are that Japan is likely to follow suit. Government should take immediate measures to carry on dredging operations for preventing siltation at Paradip Port so that iron ore imports are not stopped.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक 13-8-84 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह की संसद की कार्यवाही में निम्नलिखित विषयों को शामिल किया जाए :—

(1) सरकार सवा तीन एकड़ से कम जोत की खेती को अस्वाभकर मानती है तथा ढ़ाई एकड़ से कम भूमि रखने वाले परिवार को भूमिहीन की श्रेणी में मानकर इतनी भूमि पर आश्रित परिवारों को खेतिहर मजदूरों की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। हमारे देश में भूमि वितरण में भूमिहीन लोगों को मात्र दो-दो बीघा तक जमीन दी गई है। पांच प्रतिशत परिवार भी ऐसे नहीं होंगे जिन्हें दो एकड़ अथवा उससे अधिक आबंटन में भूमि दी गई हो। स्पष्ट है कि ऐसे परिवार बेरोजगार तथा खेतिहर

मजदूर की श्रेणी तक ही सीमित रह गए हैं। हमारी सरकार से मांग है कि ऐसे परिवारों को जो खेतिहर मजदूर की श्रेणी में आते हैं अथवा बिल्कुल भूमिहीन बेरोजगार हैं, उनके परिवारों में से कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को किमी सरकारी/सहकारी संस्था अथवा विभाग अथवा प्रतिष्ठान में लगाने के लिए एक नीति बनाने पर सदन में विचार करने के लिए प्रस्ताव लाए और बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन की दिशा में प्रभावी कदम उठाने के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाने पर विचार करे।

(2) उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 20 हजार नियुक्त तदर्थ माध्यमिक शिक्षकों की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई हैं तथा कुछ की पदावनति कर दी गई है। यह तदर्थ नियुक्तियां उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा माध्यमिक शिक्षा सेवा आयोग के गठन न कर पाने के कारण एक अध्यादेश के माध्यम से की गई और सेवा अवधि बढ़ती रही। आयोग गठन होने के बाद भी अभी तक शिक्षकों की नियुक्तियां नहीं हो पायी हैं। जुलाई से शिक्षा सत्र पुनः चालू हो गया है। शिक्षकों को हटाने से जहां वह बेरोजगार हो गए हैं और पदावनति से वेतनमानों पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा है, वहीं लगभग दस लाख माध्यमिक शिक्षा पढ़ने वाले छात्र कुप्रभावित हो रहे हैं। सरकार की दोषपूर्ण शिक्षा नीति तथा अस्थिर शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति नीति के कारण ही, जहां उत्तर प्रदेश के माध्यमिक तदर्थ शिक्षकों का भाग्य अघर में लटक गया है, वहीं छात्रों का भविष्य अंधकारमय हो गया है। हमारी मांग है कि वर्तमान सत्र के अगले सप्ताह में सदन की कार्यसूची में शिक्षा-नीति में विचार करने के लिए इस विषय को कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित किया जाए जिससे शिक्षण तथा शिक्षा-नीति प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कोई निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सके।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : The following item may be included in the next week's Agenda :

There is reason to be deeply concerned with the state of sports and physical education in the country. With the brilliant exception of P.T. Usha who put up a superla-

tive performance, our Olympic team could not make any mark. Government must give greater importance to development of sports in a scientific manner and physical education of our people than it has done so far. The Deputy Minister of Sports announced on July 23 last that the National Sports Policy would be tabled in the House. This should be done at an early date and I urge a full-fledged discussion on the National Sports Policy next week.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में संलग्न दी विषय सम्मिलित किए जाएं।

देश में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना और विस्तार का कार्य जारी है। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक जिले दूरदर्शन प्रसारण से वंचित हैं। उज्जैन भी अब तक दूरदर्शन प्रसारण से वंचित है। इन्दौर का दूरदर्शन प्रसारण कम क्षमता का है जिसे उच्च क्षमता प्रसारण में परिवर्तित किया जाना है। उच्च क्षमता विस्तार से ही उज्जैन को प्रसारण प्राप्त होगा। उपयुक्त तो यह होगा कि उज्जैन में उच्च क्षमता का स्वतन्त्र दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाय। वर्तमान में उज्जैन में येन केन प्रकारेण इन्दौर से क्षीण प्रसारण प्राप्त होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि उज्जैन को उपयुक्त दूरदर्शन प्रसारण से वंचित नहीं किया जाए।

देश के दूरदर्शन प्रसारण विस्तार कार्यक्रम के साथ ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि वर्तमान अंग्रेजी प्रसारण के स्थान पर हिन्दी में प्रसारण की उपयुक्त प्रणाली स्थापित की जाए।

देश के समाचार पत्रों पत्रकारों को सुरक्षा दी जानी चाहिए। विगत समय भोपाल में पत्रकारों को आतंकित करने की कार्यवाही के उपरान्त इसी माह एक अगस्त को उज्जैन के दैनिक "अवन्तिका" समाचार पत्र के पत्रकार पर एक घटना के दौरान पुलिस ने आक्रामक कार्यवाही की जब कि उस घटना से उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था। अवन्तिका के पत्रकार को पुलिस के लोगों ने जानबूझकर

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

इसलिए पिटाई की कि वह पुलिस प्रशासन के बारे में अपने समाचार पत्र में वास्तविक घटनाओं को बैसा का बैसा ही प्रकाशित करते हैं जिसमें पुलिस की अनियमितताएं भी प्रकट होती हैं।

उक्त स्थिति अत्यन्त चिंताजनक है जिसकी और केन्द्र सरकार को ऐसी आतंकित करने वाली गतिविधि को नियन्त्रित करना चाहिए।

SHRI H.K.L. BHAOAT : Sir, I have listened to the points mentioned by all the hon. Members. It is really a question of availability of time. In any case I will bring it to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.28 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DIS-
APPROVAL OF CONSERVATION
OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND
PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING
ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT)**

**ORDINANCE
AND**

**CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN
EXCHANGE AND PREVEN-
TION OF SMUGGLING ACTI-
VITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the House will take up item Nos. 10 and 11 together. **Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-East) : I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1984) Promulgated by the President on the 13th July, 1984."

Sir, I have given a notice of Statutory Resolution to oppose the Ordinance because I do not accept the argument given by the

government that this tightening of the COFEPOSA law would lead to any progress in handling the smuggling matters. The statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated this immediate legislation by Ordinance states :

"The provisions of the COFEPOSA Act, 1974, have had a deterrent effect and had been useful in combating smuggling activities. However, in view of the recent trends in smuggling activities, as indicated by the intelligence received,...."

I do not know where it had deterrent effect! In the last ten years of the functioning of COFEPOSA has smuggling actually gone down? Have they put an effective stop? That is the question I want to know.

Sir, I find every time they bring a law of this kind, all that happens is that new opportunities are opened up and new loopholes are provided by which the smugglers whom they catch come out scot-free. I do not know how they organised themselves by this new Ordinance because the Bill says :

"9 (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any person (including a foreigner) in respect of whom an order of detention is made under this Act at any time before the 31st day of July, 1987, may be detained..."

This must be wrong. It must not be 1987. It must be 1977. How can it be 1987? This may be a loophole. Again the PIB release of the Government of India states :

"That the maximum period of detention in such cases will be two years instead of normal period of one year."

In the Bill there is no reference at all to the detention period being extended from one year to two years.

I do not know what is happening in the Government. Today the PIB is putting out one release and in the Bill it is mentioned as 1987 which does not make any sense and they come forward and say that we want to

tighten the laws against smuggling. But these are the loopholes. The smugglers know how these loopholes can be used. One of the sections of the COFEPOSA says that the detention orders should be served to the person in the language he understands. So, they will catch a Gujarati and give the detention order to him in Marathi language and cases after cases are there in the High Court where the order has been set aside on the ground that the person arrested was a Gujarati and the detention order was in Marathi. I say this is a deliberate connivance and these are ways how the law has been subverted and if the Government had come forward with the list of cases, list of detainees under COFEPOSA for the last ten years. What is the record? How has the High Court set aside the cases against them? The Courts are letting them out and I want to know the ground on which they have been let off. I want to know the reason why the detention order has not been properly served. There must be a collusion I can't understand this principle where if you catch a man named Mr. Patel, his language will be Gujarati and there is no need to know what his language is. If you catch a man called Mr. Varadarajan, his language must be Tamil. It does not require much intelligence to know. Therefore, these are framed with ulterior purpose.

Since 1974, when the first Act came into force, smuggling has actually gone up. According to knowledgeable Bombay source, smuggling in 1983 was twice the level in 1982 and the smuggling in 1982 was 66% higher than the level in 1981.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Because the value of the rupee is dropping.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The value of the rupee has not dropped that much. So, Sir, smuggling has gone up in this rate and today they say the smuggling is less and it is running at the rate of Rs. 7000 crores per year. The hon. Minister has asked us to help them to tighten the laws which infringe liberty with a little further. But then they should give us (some kind of background note. It has been stated here that on 3rd July they had arrested 124 smugglers. I would like the Government to

tell us how many of them are still in jail, how many have been released and if released, why? This is what something the Government must tell us and if they place that fact on the Table can we really know what has gone on behind. In Bombay, you know the smugglers are arrested under the COFEPOSA, but they spend the day in jail and in nights they go home and sleep at home and then come back the next day. This has been going on in Bombay. You can find it out.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI
(Varanasi) : How does it happen?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You are in Government. You should tell us.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI : I want to know the detail.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, I can also brief the Working President of the Congress I, after the House is over today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can give him the information secretly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, I do not want to violate the Government rule. So, Sir, whether this news item which appeared in today's paper is correct. The headline reads like this.

"Pranab pulls up Dada :

smugglers' release

"Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee is understood to have pulled up Maharashtra Chief Minister Vasant Dada Patil for releasing Haji Mastan and other smugglers arrested on charges of fomenting communal violence in Bombay and distributing arms to trouble-makers."

Then, it goes on to say :

"Mr. Mukherjee in his letter, obviously written after consultations with Mrs. Indira Gandhi and colleagues, has said that the Maharashtra Government's action was indefensible

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

as it ran counter to the Centre's efforts to curb smuggling."

Now, this has come in the newspaper. It has appeared in today's Patriot. I would like the Government to say whether this is correct or not.

I want the Government to come forward and tell us in what way they have managed to curb smuggling and what is the guarantee that by this tightening, it will be further curbed. In fact, all the statistics show that new kinds of smuggling has started. For some years, gold had stopped coming into this country by smuggling, but it has again started. There is also smuggling of silver that has been going on. The seizures of silver, I am told are of 4.8 tonnes, whereas according to London based bullion merchants, 400 tonnes of silver is exported out of this country. Smuggling has become so brazen that our national newspapers give advertisements for things which you cannot get in this country. Here is an advertisement which appeared in the Times of India on Friday, August 3, 1984. In fact, today's Times of India has also got it. It reads :

"Casio Pocket Television with Big Screen and AM/FM Stereo."

Where can you buy it ? According to this, you can buy it from Gibson Trading Co. Ltd., Safat Square, Kuwait, Al-Jazira Al-Arabial Library, Kuwait, then there are addresses of Karachi and Dubai. These are the addresses given, where you can buy these. This is appearing in the Indian press. I am surprised at this. Then, a number of more advertisements are there. I have got copies with me. Even the Indian Airlines magazine called Swagat which is available on domestic flights has advertisements of things which you cannot get in this country, except in the smugglers' market. There are advertisements after advertisements. Some of the statistics which I got recently show that small countries in the neighbourhood of India are importing certain things which they would never need. For example, there are 400 million people in Dubai and they

import more polyester and synthetic fabrics than the United States. What does that mean ? These are the statistics of a Japanese magazine, and I can give a copy of that to the Minister if he is not aware of them. If you see the items smuggled in this country, these are gold, fabrics, gadgets, heroin etc. I am told that they had a Conference in February when the United States had to call the Government of India that India has become a major centre for routing illegal drug trafficking, and India has become a centre. They did not know about it. In the recent Conference in February they had to be told about it. The smuggling has been going on openly and India is the target for it. All this means that we are going to have a huge foreign exchange crisis in the coming years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By your speech, you are justifying this amendment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am saying that they have no intention of using it at all. I am saying what has been happening. They say that 1974 amendment had a deterrent effect. It did not have. This amendment is going to give further loopholes to the smugglers.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : You say that smuggling is going on. To curb that further, this ordinance has been issued. You are attacking the ordinance. Please give reasons for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As usual, he approaches the positive side first and then goes on to the negative side.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mr Daga seems to be unduly concerned about the smugglers. He must know that his Government has no intention of curbing it.

Sir, I have to point out all these statistics as I have to build up a case. Now, Sir, the extent to which this country's resources have been depleted by this Government is clearly brought out in a World Bank publication to which the data are being provided by the Government of India. I quote from Table No. 4.5. It says that in 1979-80, the net reserves of foreign exchange in our

country were 7.6 billion dollars. I am quoting from the World Bank statistics which is based on what the Government of India is giving them. Now in December 1983, for which the latest statistics are available today, 7.6 billion dollar net reserve has come down to 1.6 billion dollars only, the lowest for a long long time since 1966. 6 billion dollars of reserves have evaporated and this is not known to anybody. And after next year, all the accumulated loans like the IMF loan have to be paid back. Where is this money going to come from? It is going to be a first class foreign exchange crisis. The Government has not told the Parliament and not even taken their sanction because of a trick in the laws.

The official exchange rate was 8 rupees per dollar in 1980. What is the rate today? You ask the Minister. It is Rs. 11.40 per dollar, an acquired devaluation of 45 per cent has taken place and the Parliament does not know about it.

AN HON. MEMBER : The dollar has appreciated.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The dollar has appreciated. A wonderful logic. The rupee is devalued. Why don't they accept that? And the international rate, the black market rate today is Rs. 15 per dollar. Now this is what is happening and it means that the Government is allowing all these things to go on and all these laws and amendments are not there for curbing them. It has got to do something else. In Singapore, I am told that if you give rupees, you will get the dollars right on the spot. there is no curb. So, I feel that this amendment, the upshot of all this is that the COFEPOSA law is only to squeeze the smugglers to behave the way the Ruling Party wants them to behave, and I am not naming which ruling party. Ruling party is a general term. This is not to curb smuggling.

You seem to arrest the smugglers only when the election is round the corner. In February 1977 they arrested some smugglers, who were released later. Here also they

arrested some smugglers and they have released them. We heard that Shri Pranab Mukherjee has written a letter disapproving it. If you disapprove, you have the power to arrest them again. So, I do not think that you have any intention of using the law to curb smuggling. It is only a method of squeezing the lime to give more juice and I think the loopholes that are built into the law are well known. The Government should come forward and tell us as to how many detention orders have been set aside and all that. Therefore, I have to disapprove it. Today the only way to curb smuggling is by a radical restructuring of the economic policy in which the Government should ensure that the export import policies are going on the basis of market. Since rupee is anyway being traded freely, if you could make the rupee a convertible currency and make the exchange rate a floating one, you can stop smuggling. Otherwise this Rs. 7,000 crores of smuggling that is going on today will soon double and the corruption that it will induce into the economy will have a harmful effect and the law will not have any effect on it.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M.
 KRISHNA) :** I beg to move* :

“That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 be taken into consideration.”

The House is aware of the Government's firm resolve to take continued strict action against socio-economic evils like smuggling, hoarding, tax evasion and black money. In consonance with this policy, the Government have, from time to time, taken various preventive, economic, legislative and administrative measures. The COFEPOSA Act forms an important element of Government's anti-smuggling measures. As the hon. Members will recall, preventive detention was provided for, as violation of foreign exchange regulations and smuggling activities have a deleterious effect on the security of the State, and also in view of the clandestine manner in which such acti-

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

vities and violations are organized and carried on.

During recent years, the enforcement agencies of Government have intensified the anti-smuggling drive, as a result of which the value of contraband goods seized has gone up to Rs. 90 crores in 1983, as against Rs. 66 crores in 1982 and Rs. 40 crores in 1981. The value of seizures during the first six months of 1984 has already exceeded Rs. 50 crores.

The results of the anti-smuggling drive are reviewed from time to time at the highest level, and steps have been taken to reinforce, in terms of manpower and equipment, the preventive and intelligence network selectively in the vulnerable areas of the West Coast, South-eastern coast, Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Nepal borders.

To streamline and strengthen preventive activities in the vulnerable areas, various Collectorates have been re-organized, and a few preventive Collectorates created.

Orders have been placed for the purchase of 10 Customs Patrol Launches for anti-smuggling operations as a part of the plan to secure 40 such indigenous craft for anti-smuggling operations. Proposals for acquisition of more indigenous craft for anti-smuggling operations are also under examination. Some items of sophisticated equipment to facilitate such operations have also been acquired.

The provisions of the COFEPOSA Act have also been applied with added vigour. As against 360 orders issued and 265 persons detained during the year 1981, and 521 detention orders issued and 443 persons detained during 1982, 563 detention orders were issued and 463 persons detained during the year 1983. In 1984 (upto 21.7.84), 542 orders have been issued and 433 persons detained.

However, inspite of these efforts, there have recently been reports about escalation in smuggling activities, particularly in the highly vulnerable areas of the West Coast,

South-eastern coast, Indo-Pak. border and Delhi airport, as also evidenced by the value of seizures of contraband goods in these areas. The statistics show that the major portion of smuggling takes place in and through the West and South-eastern coasts, Indo-Pak. border and the Delhi airport.

As such, apart from preventive and economic measures, suitable legislative measures are also called for. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the provisions of the COFEPOSA Act have had a deterrent effect, and have been quite useful in combating smuggling activities. However, in view of the recent escalation in smuggling activities as indicated by the intelligence received, seizures made etc., especially in the highly vulnerable areas to which I have referred, it became necessary to acquire the availability of the special provisions of Section 9 of the Act relating to smuggling in areas highly vulnerable to smuggling. Section 9 of the Act was available only in respect of detention orders made at any time before 31st December 1977. It, therefore, became necessary to amend Section 9 so as to make the special provisions available for current cases also.

As the hon. Members would have observed, the Government have been very selective about the scope of Section 9. For instance, in the repealed Section, a person could be detained for one year from the date of detention without obtaining the opinion of the Advisory Board, whereas in new Section 9, the period has been restricted to six months. Further, the definition of the term "area highly vulnerable to smuggling" has been restricted—whereas the whole of the Indian Customs Waters were covered in the repealed Section, in the new Section, Government have selectively restricted it to Indian Custom Waters contiguous to the States on the West-coast and South-eastern coast. Hon'ble Members would have also noticed that the new Section 9 will be applicable only in respect of detention orders made at any time before 31st July, 1987. Tax evaders, after all, make their gains at the cost of the honest tax-payer and the nation at large. While the burden of frustrating the efforts

of such anti-social elements falls basically on the enforcement agencies of the Government, if I may say so, Hon'ble Members of this House have also an important role to play in creating necessary social awareness about the adverse effect of such activities.

I do not have to over-emphasise that the fight against such activities is a continuous one, in which we would require the support of all citizens of this country.

I, on behalf of the Government, assure this august House that we are continuously reviewing the anti-smuggling measures and have no doubt that in this effort we would have the support of this House.

Sir, I move for consideration of the Bill.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Has he written to the Chief Ministers ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will not reply to you just now ; it will be done at the end. Every member shall not take more than 10 minutes.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria) : The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Amendment Bill 1984 has been brought before the House just after 10 years of passing of the COFFEPOSA Act of 1974. During the introduction of this original Bill on behalf of my party we made it amply clear that we are against all sorts of detention without trial. Today we stand on the same view, because, this is the philosophy of socialist democracy in which we believe and because of which we uncompromisingly fight against all sorts of authoritarian, anti-democratic steps taken by the ruling classes and their representative party in this country. We believe that detention without trial is denial of democracy and freedom of a human being and a gross violation of national justice.

We want to make it clear that we are second to none to curb the smuggling. They should be brought to book properly with the help of the ordinary law of the land ;

there should be a trial speedily and we have no objection to any type of punishment that they deserve, those anti-social people. They are destroying our national economy and social life. The government now says that they will look into this matter ; they make many big promises ; the same thing happened when this Bill was introduced in 1974 ; and they promised that smuggling will be curbed by this type of an extraordinary law. Because you don't want to make proper use of the ordinary laws of the land, which are sufficient enough to face any situation, but because of your anti-democratic authoritarian nature, you want more draconian power, extraordinary power in your hands. But what is the result of this Act you passed ten years ago ?

Are you able to curb this crime ? But I can say that you have failed even to contain it. You have agreed in the statement that it has been escalated. The citadel of power knows, and the smuggler always lies around the people who are in power and this Central Government and the ruling party members you all take their help, because they represent this class of people. That is the problem. You cannot curb them. And now, you want to extend the period of this Act, again. Anyhow, now you are making the statement that you will be able to curb this crime in the near future. But we have no faith because your future cannot and will not be different from your old record. Whatever legal provisions you make it will not make things better, because what matters is strong will and my charge is that you have none. You have no political will and you cannot have the political will to curb them because you represent them as a class. You are helping capitalism, you are pursuing your economic policy of disparities and all these things, that is the breeding ground of this criminal situation ; so I have every doubt you lack the strong will to act. What you do sometimes is you catch the small fry. You catch the small fry in certain places, at a particular time which is before election or sometimes you want to make use of them to frighten a section of them and you are taking their help in elections. That is the point. Many magazines and newspapers

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

say about this, they give hundreds of examples for this. But you do not take proper action. But my doubt is that always you try to protect the culprits. But my question is only about the detention. What is the prosecution doing? What about the smugglers? Why are you not confiscating their property? You know that there are two or three thousand people who indulge in these activities. Why do you not bring them to book? Many people are connected with the Police and some of them like Haji Mastan have amassed about Rs. 30 crores of wealth; you know all those things.

Some time back in the Rajya Sabha the Prime Minister was asked why she met some known smugglers like Haji Mastan. She replied that she met them not knowing who they were? One of your distinguished General Secretaries was recently garlanded in Bombay by a Lalaji and his photograph also came in newspapers. Is this the way you want to fight the smugglers? One known smuggler of Bombay was arrested in April under COFEPOSA. But why was he released later? Is it because he helped a Padayatra organised by your powerful General Secretary. But the point is if the political will is not there these things will go on happening again and again.

13.00 hrs.

So I have every doubt about your sincerity when you raise this *jehad* against these people, because even with this *jehad* smuggling is on the increase. You have told us that in monetary terms also it is on the increase. In 1962 the seizure was of the order of Rs. 65 crores, in 1983 Rs. 89 crores and in four months of this year it is Rs. 33 crores. The seizure on Pakistan border was of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1978 and Rs. 1.38 crores in 1982, Nepal border Rs. 1.94 crores and 2.32 crores. In this way, the smuggling is on the increase on every border. This is a tip of the iceberg. I do not know whether it is a fact that the total estimated value of the contraband goods is around Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000 crores and you recover or seize only Rs. 60 crores. In this way, you cannot defend the

economy of this country. Many things are smuggled out of this country. That also causes a big loss to our economy and national exchequer. It is reported in some newspapers that Japan is producing 1000 million metres of synthetic nylon cloth and 50 per cent of that is smuggled into our country. That way, we are losing about Rs. 800 crores. I do not think, in this way you can defend the national interest and national economy.

Everybody knows about the smuggler emperors of Bombay. But you have no political will to keep them under detention. As Mr. Swamy said, they were released on the direction of the Central Government. Since this is an election year, you cannot afford to be their enemy because you require their help.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your work is simple. You neither arrest them nor release them!

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When you say something from the Chair, you should be well informed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I never said any State or anybody.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: You have made a very profound statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying, no arrest, no release!

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Mr. Sukur Narain Bhakhia was arrested in Delhi for smuggling of silver worth Rs. 1 crore. But some Cabinet Minister intervened and saved him. It is an open secret. Many people know it. You are in the capital and smuggling is on the increase in the capital itself. Your Prime Minister talks of circumstantial evidence of foreign hand. But you do not have circumstantial evidence here. (Interruptions). Last April one Varadhan was arrested and within a few hours he was released. This is the situation. That man was arrested and then released. What is the result? He helped your party. It appeared in the press. He is constructing a temple and your Chief Minister is in-

augurating it. All these things are there. This is circumstantial evidence. This is the situation in Bombay, not in Goa, though Goa is also a vulnerable place.

I want to know pointedly why you did not take stringent measures against these people. You know them. Why did you not attach their property? You know they have amassed property. But you are not attaching their property....(Interruptions) It is because of the election fund. I suggest you set up an enquiry committee. They are smuggling to the extent of Rs. 30 to 40 crores and you are not doing anything. Since you are in power, you have to give the answer.

Secondly, why are you not confiscating their property? You have made the law for that and you have the political will and majority in the legislature to do all these things. When you have power with you, you can take action against the smugglers and those who violate the foreign exchange regulations and punish those found guilty.

In my view, this Act will not be applied effectively, but it will be applied selectively. You want to terrorise certain sections of the people; you do not want to eradicate smugglers. This is a rehash of the capitalist system. This is the problem. You can detain them and confiscate their property. But you are not doing it.

If you have taken some action, what is the number of prosecutions and what is the punishment imposed? What is the value of contraband seized and what is the value of property attached? You will have to answer all these questions. I still say that you have failed to bring them to book. This cannot take place without the combination of the smuggler, the officers and the political personnel. You have to go deep into this matter.

Then there is the parallel economy. With your help and connivance, they are running parallel banks, postal communication and insurance scheme. They have their own parallel intelligence and even parallel army. The position is that in our country there is another government run by these anti-social people. So, my question to the

Hon. Minister is whether we are going to set up a special commission and special courts for speedy trial of these people. You have brought in this amendment, but my only charge against you is that through this provision, you cannot eradicate this disease. This is the disease of the socialist system as well as the lack of political will on your part that is making it to perpetuate. Therefore, I would request you to give a second thought to it and try to win over those pressures and be firm in your political will, if you at all want to do something to eradicate this disease from the country.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this piece of legislation and congratulate the Hon. Minister for bringing it before the House. This House will remember how in 1974 the parent Act was brought in here. In the wake of passing that Legislation there was a climb-down on anti-social economic offenders, the smugglers to be in short. The people of this country welcomed this. There was a sigh of relief to the common man when these smugglers were put behind the bars. Unfortunately, however, when this Government was eased out of power and the Janata Party Government came in, the same type of argument was also made at that time as has just now been advanced by the previous Speaker that selectively some people were put behind the bar and that political vindictiveness was at work. But, Sir, that was the time of anarchy actually. Therefore, because of their argument of this sort they released the smugglers in hundreds when the Janata Government came to power.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: They were called freedom-fighters then.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes, they were called freedom fighters, the new freedom fighters of 1977 as if they were on the forefront of 1977, as Panditji has said. They were freedom-fighters and they contributed, if not with their image at least with the bags containing the wherewithal for the elections.

