

Seventh Series, Vol. XXX No. 2

Friday, July 9, 1982
Asadha 18, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



पत्रिका क्र. ४(७) ३
६ १२ २२

(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

C O N T E N T S

No. 2, Friday, July 9, 1982/Asadha 18, 1904 (Saka)

C O L U M N S

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 21 to 25 2—10

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 26 to 34, 36 to 38 and 40 40—51

Unstarred Questions Nos. 211 to 270, 272 to 299, 301 to 354, 356
to 359 and 361 to 440 52—290

Papers Laid on the Table 290—95

Assent to Bills 296—97

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Continuous strike by Textile workers of Bombay and action taken by
Government 297—326

Shri Ramavatar Shastri 297, 300
—305,

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad 298—300,
305—308,
312—13,
316—18,
324—25

Shri M. M. Lawrence 309—12

Shri Chandra Pal Shailani 314—16

Shri Zainul Basher 318—21

Shri Ananda Pathak 322—24

Cantonments (Amendment) Bill—*Introduced* 326

Business of the House 327—37

Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill 338—46,
349—54

Motion to consider—

Dr. Saradish Roy 338—39

Shri Mool Chand Daga 339—41

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri 331—42

Shri Xavier Arakal 343—44

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Shri Era Mohan	344—46
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	346, 349— 54

Statement *re*: Situation in Labanon—

Shrimati Indira Gandhi	346—48
----------------------------------	--------

Bills—*Introduced*—

(i) Constitution (Amendment Bill) (Amendment of Article 75):

by Shri G.M. Banatwalla	354
-----------------------------------	-----

(ii) Constitution (Amendment Bill) (Substitution of new articles for article 338, etc):

by Shri G.M. Banatwalla	354—55
-----------------------------------	--------

(iii) Bombay Prevention of Begging (Delhi Amendment) Bill:

by Shri Chitta Basu	355—56
-------------------------------	--------

(iv) Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 14 etc.):

by Shri G.M. Banatwalla	356
-----------------------------------	-----

(v) Capital Punishments (for Sabotage and Hijacking) Bill:

by Shri B.V. Desai	356—57
------------------------------	--------

(vi) Special Educational Facilities (for children of Inter-caste or inter-religion married Parents) Bill:

by Shrimati Vidya Chennupati	357
--	-----

(vii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new part XA):

by Shri Ananda Pathak	357—58
---------------------------------	--------

(viii) Lokpal Bill:

by Shri Ram Jethamalani	358
-----------------------------------	-----

(ix) Promotion of a Casteless and Religion-less society Bill:

by Shrimati Vidya Chennupati	358—59
--	--------

(x) Code of criminal procedure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 378):

by Shri Ramnath Dubey	359
---------------------------------	-----

Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill	359—423
---	---------

Motion to Consider—

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	359—71
-------------------------------------	--------

Shri Mool Chand Daga	371—76
Shri Sushil Bhattacharya	376—77
Shri Xavier Arakal	377—80
Shri S. Murugian	380—81
Shri Jagpal Singh	382—85
Shri P. Namgyal	385—88
Shri Ram Jethmalani	388—94
Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar	395—98
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	398—406
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	406—410
Shri Harish Rawat	410—16
Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar	416—19
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	419—23

Business Advisory Committee—

Thirty-first Report	424
-------------------------------	-----

<i>Re:</i> Cancellation of Sitting of the House for 12-7-1982 and fixing the Sitting for 7-8-1982.	424
---	-----

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 9, 1982/Asadha 18, 1904
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत आप से अनुमति ली है और अनुमति ले कर तो मैं बोल सकता हूँ। बेरूत के अन्दर जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस से विश्व शान्ति को खतरा है और विश्व युद्ध के हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं। रूस ने चेतावनी दी है। इस के अलावा अमेरिका की फौजें वहाँ जाने के लिये तैयार खड़ी हैं। यह एक बहुत अहम मसला है। . . . (ध्वजघान) . . . इस तरीके से आप न करिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया है, मैंने।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have you any information whether the Government proposes to make a statement on the whole situation?

MR. SPEAKER: We also discussed this thing in the meeting and we also know the policies pursued by this nation, the policies of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, the policies of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence.

1205 LS—1

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The whole situation has to be discussed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I know. We will have to discuss the whole situation.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Tension is increasing and it may lead to a world war. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We do not want to discuss it after the American army enters Beirut. We want to discuss it now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I know the gravity of the situation. That is why we discussed. We know the policies pursued by the nation, and what Mahatma Gandhi did, Pandit Nehru did, about non-alignment and co-existence. We have to protect the particular cause. And I think the Prime Minister is going to make a statement this very afternoon. Then, we will decide.

(*Interruptions*)

Now Question 21. Prof. Rupchand Pal.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Opening of Offices of Foreign Banks in India

*21. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign banks have applied to Government for licences to open offices in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the terms and conditions put forward by these banks; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). According to the Reserve Bank of India, which is the competent authority for grant of such licences, formal applications have been received from four foreign banks for opening a branch each in India. No terms and conditions have been put forward by these banks. Each case is decided by the Reserve Bank on merits having regard to all relevant considerations.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, in a matter of giving licences to foreign banks several times in the past in this House it was said by the Finance Ministers that it is done as a matter of reciprocity or mutuality. In view of what has repeatedly been said in reply to our questions regarding the giving of licences to foreign banks even after nationalisation of 14 banks in 1969 and even after our bitter experience of the working of these foreign banks, may I know from the hon. Minister what was the total amount of deposits mobilised by the foreign banks in India since 1969 and what were their gross profits and remittances *vis-a-vis* the deposits mobilised by our banks abroad, their gross profits and liabilities?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as the growth of the deposits and our profits are concerned, I require notice and then I will furnish the information after getting it.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Here, in reply to a question on 18th July, 1980, a chart was given regarding the growth of foreign banks in the matter of deposit mobilisation, advances, profits and remittances. Strangely enough, the amount of remittances could not then be submitted to the House and even now if I specifically ask the hon. Minister to provide this information regarding the gross profits and the remittances, the hon. Minister says that he requires

separate notice for providing such information. As it has been reported throughout the world, and very recently in a book by Anthony Sampson, called "Money Lender" the foreign multinational banks are working in the third World countries to the detriment of the independence and economic sovereignty of those countries. The change in our policy since 1980 regarding giving licences to foreign banks will cause great damage to our economy because the nationalised banking sector will face some competition from them. Rather they have been facing competition from the foreign banks. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will categorically declare here in the national interest that no further licence to foreign banks will be given and that an inquiry will be instituted about the working of the foreign banks in this country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Regarding the last part of the hon. Member's question, I would like to make it quite clear that when the Reserve Bank issues a licence for opening a branch by any foreign bank, it takes into account all the factors and also the economic objective of the Government. If the hon. Member is aware of the total number of licences issued to the foreign banks for opening their branches in India since 1969, it will clearly indicate that we are restricting it. Though we are not saying it, in actual practice, we are restricting it. After the nationalisation of 14 banks and afterwards another six banks, nearly 92 per cent of the banking sector is under public control. The total number of branches of the foreign banks in India is roughly 131. Therefore, I do not consider that the banking operations of these foreign banks are going to cause damage to our interest in a big way. In fact, we gave the first licence to the Bank of Bangla Desh, Sonali Bank, in 1974. Then we gave licence to the European Asian Bank, West Germany, in 1980, Emirates Commercial Bank, Abu Dhabi in 1980, Bank of Oman, Dubai in 1980 and Banque De L'Indo-Chine El -De Suez (INDOSUEZ), France in 1981.