My distinguished colleague has been vexing eloquent on the need for a political

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

will. He has also asked so many pointed questions from the Hon. Minister. I make myself bold to ask the Minister to take this House into confidence and let us know how many smugglers and blackmarketeers were arrested in the State, from which the hon. Members come, over the last few years and how many were convicted. We would like to know in West Bengal how many smugglers were arrested and how many convicted over the last few years.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, it is the largest number.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We will find the figures and then will come to see them. So, let the hon. Minister give this information to the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I know he will mislead. I can give the hon. Member the correct information. Because we do not apply COFEPOSA, but under the ordinary law the State has prosecuted and punished the largest number of persons. But the Minister will mislead. He will say, no, we do not apply COFEPOSA.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give the figure.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I already know the figure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He does not know the figure, only the number. What is the number.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, it is distressing this Government of West Bengal and the Members who profess to be socialists come to this House and have the audacity to say that they are against COFEPOSA.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, they were all interrupting.

He said we profess socialism. Yes, we do. We are against smuggling, but in the name of curbing the smuggling they brought in preventive detention. With the result that innocent people are kept under detention. We are against that. Let it be clear.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I had the privilege of going along with Prof. Chakraborty to one of the socialist countries, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. There is no question of preventive detention or otherwise. There, people will just be caught and hanged or shot if they are involved in economic offences. That is the worst type of crime there. The worst type of crime is not murder. The worst type of crime in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea where I and my honourable colleague went, is the economic offence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It may be their system.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I have been to Cuba and when I went to Cuba, they told me that the manner we deal with them is putting *al paretón*. That means, we just put them against the wall and obviously shoot down there and then. This is the way socialist countries follow. (Interruptions). But then, this socialism is a different brand of socialism. This is a socialism that sits side by side with the gentlemen here, including the most eminent lawyer in the Supreme Court, Mr. Ram Jetmalani, who is an eminent authority on these laws and has contributed a great deal to the development of this law.

Now, the economic evils arising out of smuggling activities are obvious. No less dangerous and pervasive and profound are the social deleterious consequences. We have been speaking in this House since it has re-assembled, on the destabilisation of the country, that is, disintegration of the country.

Smugglers contribute a great deal towards destabilisation of our society, towards disintegration of our traditional society bringing in consumerism, towards debu-

manising our people, particularly in the urban areas. The whole of Bombay is now dehumanised. There are, on a conservative estimate, half a million VCRs or video cassette recorders in Bombay city alone, most of them obviously smuggled. VCRs are no more the preserve of the very rich. Middle classes have them now. Even in the slums in Bombay VCRs are seen. Some of them are merely assesses. Very rich people live there for reasons best known to them. They don't like to shift from there because of VCRs and other facilities.

I was talking of destabilisation. Specially we have been discussing in this House two days ago the question of communal riots. We talked of Bhiwandi which has witnessed communal riots. But definitely Bombay was not a place of communal riots. There was war between smugglers' gangs. The supporters of Bal Thackeray are involved in underworld business and obviously the followers, the gangs of Haji Mastan are very much conspicuous by their presence by means of active participation in the riots in Bombay. Haji Mastan has been quoted as saying that 'people who abuse me during the day, come to me during the night'. Quite apart from those people who come to Haji Mastan by night, there are lots of people who lionise him day in and day out and just recently there were riots in Bombay. It was some sort of charitable organisation formed by Haji Mastan that took a prominent part in it. This legislation was brought in 1974 precisely because there was no way of dealing with the king-pins in this business. As my colleagues have been saying, it is a small fry that is caught and the big fish is not caught. He remains behind. Why? Because he is careful in not showing his hand. Precisely because of the technicalities of the law by which this big fish is not being caught, the COFEPOSA was brought in. Then what is the result? Sir, it is known that in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts an eminent counsel will be paid anything between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Like whom ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Like peo-

ple who sit where you sit right now. Some eminent lawyers—I do not want to mention Members of this House in this connection, though we have....

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Indirectly you have mentioned.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : At least he is a very eminent lawyer. Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000 is the fee that goes on for bail for a big fish and some times it is more. That is the legal talent. It is no surprise that the whole purpose of this Act which was to provide for cutting on the technicalities should not have been achieved. This is the main reason. So, the courts...

(Interruptions)

I agree with you. You cannot confiscate property because of the legal loopholes. I will have a talk with my colleague. I have been touring myself in the State. So, there are difficulties and defects in this. This jurisprudence has evolved a game which has put the ball back. This jurisprudence is of technicalities, of loopholes, of finding ways of helping the smugglers who come to the court. Technicalities are of this nature, as the Supreme Court and High Court have evolved.

Ground for release of detenu in one case was that an endorsement copy of the detention order bore the signature of the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India which was served on the detenu instead of the original copy signed by the Additional Secretary, who was the detaining authority.

The statement of one of the persons contacted during the investigations was not placed before the detaining authority. That was never relied upon.

Detenu's application to the court making a retraction of his statement was not placed before the detaining authority, though the factum of retraction was considered by the detaining authority. Court held that non-consideration of the said application vitiated the subjective satisfaction.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Materials in the zerox copies of the documents furnished to the detenu were illegible and as such the right to make representation was infringed.

These are some of the technicalities. They are released. They are released in a large number. What is important is now to fully support and back up this legislation. Having done that, Government must consider the way of improving upon these technical obstructions so as to achieve the purpose of this legislation. There must be some dialogue in the judiciary so that objective of this legislation which is essential for the economy of the country is achieved.

I would, therefore, submit that we must absolutely support this legislation.

The previous hon. Member, while intervening, mentioned that the property of the smuggler should have been attached. I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically how many prosecutions were launched to attach property of the smugglers? I think, none. If so, why not? Cases are pending in the court and judicial talent and obstructions are there. Judges cannot be blamed for the tremendous amount of legal talent that is available to the economic offenders.

I support the legislation. I would like the Minister to take us into confidence—why the previous legislation did not fully achieve its purpose.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पानी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में मासिक व्यवस्था को आज यह एक कंसा हो गया है और जितने स्मगलर्स यहाँ हैं, उनकी समाज में बहुत इज्जत होने लग गई है। उनके लिए समारोह होते हैं, फंक्शनम आयोजित किए जाते हैं और उनका स्वागत होता है। कोई भी सरकार उनके खिलाफ कदम नहीं उठा सकती। इन स्मगलर्स के सम्बन्ध में एन० डी० तिवारी जी ने एक बात कही थी—

There are many like Industry Minister Shri N.D. Tiwari who argue that smuggling

is a consequence of the blind preference to foreign goods. Tiwari and family had nothing to do with the price and people cannot be stopped from wanting such goods.

उनके अनुसार ऐसा हो गया और हर आदमी वैसा चाहता है। हमारे प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी ने भी अपनी बात में कहा है कि—

उन्होंने कहा कि मैं चाहता हूँ स्मगलिंग बन्द हो। लेकिन देश में कितनी स्मगलिंग होती है उसके आंकड़े विलत मन्त्री 1984 में बताये :

This is from Business India, July 30-August 12, 1984.

Goods smuggled into India
(January-April 1984) (Rs. in lakhs)

Gold	264.00
Watches	412.59
Watch movements	59.31
Synthetic Yarn	19.72

Since you have given me less time, I am not quoting all the articles which have been given in this article. Unofficial figures suggest that the total clandestine trade may be anywhere in the region of Rs. 4,000 crores. Ramakrishna Bajaj, the president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, claims that nearly Rs. 1,000 crores worth of synthetic textiles alone are brought into the country every year.

It further says :

"In 1976, the Government seized Rs. 35 crores worth of goods. This year between January and April none. Rs. 33.5 crores worth of goods have already been seized...The Government seizes only between 5 and 10 per cent of the total goods coming in."

So, by the most generous estimates, the Government seizes 5 to 10% of the total goods coming in.

सरकार केवल 3 से 10 प्रतिशत ही स्मगलर सामान पकड़ती है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आपने कितनों को अरेस्ट किया और कितनों को सजा हुई? हमारे अधिकारी कहते हैं कि उनके पास ऐक्विटमेंट नहीं हैं। स्मगलिंग कांफ़ेंस से होती है, कुछ उनको पॉलिटिकल प्रोटेक्शन मिल जाता है। और समाज में आज उनको प्रतिष्ठा मिलती है। अभी हमारे माननीय पासवान जी स्मगलर्स की बात करेंगे और सब के नाम लेंगे, जब कि मैं तो नाम भी नहीं जानता हूँ क्योंकि मेरी उनसे जान पहचान नहीं है। जितने बड़े-बड़े वकील हैं सब स्मगलर्स की रक्षा करते हैं। 1 जुलाई, 1984 को कुल 438 स्मगलर्स कोफ़ोसा में पकड़े गए...

श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप (हरिद्वार): कितने रुलिंग पार्टी के लोग पकड़े गए?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: चुनाव वाला भाषण यहाँ न दो।

श्री रसीद भास्कर (सहारनपुर): यू० पी० में एम० एल० ए० के पकड़े जाने के बाद शक होने लगा है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No.

The *Economic Times*, dated 24th April, 1984 reported :

"The Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, today lashed out at the top lawyers in the country who defended the economic offenders in the various courts, defeating the objective of the anti-smuggling laws, and called for a social awareness to put an end to such anti-national activities."

In reply to the 15-hour debate on the Finance Bill in the Lok Sabha on 23rd April, 1984, he said that there were many lawyers who were defending the smugglers.

इतना नुकसान है। लोक लेखा समिति ने अपनी

रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि अफसरों ने समिति को बताया कि न तो उनके पास ऐक्विटमेंट हैं, इतना बड़ा समुद्र का किनारा है, नेपाल और पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ बोर्डर है, बाड़ीर में पाकिस्तान का सब कपड़ा मिलता है। गोआ और बम्बई के बाजारों में मिलेगा, मद्रास में गलियों में रात के 9 बजे बाद बाजार लगे हुए हैं जिसमें जाइए और समगलर सामान खरीद कर ले आओ... यह सामान आज हर आदमी को मिलता है। जब तक समाज में जागरूकता नहीं होगी यह नहीं हो सकेगा। हम लोग जो खादी पहनने वाले हैं, वह भी चाहते हैं, कि घड़ी इम्पोर्ट हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आपकी घड़ी कौन-सी है?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मेरी घड़ी एच एम टी की है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कानून आप लाए हैं, इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कौन करेगा? इसके लिए समाज को जागरूक करना चाहिए, और बड़े बड़े नेताओं को इन्हें प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देना चाहिए। बड़े-बड़े लोग इनका सम्मान न करें। मैं पासवान जी से कहूंगा कि वह उनका नाम बता दें जिनको प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं और जिनसे वे परिचित हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिङ्ग (फिरोजाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी जो कन्जर्वेशन आफ फारेन एक्सचेंज एण्ड प्रिवेंशन आफ स्मगलिंग एक्टिविटीज एक्ट, 1974 में संशोधन करने के लिए यह बिल लाए हैं, उसके सन्दर्भ में मैं कुछ चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

वित्त मन्त्री जी ने इस कानून में संशोधन की जरूरत इसलिए समझी क्योंकि स्मगलर निकल जाते हैं, बच जाते हैं और छूट जाते हैं, इसलिए कोई कानून सख्त बनना चाहिए।

आपने इसमें 124 तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी की। 1974 में जो कानून बना, उसमें 1976 में भी तबदीली की गई। उस जमाने में वित्तराज्य मन्त्री

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

श्री के० आर० गणेशन ने बड़ा प्रयास किया कि तस्करी को रोक जाय, लेकिन इसे रोकते-रोकते वह खुद चले गए और अमली जामा नहीं पहना पाए। श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी का कहना यह है कि इसमें तबहीली करना जरूरी है, मैं उन्हें चेतावनी देता हूँ कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वह भी यह करते-करते बिना मन्त्री से कोई और मन्त्री न बना दिये जायें।

एक ही मुख्य मुद्दा है। आप कानून कितना सख्त बना रहे हैं? आपने खुद कहा है कि पिछले साल 2115 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उसमें से लोग छूट गए क्योंकि कानून में छामियाँ थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितने लोगों पर मुकदमा कायम किया, लेकिन आपके पास कोई ठोस जवाब नहीं है।

सरकार का मंसा है, लेकिन उसके इंप्लीमेंटेशन की बात है। कानून तो आप सख्त बना देंगे, पहले सिक्वोरिटी एक्ट बना हुआ है, उसके अधीन 6 महीने तक आप उन्हें रक सकते हैं, लेकिन खाली लोगों को गुमराह करने के लिए आपने इस कानून में संशोधन की आवश्यकता समझी है, उसे इम्प्लीमेंट करने की ओर आपका ध्यान नहीं है।

1981 में 36 करोड़ रुपये की स्मगलिंग गुड्स आपने जप्त कीं, 1982 में 66 करोड़ की और पिछली बार 90 करोड़ की और आज की औसत 100 रुपये करोड़ प्रतिवर्ष की है। यह जो स्मगलिंग की एकटीविटीज बढ़ी है, इसको बढ़ाने में किसकी जिम्मेदारी है, यह आपको देखना होगा।

आपके विभाग में जो प्रष्टाचार पनप रहा है उसका भी आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए। सी० बी० आई० की जांच की बात अखबारों में आई। गुजरात और कच्छ में समुद्र के पास 1800 किलोमीटर का इलाका है जहाँ पर स्मगलर्स का एक तरह से साम्राज्य है, जाल बिछा हुआ है। वहाँ के एक उच्चाधिकारी के खिलाफ सी० बी० आई० की जांच हुई, उसके यहाँ से लाखों रुपये का साक्षान मिला। उनका क्या हुआ, आप जवाब दें

कि उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की?

जो कानून को लागू करेंगे, वही अगर गड़गड़ करेंगे तो आपका कानून कहां रखा रह जायेगा?

भड़ोच में भी यही हुआ। एक अधिकार पकड़ा गया, लेकिन आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इसके पीछे एक कैक्टर है, कासाधन, स्मगलिंग की एकटीविटीज और अधिकारियों की साठ-माठ। ये तस्करी को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

कानून तो ठीक है, लेकिन सरकार की मंसा ठीक नहीं है। मैं 24 फरवरी, 1984 के नवभारत टाइम्स को उद्धृत करता हूँ :-

“मस्तान की सम्पत्ति वापस। कुख्यात तस्कर हाजी मस्तान की जप्त की गई सारी सम्पत्ति उसे वापस मिल जाएगी। उसके रिश्तेदारों की सम्पत्ति उन्हें लौटा दी जाएगी।

उच्चतम न्यायालय ने आज हाजी मस्तान की विदेशी मुद्रा सरक्षण और तस्करी निरोधक कानून (काफेपोसा) के तहत गिरफ्तारी के आदेश को रद्द कर दिया।

न्यायाधीश एम मुर्तशा फजल अली, न्यायाधीश ए वरवराजन और न्यायाधीश रंगनाथ मिश्रा ने आदेश में कहा कि सम्बद्ध अधिकारी हाजी मस्तान के बारे में वे दस्तावेज उपलब्ध नहीं करा सके, जिनके आधार पर उसकी गिरफ्तारी के आदेश जारी हुए हैं।”

न्यायालय ने साफ कहा है कि अधिकारी निष्क्रिय थे और उनके कार्य में त्रुटियाँ थीं। इसी लिए आज तस्करी को रोकना मुश्किल हो गया है। सत्ताधारी दल के सदस्य सुन कर नाराज हो जाएंगे, लेकिन अगर उनकी मंसा यह है कि चुनाव आ रहे हैं, इसलिए तस्करों को डरा-धमका कर

उनसे पैसा वसूल कर लिया जाए, तब तो बात दूसरी है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Elections are coming for all of us, not only for the ruling Party.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : ...लेकिन अगर वे तस्करी को बन्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें सख्ती से कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

पहले सोने चांदी की तस्करी होती थी, लेकिन अब मादक द्रव्यों, हेरोइन जैसी चीजों और हथियारों की भी तस्करी हो रही है। पंजाब के बारे में श्वेतपत्र में कहा गया है कि 52 चाइनीज राइफलें बरामद की गईं। वे हमारे देश में किस तरह आईं? सोमा पर तैनात हमारे लोग इन चीजों को क्यों देश में आने देते हैं? इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमारी मशीनरी में त्रुटि है, उसको मजबूत बनाना होगा। केवल कानूनों से काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सत्ताधारी दल के एक विधायक के पास से एक करोड़ रुपए का हेरोइन पकड़ा गया है। अब राजनैतिक लोग भी—सारे नहीं—तस्करी में शामिल हो रहे हैं। अधिकारियों, पालिटीमन और स्मगलरों की सांठ-गांठ से तस्करी हो रही है और इसमें काले धन की एक विशेष भूमिका है। इसके आर्थिक पहलू पर भी करना होगा। जैसा कि श्री डागा ने कहा है, मद्रास में चाइना बाजार और कलकत्ता में एसप्लेनेड में स्मगल की हुई चीजें खुले-आम बिकती हैं। मद्रास में चाइना बाजार तो कस्टमज विभाग के सामने स्थित है। कस्टमज विभाग के अधिकारी इन चीजों की बिक्री देखते होंगे।

जहां तक सोने की तस्करी का प्रश्न है, जब इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में सोने का भाव गिरता है, तो सोने की स्मगलिंग बढ़ जाती है और जब वहां पर भाव बढ़ जाता है, तो स्मगलिंग कम हो जाती है। इसलिए सरकार का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि उसके अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की दक्षता और जागरूकता के कारण स्मगलिंग को रोक

गया है। वास्तव में तस्करी की मात्रा इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट पर डिपेंड करती है। रोज चार किलो सोने के उत्पादन से देश के लोगों की आवश्यकता को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता। हम सब लोग सोने के मोह से मुक्त नहीं हैं। स्मगलिंग का कारण सप्लाई और डिमांड, विदेशी चीजों का मोह और देश में बनी चीजों पर विश्वास की कमी है। बड़े लोग यह मोह आम लोगों में फैलाते हैं।

स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिए सरकारी मशीनरी को साफ करना होगा। अगर उस पर राजनैतिक प्रभाव पड़ता रहेगा, तो स्मगलिंग नहीं रुकेगी और हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा चरमरा जाएगा। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कानून बहुत अच्छा बनाया है, हम चाहते हैं देश के आर्थिक ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए जो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ रहे हैं, वह देशद्रोहिता का कार्य कर रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जितनी भी सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय वह कम है, लेकिन उन लोगों को भी न बख्शा जाय जो ऐसे लोगों के इस प्रकार के कार्यों में सहयोगी हैं। चाहे वह पालिटिशियन हैं या आपके उच्चाधिकारी हैं उनके खिलाफ भी आपका प्रावधान इतना सख्त होना चाहिए कि वह ऐसे लोगों को संरक्षण न दे सकें।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे दूसरे पक्ष के साथी ने कई महत्वपूर्ण बातें यहां रखीं। डागा जी और एडवर्ड फेलेरिओ जी, दोनों ने कहा कि विधान को और कड़ा करना चाहिए। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन आप कानून चाहे जितना बना लें, नीति चाहे जितनी बना लें, आपकी नीयत साफ न रहे तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से इसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया है, ये दो तीन जो हादसे हुए हैं और रिसैंट का जो हाजी मस्तान का, करीम लाला का और दूसरे लोगों का हुआ है, इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार चुप्पी साधे हुए है। कृष्णा साहब के महज यह कह देने से कि महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने उनको छोड़ दिया, यह आपकी जवाबदेही नहीं है, काम नहीं चलने वाला

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

है। इसलिए मैंने उस दिन कहा था कि आपने नेशनल सैक्योरिटी ऐक्ट क्यों बनाया? आप नेशनल सैक्योरिटी ऐक्ट हम लोगों पर लागू करने के लिए बना रहे हैं? जो स्मगलर्स हैं उनको आप छोड़ रहे हैं, जो कुख्यात स्मगलर्स हैं वह खुलेआम घूम रहे हैं। अभी डागा साहब के बारे में कुछ कह रहे थे, लेकिन उन्होंने कब कहा हाजी मस्तान और यूसुफ ने कि जो लोग हमको दिन में गालियाँ देते हैं वह रात में हमारे सामने आकर हाथ पसारते हैं? कब उसने कहा था और किस सरकार के लिए कहा था, वह भी आप को मालूम है और यह भी मुझे मालूम है कि जब भी कोई सरकार का मन्त्री कड़ा स्टेप किसी पर लेता है तो उसका क्या हथ होता है? के० बार० गणेश का नतीजा हम लोगों के सामने है। आप भी कोई कड़ा स्टेप लें तो कहीं आपको भी वही दुबिन न देखना पड़े।

इसलिए मैंने कहा कि कानून आप साख बना दें लेकिन नीयत साफ नहीं रहेगी तो कुछ नहीं हो सकता। अभी आप कह रहे हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को फाँसी की सजा दी जाय। फाँसी की सजा देना तो दूर रहा आप उनको मुक्त कर रहे हैं, उनको एम० एल० ए० बना रहे हैं।

आप पढ़िए एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में दिया है। यह जो लिपिग कारपोरेशन है उसमें जो कांटेक्ट दिया गया है यूसुफ को, जिस व्यक्ति को कांटेक्ट दिया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि यह स्मगलर है, यह तस्करी करता है और आपने करोंड़ों, अरबों रुपये का उसको कांटेक्ट दे रखा है।**

तो इस तरीके से आप स्मगलिंग को रोक नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए विपक्ष के सब लोगों का यह चाञ्च है आपके ऊपर कि यह स्मगलिंग का कानून क्यों बनता है? क्यों कानून कड़ा करते हैं...

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : मेरी ब्यवस्था

का प्रश्न है। अभी जो प्रधान मन्त्री के ऊपर एक आक्षेप इन्होंने लगाया कि**बिना सबूत के इनको इस तरह की बात कहने का अधिकार नहीं है। यह गलत है बिलकुल, सरासर** है, इसमें सत्यता नहीं है और रिकार्ड पर नहीं आना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : If there is anything unparliamentary...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You leave it to me. This is the procedure. We will follow the procedure.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : **कार्यालय में** कोई भी आदमी जा सकता है। कोई भी आदमी जा सकता है लेकिन एक ही व्यक्ति क्यों जाता है पता लगाना सरकार का काम है।

सरकार ने दूसरी बात कही है कि कानून में खामी है। कानून कौन बनाता है? पार्लियामेंट एक पालिसी देती है। कानून बनाने वाले आपके विद्वान लोग हैं जो डिप्टी ले लेकर बैठे हुए हैं। प्रत्येक वर्ष जब सरकार कोई नया अमेंडमेंट लेकर आती है तो कहती है कि पुराना जो कानून था उसमें खामी निकल गई। खामी निकल गई या खामी छोड़ दी जाती है? खामी निकालना और जानबूझ कर खामी छोड़ देना स्मगलर्स या कतिप्रतस के पक्ष में ये दोनों दो बातें हैं। लेकिन मन्त्री जो इस बार कोशिश करने कि इस बार ऐसी कोई खामी न बच जाय कि फिर दोबारा आपको एक साल बाद अमेंडमेंट के साथ आना पड़े।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अखबार की कटिंग पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह 30-7-84 का हिंदी का "नवभारत टाइम्स" है। इसकी बड़ी मोटी हैडिंग है। "इनकम टैक्स कैसे बचायें"। यह एक एडवर्टीजमेंट है और एडवर्टीजमेंट देने वाले हैं राम निवास लखोटिया, कर सलाहकार, भूतपूर्व इनकम टैक्स अफसर। इस एडवर्टीजमेंट में ये कहते हैं :

**Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

“पिछले 30 वर्षों के अनुभव के आधार पर भारत के ख्याति प्राप्त कर सभाहकार द्वारा सरल हिन्दी में एक ऐसी पुस्तक लिखी गई है जिसके अध्ययन से प्रत्येक व्यापारी अपना एवं अपने परिवार वालों का प्रचुर मात्रा में इनकम टैक्स बचा सकता है। क्या आप जानते हैं कि आज भी आपके नाबालिग (माइनर) बच्चे एवं स्त्री की पृथक इनकम टैक्स फाइल बन सकती है? साथ ही साथ नाबालिग पृथक व्यापार भी कर सकता है तथा मृत व्यक्ति की इनकम टैक्स फाइल भी चालू रह सकती है। नयी जमीन अथवा जायदाद की खरीद सम्बन्धी टैक्स प्लानिंग कैसे करें एवं इसी प्रकार इस पुस्तक में वर्णित संकटों तरीकों द्वारा इनकम टैक्स बचाया जा सकता है। आज ही अपनी प्रति सुरक्षित करवायें।

मूल्य

1. इनकम टैक्स छापों से कैसे बचें 45 रु०
2. इनकम टैक्स सर्वे से कैसे बचें 45 रु०
3. इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न कैसे भरें 45 रु०
4. सम्पत्ति कर कैसे बचावें 45 रु०

यह या इन किताबों का एडवर्टीजमेंट जो 30-7-84 के नवभारत टाइम्स में छपा था। यदि आप कहेंगे तो मैं इसको सभा पटल पर भी रख सकता हूँ।

आपके जो कर अफसर वे इस तरह से करों की चोरी करवाते हैं प्राइवेट कम्पनियों से। अभी आप बिड़ला को संसद में ले आए और अगर आपका बस चले तो स्मगलर्स को भी पार्लमेंट में आप भर दें। (व्यवधान)

मैं दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं समझता हूँ। आज किसी की सम्पत्ति एक लाख है और चार साल के बाद 400 करोड़ हो जाए, तो सीधी सी बात है जब तक दो नम्बर की गड़बड़ नहीं करेगा तब तक कैसे बढ़ेगी। गरीब आदमी काम करते करते मर जाते हैं लेकिन मरने के बाद उनकी कफन के लिए कपड़ा भी नसीब नहीं होता है। कोई सरकारी अफसर भी अगर इमानदार हो तो आज की इस मंहगाई के जमाने में उसको भी कफन के लिए कपड़ा नहीं मिल पाएगा। इसलिए अगर कोई कुली से करोड़पति बन जाता है तो कैसे बनता है? यह देखना सरकार का ही काम है। आपने हाजी मस्तान के बारे में बतलाया कि कैसे उनको छोड़ा गया, आपने कहा राज्य सरकार ने छोड़ दिया लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आपका इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट क्या करता है? क्या इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का यह राइट नहीं है कि वह उससे पूछे कि तुम्हारा सोर्स आफ इनकम क्या है? अगर कोई कुली से करोड़पति बनता है तो उसका क्या सोर्स आफ इनकम है? यह तो इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की जवाबदेही है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो आपकी पालिसी में ही खामी है और दूसरे आपकी नीयत में भी खामी है। कोई भी आदमी अगर विदेश जाएगा तो वह 450 डालर लेकर जाएगा, 15-20 दिन वह विदेश में घूमेगा और उसके बाद वह सामान लेकर आएगा तो कितना सामान लेकर आ सकता है? वह 100 डालर का सामान लेकर आए—यह व्यावहारिक है किसी होटल में 15-20 दिन रहने पर ही उसके हजार डालर लग जायेंगे। इस तरह से कोई भी 100 डालर का सामान लेकर नहीं आ सकता है लेकिन उसके सामान को कस्टम अधिकारी जरूर पकड़ेंगे और जो चार हजार डालर का सामान लेकर आएगा उसको हमेशा ग्रीन सिग्नल मिला रहता है। इस तरह से जिसका कोई माई बाप नहीं होता है वही पकड़ा जाता है।

मैं आपसे यह भी आग्रह करूंगा कि आप थोड़ा अपनी पालिसी को भी देखने का काम कीजिए।

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आप जो भी कानून बनाते हैं, उस प्रत्येक कानून के पीछे आपकी कोई न कोई चाल रहती है। सरकार के ऊपर मेरा चार्ज है, सरकार इसको देखे, ज्यों-ज्यों आप अधिका कानून बनाते जा रहे हैं, त्यों-त्यों देश में स्मगलिंग बढ़ती जा रही है। स्मगलिंग को आप प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं। आप एक भी स्मगलर का नाम नहीं बता सकते हैं, जिसका सरकारी पार्टियों के साथ और सरकार के साथ सांठगांठ न हो। बल्कि आप उसको पनपाने का काम करते हैं। उसके ऊपर छत्रछाया देने का काम करते हैं। यदि यही आपकी इन्टेंशन है, तो इस इन्टेंशन से देश को कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। यही मेरा सरकार के ऊपर आरोप आरोप है।

श्री बृटिषन्व जेन (बाइमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करि निवारण (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1984, जो सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

स्मगलिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के बड़े दुश्मन हैं। हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था में स्मगलिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग बड़े बाधक हैं। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार बड़े प्रयास कर रही है कि स्मगलिंग को कैसे काबू किया जाए और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को कैसे काबू किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण रूप से प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं। लगातार कानून में परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। कानूनों में लगातार परिवर्तन करने के बावजूद भी हम इस रोग का अभी तक पूरी तरह से निवारण नहीं कर सके हैं।

बिरोधी दल का यह चार्ज है कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के लिए और स्मगलिंग के लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं या हम ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और स्मगलिंग को सहयोग देते हैं—यह आरोप बिल्कुल मिथ्या है। स्थिति यह है कि स्मगलर्स और ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स एक प्रकार की फोर्स हैं, एक ताकत है, वह अपनी संपत्ति के बलबूते पर, धन के बलबूते पर इस प्रकार के

कार्य करती हैं। अधिकारियों को भी अपने कब्जे में कर लेती हैं और जो केस कोर्ट में चलते हैं, उन पर भी काबू लेती हैं और सफलता प्राप्त कर लेती हैं। हम यह जानना चाहें कि इन चार-पांच सालों के अन्दर कितना-कितना कैसेस में कितना-कितना कन्विक्शन हुआ है, तो स्थिति यह है कि जो भी चालान किए गए हैं, उन चालान किए गए कैसेस में भी कन्विक्शन बहुत कम लोगों का हुआ है। कितने चालान प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, कितनों का कन्विक्शन हुआ है और कन्विक्शन में कितनों को जेल की सजा दी गई है, इस दृष्टिकोण से भी हमें देखने की आवश्यकता रहेगी।

साधारणतया यह भी देखा गया है कि इस प्रकार के कैसेस में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से प्लीड करने वाली प्रोसीक्यूशन की साइड में योग्य वकील नहीं होते हैं। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ केस को प्लीड करने के लिए पैसे के बलबूते पर शक्ति प्राप्त करने अच्छे से अच्छे वकील मुकर्रर कर लेते हैं। जिसकी वजह से हमारी तरफ के वकील उन कैसेस में सफल नहीं होते हैं। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि उन कैसेस को प्लीड करने के लिए हमारी प्रोसीक्यूशन साइड स्ट्रांग हो। इसके लिए मेरा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि कैसे चाहे स्मगलिंग से सम्बन्धित हो, कस्टम से सम्बन्धित हो या विदेशी मुद्रा से सम्बन्धित हो, इनमें यदि एडवोकेट्स सफल नहीं होते हैं तो उनको प्रोमीक्यूशन साइड से निकाल देना चाहिए। उनको रिपूव कर देना चाहिए। चाहे वे एक साल या दो साल या तीन साल के लिए मुकर्रर किए गए हैं, उनको प्रोमीक्यूशन साइड से निकाल देना चाहिए, जो अच्छी तरह से वेरवी नहीं करते हैं। अधिकारी इस प्रकार से डिटेन्शन आर्डर को फंम करते हैं जिसमें टेकनीकल डिफेक्ट रह जाता है। अभी एक उदाहरण दिया गया, उस पर स्पेशल सैक्रेटरी के सिगनेचर के स्थान पर डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी के सिगनेचर थे या जिस भाषा में नोटिस दिया जाना चाहिए, उस भाषा में न देकर दूसरी भाषा में दिया। इस प्रकार के टेकनीकल डिफेक्ट्स रूखे जाते हैं जिसके कारण अपराधी छूट जाते हैं। हाजी मस्तान एक बहुत ही महत्त्वपूर्ण स्मगलर है, इतने वर्षों के बाद भी

हमने उसके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया ? अभी तक उसका कन्विक्शन कराने में सफल नहीं हो सके हैं, उसको जेल भेजने में सफल नहीं हो सके हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज (मुजफ्फरपुर) : करीम लाला।

श्री बृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : करीम लाला, यूसुफ पटेल, वगैरह हैं। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आब अपोजीशन वाले जो चाजें लगा रहे हैं इसको क्लियर करना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने उनको डिटेन किया, लेकिन बाद में फिर क्यों छोड़ दिया ? हम आज जो प्रावीजन कानून में कर रहे हैं, हमारे अपोजीशन वाले यह कर रहे हैं कि डिटेन्शन तब तक नहीं करना चाहिए, जब तक उसका अपराध सिद्ध न हो। निर्वराधी व्यक्तियों का डिटेन्शन करें—यह उचित नहीं है। हम भी यही चाहते हैं कि निर्वराधी व्यक्ति का डिटेन्शन नहीं होना चाहिए, निर्वराधी व्यक्ति पर इस कानून का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ना चाहिए लेकिन जो वास्तव में स्मगलर हैं, ब्लैक-मार्केटियर हैं, वे छूट नहीं जाने चाहिए। वे तो राष्ट्रद्रोही हैं, राष्ट्र के दुश्मन हैं, हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के दुश्मन हैं, उनके विरुद्ध सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए इसमें कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में आप जो भी कानून प्रस्तुत करना चाहें, हम उनको मंजूर करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि सभी कानूनों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी से होता है। हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि पिछले दस सालों में आपके जिस अधिकारी ने ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं किया, कानून का सही इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं किया, स्मगलर्स को सहयोग दिया उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा किन-किन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ—मेरा क्षेत्र बाइमेर, जैसलमेर पाकिस्तान की सीमा से लगते हैं, वहाँ कपड़ा, षडियाँ, इलेक्ट्रो-निक गुड्स और बादाम की स्मगलिंग होती है। जो स्मगलर्स हैं वे पेट्रोल की जीप का इस्तेमाल करते

हैं जबकि हमारे अधिकारियों के पास पेट्रोल की जीपें नहीं हैं। हमने राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट से कहा कि आप हमारे अधिकारियों को भी पेट्रोल की जीपें दें, लेकिन अभी तक उनके लिए पेट्रोल की जीपों की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। आज पोली-शन यह है कि वहाँ स्मगलर्स जिस प्रकार के माधनों, इक्विपमेंट्स का प्रयोग करते हैं, हमें भी उनके युकाबले में अपने को वेल-इक्विप करना होगा जिससे कि हमारे लोग उनको अरेस्ट कर सकें। इसी तरह “सी” में हमें ऐसे मल्लाह रखने चाहिए जो उनसे ज्यादा ट्रेन्ड हों और जो उनको पकड़ सकें। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमें इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, अपने को हर तरह से वेल-इक्विप करना पड़ेगा और वेल-इक्विप होकर स्मगलिंग को रोकने का प्रयास करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इसके लिए हम प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में वलनरएबिल प्वाइन्ट्स हैं, जोकि गुजरात, राजस्थान, कर्नाटक, पांडिचेरी और बम्बई में भी ऐसे एरियाज हैं, वहाँ के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। आज बम्बई में, मद्रास में खुल्लमखुल्ला स्मगलर गुड्स एवेलएबिल हो रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं आप उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करते ? वहाँ पर ओपन मार्केट के अन्दर स्मगलर गुड्स मिल रहे हैं लेकिन आप उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते। तो यह हमारी कम-जोरी है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस संबंध में सख्त कार्यवाही करे। स्मगलिंग और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग के खिलाफ हमसे जो भी हो सकता है, ठोस कदम उठाकर उसे करें क्योंकि जितना हम स्मगलिंग और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग पर काबू पा सकेंगे, उतनी ही हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बल मिलेगा।

इतना कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

14.00 hrs.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, nobody can deny that smuggling is posing a great menace to our economy and outwardly even

[Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi]

the Opposition would not dare to say that smugglers should not be punished and their activities should not be curtailed.

Sir, I welcome this measure. This is a very mammoth problem and it has got an international field. But, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about one aspect. While the entire nation welcomes the measures under COFEPOSA, whether it is a fact that Governments of West Bengal and Tripura are not taking any action? As we understand it, action would be taken by State Government as well as the Central Government, and so far as COFEPOSA is concerned, it is said that West Bengal and Tripura have denied to take action on that. If it is so, I would like to ask whether it is not an implied encouragement to the smuggling activities?

AN HON. MEMBER : Open encouragement.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Yes. Implied and open.

PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : We are against preventive detention. But the largest number of prosecutions have taken place in West Bengal and Tripura and the maximum number of smugglers are punished.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Thank you very much for admitting that you are against it. It has been known to everybody that when matter comes to the court, due to some micro-technicalities, they get scot-free, and the detentions are revoked. One of the reasons that is given is that although the detainee might be knowing the language in which the documents are, even the language happens to be his mother-tongue, he comes to the court and says that he does not know the language. There are cases when they asked for French and even Pushtu. I would urge upon the Government and would like to ask why we have not brought about an amendment on the lines that those persons who are detained under COFEPOSA, they should be supplied copies of the documents on which

they rely either in English or in Hindi which is our national language, or in both. There is a rule for courts also to make it more technical, and to set at naught everything that we are endeavouring to do. The second aspect is that so far as sensitive areas are concerned, I do not cast an aspersion that the machinery is lethargic. I do not say that they are totally in collusion with smugglers. But is it not a fact that they are handicapped in respect of implements and equipment? We created the posts. High-speed boats were to be given to them. Certain choppers were to be given. Some planes were to be given to them. It was on the avil in their Plans. You may very well say that they are having constraints, but when the activities are posing a threat to the economy of the country, financial impediments should not stand in the way. So, I would urge upon the Government that all those machineries and personnel entrusted with the job of curbing smuggling in the country, should be fully equipped.

There is also a danger to the persons entrusted with this job. They are being shot dead. They are killed in encounters, and we have to make provisions for their families, provisions which would give them incentive to discharge their duties with more loyalty. Our procedures on this count till date are routine. A person working on the borders, if killed, will be treated at par with the person sitting in the Secretariat. So, I request the Government that this aspect has also got to be looked into. Otherwise, the enthusiasm which we want these people to show, would not be forthcoming. It would dilute the enthusiasm of persons to whom the job is entrusted.

Thirdly, our friends do not believe in any preventive action at all. (*Interruptions*) They believe only in taking action after the disease has spread. But if they look to the amendment, probably this is more democratic than the previous one, because we have reduced the period of detention. They can point out the loopholes. We will then amend it.

One aspect of the measures we are discussing to-day is that a new variety of commodities have come into the picture now.

Ten or fifteen years ago, they were perhaps gold, silver or cloth. Now a variety of commodities or goods have come within the periphery of smuggling activities. So, so far as our borders are concerned, inland smuggling is also on the increase ; not only through high seas. So, Mr Jain was very much right in saying that in sand dunes whenever motor cars etc. cannot ply in a proper manner, we have to create a special squad consisting of camels and other things. We rely upon BSF and Special Police. But so far as inland smuggling is concerned, from Kutch in the west to Tripura in the east, and in places where special conditions prevail, we have to create squads with camels because, as reported in the Press, caravans of camels go to Pakistan areas and come back from there to our side. So, when it becomes very difficult to work with our present modern equipment and arrest these activities, we will have to fall back upon traditional equipments. If we really believe, if the entire opposition believes that smuggling is an anti-social activity, if it can really be said that a smuggler is an anti-social person, then can we not make a law at least that Members of Parliament would not defend them in the courts ?

While welcoming this measure, the intention is very good ; but so far as loopholes particularly with regard to a language are concerned, as I told you earlier, that we must define that they would supply copies of the documents in a particular language and not in any language that they wish. Otherwise, you cannot do it.

We all have got the highest regard for our judiciary, but, unfortunately, there are cases when a man is detained in Bombay or his property is to be attached in Bombay, then he would obtain stay order from Delhi or Calcutta or Madras. Why is it so ? So far as attachment is concerned, so far as detention is concerned, so far as stay is concerned, I think there might be a plethora of stays in the files of this government where on a very trivial ground stays are being issued. We very much wish that this Parliament, being the supreme body, so far as anti social activities are concerned, the judiciary should also toe the line instead of dithering ; and therefore that aspect has got to be looked into.

Mr. Jain said about conscience. I know that many times when Customs Collectors and other people go to the courts, they are handicapped because the people who are booked, they can spend any amount of money and engage a brilliant lawyer while the government machinery goes to the Law Ministry. They cannot engage a particular lawyer because his fee is so much and therefore you are not allowed to engage him. These are all the constraints. When we are really doing some thing, then, naturally, some free hand should be given to the authority concerned. Of course, you can check them. It is not that they will go on a partisan basis to the lawyer, but some free hand to the authority must be given so that they can avail themselves of the services of the best talent.

Mr. Paswan said some thing about baggage and other things. Baggage is a very small thing. In fact, on the list, you can see that there are thousands of seizures at the airport, but in terms of money and in terms of the quantity of the commodity, it would be very negligible. The real smuggling is done elsewhere. If you book a poor fakir khan at the airport, it is going to pay no dividend. But you have to book a man who takes his ship. If he comes to know that there is a law in Bombay and he can very well take his ship to some where else thereby he can evade the excise duty or the custom duty or can smuggle all those things without paying any duty, he will do it. Such instances are known. We know how the custom duty is evaded, how the excise duty is evaded. The Government has to examine all those things.

This is a welcome measure, but in totality, in a comprehensive way still there is a room for bringing a measure which embraces all the aspects. I support this Bill.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभा-पति महोदय, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी निवारण विधेयक 1974 का बंसे तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन यह समर्थन के लायक विधेयक नहीं है। जैसाकि सर्वांगीण विधेयक होना चाहिए, बंसा नहीं बन पाया है। केवल क्षेत्र बढ़ा दिया है और कुछ नहीं किया है। इस कानून से सरकार का

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

जो उद्देश्य है कि तस्करी के व्यापार को नियन्त्रित किया जाए और विदेशी मुद्रा का संरक्षण किया जाए वह नहीं हो सकेगा। पहले विधेयक में यह था कि बिना सलाहकार बोर्ड के तीन महीने से अधिक और एक बरस तक उसको निरूद्ध किया जा सकता था। लेकिन अब उसको घटाकर छह महीने तक ले आए जिससे तस्करी करने वाले डरेंगे कि उन्हीं के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था की जा रही है। यह बात सही है कि पहले यह कानून 1977 तक लागू था और उसमें अब फिर संशोधन दिया है। धारा-9 में जो संशोधन दिया है, वह 1987 तक लागू होगी। आखिर, यह काल-खण्ड में बांटने के पीछे राज क्या है? इसमें लिखा है कि जो उपयुक्त स्थान है, वह इसके अन्दर आता है जबकि यह लिखना चाहिए था कि पूरे भारतवर्ष का एरिया इसके अन्दर आता है या जहाँ भी तस्करी का काम होता है, वह इसके अन्दर आता है। आपने इसको पांच खंडों में बांट दिया है जिसमें नेपाल, बंगलादेश और भूटान आते हैं। जब कानून बनता है तो स्पंगलर, डाल-डाल और पात-पात पर पहुँच जाता है। उसकी पनी दृष्टि और आंग रहती है। वह अपनी जगह खोज लेता है। आपने, एक से पांच तक के भीतर स्थान बता दिए हैं। इससे लगता है कि दूसरी जगह से तस्करी की जा सकती है। यह भी न्यू-होल इसमें रह गया है। आपने 497 लोगों को पकड़ा है। जबकि ये लोग 1980 से लेकर 1983 तक तस्करी कर रहे थे। मैं समझता हूँ, आपने अपने चुनाव कोष में बृद्धि करने की मंजा रखी है। इस बिल के विरोध के दृष्टिकोण से कहा जाए तो इसको कांग्रेस आई का इलेक्शन फण्ड ही कहा जाएगा। अगर, अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने की तरफ आपका ध्यान हाँता तो पक्ष और विपक्ष, दोनों तरफ के लोग आपका समर्थन करते। लेकिन, अर्थव्यवस्था तो अर्जर हो रही है। इसमें तस्करी, ब्लैक मार्किटिंग, काला-बाजारी और जमाखोरी का काम हो रहा है। इसको रोकने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय भावना और राष्ट्रीय हित के लिए विचार किया जाए तो

मैं समझता हूँ हर व्यक्ति आपका समर्थन करेगा। जिन लोगों को आपने अरेस्ट किया, उन्हें बाद में छोड़ दिया। इसके पीछे क्या राज है? यह राज हो सकता है कि आपके चुनाव कोष का काम पूरा हो गया होगा। मैं समझता हूँ, बिना सलाहकार बोर्ड के डेढ़ बरस तक रखा जाना चाहिए क्योंकि ये देश के शत्रु हैं। कभी एक बरस, कभी छह महीने करने का तात्पर्य क्या है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है? हमारे समाज में कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो करोड़ों लोगों के हितों का शोषण करते हैं और ऐसे शोषक लोगों को आपने खुली छूट दे रखी है। यदि आप कोई कानून बनाना चाहते हैं तो वह कानून सबके लिए बराबर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ इक्वैलिटी बिफोर लॉ है, कानून की दृष्टि में सब लोग बराबर हैं। लेकिन आपने इन लोगों को अभी एक महीना भी बन्द नहीं रखा और फिर छोड़ दिया। कम से कम उनको एक साल या छः महीने तक तो बन्द रखा जाता। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि यह कानून अनहित, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने और अपराधिक कर्मों को रोकने की दृष्टि से नहीं बनाया जा रहा है क्योंकि आप किसी भी हवाई अड्डे पर देख लीजिए, हर एक एयरपोर्ट पर कस्टम अधिकारी होते हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी रोजाना विदेशी टेलीविजन, बी० सी० आर०, तरह-तरह के कैसेट, कैमरे और दूसरी नाना प्रकार की चीजें हमारे देश में आ रही हैं। क्या उन सबको पकड़ा जा रहा है। इसलिए दूसरे नम्बर पर आकर हमारे कस्टम के अधिकारी भी इसमें दोषी हैं। यदि उनके अन्दर ऐसी भावना आ जाए कि हमने किसी भी कीमत का विदेशी सामान क्यों न हो, नहीं छोड़ना है तो बहुत अच्छी बात हो जाएगी। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है कि यदि किसी एम०पी० का लड़का पकड़ लिया तो हुंगामा मचा दिया कि हम बहुत चुस्त-दुस्त हैं। आपकी चुस्ती और दुस्ती तो इसी से साफ हो जाती है कि रोजाना हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों का माल ऐसे ही पास होकर आ रहा है और उसे कोई नहीं रोकता। यदि आप वास्तव में किसी भी विदेशी सामान को यहाँ न आने दें तो आपकी बात मानी जा सकती है।

हमारे देश में जो यह 7-8 हजार करोड़ रुपये की समानान्तर अर्थ-व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसने हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को तोड़-मरोड़कर रख दिया है। यहाँ पर हाजी मस्तान और जितने दूसरे बड़े-बड़े स्मगलर्स हैं, पैसा उन लोगों के पास कम नहीं है। हमारे देश में इतने कानून बने हैं, लेकिन उनके अन्तर्गत आज तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई, पिछले वर्ष हितने स्मलर्स को पकड़ा गया और जेलों में डाला गया। क्या मंत्री जी ये तमाम फीगर्स सदन में रखेंगे कि ऐसे कितने लोगों को पकड़ा गया, जेलों में बन्द किया गया या उन लोगों को कोई ऐसा सबक दिया गया ताकि भविष्य में वे हिम्मत न कर सकें। आपको कोई ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं मिलेगा। आपने उनको खाली पकड़ा और कुछ समय त्राद छोड़ दिया। जैसे हम राजनीतिज्ञ लोग भी कभी-कभी पकड़े जाते हैं और पांच दिन के बाद हमें छुट्टी दे दी जाती है। कई दफा हम लोग भी दफा 107 में पकड़ लिए जाते हैं, परन्तु दो चार दिन में छुट्टी हो जाती है।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will your Party pass a resolution not to defend the smugglers and other anti-social elements ?

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : कोई भी पार्टी ऐसे स्मगलर्स को डिफेंड नहीं करेगी। लेकिन वे आपकी पार्टी को चन्दा दे रहे हैं। बी०जे०पी० को चन्दा नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : किसी कांग्रेस आई के एम० पी० ने बसन्त दादा पाटिल को चिट्ठी लिखी है...

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : आपने जो चिट्ठी लिखी है, उसके बारे में सब लोगों को मालूम है, मैं उस अखबार-बाजी को यहाँ दोहराना नहीं चाहता। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस जिले को लाकर आप देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने नहीं जा रहे हैं बल्कि उनको चोर-दरवाजे से जगह दी जा रही है कि और काम करो और छूटो और जो कुछ कमाओ उसमें से हमें हिस्सा दो।

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Smug-

gling and black-marketing goes hand in hand creating all sorts of problems in our economic as well as social life. Nobody is against taking stringent action against these people because they corrode the very character of our people and create all sorts of problems. The vulnerable areas are mostly coastal areas and especially the port cities. Recently, we had a big smuggling episode in the Port of Cochin. An international racket was unearthed there. I do not know what has happened to that. I think it is before the court. Almost on all the port cities there are smugglers' dens. How could it happen with all these statutory provisions, stringent actions and whatever good intentions you may have ? It is because those who are incharge of curbing smuggling and black-marketing are not honest. Even the honest officials, who would like to see that smuggling is curbed, are helpless.

Though the smugglers are indulging in these activities, no action is being taken against the smugglers. This is the unfortunate state of affairs in this country. They have got high connections. If you go through the various incidents and the history of the notorious smugglers for the last so many years, you will notice that they have got political connections. I do not want to attribute it to any particular political party, but unfortunately that is the state of affairs in this country.

In certain areas you want to plug the loopholes in the law. With whatever good intentions you bring the statute, unless those provisions are effectively implemented by those who are put in charge of enforcing them, and those officers are protected by the political power, smuggling cannot be stopped. There are ever so many instances where honest officers, who have taken strong action against the smugglers, have come to grief. One fine morning they suddenly find that they are transferred to a far away place. There are even instances where some such officers have been 'murdered', because the smugglers are so powerful and they can do anything without fear of consequences.

So far as the objectives of this statute are concerned, no one can object to them. But in practical implementation we notice that

[Shri K.A. Rajan]

there are many weaknesses. Because of the weakness or craze for foreign goods, smuggling is going on a large scale, especially in the port towns. Even responsible government agencies, in one way or other, abet them.

Recently, an import licence for the import of 25,000 tonnes of cement was given to St. Anthony's Guild, Madras. Even though the public sector organisations were importing cement, this licence was given to St. Anthony's Guild. The cement was imported to the port of Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu and 15,000 tonnes were sold to Kerala. The Kerala Minister announced in the Assembly that Kerala lost about Rs. 16 lakhs by way of sales tax alone. This was done by the STC. I do not know on what basis the licence was granted to this Guild. In fact, the High Court said that there should be a probe into the matter. But nothing has happened. This Guild was not even registered as a society and yet it was given this licence. These 15,000 tonnes of cement were sold in Kerala at the rate of Rs. 100 per bag.

So, what I want to impress upon the Government is that those who are charged with the enforcement of this law have to see that the culprits are brought to book in time. Unfortunately, what happens is that these anti-social people have connections with high political circles. The result is that honest officials can be transferred and, if necessary, even murdered and there will no trace left. This is what is happening in the vulnerable areas, in the coastal areas.

No one can oppose this Bill. Still, I do not know how far we will be able to implement it. Because, our experience is that the smugglers are kings in their own areas. One fine morning you will notice they are detained and next morning they are released. There are all sorts of stories going on about them.

So, I would like to impress while speaking on this Bill that there should be a political will to see that it works in the interest of the national economy and socialism.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, smuggling is posing a serious problem in the management of our economy. It has been there for a number of years, but recently it has assumed enormous proportion. The original Act succeeded in dampening these activities to a certain extent, but recently since 1981, the amount of contraband has increased very rapidly. As a result the number of searches increased rapidly. In 1981, it was 1,700 searches. In 1982—18,867 and in 1983—2,307. Similarly the value of seizures was Rs. 66 crores in 1982, Rs. 89 crores in 1983 and in the first six months of 1984 it is Rs. 42 crores. So, the activities have increased enormously. As a result the State is losing about Rs. 800 crores every year.

The value of goods smuggled is about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 8,000 every year. The goods which are smuggled in include gold, jewellery, valuable clothings, diamonds, precious stones and watches. The goods which are smuggled out are silver and wild life products.

The social and economic effects of smuggling are very far-reaching. It has affected the mentality, of very large number of rich people in our country, who are in league with them. Their activities influence our officers also with the result that enforcement has become very poor. It has now spread into lakhs of villages in our country. So, we have to take a very serious note of it.