During this period, two foreign banks, namely, Grindlays Bank and Bank of America which were already operating in India, were permitted to open an additional branch at Calcutta in November, 1969 and at Bombay in September, 1977 respectively. Therefore, we have these five plus two *i.e.*, seven new branches of foreign banks operating here after nationalisation. The hon. Member would appreciate that it is not a big number when we have more than 38,000 branches of the Scheduled commercial banks.

Regarding the first part of his question about the non-supply of figures, if you see the text of the question you will appreciate that such a supplementary would not arise out of the question. But we do not have any hesitation in giving the figures. As has been told by my colleague, it will require some time to collect the information and we will give it to the hon. Member.

Official Delegations sent abroad on Purchase Missions

*22. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that official delegations on purchase missions are frequently sent to various countries for buying import requirements;

(b) if so, the number of such delegations sent and the money spent thereon during the last year;

(c) the reasons for not meeting import needs from the annual international trade exhibitions in the country;

(d) whether it is also a fact that many developed nations ignore Indian trade exhibitions due to the Government's unrealistic purchasing policy; and

(e) the details of steps proposed to be taken to ensure participation of main exporters to India in international trade fairs and making the purchases in these fairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No, Sir. No official delegation on Purchase Mission from the Ministry of Commerce was sent to any country during the last one year.

(c) Essential imports for the economy are facilitated through the import policy which is announced annually. International trade exhibitions are generally used for projecting the image of the exporting country and for introducing merchandise. They are generally not primarily meant for spot purchases, even though contracts are entered into on the basis of samples at such trade fairs. Keeping in view the composition and volume of our import requirements, there are severe limitations to the use of annual international trade exhibitions held in the country for meeting our import needs. It is not correct to say that many countries ignored the exhibitions due to Government's unrealistic purchasing policy.

(d) As many as 39 countries participated in the India International Trade Fair 1981, apart from a number of commercial enterprises from all over the world. These countries included developed countries also.

(e) The Trade Fair Authority of India who are charged with the responsibility of organising international trade fairs in India and abroad give wide publicity to the fairs to attract participation by other Governments and by private companies. Preparations including advance publicity are undertaken for eliciting maximum participation.

Certain special facilities have been offered to foreign exporters by introduction of a 'fair quota' for sale on the spot.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न की स्पष्ट मंशा थी कि अपनी

आयात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये क्या यह सही है कि भारत-सरकार की ओर से, प्राइवेट कंपनीज की ओर से, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की ओर से, पब्लिक सेक्टर्स की ओर से, गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज को ओर से खरीद करने के लिये प्रतिनिधिमंडल देश के बाहर जाते हैं, जिन पर काफी खर्चा होता है। इसका उत्तर मंत्रालय द्वारा दिया गया है कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से कोई डेलीगेशन नहीं भेजा गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के उत्तर से प्रश्न की गंभीरता को कम किया गया है। यह स्पष्ट है कि आज अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये जो प्रतिनिधिमंडल परचेजेज के लिये बाहर जाते हैं, उनके उपर कई तरह के आरोप हैं, मिस-यूज के, टी० ए० डी० ए० अनाप-शनाप कमाने के। जब ट्रेड फेयर अथारिटी आफ इंडिया प्रति वर्ष ट्रेड फेयर अरेंज करती है तो क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार यह अनिवार्य करती कि अपनी आयात की पूर्ति के लिये जो भी खरीदियां होंगी, वे ट्रेड फेयर से ही होंगी। इसके संबंध में क्या यह सही है कि कई विकसित देश, जिनमें विशेषकर पश्चिमी जर्मनी है, उसने यह अनिवार्य किया हुआ है कि वे देश परचेजेज ट्रेड फेयर के माध्यम से ही करेंगे; जो देश ट्रेड फेयर में शामिल होंगे, उन्हीं से खरीददारी की जायेगी, वरना नहीं की जायेगी। क्या भारत-सरकार इसी प्रकार की अनिवार्यता लागू करना चाहती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, हो गया आपका प्रश्न।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : हमारी इस कमजोरी को देखते हुए यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० हमारे इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड फेयर के अंदर भाग नहीं लेते—क्या यह सही है।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : हम जो चीजें बाहर से लेते हैं वे किस प्रकार की होती हैं इसको आप देखें कि वे चीजें ट्रेड फेयर अथारिटी के माध्यम से खरीदी जा सकती हैं या नहीं। हमारी जो खरीद होती है उसमें पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स, सीमेंट, आयल, स्टील, इस प्रकार की चीजें हैं और इन्हीं चीजों की ज्यादातर खरीद होती है। 65 प्रतिशत से 80 प्रतिशत तक इनकी खरीद होती है और ट्रेड फेयर में मशीनें, कंज्यूमर गुड्स इस तरह की चीजें वहां पर आती हैं, जिनकी खरीद हम बाहर के देशों से बहुत कम करते हैं। इस तरह की चीजें ट्रेड फेयर अथारिटी के माध्यम से खरीदी भी जा सकती हैं और अथारिटी की एग्जीबीशंस से कुछ पैमाने पर खरीद भी करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी जो चीजें हैं, जो बल्क होती हैं, ट्रेड फेयर में नहीं आ सकतीं।

जहां तक यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० का सवाल है, यू० के० लोग हमारे पास आते जा रहे हैं, यू० एस० ए० के लोग अभी तक नहीं आए हैं, लेकिन हमारी खरीद का सवाल इससे संबंधित नहीं है; चीजों की कीमतें कम-ज्यादा होने की बजह से सिर्फ ट्रेड फेयर में आने के बाद ही खरीद की जाये, इससे नुकसान हो सकता है। इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर ही जवाब दिया गया है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि उत्तर दिया गया है कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की खरीद की जाती है, यह बात तो समझ में आती है, लेकिन दूसरी जो 35 परसेंट चीजें खरीदी जाती हैं, क्या उनके लिये बंधन नहीं लगाया जा सकता और इन आरोपों से नहीं बचा जा सकता था? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि ट्रेड फेयर अथारिटी आफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन ने भारत सरकार से

मांग की थी कि आने वाले एशियन गेम्स के लिये जो स्पोर्ट्स के लिये सामान खरीदा है... ! उसके लिये पांच प्रमुख देशों को देश के अन्दर आने के लिये बाध्य किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि बारह करोड़ का सामान हम उन से खरीद करें। क्या यह सही है कि भारत सरकार ने ट्रेड फेयर आथोरिटी के इस आग्रह को, इस निवेदन को ठुकरा दिया है और एशियन गेम्स के लिये जितना सामान खरीदा गया है उस के लिये इंग्लैण्ड देश से बाहर भेजा गया है जिस पर लाखों रुपया खर्च हुआ है और सारी परचेजिज बाहर से की गई है? क्या यह सही है कि सरकार की इस नीति की ट्रेड फेयर आथोरिटी आफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन ने आलोचना भी की है जिस के सामाचार पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हुए हैं?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : इसके संबंध में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इसके लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये। जो सामान की खरीद होती है वह दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से होती है। ट्रेड फेयर आथोरिटी ने उन से मालम किया है या नहीं किया है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

कपड़े की सप्लाई के लिए राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से टेंडर

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय ने 30,20,300 मीटर कपड़े की सप्लाई के लिये राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को 8 दिसम्बर, 1981 को टेंडर संख्या बी/89181/डी० जी० आई०/स्टोर-4-पोलियेस्टर काटन ओलिवग्रीन जारी किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम यह कपड़ा सप्लाई कर रहा है और क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम लिमिटेड ने उन्हें तथा पूर्ति और निबटान महानिदेशालय की सिफारिश की है कि यह टेंडर किसी दूसरे मिल को, अन्तरित कर दिया जाये और यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को कितने करोड़ रुपये की हानि होगी और प्राइवेट मिल को कितना लाभ होगा ; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा टेंडर स्वीकार किये जाने के बाद कपड़ा सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a to (c): Ministry of Defence floated an Open tender enquiry for the supply of 3.02 million metres of Polyester Cloth for Army units. Since it was considered feasible for N.T.C. to supply the entire quantity of cloth, the N.T.C. requested that Ministry to place the order on N.T.C. In two instalments, the entire order was placed on the N.T.C. N.T.C. expected that a sizeable portion of the Order would be produced and supplied by its mills in Bombay. However, since the entire Bombay mill industry has been on strike and because the initial problems in stabilising supplies were more than what was anticipated, N.T.C. has not been able to keep to its supply schedule to the Defence Department. The M/O Defence and N.T.C. have been in continuous dialogue to ensure supply of the contracted quantity from N.T.C. to Defence.

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने स्पष्ट प्रश्न किया था लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उसका गोल मटोल उत्तर दिया है जिस का

कोई मतलब नहीं निकलता है। उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है कि बम्बई में स्ट्राइक चल रही है इस वजह से हम रक्षा मंत्रालय को कपड़े की सप्लाई नहीं कर पाए। उन्होंने कहा है कि एन टी सी को दो किशतों में कपड़े की सप्लाई रक्षा मंत्रालय को करनी थी। जवाब दिया गया है कि अभी तक एक भी मीटर कपड़ा सप्लाई नहीं हुआ है इस वास्ते क्योंकि बम्बई में स्ट्राइक चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक रक्षा मंत्रालय को इस कपड़े की सप्लाई कर दी जाएगी ?

श्री शिव राज बी० पाटिल : बड़ा अजब सवाल हाउस में पैदा हो गया है। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी में था जब यह आर्डर एन टी सी को दिया गया था और यहां आ कर वह कपड़ा सप्लाई करने का काम भी हमीं को करना पड़ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब ख्याल नहीं था कि आप यहां आ जाएंगे।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : वह कपड़ा गवर्नमेंट के कबजे में जो मिलें हैं, फैक्ट्रियां हैं उन से लेने के लिए हम ने दिया था। बहुत सा आर्डर बम्बई की मिलों को दिया गया, एक तिहाई हिस्सा हमारे आर्डर का बम्बई की मिलों में बनना जरूरी था। लेकिन बम्बई की मिलों में स्ट्राइक होने की वजह से एक तिहाई कपड़ा बनाने में हमें दिक्कत हुई। कम अज कम अठारह लाख मीटर कपड़ा अभी तक बन चुका है। उस में से सात लाख मीटर कपड़े में रंग देने का जो काम है वह बम्बई में हो चुका है। इंसपेक्शन का काम डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी की तरफ से होता है। जब इंसपेक्शन होता है तो कभी कभी वे कह देते हैं कि कपड़ा दुरुस्त नहीं है, रंग दुरुस्त नहीं है। यह देखना जरूरी होता है कि जो उनकी मांग है वह हम पूरी तरह से मीट कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसको देखना जरूरी होता है। अगर उस प्रकार का कपड़ा नहीं बन रहा है तो दूसरा बना कर देना पड़ेगा। जिस प्रकार

का कपड़ा उनको चाहिये उस प्रकार का कपड़ा बना कर देना जरूरी है। यह सही है कि जिस प्रकार से आर्डर की पूर्ति होनी चाहिये उस प्रकार से नहीं हुई है। कुछ दिक्कतें हमारे सामने जरूर आई हैं और उनको हम देख रहे हैं और दूर कर रहे हैं और पूरा कपड़ा तैयार करके डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी को देने का हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि उनको कपड़ा जल्दी से जल्दी हम दें। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि एक मीटर भी कपड़ा नहीं बना है। या उसको रंग नहीं दिया गया, या उनको देने की हमने कोशिश नहीं की, यह बात सही नहीं है। मगर इंसपेक्शन में जो अड़चने आ रही हैं उसको दूर करने के लिये और एक सिस्टम बनाने के लिये, क्योंकि दोनों विभाग सरकार के ही हैं, हम उनसे मिल कर रास्ता निकालना चाहते हैं।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 18 लाख मीटर कपड़ा बन गया और उसमें से 7 लाख मीटर कपड़े की रंगाई हो गई। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ यह जो कपड़े की रंगाई हो रही है वह कौन करा रहा है और किस दर पर हो रही है ? और क्या यह सच नहीं है कि एन०टी०सी० ने और उसके कुछ अधिकांशियों ने बिन्नी मिल्स लिमिटेड से समझौता किया है और वार्ता की है कि इस कपड़े को 48 रु० प्रति मीटर के हिसाब से एन०टी०सी० के माध्यम से उसके नाम पर सप्लाई किया जाय ? यदि हां, तो इससे कितने रुपये की क्षति रक्षा मंत्रालय को उठानी पड़ेगी ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : सवाल यह है कि पहले हमने आर्डर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से दिये और लिए। वह आर्डर पूरे करने का हमने प्रयास किया। मगर स्ट्राइक और दूसरी दिक्कतों की वजह से वह आर्डर वक्त पर पूरा नहीं कर सके जब हमें यह पता चला तो हमने रक्षा मंत्रालय से परमीशन मांगी कि क्या दूसरी फैक्ट्रीज से बनवा कर दें। तो उन्होंने हां कही। उसके बाद बिन्नी मिल्स लिमिटेड को