I welcome this Bill because it seeks to improve the enforcement of the original Act. Section 9 of the original Act has been now made applicable to persons detained under the Act and also to vulnerable areas which have been re-defined. The areas are very large. The hon. Minister has already explained them. The areas include the inland customs waters contiguous to the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. The inland areas of fifty kilometres in width from the Coast of India within the territories of the States of Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala and so on and so forth is fairly large. This is one

reason why the enforcement is poor. Take the case of Pakistan and Nepal borders. They are thousands of miles long and so it is difficult to control.

Secondly our enforcement Officers are not equipped with the latest instruments. People who have to work on the seas, do not have very fast moving boats. Once we happened to consider this subject in the Public Accounts Committee and we were told that the poor enforcement was due to the fact that they did not have sufficient number of fast moving boats. Nor do they have adequate means of communication. So, if better instruments are provided, it will be possible to enforce the Act more effectively.

Smuggling is as much an economic problem as a problem of law and order. We have been treating it largely as a law and order problem till now. It is largely an economic problem. People buy foreign things because as was pointed by the former Minister of Industry, Shri N D. Tiwari, there is a craze for foreign products. This craze was not there before the achievement of freedom. We all believed in Swadeshi. Now, even in the case of, may I say, our partymen, who wear Khadi, but if you go to their houses, you will find lots of foreign goods purchased by their wives, daughters or sons. And they are placed there for exhibition.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Most of the Ministers do not wear Khaddar.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Yes, because of this craze. You must spread the idea of Swadeshi, as you did before the achievement of freedom. (*Interruptions*).

There is another fact. In the management of our economy, if you could improve the working of our industries, make them cost conscious, bring down prices and improve the quality, then the craze for foreign products will vanish. It is the differential in the prices of goods abroad and those of ours which induces these people to bring those goods here and sell them in this country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Not only

the price, but quality also,

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Yes. If you act on these lines, it would be possible for us to deal with this problem effectively and comprehensively.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, this is a very valuable piece of legislation. Economic offences are much more serious and grievous than the offences of looting property etc. So, any stringent action against the people concerned is not too much. At the same time I would say that it is not for legal action only the society has to go in. As my friend was emphasising, there was a craze for foreign goods, for which all our people would like to go in—foreign sarees, and even gold and VCRs. In this connection an attack was made on party lines. I would beg to differ here. It is not a party question. We have been discussing in this Parliament that a lot of illegal coal mining has been going on in Bengal. With the connivance of the Government of West Bengal this illegal mining is taking place and thousands of tonnes of coal are being taken into Pakistan. Similar is the case with regard to jute.

Look at the border of Nepal, our neighbouring State. The same thing is happening. Smuggling has been taking place on a very large scale. The other day there was a report that arms were smuggled across the border into Amritsar and the Commander of the BSF there was complaining that his people were not adequately armed or empowered and they could not take necessary steps because of the high connections and influence enjoyed by the people operating inside and outside our country. So, this is a national problem and we cannot deal with it on a small scale.

Apart from articles that are being smuggled into India, not only jewellery and gold, but other valuable things like VCRs etc., let us also examine the question of certain articles being smuggled out of our country. Art pieces, as for example, sculptured items, idols, for which you cannot even fix the value, are smuggled out of India. The other day there was the case of valuable Ayurvedic palm leaf manuscripts being taken out of Kerala. Some girl from West

[Shri B.K. Nair]

Germany was trying to take the manuscripts. There are two things here—things being taken from our country and things that are smuggled from outside. So, the law in this regard should be strictly enforced. In this connection I would say that the customs people are very much involved both at the lower levels and at the middle levels. They take their share right on the spot even. It may be a bottle of whisky. May be a bottle of whisky right on the spot. The Customs people should not be allowed to be on the same place for an unduly long time. They develop their own connections with these people.

I was talking of the social awareness. I would suggest that there should be some code of conduct to be evolved for the elected Members of Parliament and the Members of the Legislative Assembly. The M.L.As, M.Ps should have a social boycott with such people. They should not attend their parties nor they should have any association with these smugglers. Whenever, they are invited by these smugglers to attend their function they should not participate in that.

Smugglers are held or treated as heroes or Robinhood. Smugglers, as they are very rich, they establish hospitals. With this they enjoy patronage of the society. People treat them as heroes. They worship the smugglers. With their money the smugglers can buy any amount of support. It may be from any Party, may be Cong (I) or any other. I remember, in Kerala, a smuggler use to contribute 101 sovereigns at the marriage of the daughter of any Party leader. On getting invitation, he used to contribute 101 sovereigns or gold as a present. They, therefore, enjoy a lot of prestige.

There was a report in the paper. A smuggler was detained in jail. He was being transferred to some other jail. It was late in the evening. He had to be lodged for the night. The obliging police party, the escort party took him to a five star hotel to stay. And to add to his comfort, they brought his wife also to stay with him.

Those persons, Sir, enjoy a lot of prestige in the country.

We are fighting a losing battle because our boats and other equipments are out of date.

I also learn that in Dubai and other West Asian countries there are sheikhs with high connections whose business is smuggling of goods to India.

We have to fight a big battle with these people. Unless our armours are very much equipped, we will lose badly.

Even though we pass this law, I must say that the society is not prepared for this law.

These smugglers enjoy high prestige in the society. Nobody would like to be seen with him, no doubt, as one of the hon. Members remarked. But we condemn them during the day but we be with them at night. It is because they have a lot of money. They set up charitable hospitals and other institutions and, therefore, have become heroes.

I suggest, at least as a concrete suggestion, I will say that let us restructure the entire Customs organisation and let us go on changing people from station to station even posting them outside the Department.

Finally, I would suggest that we should try to awaken the society for social awareness and we should evolve a code of conduct, at least, for the political representatives, not to associate with the smugglers or with their functions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : How much time, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Time is not being given. Time is being taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sometimes and not always.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : It is when you are in the Chair.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में तस्करी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और माननीय मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी है। कई हजार करोड़ रुपये की तस्करी प्रतिवर्ष होती है और स्थिति यह है कि तस्करी में वे लोग भी शरीक होते हैं जो कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत ही सम्मानित स्थानों पर बैठे हुए हैं, एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करने के लिए उनको जनता ने अवसर दिया है। लेकिन उनकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका यह है कि वे इस प्रकार के कार्यों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं और कुछ तो खुद भी उसमें लगे हुए हैं। मेरे यह कहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हमारे इसी सदन में कुछ व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध इस प्रकार की चर्चाएँ हुई हैं और कम से कम शून्य प्रहर के समय कुछ सदस्यों के बारे में भी यहाँ पर चर्चा हुई है। मैं उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, यद्यपि उनका नाम काफी लिया जा चुका है। यदि मैं उनका नाम लूंगा तो उससे केवल एक प्रकार की कटुता ही बढ़ेगी, इसलिए इसको ध्यान में रखकर मैं उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री के व्यक्तिगत सहायक, पर्सनल एसिस्टेंट, एक वीडियो सेट लेकर आ रहे थे और उनको पालम एअरपोर्ट पर कस्टम अधिकारी ने पकड़ लिया। उसकी काफी चर्चा यहाँ पर हुई थी। अभी कुछ दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में एक विधायक हैं जिनको पकड़ा गया। वे 20 किलो हिरोइन की तस्करी कर रहे थे जो उनके कमरे में बरामद हुई। वे पिछले दिनों गिरफ्तार थे, पता नहीं अभी छूटे हैं या गिरफ्तार हैं। उनके बारे में जांच चल रही है। दुर्भाग्य इन सारी बातों का यह है कि इस प्रकार के लोग सार्वजनिक जीवन में ऊंची जगहों पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे सत्ताधारी दल से ज्यादा लोग सम्बन्धित हैं, जिनके बारे में लोग आज तक जान सके हैं। ऐसे बहुत से लोग भी होंगे जो दूसरे दलों से सम्बन्धित हों, लेकिन जिनके बारे में जानकारी हो पाई है उनमें ज्यादातर लोग ऐसे हैं जिनका

सम्बन्ध सत्ताधारी दल से है। अगर यही स्थिति रहेगी तो देश के उन लोगों की जो देश की व्यवस्था को चला रहे हैं, किस प्रकार...

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अपने पड़ोसियों से पूछ लो।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : व्यास जी, ज्यादा न कहिए, नहीं तो मुझे भी कुछ ज्यादा कहना पड़ेगा।

इस देश में तस्करी रुके—यह बात सोचने की है और चिन्ता का विषय है। अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले कुछ तस्कर महाराष्ट्र में पकड़े गए, हाजी मस्तान, करीम लाला वगैरह। ये बहुत विख्यात नाम हैं, उनके साथ और भी बहुत से तस्कर पकड़े गए थे, लेकिन उनको कुछ समय बाद रिहा कर दिया गया। जार्ज साहब जब इस पर बोलेंगे तो आपको सही बात बतलायेंगे कि किस प्रकार उन तस्करी को रिहा किया गया। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस बात की जानकारी सदन को दें कि क्या किसी संसद सदस्य ने उन तस्करी को छोड़ने के बारे में वहाँ के मुख्यमंत्री को कोई पत्र लिखा था? अगर उस संसद सदस्य ने लिखा था तो क्या लिखा था और वह कौन से सदस्य हैं? यद्यपि किसी प्रकार वह पत्र हम लोगों की जानकारी में आ गया है, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह सही है कि किसी संसद सदस्य ने उन तस्करी को छोड़ने के लिए वहाँ के मुख्यमंत्री को कोई पत्र लिखा था। यह स्थिति है कि आज तस्करी को छोड़ा जा रहा है जबकि इसके बारे में सरकार के पास पूरी जानकारी है कि वे तस्कर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अस्थिर बनाने के लिए इस प्रकार के कार्य कर रहे हैं जोकि राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत ही हानिकारक हैं और इस प्रकार वे राष्ट्र-द्रोही के बराबर हैं। इस विधेयक में जो सजा देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, वह मेरी दृष्टि में बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। इस प्रकार वे जो लोप स्मर्गलिंग कर रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ देशद्रोह का मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिए और उसके तहत उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के बारे में श्वेत-पत्र रखा गया, उसमें कहा गया कि तस्करी के माध्यम से तमाम हथियार स्वर्ण मन्दिर में चले आए। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि यह तस्करी कैसे हुई? जो इनकी तमाम मशीनरी है, इनका जो तमाम तन्त्र है, वह उस समय क्या कर रहा था। बोर्डर सेक्यूरिटी फोर्स काम कर रही थी बोर्डर पर। उसके बाद मिलिट्री काम कर रही थी। सी०आर०पी०एफ० वहाँ भेज रखी थी और लोकल पुलिस वहाँ पर काम कर रही थी और फिर इनकी इन्टेसीजेंस काम कर रही थी। रा काम कर रहा था, सेन्ट्रल इन्टेजीजेंस ऑफिस काम कर रहा था, सी०बी०आई० काम कर रही थी, लोकल इन्टेसीजेंस काम कर रही थी और आपका एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट काम कर रहा था और नरकोटिक डिपार्टमेंट काम कर रहा था। इस तरह से 14-15 एजेंसियाँ काम कर रही थीं और किसी को पता नहीं चला कि हथियार कैसे आए। यहाँ पर नेस हुआ, चोंगम हुआ, एलियाड हुआ और इनमें इस्तेमाल के लिए आपने आधुनिक एलेक्ट्रॉनिक इक्युपमेंट्स मंगाए थे, जिनसे जांच कर सकें कि कौन क्या ले जा रहा है। वैसे तो बहुत से इक्युपमेंट्स आपने इमर्जेंसी के समय 1975 में ही मंगा लिए थे। जब इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी इन्फ़ोर्मेशन डिवाइस आपके पास थी, इसके बावजूद तस्करी होकर इतने हथियार चले आए। तो उन हथियारों की तस्करी रोकने के लिए आपने क्या व्यवस्था की थी। आपने जो इतने सारे इक्युपमेंट्स मंगाए थे, उनको अमृतसर जाने वाली सारी सड़कों के किनारे पेड़ों पर लगा दिए होते या कहीं पर उनको इन्स्टाल करने को कोशिश किए होते, तो ट्रकों से होकर जो हथियार जा रहे थे, पता चल जाता कि क्या जा रहा है। अगर अमृतसर जाने वाली तमाम सड़कों पर इनका लगाना आपके लिए सम्भव नहीं था, तो कम से कम स्वर्ण मन्दिर पर जो सड़कें जा रही थीं, जिस रास्ते से ट्रक जा रहे थे, वहाँ पर आप इन यन्त्रों को लगा सकते थे, इस्तेमाल कर सकते थे। तब आपको पता चल सकता था कि क्या चीज वहाँ

पर जा रही है लेकिन आपकी मंगा वास्तव में तस्करी रोकने की नहीं है और पंजाब की स्थिति को बिगाड़ने की आपकी मंशा थी और सरकार ने वहाँ की स्थिति को खूब बिगाड़ा। यह तो ऐसी ही बात हुई कि जैसे मैं इस कागज को यहाँ जला दूँ और उसके बाद पानी लाकर आग बुझा दूँ और फिर आपसे कहूँ कि अगर मैंने इसे बुझा न दिया होता, तो सारे के सारे सदन में आग लग जाती। इस पर आप हमें यह कहें कि 'आपने बहुत अच्छा किया जो इसे बुझा दिया'। आपने हमसे यह नहीं पूछा कि हमने आग ही क्यों लगाई। तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपने तस्करी को बढ़ावा देकर पंजाब की हालत को इस हद तक बिगाड़ दिया कि वहाँ पर फौज भेजकर और जिस भी तरह से स्थिति को सम्भाला। यदि कोई दूसरी भी सरकार होती, तो आज जो वहाँ पर स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ चुकी थी, उसको भी फौज भेजनी पड़ती। सरकार की यह बुद्धिमानी होती कि वह स्थिति को इतना बिगड़ने न देती। जब स्थिति इतनी हद तक बिगड़ गई, तो सरकार की यह नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है कि वह इस्तीफा दे।

14.53 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

तस्करी को बढ़ावा देकर और तस्करी करारकर सरकार ने वहाँ पर हथियार पहुँचाए। इस प्रकार तस्करी के द्वारा केवल देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को ही अस्थिर नहीं बनाया जा रहा है बल्कि तस्करी के माध्यम से राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता को भी क्षति पहुँचाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और इस प्रकार की जो ताकतें हैं, उन पर सरकार का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। स्थिति यह है कि तस्करी आज हमारे देश के लिए हर तरह से खतरनाक सिद्ध हुई है। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था एक तरफ बिगड़ रही है और दूसरी तरफ राष्ट्रद्रोही शक्तियों को तस्करी के माध्यम से इस प्रकार के हथियार बनैरह मिल रहे हैं, जिनसे देश की एकता और अखण्डता को खतरा पहुँचाने की सम्भावना है।

यह तस्करी सभी सीमाओं पर हो रही है।

यदि किसी राज्य में विरोधी दल की सरकार है तो तस्करी की बात करके आप उस सरकार को गिराने की कोशिश करते हैं। उस सरकार को देश में बदनाम करते हैं और फिर गिराते हैं। लेकिन इतनी तस्करी राजस्थान की सीमा से हो रही है। तस्करी की वजह से वहाँ की सरकार को नहीं गिराया गया क्योंकि वह आपके दल की सरकार है। उसको आप बरखास्त नहीं करना चाहते।

आज हानत यह है कि उत्तरप्रदेश की सीमा पर बहुत तस्करी हो रही है। मैं उत्तरप्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ, गोरखपुर, और उसके बगल के जिलों बस्ती और बहराईच से नेपाल की सीमा लगती है। इन सारी सीमाओं पर भयंकर तस्करी हो रही है। तस्करी के माध्यम से क्या क्या चीजें हैं जो कि नहीं आ रही हैं। ऐसी-ऐसी चीजें आ रही हैं जिनके बारे में कहा नहीं जा सकता। इस सारी तस्करी के मामले में तस्करों और अधिकारियों की मिली-भगत है। जहाँ बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों की इसमें चर्चा की जाती है, वहाँ मैं यह भी जरूर बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकारियों और नेताओं दोनों के संरक्षण से ये तस्कर काम कर रहे हैं। मैंने भारत-नेपाल की सीमा पर हो रही तस्करी की कई बार सदन में चर्चा कर मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि गोरखपुर और उसके आसपास के जिलों में जो तस्करी हो रही है उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कोई प्रभावशाली कदम नहीं उठाया है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि तस्करी को रोकने के लिए आप इस विधेयक में जो प्रावधान कर रहे हैं उसका कोई बहुत बड़ा असर तब तक पड़ने वाला नहीं है जब तक कि आप यह फैसला न ले लें कि तस्करी करने वालों के खिलाफ देशद्रोह का मुद्दा चलाया जाएगा और उनको वहीं सजा दी जाएगी जो कि देशद्रोह करने वालों को दी जाती है। तस्करी को देशद्रोह से कम अपराध मानना अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी भूल है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि देशद्रोह की तरह का तस्करी को अपराध मान कर इस बिल में बैमा ही दंड देने का प्रावधान करें। इन

शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

भाषाचार्य भगवान बेब (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक 1984 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। तस्करी का कार्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चंद सफेदपोश ढाकू कर रहे हैं। इसका प्रभाव हर मुल्क की अर्थव्यवस्था पर और उसकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर पड़ रहा है।

अभी विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों ने यह बात कही कि जो तस्करी करने वाले लोग हैं उनके साथ सख्ती से बर्ताव किया जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो संशोधन हो रहा है वह इसलिए हो रहा है। इससे पूर्व सन् 1974 में कांग्रेस सरकार ने ही इस तरह का बिल पास किया था। इसके बाद, चूंकि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था पर, हमारी रक्षा व्यवस्था पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ रहा था इसलिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने ही एमर्जेंसी में सारे स्मगलर्स को, चोर, डाकुओं और संग्रहखोरों को जेलों में बंद किया था। उसके बाद इन लोगों ने, मधु दंडवते जी ने जयप्रकाश नारायण का नाम लिया, उनके सामने इन सब तथाकथित देवताओं ने उन तमाम तस्करों को खड़ा कर दिया, खादी की टोपी पहना करके खड़ा कर दिया और कह दिया कि ये देवता बन गये, धर्मात्मा बन गए, ये ईमानदार के बेटे बन गए। उनके बारे में कह दिया जो कि दिन-रात देश को चूसते थे। ये सारे अपराध इन लोगों ने किये। चाहे हाजी मस्तान हो, चाहे यूसुफ पटेल हो, चाहे बखिया हो, इसजैसी के अन्दर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने सबको बंद किया। क्या ये बात को भूल गए हैं ?

आज ये लोग कहते हैं कि उत्तरप्रदेश के अन्दर एक एम० एल० ए० ने ऐसा किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ इन विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों से क्या यह कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं थी जिसने कि अपने एम० एल० ए० को भी अपराधी पाकर गिरफ्तार किया और उसे जेल में बंद कर दिया ? इस बात के लिए ये हमारी सरकार को दाद क्यों नहीं देते ? अगर हमारी पार्टी में कोई गद्दार है या अपराधी है तो हम उसे नहीं छोड़ते हैं।

[**भाषाचर्य भयबान देव**]

ये कहते हैं कि मन्त्री ने पत्र लिखा कि सकती करो और वहाँ बंद लोग गिरफ्तार हुए। जब भिवण्डी में कांड हुआ, उसके दो-तीन महीने पहले कुछ लोग गिरफ्तार हुए। उनमें कुछ तस्कर भी गिरफ्तार किए गए जिनको कि छोड़ दिया गया।

15.00 hrs.

मैं इन पढ़े लिखे लोगों को क्या कहूँ। बुद्धि का झूठा चारी कहूँ या क्या कहूँ। आज जो तस्कर दो तीन महीने पहले गिरफ्तार हुए हैं कि वहाँ पर हुए सांप्रदायिक दंगों में उनको सम्बन्धित पाया गया। इनको तस्करी में नहीं पकड़ा गया था। जो लोग तस्करी में नहीं पकड़े गए हैं उन पर केस चल रहे हैं। कई लोग बंद हैं। आज ये करते हैं कि हाजी मस्तान को छोड़ दिया। हाजी मस्तान को सांप्रदायिक दंगों के सम्बन्ध में पकड़ा गया था। वे उन दंगों से सम्बन्धित हैं। उन पर और शिव सेना के लोगों पर कार्यवाही हो रही है। इनको इस बात की दाद देनी चाहिए कि हम कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। लेकिन वे इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं। यह कानून क्यों लाया गया है, इसलिए कि उनसे सकती से निपटा जाए, क्योंकि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर उसका बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। तस्कर लोग माल ले जाते हैं, कम या ज्यादा, उसकी यहाँ चर्चा भी होती है लेकिन यहाँ जो व्यक्ति बँटे हुए हैं और देशभक्ति का दावा करते हैं, वहाँ से विचार ले जाकर पड़ोस के पाकिस्तानी तानाशाह को पहुँचाते हैं और उनके विचार यहाँ जाते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी भयंकर तस्करी है जो बिरोधी पार्टी के तमाम लोग करते हैं। आज से युसुफ पटेल का, हाजी मस्तान और बखिया का नाम ले रहे हैं। बिरोधी पार्टी के लोग सुबह-सुबह स्वामी, जिन्होंने चर्चा को शुरू किया, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सैनिक तानाशाह के पास, जहाँ लोकशाही स्थापित नहीं की गई है, उनके पास जाने का क्या कारण था। वहाँ से

विचार लेकर उनकी वकालत करने का क्या कारण था। जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस यहाँ बँटे हुए हैं। ये भी सैनिक तानाशाह से मिलने गए थे। बीजू पटनायक, राम जेठमसानी, ये सब उनसे मिले हैं। यह भयंकर राजनीतिक तस्करी हो रही है। इलेक्ट्रानिक्स और सोने-चाँदी की तस्करी से ज्यादा भयंकर यह राजनीतिक तस्करी है।

उन तस्करों को बचाने का काम कौन कर रहा है। बिरोधी पार्टी के लोग कहते हैं कि उनको रूलिंग पार्टी के, कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी के लोग मदद कर रहे हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के पढ़े लिखे लोगों से, किसी भी नीजवान व्यक्ति से पूछिए कि स्मगलरों को वकालत करने वाला वकील कौन सा है तो हर व्यक्ति यही कहेगा कि राम जेठमसानी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के उपाध्यक्ष, वे ही उनकी वकालत करते हैं और उनको छुड़ाते हैं। इन लोगों ने, जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस वगैरह वे जनता पार्टी के शासन में इसका प्रमाण हमारे पास है। आप अगर समय दें तो मैं बता सकता हूँ कि ये कब उनसे जाकर मिले और क्या कार्यवाही हुई। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय बहुत कम है। इसलिए मैं अब कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

पहला सुझाव यह है कि जो भी व्यक्ति पकड़े जाते हैं, उनके बारे में भाषा की समस्या आती है। कोर्ट में केस चलता है और वे छूट जाते हैं, क्योंकि वो भरबी, फारसी भाषा के होते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि भारत सरकार इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए विशेष अदालतों की व्यवस्था करे और इसके अन्दर जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की उनको वहाँ पर सुविधा दी जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, अगर वे उनकी वकालत करने के लिए फार्म पर हस्ताक्षर करते हैं तो उनको पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर नहीं बनने दिया जाए। चाहे वे जेठमसानी जी हों या हमारी पार्टी के कोई व्यक्ति हों। इसके

अलावा आयात-निर्यात की नीति के बारे में भी व्यावहारिक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

इसके अलावा कस्टम अधिकारियों को जो सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं वे अपर्याप्त हैं। राजभाषा समिति के तहत हमें जांच करने का मौका मिला है। उनके पास पूरे साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अच्छे हेल्मीकॉप्टर नहीं हैं। सरहद पर जीपों और जंटों की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। अच्छे स्टीमर नहीं हैं और आधुनिक साधनों की कमी है, जिससे वे उनको पकड़ने में सक्षम नहीं हो पाते हैं। इन साधनों को जुटाना आवश्यक है।

इसके अलावा हमने देखा है कि कस्टम अधिकारी जिन मुश्किलों में काम करते हैं। किन परिस्थितियों में वे इन जंतुओं के साथ संघर्ष करते हैं। उनके साथ रात दिन मोत से खेलते हैं। इनको रिहाइन की पूरी सुविधाएं भी नहीं दी गई हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे हुडको इत्यादि के द्वारा उनके लिए रिहाइन्नी कालोनियों का निर्माण कराएंगे।

विशेष अदासतों के अभाव में किसी भी कानून का लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। इस बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ब.शाएं। इन जंतुओं के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if any Member alleges that some Member has got Haji Mastan released and** I think, it is out of order. I think he is to give a letter in advance to the Chair that he is going to say this.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैंने नाम नहीं लिया है। मैंने तो सिर्फ जनरल बात कही है।***
 (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you may go through the record.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैंने तो यह कहा है कि

वह पाकिस्तान के जनरल जिया से मिले हैं।***
 (व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : इन्होंने हिन्दी में यह कहा है कि जार्ज फर्नांडीज हाजी मस्तान और दूसरों को छोड़ दिया था, जब वह सरकार में थे और**

*** (व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, my burden has been substantially lessened by a very effective intervention of Acharya Bhagwan Dev—at least to put this in its right historical perspective.

Sir, in the debate many accusations of a sweeping nature have been made against political parties, Members of Parliament and Government. Without taking an unduly partisan view of things I would like to start with Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's speech. He had the basic suspicion that the whole operation against smugglers or the entire preventive apparatus of Government has been directed towards a particular thing, namely, elections. Anyway that is the inference which he wanted the country and the House to draw.

Sir, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy asked how many of them have been released. Detaining of people under COFEPOSA is a continuing exercise and nobody can be kept beyond a particular time and with that time coming to an end they have to be released. But I can assure Dr. Swamy that out of those who have been taken into custody in the last major operation across the country, none of them has been released and none shall be released. All their cases are going to be presented to the Advisory Boards for proper follow-up action.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy also had doubts

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

about the foreign exchange reserves and in that connection he brought in the might of the dollar. Who can question the might of the dollar? Gold is crumbling against the dollar. Sterling is crumbling against the dollar. Yen is crumbling against the dollar. So, what is exceptional about the Indian rupee crumbling against the dollar? Is Dr. Subramaniam Swamy trying to suggest to Government of India that our economic approach should be the same as that of President Reagan in the USA?

Even though factually he is correct that the dollar is getting stronger, the limited point which I would like to make is that the dollar is getting stronger vis-a-vis every other currency in the world and we are no exception to it.