दिया गया। और यह प्राइवेट कन्सर्न होने पर भी इसके अन्दर सबसे ज्यादा पैसा स्टेट बैंक का और दूसरे पब्लिक फाइनेंशियल कोरपोरेशन्स का है और फोर आल प्रैक्टिकल परपोजेज

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : 1 करोड़ 91 लाख 75 हजार का नुकसान रक्षा मंत्रालय को हो रहा है। अध्यक्ष जी, आप प्रश्न देख लीजिये, उसका उत्तर पहले गोलमटोल दिया, लेकिन सप्लीमेंटरी में मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है। 1 करोड़ 91 लाख 75 हजार का नुकसान रक्षा मंत्रालय को होने जा रहा है।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य जो सवाल उठा रहे हैं उसका पूरा जवाब सुन लें तो उनके मन में कोई अस्पष्टता नहीं रहेगी। मैं कह रहा था उनसे हमने परमीशन ली और लेने के बाद, हमारी कुछ फैक्ट्रीज स्ट्राइक की वजह से बन्द हैं और वक्त पर काम नहीं हो सकता, उनसे परमीशन लेने के बाद बिन्नी मिल्स को आर्डर दिया गया। और जो आर्डर दिया गया उसका एक कारण यह भी था कि पूरी तरह से गवर्नमेंट के फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से वह मिल कंट्रोल्ड है, प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से कंट्रोल्ड नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से कंट्रोल्ड है, इसलिये उनको आर्डर दिया गया। और जो आर्डर दिया गया किस प्रकार से दिया गया? 49 रु० प्रति यार्ड से अपनी मिल से बनाकर देते थे तो उनसे 48 रु० पर ले कर उनको दे रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर हम कपड़ा बना कर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को देते तो उसमें एक पैसे का भी उन्हें नुकसान नहीं होता। लेकिन चूंकि अपनी मिल्स में नहीं बना रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ से बनाकर उनको दे रहे हैं। अब इनका कहना यह है कि पहले 44 रु० के हिसाब से बनाकर देने को कहा गया था, अब 48 रु० पर दिया जा रहा है, इसलिये 4 रु० का फर्क आ गया जिससे उनको टोंटा है। तो जब पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग काम करने के लिये आ जाती हैं

तो दूसरे लोग भी आ जाते हैं, और जब ऐसा पता चलता है कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग को ही आर्डर दिया जा रहा है तो दूसरे लोग भी सामने आते हैं और कम दाम भी कोट करते हैं जिससे तकलीफ होती है। यही सब देखने के बाद डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जितना पैसा एन०टी०सी० को जाने वाला था उससे एक भी पैसा ज्यादा नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एन०टी०सी० को प्राइस प्रीफरेंस है 10 परसेंट। और बिन्नी को कोई प्राइस प्रीफरेंस नहीं है।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिन्नी मिल्स पर तमिलनाडू और कर्नाटक गवर्नमेंट के डायरेक्टर्स हैं। स्टेट बैंक का पैसा उसमें है, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग का पैसा उसमें हैं और उसका स्वरूप प्राइवेट होने के बावजूद भी पूरी तरह से कंट्रोल पब्लिक सेक्टर में है। इसके बाद भी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का जितना पैसा एन०टी०सी० को देना पड़ता है, उससे एक भी पैसा ज्यादा नहीं देना पड़ता है। इसके बावजूद भी अगर माननीय सदस्य ऐसा कहना चाह रहे हैं कि कुछ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है, तो उसमें समझ की गलती हो सकती है।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर साफ नहीं हुआ है। बिन्नी का पहला टेंडर दिया गया था, उसमें 44 रुपये 60 पैसे रेट था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा उत्तर आ गया है।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : वह 42 रुपये पर होना चाहिये लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। रक्षा मंत्रालय को फ्रेस टेंडर मांगने चाहिये थे। इस तरह से बिन्नी को 1 करोड़ 91 लाख 75 हजार रुपये का फायदा पहुंचाया गया है और रक्षा मंत्रालय को नुकसान किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अस्पष्टता हो तो फिर बता दीजिये ।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : Sir, I am just explaining to him so that he may not have any misunderstanding in his mind.

यह जो सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि बिन्नी को फायदा हो गया है, उसमें कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है । अभी कपड़ा बिन्नी की तरफ से सप्लाई नहीं हुआ है । अगर सब चाहते हैं तो कोई दूसरा दृष्टिकोण लिया जा सकता है, पर उससे यह होने वाला है कि डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को जो कपड़ा वक्त पर पहुंचना चाहिये, उसमें देरी हो सकती है । एक पैसे का भी नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिये । उसमें दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister:

(a) Is it not a fact that the Textile Commissioner, Bombay permitted an import of polyster yarn by Cotton Textile Mills and others, as actual users, against the policy of the Government, on the instructions of the Joint Secretary (Textiles), New Delhi and collected an amount of Rs. 1,53,00,000 from M/s. Bombay Dyeing Mills which happened to be the prime beneficiary in this case?

(b) Is it also not a fact that the above deal was leaked to Shri Ashutesh Mukherjee, Inspector, Textiles Committee?

(c) Is it also not a fact that Shri Ashutesh Mukherjee was harassed, terrorised and made to commit suicide?

MR. SPEAKER: Does it come out of this Question?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: An inquiry should be instituted into this. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Does it arise out of this Question? Does it relate to this Question?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, Sir. It is a fact. (Interruptions.)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If a Textile Inspector was treated in this way and there is no solution, what does it mean?

AN HON. MEMBER: The culprit should be brought to book. (Interruptions.)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This does not arise out of this Question. However, if the hon. Member is very keen about knowing as to what is the position with respect to the question which he has put, I can give him the information. But, at present, I do not have the information, because it is not directly connected with the Question. (Interruptions.)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Joint Secretary who is supposed to have collected... (Interruptions.)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Is there somebody else other than Parliament to discuss this question?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: These Secretaries have got this question disallowed. (Interruptions.) I had put this question for yesterday. But they in collusion with some officers** got it disallowed. You cannot put it in Parliament! You cannot raise it in Parliament! Is there somebody else other than Parliament to raise this? This is the bureaucracy! (Interruptions.)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There should be an enquiry into what he has said. It is a very serious matter. (Interruptions.)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Some officers * * have got it disallowed. You should enquire into this. This is a fact.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Azad, this is not the way. Order, order. Please, Order.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Here is a letter also written to the police by the person who has committed suicide and the case is registered in Calcutta. (Interruptions.) The letter is written in Bangla and the translation in English is here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let him lay it on the Table of the House. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Azad, you should do it in a proper manner. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I examine it, how can I say?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There are allegations against the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I want to understand.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You find out.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say. I cannot do a thing without investigating it. I must satisfy myself. If there are any allegations which are true, I must proceed against. I will take action. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let him lay the document on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will have it investigated. We will find out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This letter came in the newspapers also. The Indian Express has published the story.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Are the Secretaries so powerful that they are controlling the Parliament also?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. It can be seen; it can be rescinded, anything can be done. It is all right. Certain things can happen. They can be remedied also. There is no problem like that. (Interruptions) You can write to me, not like this. I am not going to allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You should not discourage it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not discouraging. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I was not aware of these extremely serious allegations which, I hope, will be properly looked into.

MR. SPEAKER: I will.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am asking a supplementary directly arising out of the replies given by the hon. Minister. He has admitted several things. He said that one-third of the orders were placed with the NTC mills in Bombay. So, we presume from this that the remaining two-thirds of the orders were placed somewhere outside Bombay. He has not stated where they were placed. The NTC mills in Bombay number about 17. The total number of NTC mills in this country is about 130 spread over various States. We would like to know, if one-third of the orders were placed with the NTC mills located only in Bombay, which were the NTC mills in other States where the remaining two-thirds orders were placed.

I am asking this because he has made much of the Bombay strike. He said that the tender was floated on 8th December, 1981 and the strike commenced on 18th January, 1982. That means, even if we assume, as the hon. Minister said, that due to the strike this part of produc-

tion could not be maintained, that affects only 17 NTC mills and only one third of the supply. We do not know what happened to the remaining two-thirds supply for which orders were placed, we assume, on other NTC mills about which he has not told us anything.

Secondly, I want to know why that part of the order which could not be fulfilled were given to the Binnys. The argument put forward here is that because public sector money is invested in the Binnys, it cannot be considered to be a private concern. It is a new definition. I do not know. Now-a-days, you see the industrial policy changing so much rapidly every day that it is very difficult to keep up with it. Tomorrow, we will be hearing that the Tata Iron and Steel Company is not a private sector because the share-holding by the Tatas is only in a minority and that the major share-holding is by the public sector financial institutions and banks. Is that a new definition of our industrial policy?

I would like to know, when you found that you could not maintain production to meet one-third of the supply due to Bombay strike, why did you not give the remaining two-third orders to other public sector NTC mills instead of giving them to the Binnys? Why is this special favouritism shown to the Binnys because that new definition it not being a private sector concern but a public sector concern—is not according to the industrial policy that we have followed all these years? That is why an allegation is being made by my young friends and that, I think, adds to the suspicion that there was some other extraneous consideration as to why the Binnys alone were favoured by it.

The NTC mills have been saddled with the whole responsibility of producing the standard cloth, that is, the controlled cloth for the poor people as a result of which they are making only losses, not profits. The private sector mills were relieved from this responsibility. At least if this Defence order was given to the NTC mills, they could have made a little

money on it. Why has it been given to the Binnys instead of giving it to other NTC mills?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The NTC mill in Maharashtra North and the NTC mill in Maharashtra South were ordered to produce 9.75 lakh metres, the NTC Mill in Gujarat 4.10 lakh metres, the NTC Mill in Tamil Nadu 8.60 lakh metres, the NTC Mill in Andhra Pradesh 3 lakh metres, the NTC Mill in M.P. one lakh metres, the NTC Mill in U.P. 1.80 lakh metres, and the NTC Mill, DPR, 2 lakh metres. The entire order was placed on NTC mills and on none else.

The reasons why one-third of the order was placed on Bombay mills was, the Bombay mills are a little more modernised and we were under the impression that the Bombay mills would be able to produce the cloth in time or before time. So, the major portion of the order was given to the NTC mills in Bombay. Let us not go with the impression that the rest of the orders was given to private mills. Initially, ab initio, no order was given to the private mills, but when it was found that it was not possible for the NTC mills to produce the cloth to meet this order, this step was taken and that too, how much order is given to Binny? Only four lakh metres, and even if it is not to be produced in Binny mills, we can dispense with that also. There is nothing in that. Here on the one hand we are trying to see that the entire order is given to the NTC mills, and in spite of the objections taken by so many people, this order was given. Now when we find that it has not been possible because of certain extraneous reasons, we are trying to see that we meet the orders. I do not think there is anything wrong in that.

If some other question has cropped up and if the Members are a little agitated on that, we do not want to hide anything from the House, but let it come properly before the House. If it comes before the House, we will explain everything to the Members of this august House. There is absolutely nothing which we want to hide. But if the matter is not brought to the notice of the Minister and you expect

him to make the statement on the floor of the House and at the same time you can hold him responsible for committing breach of privilege, he would be between Scylla and Charybdis. We would expect you to put the question in the proper form and we will answer it properly. In this case there is no irregularity made, and if the House thinks that this is not to be done, we can abide by your order.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, please allow an half-an-discussion on this

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have to see.
Next Question.

Checking Evasion of Central Excise Duties +

*24. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme to intensify efforts to check evasion of Central Excise duties;

(b) if so, what ways and means have been planned by Government to check evasion of Central Excise duties;

(c) whether the anti-evasion machinery has been streamlined; and

(d) if so, how far it will be more effective in detecting Central Excise duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to

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

Statement

(a) An Action Plan to check evasion of Central excise duty has been formulated for implementing Point No. 19 of the 20-Point Programme.

(b) It is planned to improve co-operation and co-ordination between the different investigative and enforcement agencies and the sister Departments, like, Income-tax and Sales Tax etc. Survey of commodities and areas prone to evasion and exempted units, is to be undertaken. Control over the production units is to be tightened. It is proposed to strengthen the anti-evasion machinery and take legal and other measures necessary for effectively checking evasion of central excise duties.

(c) Anti-evasion machinery has been streamlined and various measures for strengthening it further are under consideration.

(d) It is expected that intensification of antievasion efforts and strengthening of anti-evasion machinery would result in detection of excise duty evasion of higher order.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: In answer to my question regarding checking of evasion of Central excise duties, he has mentioned that some action plan has been envisaged and it is being formulated. But no salient features of that action plan have been given in that. Secondly, the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act was passed in 1974. It is high time that Government takes a second look at it and tries to plug the loopholes which are existing there. While the Government claims that they have found out 500 kgs. of gold or Rs. 40 crores or some such thing, I can tell them that smuggling is not done in kgs. but in tonnes. They should open their eyes and see that the loopholes in the Act are plugged. That is exactly the case in respect of evasion of Central excise duties. There are different aspects of taxation. Evasion is one thing which is very rampant. Not only is there smuggling but there is evasion of Central excise duties in the country itself. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is proposing to investigate into that and see that the loopholes in the Act are plugged.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: My friend, Mr. Desai, has suggested many other things which are beyond the scope

of this question. I will confine my answer only to evasion of excise duty. In reply I want to mention that the Government is time and again reviewing the problems arising out of evasion of Central excise duty. Recently this matter was considered and a decision was taken for co-ordination, co-operation, survey and control and other connected administrative and legal measures.

My friend is insisting on some relevant details. With your permission I will put the information before the House. An action plan for 1982-83 implementing No. 19 of the 20 point programme has been formulated and circulated among the Collectors. The Collectors are asked to review the present arrangements for co-ordination, and co-operation with the other sister departments and investigating agencies and make it more effective and result-oriented. Under the Action Plan it has also been proposed to identify the commodities and areas prone to evasion and launch time-bound survey operations. The question of tightening the control on the production units particularly those in the exempted sector is also being considered. Under the Action Plan necessary follow-up action is proposed to be taken in order to plug the loopholes and check evasion of excise duty. Reward rules have been also reconsidered and reviewed...