Now, the CPI (M) called it anti-democratic, authoritarian and also said that we do not have the political will to combat smuggling activities and our friend has totally disarmed us by making this accusation, and, of course, in West Bengal the claim is, as one of the Members made a submission to the Chair when the Chair intervened, that all of them have been caught and all of them have been punished. All smugglers who are supposed to be indulging in smuggling activities in West Bengal have been caught and have been punished and there are no smugglers left in West Bengal and this is the kind of logic which he wants the nation and this august House to buy. But I cannot buy this logic and also, at the same time, he has the temerity to attack the Government of India which has taken such stringent measures against the smugglers and to accuse them of lacking political will to act is an extraordinary statement coming from the ruling Marxist Party M.P. of West Bengal and he has also had the cheek to accuse that the smugglers also supported the AICC session in Bombay as if we have nobody else to depend upon as if we depend upon the smugglers for AICC to conduct its session in Bombay. There should be some seriousness while making such a kind of accusation.

Now, about the confiscation of property, this is a laborious process. Confiscation cannot be wished away. Since 1974 when for

the first time the problem was focussed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in her earlier tenure as Prime Minister, certain follow up action was taken and out of 2420 cases with properties valued at Rs. 38.83 crores, as of today the actual possession of property taken over by the Government is Rs. 30-80 lakhs. The rest of the other Rs. 37 crores and odd are stuck up in various cases in various Courts, various Tribunals and the House ultimately accuses Government of India of inaction, forgetting that the judicial processes in this country unfortunately at times take such a long time.

Now, Sir, some State Governments and Union Territories have shown their concern about the growing number of economic offences. Some of the State Governments have created Special Courts for specified Central Acts and I am very happy to convey that the Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have all established Special Courts to try economic offences and Maharashtra and Delhi Administration also have joined in establishing Special Courts. But I do not find the name of West Bengal in this list. I think there are no crimes being committed there. Sir, Mr. Feleiro made a point about dialogue to be carried on with the judiciary with reference to this economic offences.

The ambit of the Bill under consideration by this House is very limited and I would not hazard to make my comments about the dialogue which he wanted. But the point that we could make is that the courts also should take note and they do take note of the social content in the kind of legislation that we have been passing in this House.

Shri Paswan mentioned about the *Navbharat Times* and the advertisement therein. In Delhi, in the Delhi Transport buses, we see all kinds of advertisements to cure even deadly diseases like cancer etc. and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy mentioned also about the advertisements in the domestic flights. Article 19(2) of the Constitution comes into play and we cannot shut out advertisements of any product in this country. This also has been gone into in consultation with the Law Ministry and the Law Ministry have suggested to us that it

would be counter-productive to prevent any advertisement, or shutting them out.

The appellate tribunal has been set up. There are a number of court cases with reference to smugglers and the Government have taken measures every now and then.

A point has been made about the action not being taken against public servants. In this connection, many Members have commended the services and efforts of the customs authorities and the excise authorities who are in battle with the smugglers. They have also expressed their concern about the safety of these officers. Government have taken note of the safety angle also, but at the same time, some Members have criticised that in certain cases, the customs authorities are hand in glove with the smugglers. Due to the continuous vigil of customs field staff, about 41 public servants were apprehended for their involvement in smuggling activities and goods worth about Rs. 43 lakhs were seized during 1983. During the past four months in 1984, one official of the police department, one of a foreign airlines and five belonging to another department were apprehended, and it involved goods worth Rs. 26 lakhs. Four customs and central excise department officers were also detained under COFEPOSA Act. It is to drive home the point that if there are any customs officers or the field staff, who are involved with the smugglers, Government have not hesitated to act very strongly, and they have been detained or action has been taken under COFEPOSA.

As I said in the opening statement, smuggling cannot be prevented by legislation alone. We have got to enlist the willing cooperation of the people at large and Members of Parliament in particular, so that the menace could be seen in its right perspective and with the help of this House and the people of this country, we hope that we would be able to make a bigger dent in this menace of smuggling.

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV : What about housing for the customs staff ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Wherever it is possible, it has been Government's desire

and we have tried to provide housing for our customs officers in big cities like Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay etc. We are in touch with the State Government, so that their housing problems and other problems can be met.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, the Minister in his reply has not denied the fact that smuggling has gone up. I have given some statistics and I said that according to knowledgeable Bombay sources, smuggling last year was at the rate of Rs. 7000 crores, 7000 crores of rupees a year. Despite the COFEPOSA Act since 1974 there has been no reduction in smuggling. Therefore the question is, what is it that this amendment is going to do in terms of punishment and in terms of supplying the grounds ? What is it going to do to curb smuggling ? He has not answered that.

The second thing is this. If you are dissatisfied with the working of the law, then it is obligatory for him to come forward and present some statistical evidence as to why the present law is not suitable. Because, according to the presentation made in 1974, at that time it was said that this law was sufficient and they themselves in their statement said that it had a deterrent effect. It has no deterrent effect. I asked about the court cases where detention orders had been set aside. He should give us a list of that. I think, if you go through them, you will see that the detention orders have been set aside on trivial grounds and there appears to be some collusion.

The third point is that he has tried to mislead the House on the foreign exchange question. First of all, he has not denied the fact that the net reserves have declined from 7.6 billion dollars in 1979-80 to 1.6 billion dollars. Six billion dollars are eaten up in just 5 or 4½ or 4¼ years of their rule. That is not the issue. The issue is the rupee, which is not a free and floating exchange rate like yen, like marc, or like the pound-sterling, which is pegged currency is showing adverse trend vis-a-vis dollar. The rupee pegged to a basket of currencies is

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

declining in this way. Thus, you are getting the worst of both worlds—(a) people are not able to convert the rupee into other currencies, as you have put all kinds of artificial restrictions, and (b) decline is also taking place in the exchange rates. What is the use of having a pegged rate for foreign exchange when you are not able to even control the decline in the exchange rate ?

Finally Sir, these policies of this Government encourage smuggling and it is in every aspect. The restrictions they put, the taxes they put, all these appear to encourage smuggling. I do not know why a television set in India should cost four times more than a television set in Hong-kong or in Japan. This is because of the tax system and many other things. The tax system is so done that smuggling is encouraged. Therefore, smuggling is taking place in India, not because of the fact that they do not have laws to control it, but the economic policy is such that it is highly profitable. Therefore, this amendment has no value and I oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 13th July, 1984."

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री रामाबतार झास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तस्करी का मामला दिन-प्रतिदिन हमारे देश में बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिसकी चर्चा यहां हुई है। बिहार और नेपाल के बीच में जो तस्करी चल रही है, उसकी तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मालूम नहीं, किसी सदस्य ने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस तरफ दिलाया है या नहीं। नेपाल से बिहार के रास्ते से हमारे देश में बढ़े पैमाने पर गांजे का स्मगलिंग होता है। हमारे देश में गांजा पीने वालों की तादाद बहुत बढ़ी है। नेपाल में गांजा बहुत सस्ता मिलता है। तस्कर उसको नेपाल से बिहार के जरिये हिंदुस्तान में लाते हैं। इस व्यापार में बहुत राजनैतिक बेता भी लिप्त है। अगर सरकार पता लगाए, तो उसको मालूम होगा कि बहुत से राजनीतिज्ञ भी गांजे का व्यापार करते हैं। समय समय पर उनकी जीपें और कारें पकड़ी जाती हैं, जिनमें वे लोग गांजा भर कर लाते हैं उनमें सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग भी हैं—बल्कि

ज्यादा लोग सत्कार दल के ही हैं। सरकार को पता लगाना चाहिए कि नेपाल से कितना बड़ा तस्करी का व्यापार होता है।

सिर्फ गांजा ही नहीं, नेपाल से स्टील के वर्तन, कपड़े, कलम और घड़ियां आदि बहुत से सामान बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे देश में लाए जाते हैं। तस्करी को रोकने वाला जो सरकारी विभाग है, वे लोग भी तस्करी में उन लोगों की मदद करते हैं। सरकार इस बारे में सख्ती करे और दोनों देशों के बीच गांजे और दूसरी चीजों की जो तस्करी होती है, उसको बन्द करे।

मंत्री महोदय ने संसद-सदस्यों से मदद मांगते हुए कहा है कि केवल कानून बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह ठीक है कि केवल कानून से कोई काम नहीं होता है, बल्कि जन-भावना और जन-चेतना भी जगानी पड़ती है। इस काम में मंत्री महोदय का संसद-सदस्यों से मदद मांगना जायज भी है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से संसद-सदस्य विदेश जाते हैं और जब वे लौटते हैं, तो क्या उनकी भी कोई खोज-खबर ली जाती है कि वे कोई सामान लाते हैं या नहीं। बी० आई० पी० और संसद-सदस्य के बक्स को कोई खोल नहीं सकता। लेकिन कभी उन्हें खोलकर तो देखना चाहिए कि वे क्या सामान लाते हैं। तब सरकार को पता चलेगा कि कानून बनाने वाले जो हम लोग हैं, हममें भी ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं, जो तस्करी के सामान ले आते हैं। विदेशों में सस्ती चीजें बिकती हैं और वे लोग अपने बैगेज या बक्स में उन्हें बन्द करके ले आते हैं। कोई उसको देखता नहीं है। अगर हम संसद-सदस्य भी इस तरह का काम करते हैं, तो हमको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए।

जहां तक सजा का सम्बन्ध है, हिन्दुस्तान में मामूली सजा से तस्करी रकने वाली है? जो ढाई या तीन हजार बड़े-बड़े तस्कर हैं, क्या वे दो-चार महीने की कैद की सजा से मानने वाले हैं? उनको तो मुसलसल लम्बी अवधि तक जेल में रखा जाए।

आचार्य भगवान बेब (अजमेर) : इमजेंसी की वकालत कीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं इमजेंसी की वकालत नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन उन लोगों के साथ कोई मुरब्बत नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि वे बहुत बड़ा अपराध करते हैं, कानून के खिलाफ काम करते हैं। इसलिए उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए, तब तस्करी रुकेगी। उन लोगों के साथ दोस्ती नहीं करनी चाहिए। ये लोग उनके साथ दोस्ती करते हैं और सम्भवतः दुनिया को दिखाने के लिए यह कानून बना रहे हैं। लेकिन भीतर ही भीतर इन लोगों की उनके साथ मिली-भगत और सांठ-गांठ रहती है। यह काम बन्द करना चाहिए। सरकार कानून को और सख्त बनाए और उसको सख्ती के साथ लागू करे, ताकि इस सम्बन्ध में जितने नाम लिए जाते हैं—यूसुफ पटेल, बखिया और हाजी मस्तान आदि, ये जेल में बन्द रहें और लोग यह समझें कि ये अपराध-कर्मी हैं और समाज के विरुद्ध काम करते हैं।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wish to endorse the appeal made by our hon. Minister to Members of Parliament to offer their cooperation to the government and more especially the administration in enforcing this law in fighting smuggling. I can very well appreciate the opposition's anxiety to go out of their way on most occasions to be vigilant against any such legislation that proposes more and more deterrent action and also increases rigours of preventive detention and so on.

But when it comes to the offence of smuggling in a country like ours, I would expect the opposition to be very much more tolerant towards the government, when it comes forward with a proposal like this. What is it that government wants to do? Not to reduce the punishment that is being proposed, not to reduce the period of detention that is suggested but to increase these things? Why? Because it has to face this menace which is growing more and more serious. I can understand the stand of the opposition if these offences are on the dwindling side or coming down. If the government comes forward with a legisla-

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

tion, opposition can certainly take an objection 'why do you want to punish people, why do you want to have this kind of a criminal law on the statute book if the trouble is coming down?' On the other hand, when the government itself says that this trouble, social offence is increasing in its intensity and it comes forward with a Bill like this, would it not possibly be reasonable to expect from the opposition to offer its co-operation; government expects the opposition to make that distinction between one and the other. Instead of that to go on crying wolf, wolf and then to say that this government wants more and more power only even when it fails to implement it properly and against the wrong person is not a reasonable approach, as far as I can see. It is regrettable that this menace has come to be such a crucial one, so painful one and so gripping in regard to our social life.

Look at those European countries. They have much less scope for their people to smuggle very much less than we have. Here is your Nepal. What is Nepal's grievance which is not expressed; and for that reason as well as various other reasons also, the relation between Nepal and India are not very good; it is because of this. Our executives arm of the government is trying to prevent the growth of this menace. Chinese goods are flowing in to Nepal, and from all over the world also and we are obliged to provide them railway facilities for them, road facilities for them; all these goods flow into Nepal, and from Nepal they begin to come into our country. We have to try to prevent the flow of those smuggled goods. So, naturally, there are so many hundreds of people in Nepal; they need not be Nepalese; they may belong to any nation, but they are there in Nepal. They are interested in this horrible trade but they are hurt; those Nepalese who are interested in their prosperity, they are hurt and they make an offence against us. So is the position between ourselves and Bangladesh or whole of that area; and that is one of the reasons why this menace has come to be a special feature in our country; and we are obliged to talk about it. And when and where action is taken, is it proper for the leaders of the opposition to begin to take offence

against the government? What is it that the government has proposed to do?

It says, 'Yes, the trouble is there, and it is growing over it'. Therefore, the period of detention is not enough. We want to increase it. We want to extend it. The Opposition might ask "at the end of it, you can go to the court." It is known that the courts are taking too long a time though it is not a question of accusation against the court. It is a fact. But to curb delay and uncertainty we want this law to be passed. Therefore, I wish to assure the Opposition, and assure myself as a Member of Parliament that the Government is not doing anything wrong at all, that the Government is trying to help the country on one side and it is not against the civil liberties of individuals or groups of people in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister.

SHRI O.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : What about Private Members' Business? This can be taken up on Monday... What harm is there if it is taken on Monday? You are encroaching on the Private Members' time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That time will be given. Two and a half hours will be given for Private Members' Bills.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You only give us the List of Business.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : There is an Indo-Nepal bilateral arrangement which exists between India and Nepal and there have been mutual consultations between the Governments and both the Governments are serious about curbing these activities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is —

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-ninth Report

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN
(Karur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th August, 1984".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th August, 1984".

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up Bills for introduction. Shri George Fernandes.

REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOUR BILL*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate employment of child labour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate employment of child labour.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS PLACES BILL*

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent misuse of religious places.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent misuse of religious places."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENSIONS BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend law relating to the grant of pension, gratuity, and dearness allowance payable by the Central Government to its employees, or their dependents, on retirement, voluntary or otherwise, or on death of the Government Servant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend law relating to the grant of pension, gratuity and dearness allowance payable by the Central Government to its employees, or their dependents, on retirement, voluntary or otherwise, or on death of the Government Servant.

The Motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS ON LAND IN THE NAME OF RELIGION BILL*

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the encroachments on land in the name of religion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent the encroachments on land in the name of religion.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

ANTI-POPULATION EXPLOSION BILL — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu on 27 July, 1984, namely :—

"That the Bill to provide for measures to restrict the growth of population in the country, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This is an important Bill because it deals with population and also measures that are required for the control of population. There can be no two opinions in this country about the control of population. I have seen no serious political party opposing control of population except certain parties based on religion or religious groups. And also the differences are as to the methods that are to be adopted—whether compulsion should be adopted or persuasion should be the method. I feel that the democratic method is persuasion. Unless and until

people feel for themselves that it is necessary, by compulsion it is not possible. And the most important thing is to educate them, to make them conscious so that they voluntarily come forward for population control, for restriction of birth rate. The greatest impediment, to my mind, is the illiteracy in our country. Most of our people live in the villages. And in the villages they are still ruled by customs, traditions, obscurantist ideas and in certain spheres, religion also plays a dominant role. That is why, some reform in the religions is also necessary so that they can adopt the modern attitude. While having no quarrel with the Government in its policy on family planning through persuasive method, I have definitely a quarrel with them so far as their profession is concerned. Everywhere you will find the boarding "If you want to have a happy family, have a small family". Will the Government guarantee to all the families which are small that they will be happy? For happiness what is necessary is bread, shelter, education, health and security. I think, by simply restricting the family our people would not get all these things. And also a very dangerous idea is propagated amongst the people that the root cause of our misery is our population. The whole emphasis is on population. Is it true that because of our rising population our poverty is increasing? The Government would like us believe that this is the main reason. I would suggest that this is a very wrong notion.

While admitting that population control is necessary, I must emphasize the fact that population increase is also the result of low standard of living. It has been proved conclusively by the social scientists, by the experts, that the countries where the protein intake is less, where the people live in poverty, there is a tendency for growth in population. Look at the African countries, where the per capita income is low. Some of those countries are developing and some of them are under-developed. The growth of population is directly related to the abject poverty they are in. I would refer to a book, which is still regarded as an authority on the subject, *Geo-politics of Hunger* by Castro (not by Fidel Castro, but by FAO expert Castro), where he has proved by statistics

that growth in population and poverty go hand in hand. To fight population growth one has to fight poverty. If a country can successfully fight poverty, it can successfully contain the growth rate of population.

Again, I would request you to look at the developed countries, where the growth of population creates no problem. In those countries the problem is that the growth of population is not enough, which is also a danger to the economic productive system. Why is it that we find that in most of the developed countries they do not have the population problem or explosion? Two hundred years ago they were facing the same problem. But, with industrialisation, with higher standard of living, with spread of education, they were able to control the growth in population and today in some of those countries they have minus growth rate in population, which is a danger.

I would like to quote some statistics to prove that what the Government of India is saying through its propaganda machinery is not only unfounded but it is also dangerous in the sense that instead of identifying the real problems, they would be putting emphasis on a problem which is secondary. What is the growth rate of population in India? I can give the figures from the 1981 census in thousands :

1911-1920	...	48.1
1921-1930	..	46.4
1931-1940	..	45.2
1941-1950	...	31.9
1951-1960	..	41.7
1961-1970	..	41.2
1971-1980	..	37.2

So, from 1911 to 1980 the birth rate per thousand has come down from 48.1 to 37.2. So, it is not true to say that it is not declining. The birth rate per thousand of population is declining.

There is also a happy sign that the death

rate per thousand is declining. During the period 1911-1920 it was 48.6 per thousand. In the decade 1971-80 it has come down to 15. So, there has been a fall in both the birth and death rate. So, we cannot say that in India there is an enormous growth in birth rate. What is the projection for this century? According to the 1981 census, the projection in birth rate per thousand is :

1981-86	..	32.46
1981-91	..	32.30
1991-96	..	31.97
1996-01	..	31.06

The projection can be maximum, medium or low. I am not quoting the lowest projection, but the maximum. So, it would come down from 48.1 to 31.06.

It should also be noted that the birth rate in India is lower than that of many other African and Asian countries. There are some countries where the birth rate is higher than that of India. Even, then, as I have already said, it has to be brought down. It is true that in spite of the falling birth rate, in absolute terms the population is increasing.

Along with the increase in population, the number of poor people is also increasing. In spite of all our development—I do not deny that there has been development—why or how is it that the number of people who are below the poverty line is not falling, whatever may be the principle? There are many statistics given. The people who are below the povertyline depend on what criterion you adopt to determine it. In our country, what is the criterion taken? If a man only eats food, he does not buy any cloth or medicine, if he does not spend anything on education, if he survives just like an animal, he is above the poverty line. Even by this criterion, not more than 50 per cent of the people can cross that line. The other 50 per cent are leading the life which is worse than that of an animal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two hours were allotted for this item. We have already

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

exhausted it. There are still 5 or 6 members wanting to speak. Is it the consensus of the House that we will extend the time by one hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. It is extended by one hour.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTI : Instead of talking of population as such, in terms of numbers, we should talk of optimum population.

There is a scientific approach given by Collin Clark, the noted Economist, that whether a country is over-populated or not is to be determined by the optimum population necessary to utilise all its idle resources. Thereby a country may remain over-populated even if its absolute population is very little. Suppose a country where the economic growth rate is very low, even its population is just five crores, it may be over-populated because people may not find jobs. So, the basic question is whether we are in a position to utilise all our resources, in other words whether we have been able to maximise our production bringing all our resources into operation ? The Minister will have to say whether in India we have been able to do it. I would say no, we haven't.

Secondly, Sir, poverty is not simply because of the growth rate of population. You may have enough food in the country, but even then there may be famine. The main question is whether the people have got the purchasing power to satisfy their demands or not. So, production is important. The Government has given the slogan of productivity. But if there are not sufficient people to consume it, it becomes the question of produce and perish. The main question is purchasing power. Recently, Shri Amratiya Sen, a famous economist, in his book has said that the famine or all this poverty is a question of the purchasing power of the people.

Suppose in India our production has

gone up. Is it true that the per-capita consumption of food has also gone up ? No, it has not. It is because per-capita consumption of food will go up only when the people will have a higher purchasing capacity. That depends on their levels of income, the levels of prices, the levels of employment. So, simply to say that by controlling population you control everything, not only it will be misleading the House, but it will be dangerously misleading the people also. Of course, the failure of the Government will be actually concealed from the eyes of the people and the Government will put emphasis that the people are poor because the people are producing more children. So, the Government has got to do nothing. The economic level has got to do nothing. Maximising production and also the consumption, has got to do nothing. Only if you control the population, you can have a happy family.' That is seen in the hoardings : Limiting your family is an apparatus to happiness. Now, tell me if a man is unemployed and if he has only a limited family or even if he is not married, then how is he going to solve his problem ? I would never say that there is no need of population control. There is a need for it. If we are planning for our economic development, there must be planning in population also, but unfortunately the Government is over-emphasising this point.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Which point ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The point that poverty is the result of population growth.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Who said that ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They don't say that poverty is due to the existing system that is operating in our country.

The economic system based on exploitation of man by man, the economic system where there are idle resources, the economic system—Prof. Ranga, where you have the machine, where you have the infrastructure, where you have the man, there the machine is idle, the man is idle, the machine is rusting, and this is the economic system.

And why is that there is unemployment, why is it that there is poverty? First of all, how can you give employment to the people who are living in villages? It is a simple economics. Either they will have to work on the land or they will have to work in the small-scale or village or Khadi industries and all that. Because of the fact that a microscopic minority control greater areas of cultivation, the majority of them are landless. So long as they remain landless, they have to work on the land of others and depend on the wages that are given by the owners. And the wages are so low that it is very difficult for them to keep their body and soul together. And that is why, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today when we talk of land reforms, some people think that this is a Left Front Government's thing. When you talk of sincerely implementing land reforms, they think that this is a Communist programme. But look at your Resolutions. You raised more slogans than the Left Front Government is trying to implement today in West Bengal. It is the Congress Resolution which said that to fight poverty in India there must be drastic land reforms and land must go to the tiller. Today some people say that they are farmers; most of them do not know where things grow. They are all owners, not farmers. The richer class people do not work on the land, they only get profits and the Government is out to protect their interests. What about those 45 to 50 per cent of the people who have no land? With the growth of industry the surplus population would work in the industries. But what is happening in India now? Because of the arrested growth of industries, because of the stagnation, the people who are uprooted economically from the villages come to the cities, but they do not find employment there. This is the problem. So it is not a population growth, it is an industrial growth. How can you have industrial growth? If you do not have that land reform, the purchasing power of the millions of our people would remain low thereby shrinking the market where the things would be sold. This is economics. Then, why is it that there is arrested growth in the factories? Sir, whatever is produced in the factory has got to be sold in the market. Who is going to purchase things that are produced in the factories? The poor people. If they remain below the

poverty line, then there will be a shrink in the market. Then there will be a drive for export. But you cannot export because you have strong competition outside. You have to expand the internal market and for that, land reform is necessary and also for that the monopoly houses—when we say 'nationalisation', some people think that it is a mantra. No. If you don't do this, you cannot solve the economic problem because 'monopoly' means restriction of production, 'monopoly' means—you consult any text-book, Prof. Ranga, you are an expert on economics. What is the definition of 'monopoly'? Restriction of production because in perfect competition, what is the motto? No single producer can control production.

Under monopoly, oligapoly and monopsony, we control and thereby restrict production and also push up prices. We get extra profit. That is why, we demand that there should be nationalisation of the big industries and Government should encourage the growth of small industries which will give employment and where production will go up.

Instead of concentrating on population and every time saying that there is growth of population and what can we do, population is growing, you only try to conceal your failure. You do not identify the real problem and you do not take correct, appropriate and radical measures. You cannot say because of the fact that you represent the kulaks, you represent the monopoly houses... (Interruptions).

I would like to know from the hon. Minister talking that they have a different system and we have this system and all that is useless. Say—how China with higher population is pulling on? When you say inflation is global, you compare. It is not global. It is a socialist country and that is why there is inflation. In China, population is higher than that of India and the arable land is less than that of India, how is it though they control population. I have never said that to control population is not necessary. Why is it that they have been able to solve their unemployment problem? How is it that their production is higher than that of India in steel, cement and every-

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

thing. Going by the World Bank Report their standard of living is much higher than that of India. You will have to explain it.

Instead of talking of the population growth, which is enemy number one, they must attack the kulaks, landlords, monopolists and they must also radically change economic system whereby with the spread in education, rise in the standard of living of the people, there will be a decline in the growth of population and I have already shown that there is decline in the growth of population and also there has been decline in death rate which is good. This is because of the good medical education facilities. I do not say that you have not done anything. For the poor people you have done very little. Because it is a private Member's Bill, not to score a debating point, I am raising a fundamental issue. Compare it with other countries and say whether they are going to adopt those measures or not.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) : The population explosion is the primary impediment of socio-economic development in our country. Unless we arrest the growth of population in our country in a stringent manner, we will not be able to come up with a better standard of living. The standard of living will remain as it is. In our country 37% people are living below the poverty line. It is expected that at the end of the Seventh Plan the percentage of people living below poverty line will come down to 21% and at the end of the Eighth Plan it will come down to 10%. This is as per the Report of the Planning Commission.

Sir, the Government is trying its best to control the birth rate and in our country since it is voluntary the Government cannot control the birth rate by force. We have been educating the people to take to the family planning measures voluntarily. So, it is not possible to bring down the present population growth rate to zero rate or even less than what it is at present.

I may point out how population is growing in our country. You will be surprised to know that since 1921 to 1980-81, it has

risen from zero per cent to 25%. In 1921, my State Assam's population was 51,57,789 and the All-India population was 23,12,39,492. Then, the percentage rate of growth in my State was 19% and that of All-India was (-)0.40%. Now, Sir, after independence when progress is made in the country, the All-India population was 36,09,50,365 in 1951 and in Assam it was 88,30,732. This percentage rate of growth was 19.30 for Assam and 13.20 for All-India.

16.12 hrs.

[SHRI, CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : In 1961, it had grown enormously. Assam's population was 1,18,73,000 and the growth rate was 34.45%. During the same period, the All-India population was 41,90,72,582 and the growth rate was 21.50%. In 1971, it had become 1,49,57,542 in respect of Assam and 54,81,39,652 for the All-India. In 1981, when the census was completed, it has been found that the All-India population was 68,51,85,000 and the Assam population—projected figure—was 1,98,87,000. The percentage of growth was 36% in Assam whereas in the country it was 25%.

At the same time, the death rate in our country is decreasing. In Assam, in 1970 it has been said in the report which I have got, the death rate was 16.2% and the All-India rate was 15.7%. In 1980, in Assam, it was 10.7% and All-India was 12.4%.

16.14 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAL
in the Chair]

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : It proves that the death rate is decreasing and at the same time, the population is increasing so enormously that we must take it as a chaos. The Government is doing its best to control the population. In fact, India is the first country which has introduced population control measures at the Government level just 30 years ago. Now, it has been said while the population is increasing, there

is a division of urban population, and rural population in the country. At the same time, where the population is increasing, the poverty is also increasing at the same rate. Particularly in the rural areas, the population is increasing. In our country, 76% of our population live in rural areas and because of this, we have not been able to provide in the rural areas, education and other facilities of life and better standard of living to the people. Out of 68 crores of population, 52 crores live in rural areas and 16 crores live in urban areas. The urban-rural distribution of population pattern indicating that India continues to be predominantly rural, although urban population has increased to some extent.

The noted environmentalist Dr. Rashmi Mayur has said that 50% of the world's population would be urbanised by 2,000 AD and most would be urbanised within the next 100 years.

At the end of the century, Mexico would top the list with 31 million people while Calcutta and Bombay will be having 23 million and 16 million population respectively.

We have to deal with this present situation in a manner which we can control and better the standard of living of our people.

In our country, what is necessary is that we must give a fillip to the urban areas in our country. If the rural areas can be urbanised and we can better their standard of living and if all the necessities of life along with education are provided, then it will be possible to deal with this menace.

Secondly, if we can industrialise the country and give more facilities, then it will be possible to restrict the population of the country.

Thirdly, literacy must be increased. If we can educate the people, we will be able to restrict the population and then, the acceptance of the family planning will be larger. Where the females participate in large numbers in the work force, there the population is less.

In the Western countries, therefore, the population is decreasing. Rather it has reached zero growth rate. This is because the literacy there is high and also the female participation in the work force is larger. Take West Germany and Belgium. There, the population growth rate is zero. But the economic growth is increasing. Therefore, they are having better standard of living and people could live in a better way.

We have to reach our womenfolk in the rural areas and make them understand that by reducing the number of children, we can improve the status of the family and raise the level of life and open up opportunities of education and employment for the children. If we can make them understand these things, then the womenfolk will definitely come forward to accept the family planning methods. A strong political will is also necessary to bring down the population growth. The message should be given to people through radio, television and newspapers as well as through religious places as is being done in Indonesia, a Muslim country. There, through religious places they pass on the message to the people and the necessity of adopting family planning is thus taught in that country. Therefore, the population is reduced in Indonesia and some other countries which are taking to family planning seriously.

The present growth rate of population in our country is 2.2 per cent and it is expected that in the Seventh Plan it will come down to 1.8 per cent. My friend, Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty, was talking about China. In China they have restricted in such a way that a family cannot have more than one child; for the second child they have to take the permission of the Government; the mother cannot give birth to the second child without the permission of the Government. Even in that country they have been following family planning in such a stringent manner. The Bill which has been brought forward by my hon. friend, Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, has some stringent measures. The time is not opportune to adopt such stringent measures in our country because if we adopt such stringent measures here or pass such an Act or frame

[Shri Bishnu Prasad]

such a law, then the Opposition Parties will go to the people and say, "The ruling Party has passed such an Act under which you cannot have more than two children" because the Bill provides that a family cannot have more than two children. But the fact remains that, unless we take some stringent measures, it will not be possible to bring down the growth rate in our country. The population growth has created difficulties in the field of employment. We have still 37 per cent of our people living below the poverty line who do not have a house to live and food to eat. Government has been trying its best to provide all the basic amenities to the people and we expect that by the end of the Seventh Plan from 47 per cent it will come down to 21 per cent. We have still the problems of education, housing, transport, and so on, and this population growth has slowed down the rate of our progress in giving our people a better standard of living.

The countries facing the biggest threat of falling incomes are those where the population is increasing at the rate of three per cent or more in a year. Countries like Kenya and Equador are having more than three per cent population growth. But some east Asian countries like Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong and Singapore have achieved a remarkable success in reducing the birth rate. China has been able to reduce its birth rate in such a way that they have been able to tackle the problems of unemployment and housing better. Japan has been able to halve its birth rate from 34 to 17 per thousand in a decade from 1947, but in our country it has taken three decades to bring it down from 43 to 33. Therefore, in our country we have to give a proper thought to this problem, and in the interest of the country, we must frame a law in due time to bring down the population in a manner in which we can provide to our people a better standard of living.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभा-पति महोदया, श्री नायडू साहब का यह बिल,

जिसका मकसद है—

'to restrict the growth of population in the country'.

बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो मंशा जाहिर की है तथा जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है मैं भी उससे सहमत हूँ। देश की आबादी जिस तरह से बढ़ रही है उससे बहुत सी समस्याएँ सामने खड़ी हो गई हैं। बेरोजगारी, बेकारी, भूखमरी—ये सारी समस्याएँ जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं इसलिए हमारे देश में इसकी ज्यादा चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। यह चिन्ता हमारे देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे विश्व में बनी हुई है। विश्व की आबादी को यदि आप देखें तो विश्व "एनुअल ग्रोथ रेट" 1.72 परसेन्ट है और ऐसा मत है कि 2000 ई० तक यह 1.46 परसेन्ट हो जायगी। अब जहाँ तक हमारे देश का सम्बन्ध है यदि 2.2 परसेन्ट की ग्रोथ रेट इसी रफ्तार से चलती रही तो दुनिया की आबादी इस क्षताब्दि के अन्त तक 6.1 बिलियन हो जायगी और 2095 तक 10.5 बिलियन हो जायगी।

अब आप तुलना कीजिए— हवेल्ल्ड कन्ट्रीज और डवेलपिंग कन्ट्रीज के बीच में। डवेल्ल्ड कन्ट्रीज की आबादी की ग्रोथ रेट इस समय 0.69 परसेन्ट है जो सन 2000 तक उम्मीद की जाती है 0.4 परसेन्ट हो जायगी। हमने पता नहीं इसमें क्या टारगेट फिक्स किया है, फिर भी हमको कोई टारगेट अवश्य फिक्स करना चाहिए कि हम वर्तमान ग्रोथरेट को कहां तक ले जायेंगे।

अब मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी सी चर्चा करनी चाहता हूँ—भारत की जनसंख्या इस समय जिस तरह से बढ़ रही है, यदि यह बढ़ोत्तरी कायम रही तो जाने वाली क्षताब्दी तक हम चाहना से आगे बढ़ जायेंगे। चाहना जनसंख्या में दूसरे नम्बर का राष्ट्र हो जायेगा। इस समय चाहना की ग्रोथ रेट 1.2 परसेन्ट है, बाइसैंड ने अपनी बर्थ रेट को गिराया है, उनके यहाँ 46.6 परसेन्ट से गिर कर 20.6 परसेन्ट हो गई है। फिलीपीन्ज, श्रीलंका, कोलम्बिया, क्यूबा, जमका और कोस्टारिका आदि देशों ने अपनी ग्रोथ रेट को रोकने का प्रयास किया और इसमें सफलता प्राप्त की है। इनकी सफलता

का कारण क्या है? उनकी सफलता का प्रमुख कारण यह है कि उन्होंने फैमिली प्लानिंग के उस पार्ट में जहाँ विमेन-एजुकेशन की बात आती है सबसे ज्यादा महत्व दिया है। खासकर चाटना वे अपने ग्रामीण अंचल में फैमिली प्लानिंग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महिलाओं के हेल्थ रिकार्ड्स पर ज्यादा जोर दिया है तथा इस क्षेत्र में उनको शिक्षित और जागृत करने का प्रयास किया है। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि हमारे देश में हम अभी तक वहाँ नहीं पहुँच पाए हैं।

कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे हैं—जैसे मैं रंगा साहब के भाषण को पढ़ रहा था उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार को भिन्न-भिन्न राजनीतिक दलों से इस दिशा में विचार-विमर्श करके लेजिस्लेटिव मेजर्स लेने चाहिये, कुछ कानून बनाने चाहिए। जहाँ तक इस देश में कानून बनाने का प्रश्न है—बहुत सी चीजें इसमें सामने आती हैं—जैसे धार्मिक प्रवृत्ति, मनोबैज्ञानिक और पुरानी रूढ़ियाँ, जिन्हें आप रोक नहीं पायेंगे। एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि हमारी जनता रिजोम में हमने उसका बहुत ज्यादा फायदा उठाया। यह बात गलत है, वह फायदा हमने नहीं उठाया.....

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : रिजोम में नहीं, चूनाब में उठाया है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ—आपने कानून तो बना दिया, लेकिन उसका सही इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। उसका इस्तेमाल कुछ स्वार्थी लोगों ने अपने तरीके से किया और सरकार उसमें मौन बनी रही। उसके नतीजे पूरे देश के पैमाने पर देखने को मिले। अब इसके उपाय क्या हैं। पहला तो यह है कि कानून बनाएँ लेकिन कानून बनाने से पहले यह सोच लेना चाहिए कि आपके कानून को लागू करने वाले लोग कितने ईमानदार हैं और वे कानून पर कितना अमल करवायेंगे। किसी अधिकारी ने यह कह दिया कि फैमिली प्लानिंग के अन्तर्गत चार पांच लोगों की नसबन्दी करवा दी जाए, तो प्रोमोशन मिलेगा। अब कुछ लोग 10 लोगों की नसबन्दी करवा देंगे

और वे ऐसे लोगों की करवा देंगे, जिनकी शादी न हुई हो। तो यह निगेटिव एप्रोच नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि पोजीटिव एप्रोच होनी चाहिए और ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा, जो लोग फैमिली प्लानिंग पर अमल कर रहे हैं। इस विधेयक में माननीय सदस्य ने उल्लेख किया है कि किसी के निर्धारित बच्चों से ज्यादा बच्चे हो जायें, तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए। मैं कार्यवाही करने की बात नहीं करता। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा सरकारी कर्मचारी, जिसने फैमिली प्लानिंग से अपने आप को नियंत्रित कर रखा है और इस कार्यक्रम में सहायक है, उसके करेक्टर रोल में इसका उल्लेख होना चाहिए और उसको प्रोमोशन मिलना चाहिए और यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि अगर किसी के तीन बच्चों की बजाए चार बच्चे हो गये, तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी, जैसा कि विधेयक में कहा गया है। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ।

आज ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं, जो बेचैलर हैं और हमारी मंत्री महोदया भी हैं। एक जमाना था आजादी का और यह आपके जमाने की बात है कि अधिकांश लोग, जो सेनानी थे, वे विवाह नहीं करते थे। उन्होंने विवाह नहीं किया और अपने जीवन में सारे समाज को ही अपना परिवार समझा। उसके पीछे एक मंशा थी कि वे आजादी की लड़ाई में लगन से लगेगे। आज भी कुछ ऐसी ही स्थिति है लेकिन अब जो एक प्रश्न उठता है, वह सोशल सेक्यूरिटी का है। परिवार बनाने की सबसे बड़ी जरूरत यह है कि आने वाले दिनों में जब वृद्धावस्था होगी, तो हमारे बच्चे हमारी देखभाल करेंगे। आज जबकि सोशल सेक्यूरिटी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो लोग अपने परिवार को सीमित रखना चाहते हैं और अपने परिवार को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते उनको कुछ प्रोत्साहन मिले। गांवों और देहातों में कई कारणों से लोग अपने परिवार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि हमारे ज्यादा बच्चे होंगे, तो वे मजदूरी का काम करेंगे और छेती में हमारी मदद करेंगे। कुछ लोग इसलिए परिवार बढ़ाना चाहते

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

हैं कि आबादी बढ़ेगी, तो दूसरों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और एक यह भी कारण है कि बुढ़ापे में बच्चे हमारे काम आयेंगे। तो यह जो अन्धकार उनके विचारों में है, इसको निकालने की जरूरत है। कुछ सब्सिडियों ने यहां पर एकोनामिक्स और माफ्स की ध्योरी की चर्चा की। इस पर उन्होंने यहां पर बहस चलाई। मैं कुछ हद तक उनसे सहमत हो सकता हूँ कि एजूकेसन आएगी, तो खुलहाली आएगी लेकिन शिक्षा और खुलहाली आएगी कहां से इनकी बड़ी आबादी में।

मैं आपको बताऊँ कि मैं नीदरलैंड गया था। वहां पर एक मिनिस्टर बता रहे थे कि हमारे यहां एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम एग्रेसिव सायमेंट की खड़ी हो गई है। एक छोटा सा देश है, जोकि आजीवनान देश है और यहां पर सड़कों पर जायेंगे, तो पायेंगे कि कारों की कतारें खड़ी हैं लेकिन लोग दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं। वह मूक भी बेरोजगारी के बारे में सोच रहा है कि हमारे यहां बेरोजगार लोग बढ़ रहे हैं। वहां की आबादी 14 मिलियन है, फिर भी वह सोचना है कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ गयी। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आपके यहां कितने बेरोजगार बढ़ गये। वे कहने लगे कि हमें 1200 मिलियन बेरोजगारी जता देना पड़ रहा है। जो देश इतना सम्पन्न है, समृद्ध है और जहां सड़कों पर जायें, तो लोग दिखाई नहीं देते, वह भी इस तरह से सोचता है और हमारे यहां दिल्ली में और अन्य महारों में भीड़-की-भीड़ चली जा रही है और बनारस और आगरा की बलियों में जाम को जाएं, तो चलने को जगह नहीं मिलेगी, हमें भी जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। एक आश्चर्य की बात और मैंने वहां पर देखी। वहां की पॉलियामेंट के सामने प्रदर्शन हो रहा था। रबोर्न बिल आया हुआ था। रोमन कैथोलिक्स एक तरफ प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे और उसको रिफार्म करने वाली दूगरी तरफ जबकि वहां पर एबोर्न कानूनन बैलिड है लेकिन और ब्यापक बनाये के लिए वहां कानून लाया जा रहा था। तो उनके वहां भी लोगों को इस बात की चिन्ता है। अब धर्म के टकराव की जो बात है,

उसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए। लोगों के अन्दर जो यह संकीर्णता है, मेरा ख्याल है कि धार्मिक लोगों को पहल करने के लिए आबाहन करना चाहिए और जो मनों में अन्धकार है, उसको दूर करना चाहिए और खास तौर से इसमें महिलाओं की भूमिका सबसे बड़ी होनी चाहिए। तभी यह सफल हो सकता है।

फैमिली प्लानिंग कार्यक्रम के बारे में मैं आप को ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। आपके फैमिली कार्यक्रम तो बहुत अच्छे बनते हैं लेकिन आपके इसके टारगेट्स पेपर में कुछ होते हैं और अभी कुछ और होते हैं। आप सोचते कुछ हैं और उसका रिजल्ट कुछ और निकलता है। मैं आपको कोट करके बताता हूँ—

“The Ministry fixed a target of 7.8 million sterilisation for this terminal year of the Sixth Plan, a jump of nearly 2 million over the previous years 5.9 million. The fact that it is now settled for 5.95 million sterilisation this year clearly shows the less ambitious and more realistic approach of the authorities.”

आपने कभी 7.5 कर दिया। फिर आपको वास्तविक ज्ञान हुआ तो आप जीट जाए। आपने एसोकेसन कुछ की और एक्सपैन्डीचर कुछ किया। क्या आपने कभी देखा है कि आपने जितना एसोकेसन किया था उतना एक्सपैन्डीचर हुआ या नहीं? आप कहते हैं कि आपके फैमिली प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं। वे क्या चल रहे हैं? बाल इंडिया रेडियो पर खबर आ जाती है कि कुछ कैम्प लगाए गए, कुछ नेता वहां चले गए और उनका उद्घाटन कर दिया। इस तरह देश में फैमिली प्लानिंग कार्यक्रम नहीं चलेगा।

आप बस्तियों में जाकर देखिए कि छोटे-छोटे बच्चे नंगे बूम रहे हैं। एक तरफ आपके परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ आपकी गन्दी बस्तियों में, महारों की गलियों में बच्चों की आबादी बढ़ रही है। पछे-लिखे समाज में, सम्प समाज में जो बच्चों की संख्या कम हो रही है

क्योंकि उस समाज ने परिवार में नियन्त्रण रखा हुआ है लेकिन गरीब और दरिद्र लोगों में बच्चों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। वे गलियों और मोहल्लों में नंगे घूम-फिर रहे हैं। क्या इससे देश में काइम नहीं बढ़ेगा, भुखमरी नहीं बढ़ेगी? इस बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या पर नियन्त्रण करने की जरूरत है।

हमारे समाज में कुछ पुराने तरीके थे। लोग ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करते थे। जीवन के कुछ विधि-विधान थे। आपने मैरिज के बारे में नियम बनाए हैं। क्या कभी आपने देखा है कि 12-13 साल की बच्चियों की शादी हो जाती है? आपने कानून बना दिया कि इस आयु से कम की आयु की बच्चों का विवाह नहीं होगा। क्या आपके इस कानून पर अमल होता है? नहीं होता है। आपको इस कानून पर अमल कराने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अगर छोटी बच्चियों की शादी होगी तो उनके बच्चे भी पहले आयेंगे। उन माताओं का स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक नहीं रहेगा, बाने वाली जेनरेशन का स्वास्थ्य भी अच्छा नहीं रहेगा। आपको इस कानून पर सख्ती से अमल कराना चाहिए। कानून आपके पाम है लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं होता है।

फैमिली प्लानिंग में मोटीवेशन बहुत काम कर सकता है। इससे लोग स्वेच्छा से परिवार-नियोजन करेंगे। इसके लिए आपको ग्रामीण अंचलों में जहाँ कि अधिकांश लोग अलिखित हैं, धार्मिक प्रवृत्ति के लोग हैं, परम्पराओं में जकड़े हुए हैं वहाँ काफी प्रयत्न करने होंगे। जब तक आप उनके अंधविश्वासों को नहीं तोड़ेंगे तब तक ग्रामीण अंचलों में काफी सफलता आपको मिलने वाली नहीं है।

मेरे दोस्त यह बिल लाये है। यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है। ऐसे ही आपके और भी बहुत से कानून हैं। सामाजिक सुधार के कानून, बाल विवाह पर रोक के कानून हैं। लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। उन पर भी आप सख्ती से अमल कराएँ। अपनी शिक्षित बहुनों को भी अपनी ग्रामीण अंचलों की महिलाओं को यह श्रेय कराना है कि

उन्हें अपने स्वास्थ्य के बारे में सोचना है। हमारी ग्रामीण अंचलों की महिलाएं अपने अस्तित्व को नहीं समझ पातीं, वे तो यह समझती हैं कि उनके पति का अस्तित्व ही सब कुछ है। उन्हें समझाना होगा कि उनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहेगा तो उनका परिवार भी अच्छा रहेगा और वह आगे बढ़ेगा।

आपको इस कार्यक्रम के अन्दर एक रचनात्मकता लानी होगी। इस बिल से तो मैं आशा नहीं करता कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ हो सकेगा लेकिन सरकार से जरूर अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे। यह राजनीतिक दलों का प्रश्न नहीं है कि कोई राजनीतिक दल इससे राजनीतिक उपलब्धि हासिल करना चाहता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि देश के सभी विद्वानों और समझदार लोगों को बुलाकर विचार करे और इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि इस देश में बढ़ती हुई आवादी को किस तरह से रोका जाए।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) : सभा-पति महोदया, जो बिल श्री नायडू ने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं कद्र करता हूँ। मगर जो प्रावधान उसमें उन्होंने रखे हैं, वे हमारे लिए इतने उपयुक्त नहीं होंगे जितने कि हमने बालेंटी तरीके से इस ब्य-वस्था को इस देश में लागू करने की कोशिश की है। आबादी का दबाव हमारे ऊपर बहुत बढ़ा है। हमारी जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक, वे सब पापुलेशन प्रोथ की वजह से कामयाब नहीं हुईं। हमारे पिछड़ेपन, बेरोजगारी, गरीबी का मुख्य कारण हमारी पापुलेशन है। अभी हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई इसका जिक्र कर रहे थे और पापु-लेशन, गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन का मुख्य कारण योजनाओं का सही क्रियान्वयन न होना बता रहे थे। उनका कहना था कि योजनाओं के जरिए से हम लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ा पाते और उनको रोजवार-घन्टा ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिला पाते। इसके जरिए हम निश्चित रूप से अच्छी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

व्यवस्था बना पाते और पापुलेजन की प्रोच को रोक सकते थे। ये सब बातें उन्होंने कही हैं, इनके बारे में हमारी सरकार ने बहुत बड़ा काम देश भर में किया है। खासतौर से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने उस कार्यक्रम को तेजी से चलाया है और ग्रामीण-अंचल को भी टच करने की कोशिश की कोशिश की है, जिसको अभी तक टच नहीं किया गया था। खास कर वहाँ जहाँ लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं। जिनकी संख्या वहाँ पर भिन्न-भिन्न बताई जाती है। विरोधी पक्ष के लोग कुछ संख्या बताते हैं और सरकार कुछ संख्या बताती है। मगर जितने भी लोग हैं, उन लोगों के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं और वे कार्यक्रम निश्चित तरीके से सराहनीय और प्रशंसनीय हैं। उनसे अच्छा काम हुआ है और काफी लोगों को हम गरीबी की सतह से ऊंचा उठा सके हैं। इस दिशा में काफी काम हुआ है। इसलिए इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों के जरिए से हमने ग्रामीण अंचल को भी इसमें लिबा है और उनका स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की है। इस कार्यक्रम को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है। जन-एम्प्लॉयमेंट और स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है।

आज सबसे आवश्यक बात यह है कि इस व्यवस्था को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सुचारू रूप से चलाने की आवश्यकता है। टारगेट आप मुकर्रर कर देते हैं हर एक प्रांत के लिए कि इतने आपरेजन होंगे, इतने रूप लनाए जाएंगे। लेकिन व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से संचालित नहीं हो पाती। फण्ड भी आप दे देते हैं लेकिन जब तक इन सारी चीजों को आप नहीं देखेंगे तब तक यह कार्यक्रम पूर्ण रूप से सफल नहीं हो सकता। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अगर एक भी केस खराब हो जाता है तो उसका पूरे क्षेत्र पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। आपने डूरबीन के जरिए नस-बन्दी की व्यवस्था कर दी है और अन्य प्रकार के आधुनिक तरीकों की व्यवस्था भी कर दी है मगर आपटर सर्विस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे लोगों

पर अच्छा असर हो और लोगों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग मिल सके। इन चीजों को ब्लाक लेवल पर और ग्राम लेवल पर पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता है। एक रोज मन्त्री महोदय बता रहे थे कि बहुत से ऐसे अस्पताल हैं जहाँ पर डाक्टर नहीं हैं, नर्स, फम्पाउण्डर नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इस कार्यक्रम को किस प्रकार से क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा। आपटर केयर की नितांत आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इसके लिए विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता इसलिए है कि अगर एक भी केस खराब हो जाता है तो उसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। सारी मेहनत बेकार हो जाती है। सब लोग यही कहते हैं कि आपने इलाज के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। इसलिए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारे इस कार्यक्रम के अन्दर होनी चाहिए ताकि यह कार्यक्रम ज्यादा से ज्यादा सम्पन्न हो सके और पापुलेजन प्रोच, जो इतनी तेजी के साथ हो रही है, उसको रोक सकें। आंकड़ों के अनुसार जितनी पापुलेजन पहले बढ़ती थी, उससे अब नीचे आ गए हैं। हमारी कोशिश है कि हम और नीचे आएँ। उसके बाद ही यह ब्यफस्था ठीक हो पाएगी। 1947 में आबादी कितनी थी, आज क्या है और सन् दो हजार में कितनी हो जाएगी? इस प्रकार के आंकड़े अगर देखें तो हमारे सारे प्लान बिफल हो जायेंगे। इसलिए, इस व्यवस्था को ठीक तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट करने की आवश्यकता है। मैडिकल कैसिलिटीज के सम्बन्ध में भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। प्रि-मैडिकल केअर और आपटर मैडिकल केअर होनी चाहिए। गांवों में महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है? कामलों में तो सब आंकड़े दे दिए होंगे कि हमने इतने अस्पताल और पी०एच०सी० सेन्टर खोल दिए हैं। जब तक उनके देखभाल की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब यह कार्यक्रम सुचारू रूप से लागू नहीं हो सकता। गांव के लोग पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं। लेकिन फिर भी महिलाओं और पुरुषों में इसका काफी प्रचार हुआ है और वे जागृति के रास्ते पर आए हैं। बच्चा होने से पूर्व जो मैडिकल केअर होनी चाहिए, वह तो गांवों में कहीं पर भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। आपने तो कह दिया है कि "हील्थ फार आल इन 2,000 ए०डी०"। इसको किस प्रकार

से सम्पन्न करायेंगे। मुझे तो बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि यह कार्यक्रम कैसे पूरा हो पाएगा? आज आपने आंकड़े दे दिए हैं कि छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इतने सेक्टर खोलने की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन, वे आज तक खुले ही नहीं हैं। आपने कहा है कि दस हजार पर एक पी०एच०सी० सेक्टर खोलेंगे। हमारे गांव में तो एक लाख की आबादी पर एक पी०एच०सी० सेक्टर है। उससे आप कैसे एक्सपेक्ट कर सकते हैं कि वह सारी पापुलेशन की देखभाल कर लेगा? हेल्थ फार आल का जो कार्यक्रम आप बना रहे हैं, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। लेकिन इसको किस प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे? इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन तो राज्यों के जरिए से होता है। उनके पास इतने साधन हैं ही नहीं और न आप उनको इतने साधन उपलब्ध कराते हैं। इस तरीके से यह व्यवस्था नहीं चल पाएगी। जब तक आप चार-चार या पांच-पांच हजार की पापुलेशन पर डिस्पेंसरियां, पी०एच०सी० सेक्टर और हेल्थ वर्कर्स तथा दाइयों की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक ये सारे कार्यक्रम कामयाब नहीं हो पायेंगे। इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिबिंग भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। जब तम खाने के लिए प्रोटीन, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा, रहने के लिए अच्छा मकान नहीं होना तब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था चस नहीं पाएगी। अच्छे घरों में ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा नहीं होते जबकि गरीब के घर में ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा होते हैं। उसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि उनके स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिबिंग में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। इसलिए, इसको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। खेती-बाड़ी और एक माननीय सदस्य ने लैण्ड रिकॉम, घन का बंटवारा और रोजगार की व्यवस्था के लिए भी कहा है। जब तक यह व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक उनका स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिबिंग नहीं बढ़ पाएगा। हमारे देश में पाबर्टी लाइन के नीचे जो इतनी बड़ी पापुलेशन है, उसको पाबर्टी लाइन से ऊपर लाने के लिए आपने कार्यक्रम तो बनाए हैं मगर वे कार्यक्रम ऐसे नहीं हैं कि उनके जरिए इन 37 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोगों को पाबर्टी लाइन से ऊपर लाया जा सके।