MR. SPEAKER: You can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I just asked a specific question whether the Government is intending to look into the Act and see that the loopholes are plugged. Actually the detenus are released when the investigation is going on and the entire country and this august House also know how Bakia escaped from the prison. These are the things which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government and see that they take some action under the Act so that loopholes are plugged. On this the hon. Minister did not give me any reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I am afraid the hon. Member is a bit confused regarding smuggling and tax evasion under the Central Excise Act. So far as COFEPOSA is concerned, that Act is specially meant for preventing smuggling and foreign ex-

change racketeering. If, in respect of those two operations the hon. Member suggests, definitely that can be looked into whether there are any loopholes. As regards my friends sitting opposite, particularly, the Members from West Bengal, even I do not know whether this Act will be put into operation because it is a preventive detention ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In fact I had this problem. If bring a preventive detention measure, will you support me? If you just give me this assurance... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have been enforcing all the central laws. We have been returned to power on the basis of this declaration.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is different. Could you tell me, 'Yes, we are prepared to resort to preventive detention to prevent tax evasion? This is my simple question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We are quite prepared and we are capable of arresting thousands of tax evaders.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will you persuade your colleague, the Home Minister to impose preventive detention law only in areas where the Opposition agrees with you? We agree with you provided you agree in the totality of the picture.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I did not expect that Mr. Bahuguna will completely identify himself with the CPI(M)'s stand.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Your identification is currently with the big money and the multinationals.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I do not know what happens. Whenever Mr. Pranab Mukherjee gets up, all the Bengal MPs get up.

There seems to be some allergy.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is in bad company.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Unfortunately, the Minister for Finance has been replying like the Minister for Home Affairs that so many arrests, detentions have taken place. I would like to know

whether the Minister is aware that there was L.K. Jha Committee on Indirect Taxes which drew up a number of concrete measures for streamlining the excise system to check the evasion. In fact, the argument was that if we simplify the excise laws and reduce some of the excise taxes, you may get more revenue than what you are getting to-day. I want to know whether the L. K. Jha Committee report has been consigned to waste paper basket or the Government has formally examined the recommendations of the Committee and thought of implementing them.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member would appreciate that actually I have implemented some of the recommendations of Jha Committee in my last budget proposals and some other aspects are also being looked into. I agree with him generally that if we are to make the law more simple and tighten the enforcement machinery, both these things are to be taken together.

Merely by policing, we cannot prevent the tax evasion and avoidance of taxes. At the same time, when avoidance of tax and evasion are taking place, some amount of enforcement is necessary. We are trying to make a blend of the two.

SHRI BHERAVADAN GADHAVI: I want to know whether Government is aware that some gaint producers, particularly of the metal industry in Bombay and central excise authorities are working in league and that is why the central excise to the tune of crores of rupees is being evaded. If this is so, what measures do the Government propose to take?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, this is too specific. I shall have to look into it. That is why, the people who are used import, would like that the import should be allowed to be Continued as compared to the indigenous industry which is maintaining the price at a particular level. I may submit that I have referred the issued of fixation of the price by the indigenous industry to the BICP for their going into the whole question.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. सां: मंत्री
जी ने दो सवालों के जवाब में अलग अलग

बातें कही हैं । एक सवाल के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि इसलिए इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है सोडा एंश क्योंकि डिमांड और प्रोडक्शन में बड़ा भारी फर्क है, डिमांड ज्यादा है और प्रोडक्शन कम है इसलिए इम्पोर्ट किया है । और दूसरे सवाल के जवाब में यह कहा कि इम्पोर्ट करने की वजह से सोडा एंश का स्टॉक इंडिजिनसकी ज्यादा बढ़ गया है । तो दोनों अलग अलग बातें हैं । तो अगर हमारे यहां जितनी डिमांड है उतनी इंडिजिनस प्रोडक्शन और कॅपैसिटी है तो उनके प्रोडक्शन पर और प्राइस पर कंट्रोल करने के बजाय आप फोरन एक्सचेंज इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं इम्पोर्ट करने में, क्या यह आपकी पालिसी सही है:

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the demand and production is concerned, there is not very much difference. I have explained the position that if the demand and production have to be reckoned, then it is a case of only a few thousand tonnes of soda ash that requires to be imported in this country. But notwithstanding the production, which is coming to nearer the demand—I would rather like to put it this way, a few thousand tonnes less than the demand—what had been happening is that the import from the foreign country had been at a very low price, and as I said, the import is based on the O.G.L. I have already requested my colleague, the Commerce Minister, to canalise the import and once the canalisation of the import takes place through S.T.C. or C.P.C., then the position will be that it will not be available in the manner in which it is now available, because under the O.G.L., persons can go and get it. The more we are producing, the more we are trying to meet the demand of the country, they are reducing the price, the foreign country is reducing the price, as a result of which the stocks are getting more so far as our indigenous industry is concerned. It is because the imported soda ash is sold at a lesser price as compared to the one that is indigenously produced. That is the difficulty, and that is why I have said that they have been practically dumping it... (interruptions).

That is the difficulty, and that is why I

**Employees o AI and IA Involved in
smuggling o Goods**

***25. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:**

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5577 dated the 26th March, 1982 regarding employees of AI and IA involved in smuggling of goods and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the particular thereof;

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned; and

(d) in case the said information has not so far been collected, further time likely to be taken in collecting the information?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The requisite information received from Indian Airlines and Air-India pertaining to the years 1980 and 1981 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. However, this information is being cross checked with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) and a final statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Statement

Involvement of employees of Indian Airlines and Air-India in smuggling activities during 1980 and 1981.

INDIAN AIRLINES

S.No.	Name & Designation	Date	Place/Air port.	Articles seized.	Approx. Value.	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mr. P. P. Varma, Captain, Delhi.	8-8-1980	Princess & Victoria Docks Bombay.	Hi-Fi Stereo Cassette Printer-Model Copyer	Rs. 40,000/-	All cases are pending in Courts.
2	Mr. P. L. Vadhera, Office Superintendent, A & P Section, Palam, Delhi.	17-2-1981	Palam, Delhi.	Radio Casette Recorders, Sarees, Photographic materials.	Rs. 16,000/-	
3	Mr. S. P. Rateja, Traffic Assist- ant, Palam, Delhi	17-2-1981	Palam, Delhi	Radio Casette Recorders, Sarees, Photographic materials.	Rs. 15, 000/-	
4	Mr. Om Prakash Sharma Traffic Assistant, Palam, Delhi.	19-8-1981	Palam, Delhi	Electronic parts.	Rs. 5800/-	
5	Mr. V. R. Srinivasan, Flight Madras.	24-1-1981	Madras	12 Qts. of Ballentine Scotch Whisky, 4 Pant bits, US\$ 175/- and Guldns. 110/-.	Rs. 3677/-	Goods confiscated. The case was adjudicated and he was exonerated of all the charges. No pena lty was imposed.
6	Mr. M. S. Dinakar, Traffic Su- perintendent, Madras.	31-3-1981	On search of his residence at Madras.	Various goods of foreign origin.	Rs. 5910/-	The case is under adjudi- cation.
7	Mr. L.S. Dixit E.D.P. Officer, IA Hrs.	26-3-1981 (Chargesheeted)	Madras. 2-11-1980.	US \$ 600/- undeclared	—	Foreign currency confiscated Warning letter issued and case closed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Mr. Prakash Chand Galhotra, Stenographer, Cabin Crew, Training School, New Delhi.	21-5-1981 (Chargesheeted)	Madras 2-11-1980	US \$ 400/- undeclared.	..	Confiscated. Warning letter issued & case closed.
9	Mr. Madan Lal Makkar, Accounts Assistant, IA HQrs.	28-9-1981 (Chargesheeted)	Madras 2-11-1980.	US\$ 900/- undeclared and Indian Rs. 450/-	..	The currency notes were confiscated. Warning letter issued and case closed.

AIR-INDIA (SMUGGLED INTO INDIA)

S.No.	Year	Name and Designation	Place at which arrested by the Customs	Nature and value of the articles seized	Action taken by the Management
1	1980	Mr. R. S. Pawar Air craft Technician S' Cruz	Santa Cruz	23 wrist Watches 36 calculators Valued Rs. 38,200/-(M.V.)	Removed from Service w.e.f. 11-2-1982
2	1981	Mr. L. Thomas Handyman, Commercial Delhi	Delhi Airport	1) 60 Citizen watches 2) 189 Steel Band wrist watch chains 3) Indian currency valued at Rs 4,500/- Total value of the articles Rs. 25,000/-	Suspended pending enquiry w.e.f. 14-10-81, pending final disposal of criminal action by Customs authorities
3	1981	Miss Madhu Meththa Air Hostess Inflight Service	Santa Cruz Bombay	1) A pair of technics line car phase speaker system Modle-SB-2-Sr. No. VDOL-25 FO 55/46- 2) 1 citizen Quartz ova shaped ladies wrist watch 3) 1 Technics stores castte deck model-RSMO4 4) 1 Technics Stores integrated DC amplifier SU-008 XM 5) The said cassettes, deck amplifier and the pair of speakers totalling value of Rs. 13,680/- at the local market rate. 6) 1 Citizen Travelling clock	Awarded punishment of 'Reduction in 2 stages of pay scale for 2 years and suspension of air passage entitlements upto March 31, 1983.
4	1981	Mr. M. Raverdy Manager-Airport Geneva	Santa Cruz Airport Bombay	1) Parts of Wrist watches valued Rs. 3,91,200 (CIF) and Rs. 11,73 (lakhs) M.V.	His Services have been terminated in December 1981

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980	Mr. M.A. Bhavnagarwala, Traffic Assistant, Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	1) Silver worth Rs. 95,300/-	The case is pending with Custom Hence no departmental action could be taken.
2	1980	Mr. S.B. Shetty, Clerk	Santa Cruz Airport Bombay	1) Hashish of the value of Rs. 15,000/-	He resigned from service hence no departmental action could be taken against him.
3	1980	Mr. M.B. Ratnakar Storekeeper Stores Dept., S'Cruz	Cargo Complex, Sahar Airport Bombay	1) Smuggling of 125 Silver bars weighing 101.880 kgs. valued at 2.6 lakhs.	Suspended pending enquiry w.e.f. 16-4-80 pending final disposal of criminal action taken by Customs Authority.
4	1980	Mr. R.M. Gaikwad Typist-Clerk, Engineering, Santa Cruz,	Santa Cruz	1) Aiding and smuggling of Hashish worth Rs. 72,000/-	Removed from service w.e.f. 13-4-1981
5	1980	Mr. D.A. Mistry, Loader, G.S.D. S'Cruz	Santa Cruz Bombay	1) 349 Kgs. of silver worth Rs. 8,61,000/-	Suspended pending enquiry w.e.f. 28-8-80 pending final decision by the Court.
6	1980	Mr. A.V. Salgaonkar, Loader Santa Cruz.	G.S.D Santa Cruz, Bombay	1) 349 Kgs. of silver worth Rs. 8,61,000/-	Same as above
7	1980	Mr. O.H. Tagore, Loader Santa Cruz.	Santa Cruz,	1) 349 Kgs. of silver worth Rs. 8,61,000/-	Same as above
8	1980	Mr. R.B. Singh, Sr. Security Asst., HQ, Bombay	Sahar Airport, Bombay	1) 42 Kgs. of opium/hashish	The staff is under suspension pending enquiry.
9	1980	Mr. G.R. Baria, Loader, Santa Cruz	London Airport	1) Cannabis weighing 17.4 Kilograms valued at UK 25,000/-	Dismissed from service w.e.f. 9-8-81.
10	1981	Mr. A.F. Coulinho, A.F.P. Inflight Service S'Cruz	Sahar, Bombay	1) Seizure of foreign exchange currency equivalent to Rs. 12 lakhs	Suspended pending enquiry w.e.f. 3-1-81 pending final decision by the Court.
11	1981	Mr. L. Charles Flight Purser Inflight Service, S'Cruz	Rome	1) Arrested in Rome for smuggling of 16 Kgs Hashish and 40 gms. oil	Under suspension from 22 July 1981 pending final disposal of the case in Rome.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी से यह सवाल मार्च 26 को पूछा गया था। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि इन्फार्मेशन कलैक्ट की जा रही है। आज भी जवाब में कहा गया है कि अभी मिनिस्ट्री-आफ-फाइनेंस-डिपार्टमेंट रिवेन्यू से क्रास चेकिंग की जा रही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि अभी भी मंत्री जी अपना जवाब सदन में देते हुए निश्चित तौर पर नहीं कह सकते कि क्या बात सही है। मंत्री जी द्वारा जो सदन के समक्ष टेबिल प्रस्तुत की गई है, उसमें इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के स्मर्गलिंग के नौ मामले सामने आए और एयर-इंडिया के 11 मामले 1 इन बीस मामलों में जिस तरह की कार्यवाही हुई है, उस कार्यवाही को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि इन सारे मामलों में कहीं-न-कहीं घपला है। किसी मामले में तो सर्विस से रिमूव कर दिया, किसी मामले में रैजिगनेशन एक्सेप्ट कर लिया, किसी मामले में कोर्ट में चालान पेश कर दिया और किसी मामले में अभी एडजुडिकेशन हो रही है। अभी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी कह रहे थे स्मर्गलिंग को कम करने की कोशिश हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ एयर-इंडिया और इंडियन-एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारी स्मर्गलिंग में शरीक हों और सरकारी कारपोरेशन के लोग शरीक हों और इस स्थिति में भी आपने एक मामले में किसी को सजा नहीं दी, एक मामले में आपने उनके खिलाफ कोई गंभीर कार्यवाही नहीं की, बल्कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के सभी मामलों में आपने एडजुडिकेशन और निल्टी करके उनको छोड़ दिया है। क्या आप के इंडियन एअर लाइन्स और एअर इंडिया के लिये यह उचित है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कम से कम नौकरी से हटाने की कार्यवाही भी नहीं कर सकते? आखिर इस का कोई कारण तो होगा? इतनी बड़ी तनखवा-हों पर ये लोग काम करते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो हो गया।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या कारण