अभी हमारे एक आसाम के भाई बोल रहे थे कि हम सन् 2000 तक इस प्रतिशत को 10 तक ला देंगे। यदि आप इस देश में हर साल बढ़ने वाली पापुलेशन को ध्यान में रखते हुए पाबर्टी लाइन से नीचे रहने वालों का प्रतिशत सन् 2000 तक दस प्रतिशत ले आते हैं, तो मैं उसको बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि मानूंगा। आपने सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को जो एप्रोच पेपर हमको दिया है, उसके अन्दर इस दिशा में काफी कदम उठाने की बात कही गई है, आप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सारी व्यवस्थाएं करने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन इन सारे कार्यक्रमों के बावजूद भी क्या आप तेजी के साथ देश के विकास कार्यों की गति बनाए रख सकेंगे? यह प्रश्न भी विचारणीय है कि इन सारे कार्यों के बाद भी क्या हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकेंगे? इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि जहां हमें इन सारे कदमों को उठाना चाहिए, वहीं जैसा हमारे राजेश जी जिक्र कर रहे थे, हमारे देहाती क्षेत्रों में इन कार्यक्रमों के सफल इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के सामने बाल-विवाह की कुरीति आड़े आती है। देश में बहुत से ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां गांवों में छोटे-छोटे बच्चों की शादी हो जाती है और पापुलेशन के बढ़ने का मुख्य कारण यह भी है। वैसे तो हमने अपने देश में शारदा एक्ट लागू कर रखा है और उसके अनुसार 18 साल से कम उम्र की लड़की तथा 21 साल से कम उम्र के लड़के की शादी कानूमी तौर पर वैध नहीं है, मगर हमारे गांवों में दो-दो और चार-चार साल के बच्चों की शादी कर दी जाती है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह कुरीति भी हमारी पापुलेशन प्रोथ में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती है। इस दिशा में भी कुछ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि इस कुप्रथा को रोका जा सके। वैसे हमारे यूरो-पियन कंट्रीज में तथा कुछ दूसरे देशों में लोग 30-30 और 40-40 की उम्र में जाकर कहीं शादी करते हैं। इसी कारण उनके यहां कम बच्चे होते हैं जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा बच्चे होते हैं। एक यह भी कारण है जिससे हम अपनी योजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर पाते। हमारे यहां इन हासात के चलते रहने के कारण

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

पौपुलेसन घोष दूसरे देशों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा है। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था का होना भी नितान्त आवश्यक है। (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, एक और सुझाव ऐसा है जिसको मैं यहां कह नहीं सकता। मैं सरकार से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम नहीं बनायेंगे, इन कुरीतियों को नहीं रोकेंगे, तब तक इस समस्या पर कानून नहीं पाया जा सकता। इस समय जो बिल यहां पेश हुआ है, उससे तो कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि हमने पहले ऐसा करके देख लिया है, जबर्जस्ती करने से हमारा राब चला गया। इसलिए अब लोगों को समझाने की जरूरत है, उनको एज्यूकेट करने की जरूरत है। जब तक हम इन कुरीतियों को नहीं रोकेंगे, कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। अब सब लोग समझ गए हैं कि जबर्जस्ती से काम नहीं कराया जा सकता। हमें गांव के लोगों को समझाना चाहिए। गांवों में किसी कानूनकार के जब तक तीन-चार लड़के नहीं होते, वह सम्पुष्ट नहीं होता क्योंकि उसके अनुसार एक भेड़-बकरियां चराएवा, दूसरा खेती में मदद करेवा और इसी तरह से बाकी भी कुछ दूसरे काम करेंगे। उनके दिमाग में यह एक बहुत बड़ी धारणा घर कर गई है। इसलिए अब तक हमारा स्टैन्डर्ड ऑफ मिनिम नहीं बढ़ेगा, लोगों के दिमाग से ऐसी धारणा नहीं निकलेगी, लोगों की धारणा नहीं बदलेगी, तब तक हमारा पौपुलेसन घोष नहीं रहेगा। इन जगहों के साथ मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय से चाहता हूँ कि वे अपने बिल को वापस ले लें और सरकार से निवेदन करें कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाए जाएं जिससे पौपुलेसन घोष को रोक जा सके और उन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करके देश से गरीबी और बेरोजगारी जैसी समस्याओं को दूर किया जा सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Bill was upto 4.30 p.m. That time is now almost over. The Minister will take

about 20 minutes to reply. Still there are five Members. If each Member takes even five minutes, 25 minutes will be needed, plus 20 minutes i.e. 45 minutes in all. So, I think the House would like to extend the time for this Bill at least by another 45 minutes. But, you will have to stick to the time. If each member takes only five minutes, then we can finish it by 5.30 P.M. So, we extend the time upto 5.30 P.M. Till 5.30 p.m. we will be discussing this subject.

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री(पटना) : सभानेजी जी, आबादी नियन्त्रण की समस्या बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है और आबादी में कमी जानी चाहिए इस बात का कोई भी विरोध नहीं कर सकता। यह बाजब बात है कि जनसंख्या पर नियन्त्रण माया जाय। असल सगड़ा पैदा होता है कि यह किस प्रकार से लाया जाय ? इस नीति का अमल कैसे किया जाय ? 1930 में जब हमारा देश एक वा उस समय आबादी 30 करोड़ थी, लेकिन पाकिस्तान बन जाने के बाद आज हमारी आबादी 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार 68 करोड़ कुछ जाक है। लेकिन अब मेरे ध्यास से 70 करोड़ तक पहुंच चुकी होनी। तो इस गति से जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है। इसके कारण क्या है ?

हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है, ज्यादा गरीबों की संख्या है। उनके सामने जो समस्याएँ हैं उनसे हम सब परिचित हैं। गरीबी मिटाना जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक है, शिक्षा भी आवश्यक है, उनकी चेतना बढ़ाना भी आवश्यक है। लेकिन मूलभूत बात अगर देखें तो गरीबी से इसका सम्बन्ध है जनसंख्या वृद्धि का। हम अपने देश में ही देखते हैं जो लोग पढ़-लिखे हैं, आर्थिक स्थिति जिनकी अच्छी है उनके बच्चे कम होते हैं। लेकिन देहातों में जब जाते हैं तो खेत मजदूरों को देखते हैं, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों को देखते हैं, क्योंकि उनका संसार बहुत ही निमटा हुआ होता है इसलिए उनकी आबादी ज्यादा बढ़ती है। इसलिए सम्पन्नता माना, लोग गरीबी रेषा के ऊपर जाएं, उनकी धीरे-धीरे आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी बने इस तरह सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। लेकिन अभी इस तरफ जो कुछ होता भी है वह पूरी-पूरी

अमल में नहीं आता। दूसरी तरफ जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। तो गरीबी को मिटाने पर ज्यादा जोर डालना चाहिए। लेकिन अभी सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा परिवार कल्याण के नाम पर खर्च कर रही है। ठीक ही कहा एक माननीय सदस्य ने इन पैसों में से बहुत का दुरुपयोग होता है। तो दुरुपयोग को रोकना चाहिए, उसका सदुपयोग हो इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए। और दूसरी तरफ गरीबी कैसे मिटे इसके लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं जो सरकार बनाती है वह सन्तोषजनक तो नहीं होती हैं, फिर भी उनका कार्यान्वयन नहीं होता है। उनका कार्यान्वयन होना आवश्यक है।

दूसरी तरफ समाजवादी मुल्कों को देखिए, वहां आबादी बढ़ाने की होड़ है, इनाम दिए जाते हैं ताकि आबादी बढ़े। सोवियट रूस हो, या पिछले साल हमारा पार्लियामेंट का एक डे-निंगेशन पूर्वी जर्मनी गया था वहां बहुत कोमिस करते हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद आबादी बढ़नी नहीं है। समाजवादी देशों में आबादी बढ़ना, सम्पत्ति बढ़ना समझते हैं। अगर वहां दो हाथ पैदा होते हैं तो वह समझते हैं कि काम करने वाला, घन पैदा करने वाला पैदा हो गया है।

हमारे यहां आबादी बढ़ना अभिज्ञाप माना जा रहा है। घर में अगर ज्यादा बच्चे हो जाते हैं, ठीक है कि मां-बाप उसे अभिज्ञाप नहीं मानते, लेकिन समाज बड़ी मानता है, अगर घर में बच्ची पैदा हो जाती है तो सचमुच में उसे अभिज्ञाप माना जाता है क्योंकि उसके बड़ा होने पर दहेज आदि के चक्कर में जाना पड़ता है। यह परेजानी की बात मानी जाती है।

एमजेंसी के आगने में नसबन्दी का सिलसिला बहुत चलया गया, लेकिन उसका क्या हथ्य हुआ, यह हमारे सामने है। नतीजा यही है कि जोर-जबर्दस्ती से आप जनसंख्या पर नियन्त्रण नहीं रख सकते। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारकर, शिक्षा-दीक्षा देकर, सहूलियतें देकर, प्रोत्साहित करके, समझा-बुझाकर ही आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं। यही एक रास्ता है।

यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि कम उम्र में शादी नहीं करनी चाहिए। इस पर हमें भी विचार करना चाहिए, हम भी समाज के नेता हैं, रहबर हैं, रास्ता दिखाने वाले हैं। राजनीतिक नेता, सांसद, विधान सभा सदस्य वगैरह भी क्या अपने बच्चों की शादी कानून के अनुसार करते हैं? उत्तर है, नहीं करते हैं, पहले कर देते हैं। जब हमने 18 और 21 की उम्र का कानून बनाया है तो उसका सख्ती से पालन करना चाहिए, अगर कोई तोड़ता है तो उस पर नियन्त्रण करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है।

मैंने एक सवाल उठाया था, जब डा० कर्णसिंह यहां पर स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री थे। मैंने कहा था कि हमारे 500 से अधिक 800 सांसद हैं, हम समाज के नेता हैं, रास्ता बतलाने वाले हैं, कानून बनाने वाले हैं। हम लोगों की स्थिति क्या है? प्रत्येक सांसद के कितने-कितने बच्चे हैं, जरा इसका तखमीना बतलाइये? डा० कर्णसिंह ने जवाब दिया कि बड़ा दिलचस्प सवाल है, जवाब भी दिलचस्प होगा, इसका अलग से सवाल दीजिये। जब मैंने अलग सवाल किया तो उस वक्त के अध्यक्ष श्री बलिराम जबत ने मेरे उस प्रश्न को स्वीकार ही नहीं किया और उन्होंने मुझे बुलाकर कहा कि अगर इसको स्वीकार करेंगे, तो हम जानते हैं कि बहुत सारे मन्त्रियों और सांसदों व विधायकों के बच्चे ज्यादा हैं, हम समाज का नेतृत्व करते हैं तो इसका असर समाज पर बुरा पड़ेगा।

मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि हम अपने को समाज का नेता कहने वाले जो हैं, सरकार चलाने वाले हैं, क्या फैमिली प्लानिंग, आबादी पर नियन्त्रण करने का हम लोगों का भी कोई जिम्मा है या नहीं? मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि उनके और हमारे सहयोगियों की स्थिति क्या है? इस पर भी कोई नियन्त्रण होगा या नहीं, या हम लोग छुट्टा सांड की तरह हर जगह चलते जायेंगे? इस पहलू पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। सरकारी अधिकारी, सरकारी कर्मचारी, राजनीतिक नेता, राजनीतिक दलों के नेता, जो

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

इस तरह का प्रचार करते हैं, उनकी स्थिति क्या होगी ?

ब्लाक अस्पतालों में नसबन्दी के लिये और औरतों के आपरेसन के लिये जो केन्द्र बनाये गये हैं, उनकी स्थिति दयनीय है। वहाँ सफाई नहीं है, आपरेसन करने की साज-सज्जा ठीक नहीं है, बिस्तर ठीक नहीं है। वहाँ देखभाल ठीक नहीं होती जिसकी वजह से उनको बीमारियों का शिकार होना पड़ता है। आपको उस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को परेशानी न हो।

श्रीमती विद्या चोन्पति (विजयवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह एन्टी-पापुलेसन एक्सप्लोजन बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने के लिए श्री राजगोपाल नायडू को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

हमारे देश में जनसंख्या बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है और यह हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ी प्राबलम बन गई है। मैंने इस बारे में कुछ डेटा कलेक्ट किया है। उसके अनुसार पापुलेसन की दृष्टि से भारत का संसार में दूसरा स्थान है। 1981 में उसकी पापुलेसन 684 मिलियन थी। हमारे देश का एरिया 3.28 मिलियन स्क्वियर किलोमीटर है, जबकि पूरे संसार का एरिया 135.89 मिलियन स्क्वियर किलोमीटर है। 1911 में हमारे देश में पापुलेसन का शोध रेट 5.42 परसेंट था, जबकि 1981 की सेन्सस के अनुसार यह 186.84 परसेंट हो गया है। इससे पता लग सकता है कि हमारी जनसंख्या कितनी बढ़ रही है।

आबादी मिलने के बाद हमारे देश का बहुत इकानॉमिक डेवलपमेंट हुआ है। बहुत सी नई-नई इन्डस्ट्रीज स्थापित हुई हैं। जहाँ तक एथीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, पहले एक एकड़ में चार पांच बैंग बनाज पैदा होता था, जबकि आज एक एकड़ में तीस चालीस बैंग बनाज पैदा होता है। एथीकल्चर में हमने तीन चार गुना उन्नति की है। लेकिन जितनी इकानॉमिक डेवलपमेंट हुई है,

उतनी ही जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, जिसके कारण डेवलपमेंट का लाभ कम होता है।

जनसंख्या पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए गांवों में अस्पताल बनाए गए हैं और फैमिली वेलफेयर कैंप भी लगाए जाते हैं। लेकिन उनमें आम जनता के लिए जितनी सुविधाएँ होनी चाहिए, वे हम नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसलिए आज यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम आम लोगों के बिचारों में परिवर्तन करें। हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने गांवों में फैमिली वेलफेयर कैंप और लोगों के माइंड को बेंच करने के लिए ओरियंटेशन कैंप इन्ट्रोड्यूस किए थे, ताकि लोग अपनी इच्छा से आपरेसन कराएं।

आज हमें सोचना चाहिए कि इतना काम करने के बाद भी हमें सफलता क्यों नहीं मिली है। अगर हम फैमिली प्लानिंग को कम्पलसरी करें, तो कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि हम पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है। हम लोगों में मंडल बेंच करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आम जनता का यह विचार है—तेलुगु में हम कहते हैं : नाक पोसिन बारे नीक पोस्तार, अर्थात् भयवान् बच्चों को देता है, वही उनका पालन भी करेगा। हम लोगों की इस भावना को बेंच करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

आज हमारे सामने यह प्राबलम है कि क्या हम फैमिली प्लानिंग को कम्पलसरी करें या कोई और उपाय करें। हमने देश की जनता के सामने नारा रखा है : हेल्थ फार आम। लेकिन आज गांवों के ट्रांसिटेन्स में डाक्टर और नर्स नहीं हैं और मेडिसिन्स भी नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार ने गांवों में जो हास्पिटल बनाए हैं, क्या वहाँ मेडिसिन्स भी होती हैं या नहीं, मेडिसिन्स के लिए जो बजट रखा जाता है, क्या उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल होता है या नहीं, सरकार जहाँ फैमिली प्लानिंग को शुरू करती है, क्या वहाँ डाक्टर भी भेजती है या नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अधिकतर डाक्टरसं ज़हुरों में ही रहना चाहते हैं, गांवों में नहीं जाना चाहते

हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि शहरों में तो उनके लिए फैसिलिटीज रहती हैं लेकिन गांवों में कोई फैसिलिटीज नहीं होती हैं। गांवों में उनके रहने के लिए मकान तक नहीं होते हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ी प्रबलम है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि गांवों में डिस्पेंसरी के साथ-साथ डाक्टर के रहने के लिए मकान बनाकर भी देने चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मेरा सुझाव यह है कि गांवों में जो डाक्टर रखे जायें, उनको कुछ ज्यादा एलाउन्स दिया जाए ताकि वे वहां जाने के लिए खुशी से तैयार हो सकें। इस तरह की आप उनको कुछ फैसिलिटीज दे सकें तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

इसके अलावा मैं मन्त्री जो का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी दिलाना चाहूंगी कि अस्पतालों में इन्क्विपमेंट्स की भी बड़ी कमी रहती है। यहां पर केबल फ्ल्ट एंड के लिए ही कुछ सामान रहता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर आपको आपरेसन वर्ग-रह करने के लिए जिस इन्क्विपमेंट की आवश्यकता होती है, उसका प्रबन्ध भी करना चाहिए। इस तरह को कुछ फैसिलिटीज देकर आप गांव वालों को फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए मदद करें, यह मेरी सलाह है।

*SHRI M. KANDASWAMY (Tiruchengode): Madam Chairman, my hon. friend, Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu has focussed the attention of the House on the serious issue of population explosion through his Anti-Population Explosion Bill. Since the population growth has assumed such serious dimensions, he has been compelled to bring forward this Bill. As the hon. Members, who preceded before me, have highlighted the serious consequences of unchecked population growth, I will confine myself to certain issues which have become the stumbling block in the effective implementation of family welfare schemes.

When in 1928 the founder-member of Dravidian Movement, Thanthal Periyar started preaching the necessity for family control measures, he was confronted with the question—how can the humanbeings

check the dispensation of God who is the architect of human society? Today the very same people who raised this question have become the ardent advocate of family control schemes. It is not we alone in India who have realised the necessity of controlling the population growth. All over the world there is great realisation about this. If we do not control population growth, the human-flood will devastate the earth, as havoc is created by the natural calamity of floods. The control of population is very much necessary for the very survival of human society.

I am not in agreement with the idea of imposing fines etc. as has been adumbrated in the Bill. In case of employees, who beget more than two children, one-fifth salary cut has been proposed. Similarly, in the case of affluent people, a fine of Rs. 20 and in the case of others a fine of Rs. 10 have also been proposed in this Bill of my friend. By such penalties we will not be able to control the population. I do not approve of negative approach of this kind. There should be positive approach which will be appealing to the people.

The present population in India is about 70 crores and if this present rate of increase continues, then we will be 100 crores by the end of 20th Century. Can we stop this rapid growth by such penal measures? No, it will be counter-productive.

Firstly, the common people must be told in their own day-to-day language as to what will be the consequence of their own future generation, if population growth is not contained. They must be made to understand the efficacy of adopting family welfare measures, which are for their good.

Secondly, those, who take to family welfare schemes, should be given encouragement and incentives. The people who go in for vasectomy and tubectomy operations must be given per head Rs. 1000/- Presently a paltry sum is being given to them. Adequate financial allocation must be made to the Health Department for this purpose.

Thirdly, the Primary Health Centres in

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M.Kandaswamy]

the rural areas woefully lack in basic amenities for implementing family welfare schemes. There should be abundant availability of contraceptives in Primary Health Centres. The midwives who work in PHCs must be dedicated and committed workers to the cause of family welfare measures. Each PHC must be given audio-visual aids for publicity purposes. For one Block one mobile van must be supplied for propagating family welfare measures and for supplying contraceptives etc. to the people. Presently, the laproscopic sterilization system in India has not been successfully implemented. I demand that greater attention must be given for effective implementation of sterilization, vasectomy and tubectomy operations, which are the sure methods for containing population growth.

Fourthly, for the employees of both the Central and the State Governments, one additional increment must be given to those who restrict their families to two children ; in fact, I suggest that they should also get one promotion in their cadre. This will create an atmosphere of enthusiasm for others to emulate. It should also be ensured through law, if necessary, that those employees who get more than two children must be denied the educational concessions and other concessions. We should study the successful systems that have been adopted in China and we should try to implement them in India with suitable modifications, if necessary.

The population control schemes must be made applicable to the people belonging to all religions in the country. The law in this regard must be applicable to all irrespective of caste, creed, community and religion. Presently there are some religious inhibitions for practising family control schemes. Such religious taboos do not find a place in modern societies elsewhere. There should be a law forbidding such religious injunctions in regard to family welfare schemes.

Similarly, the affluent sections voluntarily take to family control methods, as they have other avenues of recreation and entertain-

ment. But for the poor, procreation is the only recreation. They do not have money or opportunities for recreation outside their homes. It is very necessary to have recreation centres in rural areas, free of any charge.

Population explosion leads to increasing poverty, which in turn results in social evils like prostitution etc. If we want to eradicate poverty, then population control must be given the prime place in our scheme of activities. By organising loan meals we are not going to drive out poverty from our country. This is just a palliative, not a permanent cure for the malady of population growth. Can we eliminate the modern scourge of unemployment by these loan meals ? Unemployment is the direct consequence of population explosion. We should have quick-yielding economic programmes so that the twin evil of poverty and unemployment can be eradicated, which in turn will have a salutary effect on population growth.

None in this House can deny that the growth in crimes in our country is the direct consequence of poverty and unemployment, which is bequeathed to the society by unchecked population growth. We have to get out of this vicious circle by effective implementation of time-bound and low-cost economic programmes for the downtrodden in the country, whose number is estimated to be 40 crores.

I will refer to two important issues relevant to this problem and conclude my speech. During the seven-year rule of D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu, under the chief-ministership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, who is known for his contagious dynamism, family planning schemes were effected vigorously. The D.M.K. Government implemented Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's directives in regard to family planning schemes throughout Tamil Nadu. The State Government was able to bring down the population. Unfortunately, what is the reward that the State has got for this ? Tamil Nadu had 41 seats in Lok Sabha. Because of fall in population, this number got reduced to 39. Is it the incentive for the State of Tamil Nadu which

implemented family planning schemes for the good of the country as a whole? Similarly, since the Central Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission allocate funds to the State on the basis of population, Tamil Nadu has started getting lesser financial allocation on account of decline in population. Now, the 8th Finance Commission has also recommended devolution of central funds to the States on the basis of population. Again, Tamil Nadu will get lesser funds.

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

I do not think that the Members would disagree with me if I say that this kind of injustice to the States which implement family planning schemes effectively runs counter to our Prime Minister's stress on family planning schemes. If this is allowed to continue, then it will reverse the trend. Even the States which are in the forefront in the matter of family planning schemes will be disinclined to implement them.

Before I conclude, I would demand that 41 Lok Sabha seats should be restored to Tamil Nadu and the system of financial allocation on the basis of population must be modified if the Government is determined to curb population growth. You know, Sir, that our Prime Minister was honoured recently by UN with a Medal for implementing population control schemes. In order to sustain the faith reposed in our Prime Minister by international community, we must give all encouragement to the States implementing effectively the family planning schemes.

With these words, I resume my seat.

श्री भीम सिंह (गुन्मनु) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं राजगोपाल नायडू साहब के बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ परन्तु इस बिल में जो खामियाँ रह गई हैं, उनको मैं बताना चाहूँगा।

इसमें एक धारा जोड़ी जानी आवश्यक है और वह धारा इसमें छूट गई है। वह धारा यह है कि

एक पत्नी के मौजूद होते हुए दूसरा विवाह करने के ऊपर रोक लगाई जाए। हमारे यहाँ देश में एक से ज्यादा विवाह लोग धर्म की आड़ में और सामाजिक रीतियों के आधार पर करते रहते हैं। इस पर रोक लगाना बहुत आवश्यक था क्योंकि यह बिल जो है यह पापुलेशन की वृद्धि रोकने के बारे में है। यह एन्टी-पापुलेशन एक्सप्लोजन बिल है। एक से ज्यादा शादी होने पर पापुलेशन में वृद्धि होती है और इसको आप रोक नहीं सकते। हमारे समाज में कुछ ऐसे तबके हैं, जो यह कहते हैं कि हमारे धर्म में छूट है कि हम एक से ज्यादा शादी करें, पर देश पहले है और धर्म पीछे है। धर्म में कुरीतियों की छूट नहीं हो सकती अगर समाज को सुधारना है और देश की आबादी को रोकना है। धर्म की आड़ में एक से ज्यादा शादी करने की लोग छूट लेना चाहते हैं। इस पर रोक लगानी ही पड़ेगी। अगर किसी की पत्नी की मृत्यु हो जाए, तो मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है। अगर किसी का डाइवोर्स हो जाए, तो मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है। अब यह कहना कि मेरे धर्म में चार शादियाँ करने की छूट है, तो धर्म में तो और भी बहुत सी बातें होती हैं। पहले धर्म में नर-बलि की बात करते थे, तो क्या आप आज ऐसा करने की छूट देंगे। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस चीज को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है।

दूसरा एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। मैं क्लोज 5 की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ, जिस क्लोज में एक पैरल क्लोज रखा हुआ है। उसमें यह दिया हुआ है :

"If a person is already an official, he shall pay one-fifth of his salary as fine for every extra child to which that person gives birth to the government."

For non-official it has been provided that :

"A person, who is non-official, and has more than two children, he shall pay 20"."

इसमें एक प्रोवाइजो जोड़ने का मैं सुझाव दूँगा

[श्री भीम सिंह]

और वह प्रोवाइजो यह है :

"Provided this Clause would not apply to Defence Services.

डिफेंस सर्विसेज में एक परम्परा बनी रहती है। मैंने देखा है कि गांव के एक परिवार के बहुत से लोग फौज के अन्दर हैं और पुस्त-दर-पुस्त एक परिवार के लोग फौज में नोकरी करते आए हैं और बड़ी लड़ाइयों में और सैकेंड वर्ल्ड वार में एक-एक आदमी के पांच-पांच लड़के लड़ाई के अन्दर गए हैं, जिनमें से तीन-तीन और चार-चार लड़के मारे गए हैं। इसलिए डिफेंस सर्विसेज के जो परसोनेल हैं, उनके लिए यह पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उनके लड़के लड़ाई में जाते हैं और मारे भी जाते हैं। इसलिए यह जो क्लॉज है, इसमें डिफेंस सर्विसेज के लिए मैं एक प्रोवाइजो एड करने की सिफारिश करता हूं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि फॅमिली प्लानिंग के अन्दर जो आजकल आपरेजन होते हैं और खास तौर पर महिलाओं के आपरेजन होते हैं, उनके लिए एक्सपर्ट्स होने चाहिए। देखा यह गया है कि जहां भी ये कॅम्प लगते हैं, वहां पर लोगों को 100, 100 और 50, 50 रुपये का प्रमोशन दिया जाता है और डाक्टरों को भी कमीशन मिलता है और मास आपरेजन चमत्ते हैं और डाक्टर लोग बंधाधुंध तरीके से आपरेजन करते हैं। आपरेजन करके महिला को छुट्टी दे देते हैं लेकिन उस महिला को बाद में कोई खराबी होती है और वह दोबारा अस्पताल में भर्ती होना चाहती है, जनरल हॉस्पिटल में भर्ती होना चाहती है, तो उसे भगा देते हैं और इससे वह बहुत तकलीफ पाती है और कई बेसेज में तो ईप्स भी हुई है। उसका अंतर यह होता है कि गांव या मोहल्ले में रहने वाली जो दूसरी महिलाएं होती हैं, वे यह कहती हैं कि अयुक्त महिला की हालत आपरेजन के बाद ऐसी हो गई थी और तुम नजदीक मत जाना करना मोत हो जाएगी। हमारे यहां 80 परसेन्ट देहात हैं और देहात के लोगों को इस बारे में जान-

कारी कम है, उनमें जागृति कम है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी हो गया है कि ऐसे आपरेजन के लिए एक्सपर्ट्स होने चाहिए और जिन डाक्टरों के हाथों से गड़बड़ हो या कोई खराबी हो, तो उनके खिलाफ एक्शन होने का प्रोविजन भी इसमें होना चाहिए। इससे लोगों को आपरेजन कराने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। आबादी को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए कोई दो राय नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आपरेजन के बाद जो औरतें तकलीफ पाती हैं, उसकी रोकथाम होनी चाहिए और एक्सपर्ट्स के द्वारा आपरेजन होना चाहिए और घर्म की जाड़ में जो चार-चार मादिया होती हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए एक प्रोविजन होना चाहिए

irrespective of caste, creed and religion.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, The problem before the country is that every thirty years we are doubling our population. Whatever we do in planning is washed away by the population growth. I would only suggest the remedial measures.

My main point is that governmental activities are spreading over a vast area covering a large portion of our population, as for example, Government employment, municipal employment, employment by the local bodies, and then giving of aid, house plots, granting loans etc. So governmental activities are covering a vast area of population, at least 70 per cent of the population. So, some sort of discrimination should be made against the people who do not contain their families. If it is a question of admitting a third child in the school, we should not give admission. If it is a question of giving employment for a third child, even then whether it is Government employment or industrial employment or whatever it is, we should not give employment to the third child. Even in respect of granting a loan, a man with a third child should be prohibited from getting the benefit. Our friend was telling that the idea of family planning is spreading to the villages. Of course, that may be true. But the only way of dealing with this problem is that we should touch the belly, by not giving

employment etc. Unless you do that, it is very difficult to check the population. Even in the application forms, you should put a column that the applicant should specify whether he is having more than two children. In this way, positive discrimination should be made in the matter of granting benefits.

There are industries in the country. Every industrial unit should be persuaded to launch propaganda about family planning among the employees. In fact they are in a position to do it because they have got greater control of the employees. In South India one organisation is giving the benefit of Rs. 1000 to a woman who volunteers for operation. Like that the population can be controlled. On the one side you can give incentives for operation etc. to the people and on the other side, there should be disincentives and positive discouragement against increasing the number of children. Even punitive action should be taken. I am told that in China a girl child that is born is killed on the spot in the villages. The villagers there believe that a girl child is a curse. That is the report that I read in the papers. Even with that they are not satisfied because there is a vast growth of population there. But we do not do so here.

So, positive discrimination should be there to discourage and check the growth of population. Even in respect of issuing ration cards, you should put some curbs. You cannot go on giving the ration cards to the increasing children indiscriminately. This sort of activity by the Government should be welcome. The Government can do something positively in this matter. So, I suggest that some steps like this should be taken.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on this non-official Bill. As such it is a very important topic. When I listened to some of the hon. Members, particularly Prof. Chakraborty—I know he is an economist and I was expecting a concrete suggestion from him.

MR CHAIRMAN: Prof. Chakraborty, I think the Minister is referring to you.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: I have listened to some of the Members—nearly 18 Members have participated in the debate. Fortunately I was listening to Prof. Chakraborty, who is a Professor of Economics and I was expecting from him that he will give some concrete suggestions so far as the problem of population is concerned.

In spite of that, the way in which he expressed his views, I was a little bit confused, whether he is supporting the family welfare programme or he wants to say something else. But he, unfortunately, politicalised the thing. We do not want to make this subject as a political subject. We want to involve the people, want to make this movement as the peoples movement. Population problem has direct relevance to the socio-economic programmes.

Some of the Members expressed their view and I share their sentiment that in spite of systematic economic growth in the field of agriculture, industry, science and other developmental activities including technology, the fruit of development has not reached the masses because of the simultaneous growth in the population in the country.

Prof. Chakraborty was giving some suggestions. I would like to say something. He said population has nothing to do with the socio-economic conditions. Here is a Report from the ICMR. This report gives how much we spent only for providing food to the children.

For a child between the age group of 1 to 3 we had to spend Rs. 120/- per month. Between the age group of 4 to 6 we spend Rs. 160/- per month. Between the age group of 10 to 20 we spend Rs. 230/- per month and between the age group of 10 to 12 we spend Rs. 211/- per month. So, it has direct relevance to the population. When we say on the one hand that agricultural production is on the increase, industrial production is on the increase, but it has direct relevance.

Secondly, Government has rightly recognised the need to control population and

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that is why our hon. Prime Minister included it in the 20 Point Programme along with other socio-economic development programmes. But when this programme was included, it was clearly mentioned that it should be voluntarily implemented. In this regard some of the hon. Members have given some suggestions. I think it is not with the philosophy to implement the way in which we want to implement the programme. Unless we involve the people, unless we make it the peoples movement, I do not think the country will be able to achieve the goal. We have achieved the target. I want to give figures. There is peoples involvement. That has helped us to achieve the target which we fixed. That is why I disagree with some of the hon. Members who suggested some dis-incentive or coercion. We do not believe in coercion. My Government does not believe in coercion. Any sensible person will not agree to that. This is an individual problem. Unless individualism is involved, unless individual is convinced, unless family is involved, I do not think we will achieve it. We do not want to copy programmes of other countries. We have to see the psychological background of our people. Keeping that in view the hon. Prime Minister said it has to be done through voluntary agencies and involvement of voluntary agencies is very necessary.

In 1983, in Parliament itself, we have approved the National Health Policy. In the National Health Policy we have clearly mentioned that net reproduction rate of one by 2,000 A.D. at this level the following specific goals have been set :

Birth Rate	20 per thousand
Death Rate	9 per thousand

Infant mortality rate below 60 per thousand and like that the effective couple protection rate. When I am talking of the effective protection, I would like to give some figures to the House. As a result of our programme what we set through the voluntary agencies or through the State Governments, in the last two or three years the couple protection rate has shown an increase.

As a result of the performance in the last two or three years, the couple protection rate has shown a sharp increase. At the end of March, 1982, the couple protection was 23.7% and at the end of March, 1983, it was 25.9% and at the end of March, 1984, it was 29.3%. That means, the couple protection during 1983-84 was 50% more than that of 1982-83.

One of the hon. Members has just asked about the outlay expenditure for the family planning programmes. I would like to inform the House that during the 4th Five Year Plan, i.e. during 1969-74, the total outlay was Rs. 285.76 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 284.43 crores. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974-78, the outlay was Rs. 285.65 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 408.98 crores. The Sixth Five Year Plan started from 1978—I am not talking about the rolling plan. I am talking of the Sixth Plan from 1978 to 1980. The outlay was Rs. 228 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 226.06 crores.

Some of the hon. Members raised some of the problems which the villagers are facing. I would like to say that so far as the infrastructure is concerned, we are trying to guide the State Government to provide them some guidelines also to see that all the primary health centres should have at least one doctor and other medical staff. All the time we are in constant touch with the State Government to see whether they are implementing the programme in the right earnest. One of our lady Members said, doctors are not willing to go to the villages. I would like to say that we have asked the State Governments to provide some incentives to the doctors who give preference to go to villages for service. Now, it is for the States also to see how best they can accept our advice.

Now, we have appointed Guide in each village having one thousand population. So far as the infrastructure is concerned, our hon. Members should also help us a little bit because in their constituencies also, the whole programmes cannot depend only on the infrastructure. The Government provides the infrastructure but every-body should take a little care and if there is any

programme which requires improvement, they can better contact the State Governments also because it is the State Governments which have to implement the programmes. So far as the family planning programme is concerned, 100% grants are given by the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After the Minister's statement, the Members will be inspired.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, I would like to give some figures of achievement. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, in 1980-81, the target for sterilisation was 2.9 millions against that the achievement was 2.05 millions. I.U.D. target was 0.79 millions against that the achievement is 0.63 millions. The target for CC users including OP was 5.54 millions against which the achievement was 3.81 millions. I would not like to go into the details. But in 1984-85, the target fixed was 5.96 millions and the achievement up to June, 1984 is 0.48 millions in respect of sterilisation. The targets for I.U.D. and C.C. users are 3.04 and 11.00 millions respectively. As a result of the performance in the last two or three years, the couple protection rate has increased from 23.7% in 1982 to 29.3% in 1984. I can say further that the total number of acceptors of all methods of family planning was about 11 millions during 1982-83.

During 1983-84, it has reached a level of 14.4 million, about 30% more than in the previous year, an all-time high. It was possible for this to happen because of the involvement of voluntary agencies, in which the involvement of participants is more. If we had used coercion or some other method, we would not have been able to achieve the goal.

As a result of family planning programme, 37 million births are estimated to have been avoided during the period 1971-81. Had these births taken place, the growth rate would have been about 3% instead of 2.5% as observed during the decade 1971-81.

An hon. Member asked about the growth-rate. The level of growth-rate during 1977-89 is 2.24%. Now our goal is to reach

1.90% in 1985, and 1.66 in 1990 and 1.20 by 2,000 AD.

Some hon. Members complained about family planning services. We have provided the services. Unless you create the confidence among the parents that the medical services which we are supposed to provide are provided, they will not come forward for family planning. We have provided the infrastructure and facilities and that is the reason why families are coming forward to implement the programme.

Unless you provide treatment to the children, it is not possible to involve the parents in the family planning programme. The vaccination performance during 1983-84 is as follows :—

(Number in lakhs)	
Vaccine	1983-84
DPT	101.6
Polio	69.5
BOG	139.6
DT	97.2
Typhoid	54.3
TT, 10 years + 15 years	45.4
TT (Preg. Women)	74.5

I would like to inform Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty that the total number of children born in our country every year is 2.2 million. We are supposed to immunise these children. The programmes we are implementing are the Immunisation Programme, Protein and Nutrition Programme and besides this, we are providing facilities of schools, clothing, and education, to children. When Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty expresses his views next time in any forum on the subject it is better he gives some concrete suggestions instead of giving

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this type of political suggestions.

The House is aware that a high level Body, an Advisory Council has been constituted to implement the family planning programme and to review and analyse the implementation of the family welfare programme. This Council is headed by the hon. Minister of Health. There are on it representatives from the voluntary organisations, social scientists, industrialists, public leaders and economists. All are advising and reviewing the programme as to how best we can implement the programme and what could be the strategy for the future.

Shri Rajagopal Naidu is not here. He has mentioned that there should be penalty for extra child. But this Council, the highest Advisory Council, in its meeting suggested and advised that no incentive should be given for those who have small families as that would amount to punishing those who have no choice in the matter and to harshness against children. If we accept this type of suggestions, who will be the victims? The victims will be the new-born children.

We would not like to accept this type of suggestions which would affect development. Therefore, we disagree with all those points.

The hon. Members are quite aware that we are talking of the involvement of the voluntary agencies and individuals also. We have given some incentives. This is a hundred per cent Centrally sponsored scheme.

We have now introduced awards for the States and Union Territories who perform well under this Programme. The Family Welfare Performance Awards for States/Union Territories for the year 1982-83 were as follows :

In Group I we have given the First Prize to Maharashtra—Ra. 2.5 crores ; and the Second Prize to Haryana. Group II : First Prize to Punjab and Second Prize to Karnataka. Group III : First Prize to Madhya Pradesh ; no Second Prize was declared in

this Group. Group IV : Himachal Pradesh. Group V : Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Some of the States and Union Territories have introduced Green Cards to the couples who have accepted family planning after having two children ; these are Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Some of the States and Union Territories have introduced the lottery system to the couples who come forward to accept the family planning programme. These are Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala ; Chandigarh, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

About the question of disincentives, Government, in principle, is not going to accept it.

Mr. Rajagopal Naidu with all his sentiments and good feelings has brought forward this Bill. Unfortunately, he is not present here. I would like to appeal to him to withdraw his Bill keeping in view the achievements, keeping in view the philosophy which we have accepted, keeping in view the people's participation in the programme—because now it has become a people's movement and we want to strengthen it as a people's movement and we are going in that direction. At this juncture, instead of helping us, instead of making this a more popular programme, he has come forward with this Bill. This type of legislation may create problems. So, I request the House to give its consent for the withdrawal of the Bill ; I earnestly request all the hon. Members because when 18 Members have participated in this debate, I can very well appreciate their sentiments ; they are also equally concerned so far as growth of population is concerned. I congratulate them, I appreciate their concern, and I request them to give their consent for the withdrawal of the Bill and help us in making this a people's movement, with people's participation, individual participation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, just one clarification. My

subject is not Economics. My subject is Political Science. That is number one. Number two, I did not make any political speech. I only said that economic development is the main factor. I would just like to quote that in India...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can only seek some clarification...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : In India, the decennial growth of population in different States—I am just quoting ; this is necessary because this explains something...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not at this stage.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Only one point. The Minister will have to explain why is it that, comparatively, the advanced States in India have had a lesser growth rate than that of the backward States in India. What is the reason ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are expanding.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : He is making another speech. He has already made a long speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am putting the motion to vote. The Mover is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for measures to restrict the growth of population in the country be taken into consideration."

The Motion was negatived

**THE HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD
(ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT
BENCH AT BAREILLY) BILL**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we go to the next Bill.

Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Where is the Law Minister, Sir ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P.
SINGH DEO) :** I am representing him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are Defence Minister. You can defend the country. But how can you represent him ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : We will lawfully defend the country.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Being the mover, I am satisfied. Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Bareilly be taken into consideration."

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारी डेवलपिंग इकनामी के साथ हमारा जूडिशियल सिस्टम भी उसी प्रकार का होना चाहिए ताकि जनता की भावना के अनुरूप उनको चीप और सबस्टेंशियल जस्टिस मिल सके ।

इस हाउस में एक से अधिक बार इस बात को उठाया गया है और माननीय सदस्यों की हमेशा यह भावना रही है कि हमारे देश का प्रेजेंट जूडिशियल सिस्टम कई मामलों में हमारी आवश्यकता को सर्व नहीं करता । इसी कारण जनता में और जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों में काफी असन्तोष है । इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारी जितनी जूडिशियल आर्गेनाइजेशन है, उन तक सामान्य आदमी को पहुंच नहीं है, विशेष तौर पर हाई कोर्ट तक ।

कई राज्यों से हाईकोर्ट की बेंच दूसरी जगहों पर भी स्थापित करने की मांग है । उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, असम, बिहार के अलावा इस प्रकार के और भी कई प्रान्त हैं जहां के लोगों ने इस प्रकार की मांग उठाई है । सरकार ने यही सोच-समझकर

[श्री हरीश रावत]

जसवंत सिंह कमीशन उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों की मांग पर जो बिठाया था, उसकी कार्य-विधि और कार्य-क्षेत्र को भी बढ़ाया है।

हम जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों से आते हैं, विशेष तौर पर हमारी शिकायत है कि सरकार वहाँ के लोगों की जायज मांगों को बराबर टालने की कोशिश कर रही है। 1980 के बाद कई जिलों में लोगों ने आन्दोलन किये और उनके फलस्वरूप जनता की प्रबल मांग को देखते हुए तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया कि वह पश्चिमी उत्तर-प्रदेश में जहाँ भी केन्द्रीय सरकार उचित समझे, इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच स्थापित करने की बात को स्वीकार करे।

कहाँ, कौन सा स्थान हो सकता है, इस पहलू तथा उससे संबंधित अन्य पहलुओं के अध्ययन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 3 आदमियों का एक पैनल नियुक्त किया। उस समय उम्मीद दिलाई गई थी, आशा बंधवाई गई थी कि यह पैनल 6 महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार के विधि मंत्रालय को सबमिट करेगा। बजाय 6 महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट देने के इस पैनल के क्या टर्म्स एंड कंडीशनज रहेंगे, क्या कार्यविधि रहेगी, इस सब पर ही विचार नहीं हो पाया। उसको देखते हुए जसवंत सिंह कमीशन का टर्म फिर से बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद कमीशन अभी तक केवल विभिन्न स्थानों में जाकर लोगों की एविडेंस ही कलेक्ट कर पाया है। उसके अलावा उसने और कोई काम नहीं किया है। इस कारण पश्चिमी उत्तरप्रदेश के जिलों के न केवल वकील और बुद्धि-जीवी, बल्कि सामान्य लोग भी यह महसूस करने लगे हैं कि हमारी मांग को टालने के लिए ही सरकार ने जसवंत सिंह कमीशन का कार्यक्षेत्र और भी बढ़ा दिया है। जिन दूसरे राज्यों में इस प्रकार के नये बेंच खोलने की मांग की जा रही है, कमीशन उन राज्यों में जाकर अध्ययन करेगा और इस संदर्भ में एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा।

मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों की बुनियादी मांग के साथ कहाँ तक न्याय हो सकेगा।

मैंने इस विल के आबजेक्टस एण्ड रीजन्स में साफ कहा है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के कई जनपदों—टिहरी, उत्तर काशी, चमौली, पिथौरागढ़ आदि—के लोगों को इलाहाबाद जाने में करीब 600 किलोमीटर का रास्ता तय करना पड़ता है और इसके लिए तीन चार दिन की जर्नी करनी पड़ती है। यही कारण है कि इन जनपदों के सबसे कम कैंसिज इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट के सामने जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि इन जनपदों में कोई लीगल काम्प्लीकेशन्ज नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर लीगल काम्प्लीकेशन्ज हैं। वहाँ के लैड लाज सबसे ज्यादा काम्प्लीकेटेड हैं। वास्तव में वहाँ के लोग सफो-केटिड फीस करते हैं। अगर कोई व्यक्ति ६० जे० एम० की कोर्ट या किसी और कोर्ट के फंसमें के खिलाफ अपील करना चाहता है, तो अग्रिम न्याय पाने के लिए हाई कोर्ट में जाने के बजाए वह चुपपी साधकर घर बैठ जाता है, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट जाने और आने में जितना खर्च करना पड़ेगा और वकील की जितनी फीस देनी पड़ेगी, उतने का तो उसका मामला भी नहीं है।

इस स्थिति के कारण मैंने मांग की है कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच बरेली में स्थापित करनी चाहिए। इसके पीछे कोई पृथकता की मंशा या राज्य के विभाजन की मांग नहीं है। कुछ लोगों द्वारा आवाज उठती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक बड़ा राज्य है, इसलिए उसका विभाजन होना चाहिए। अगर हम लोगों की इस जायज मांग को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, तो लोब यह महसूस करेंगे कि अगर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों का अलग राज्य होता, तो उनका अलग हाई कोर्ट होता और उनको सब सुविधायें मिलती। इस तरह राज्य के विभाजन की मांग को हल मिलेगा। लेकिन अगर हम बरेली में एक बेंच स्थापित करके पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों के लोगों को आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करा देंगे, तो वह मांग भी कमजोर होगी और जो लोग इस प्रकार की मांग को उठा-

सरकार के लिए दिक्कत पैदा करना चाहते हैं और उसका ध्यान रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों से हटाना होते हैं, उन्हें असफलता का मुंह देखना पड़ेगा।

जिस समय जमवन्त सिंह कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया था, उस समय इस बात को उठाया गया था कि चूंकि उत्तरप्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने मांग की है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक अन्तरिम बेंच—उसको सर्कट बेंच कह सकते हैं—उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जनपदों में खोलनी चाहिए। मैं इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला ऐसा है, जिसमें केन्द्र सरकार के विधि मंत्रालय को अनुमोदन मात्र देना है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इस प्रकार की रीकमंडेशन कर चुकी है, केन्द्र सरकार के विधि मंत्रालय को उसे ऐपरूवल मात्र देना है। केन्द्रीय विधि मंत्रालय को यह ऐपरूवल देना चाहिए और एक अस्थायी बेंच उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में खोलनी चाहिए।

कमीशन का कार्य-काल 13 दिसम्बर, 1984 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। इस लोक सभा का जितना कार्य-काल बचा हुआ है, उससे भी अधिक, या उसके समकक्ष, उसका कार्यकाल बढ़ा दिया गया है। इससे हमारी शंका और भी बढ़ गई है। यह अस्थाई बेंच स्थापित करने से उस शंका का समाधान हो सकेगा और लोगों की सरकार की मंशा उंगली उठाने का मौका भी नहीं मिलेगा। गली उठाने वाले लोग यहां बैठे हैं, जो खुद कुछ ही कर पाए हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : चुनाओं के बाद ही सरकार पश्चिमी जिलों को कुछ देगी, उससे पहले नहीं।

श्री हरीश रावत : यदि इस सर्कट बेंच की मांग को नहीं मानेंगे तो इससे कई प्रकार के अफेक्टिव इन्टरेस्ट्स पैदा हो जाएंगे विशेषकर उन क्षेत्रों में जो इलाहाबाद के नजदीक हैं या इलाहाबाद वार में क्योंकि इलाहाबाद वार के लोग बराबर इस मांग का विरोध कर रहे हैं। उसके विरोध का कोई न्यायिक आधार नहीं है, अनहित पर आधा-

रित नहीं है, किसी तर्क पर आधारित नहीं है बल्कि उनका विरोध केवल वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट के कारण है। उनका अपना हित इसके साथ निहित है क्योंकि यदि यहां से बेंच मेरठ में, बरेली में, आगरा में, शाहजहांपुर में या रामपुर में कहीं भी खुलेगी तो जितने कैसेज इस समय इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में आ रहे हैं जिनका लाभ निश्चित तौर पर उनको मिल रहा है वह उनका लाभ बंट जायगा। इसके आधार पर वह विरोध कर रहे हैं। इससे सरकार के सामने भी दिक्कतें पैदा हो रही हैं। राजनैतिक दिक्कतें पैदा हो रही हैं, क्षेत्रीय आधार पर कई दिक्कतें ऐसी पैदा होती जा रही हैं। क्षेत्रीय दबाव पैदा हो रहा है। तो इन सारे दबावों का सामना करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकार सर्कट बेंच की इस मांग को स्वीकार करे और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को कहे कि इस हाई कोर्ट की बेंच तुरंत उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जनपदों में खोली जाय।

तीसरा कारण जो मैं देना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस समय इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में इतने कैसेज पेंडिंग हैं जिनकी कोई गिनती नहीं हो सकती है। 1952-54-55 में भी जो रिट दायर की गई थी वह भी अभी तक वहां पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई है। भूमि सम्बन्धी विवाद जमींदारी उन्मूलन के समय के अभी तक इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में पड़े हुए हैं जब कि उसी की एक बेंच लखनऊ में है, लखनऊ बेंच के मामले, चूंकि उसका जूरिस्टिक्शन एक सीमित एरिया तक है, निपट चुके हैं। वहां ऐसे कैसेज नहीं हैं जबकि सारे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जमींदारी उन्मूलन से एक ही प्रकार की न्यायिक समस्या पैदा हो जानी चाहिए थी और एक ही प्रकार का समय भी इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट और लखनऊ में बेंच को लेना चाहिए था। मगर लखनऊ में बेंच ने अपने मामले निपटा दिए और इलाहाबाद बेंच के सामने अब भी ऐसे मामले लम्बित हैं। उस व्यक्ति की कल्पना कीजिए जिसके भूमि सम्बन्धी मामले केवल इस कारण से अभी तक लम्बित हैं और इससे सरकार की पालिसी भी अफेक्टिव हो रही है। सीलिंग के अन्दर हजारों एकड़ जमीन निकली हुई है। सरकार ने उसको

[श्री हरीश रावत]

भूमिहीनों को या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को एसाट भी कर दिया है। माननीय के० पी० सिंह देवजी का बराबर सिरदर्द है कि जगह-जगह से मांग आती है, भूतपूर्व सैनिक कहते हैं कि हमें जमीन दी जानी चाहिए। मगर वो कहाँ से जाय? जो जमीन सीलिय से निकली हुई है वह जमीन भूमिहीनों या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को या किसी इंस्टीच्यूट को एसाट की जाती है तो एलाटी को पजेसन नहीं मिल पाता क्योंकि हाई कोर्ट से वह भूमिघर स्टे आर्डर लिए हुए है और उस स्टे आर्डर को बैकेट कराना असंभव सा काम है क्योंकि इतने लम्बे एरियर्स, इतने ज्यादा कंसेज वहां पर पैडिय हैं कि उनका नम्बर ही नहीं जा सकता और जब नम्बर नहीं जा सकता तो हमारी एक बच्छी मंका, एक बच्छा उद्देश्य इससे फस्ट्रेट होता है, उसकी भी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती।

इसी प्रकार से और भी कई बातें हैं जिनको और भी माननीय सदस्य यहां पर उठाएंगे। इन सारे कारणों से मेरा विधि मंत्री जी से आग्रह है, मुझे आशा है मेरी इस भावना को रक्षा राज्यमंत्री जी विधि मंत्री तक पहुंचना देंगे, उनसे मेरा यह आग्रह है कि सारे उत्तर प्रदेश के हित में, एक न्यायिक व्यवस्था के हित में यह जरूरी हो गया है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बैंच खोली जाय और इस मामले को जो कई प्रान्तों से इस प्रकार की मांग उठ रही है उसके साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

Sir, I would like to continue my speech next time when this important Bill will be taken up. I want to make some important points. The hon. Law Minister is not present in the House now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you can continue your speech next time.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Customs Act, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJAN): On behalf of Shri S. M. Krishna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

- (1) Notification Nos. 216/84-Customs and 217/84-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the customs duty on 6-Amino Penicillinic Acid from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 100 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (2) Notification No. 218/84-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in customs duty on imported crude Erythromycin/Erythromycin Thiocyanate from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 140 per cent *ad valorem*.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8566/84]

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 13, 1984, Sravana 22, 1906(Saka).