है कि आप ने इन लोगों को नौकरी से नहीं हटाया...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न तो आपने पहले ही पूछ लिया है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या उन को नौकरी से हटाने में कोई कानूनी बाधा है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : स्टेटमेंट के अन्दर मैंने यह कहा है कि अभी इस का क्रास-चेकिंग होना बाकी है, इस लिये कि कुछ ऐसे केसेज हैं जो एअर-इण्डिया की लिस्ट में हैं और कुछ ऐसे हैं जो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की लिस्ट में हैं। जो केसेज फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की लिस्ट में हैं वे एअर-इण्डिया की लिस्ट में नहीं हैं और जो एअर-इण्डिया की लिस्ट में हैं वे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की लिस्ट में नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान)...

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप कौन सी लिस्ट में हैं—यह बतला दीजिये।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो बातें बतलाई हैं, वे बिलकुल सही हैं, लेकिन इस में माननीय सदस्यों को और खास तौर से एक माननीय सदस्य जो वित्त मंत्री रह चुके हैं उन को आश्चर्य नहीं होना चाहिये, क्योंकि इस तरह के जितने केसेज होते हैं—जब तक एक एअर पोर्ट का कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट एअर इण्डिया को रिपोर्ट नहीं करता है उन की लिस्ट में नहीं आती है, इसी तरह से एअर इंडिया के जो केसेज होते हैं अगर कस्टम के जरिये उन का आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं हुआ है तो इस तरह के डिफरेंसेज हो सकते हैं। इस तरह के जो केसेज हुए हैं और जितनी तादाद में हुए हैं, उन में से दो-तीन केसेज ऐसे हैं जिन की क्रास चेकिंग हम कर रहे हैं.....

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : क्वेश्चन पूछें—साढ़े तीन महीने से ज्यादा समय हो गया है, इतना समय क्यों लिया गया ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ । इस प्रश्न के दो हिस्से हैं, मैं दूसरे प्रश्न पर भी अभी आ रहा हूँ । यादव जी ने पूछा कि कितने दिनों में जवाब रखेंगे . . .

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैंने यह नहीं पूछा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि साढ़े तीन महीने से ज्यादा समय इस पर क्यों लगा और आज भी आप इसका जवाब नहीं दे सके हैं ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : मैंने आपके सामने स्टेटमेंट्स रखे हैं और जो डिस्क्रिपेंसी नजर आई है उसके लिये मैंने कहा है कि उसको ठीक करके आपके सामने रखूंगा ।

प्रश्न का दूसरा हिस्सा यह है कि इसमें जो कार्यवाही की गई है जैसे कहीं पर लोगों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है, कहीं पर कोई और सजा दी गई है, कई केसेज एडजूडिकेशन में हैं, कई कोर्ट के अन्दर हैं, मैं माननीय सदस्य और माननीय सदन को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो केसेज होते हैं वे हमारी मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से नहीं होते हैं अगर कोई केस एडजूडिकेशन में गया है तो मैं उसमें क्या कर सकता हूँ । वे जल्दी निबटायें या न करें, इसके लिये मैं कैसे जवाब दे सकता हूँ । कोर्ट में कई केसेज हैं—कोर्ट कितने समय में फैसला देगी—इसका जवाब हम कैसे दे सकते हैं । इसीलिये यह ब्यौरा दिया गया है । इसमें सिर्फ दो बातें हैं—एक तो जिनको नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया, दूसरे जो कोर्ट केसेज हैं, एडजूडिकेशन में हैं, जिनमें डिपार्टमेंट से कह दिया गया है कि तुम एक्शन लो, उनमें हमने एक्शन लिया है . . .

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उनके केसेज भी कोर्ट में चल रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : उनके केसेज कोर्ट में नहीं हैं, उनको नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है । इस तरह से भिन्न-भिन्न स्थिति हैं जो इस स्टेटमेंट में आपके सामने रखी गई है जहां पर यह जुर्म साबित हुआ है और ज्यादा उस का दोष रहा है, तो उसको नौकरी से निकाल भी दिया गया है और कहीं पर उससे कम सजा भी दी गई है ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि मामले आदालतों में हैं या एडजूडिकेशन अथेरिटीज के सामने हैं, इसलिये वे कार्यवाही करने में मजबूर हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अदालत में जाने से या एडजूडिकेशन में जाने से क्या कोई डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही करने में रुकावट है और अगर डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही करने में रुकावट नहीं है, तो क्या वजह है कि इन लोगों के खिलाफ आपने कोई डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही नहीं की और डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही करके इनको सस्पेंड नहीं किया, इन को डिसमिस नहीं किया मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी क्या वजह है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य एक बहुत नामजद वकील हैं और उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि जब कोई मुकदमा कोर्ट के अन्दर चल रहा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नामजद हैं या नामवर ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : नामवर । बंगाली में वैसे इस को नामजद भी बोला जाता है ।

I think my hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee will understand the word.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब कोई केस कोर्ट के अन्दर चल रहा हो, तो क्या ऐसा करना मुनासिब होगा क्योंकि

कोर्ट सजा दे सकती है, कोर्ट नौकरी से निकालने की सजा भी दे सकती है और कोई सजा भी दे सकती है। जब कोर्ट के अन्दर कोई मुकदमा जल रहा है, उसके पहले कोई डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही की जाये, यह कोई उचित बात है। .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। जो हाउस में सवाल पूछे जा रहे हैं, उनका जवाब मंत्री जी दें। ऐसी चीजें तो साधारण आदमी भी जानता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पास भेज देंगे।

श्री निहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा पटल पर जो यह विवरण रखा गया है, यह केवल 1980-81 का है। इसके पहले कितने लोग तस्करी में थे, इसका विवरण नहीं है। जो पकड़े गये हैं, उनका विवरण है और जो नहीं पकड़े गये, वे कितने हैं, यह नहीं मालूम है। जब कर्मचारी ही तस्करी में लिप्त हों, तो जो दूसरे तस्कर हैं, वे कितनी तस्करी करते होंगे, इसकी कल्पना की जा सकती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आगे भविष्य में जो कर्मचारी तस्करी में पकड़े जायेंगे, उनको तुरन्त नौकरी से बर्खास्त करने के लिये क्या वे कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : जो पकड़े जायेंगे, उनके खिलाफ ही कार्यवाही करेंगे। जो नहीं पकड़े जायेंगे, उनके खिलाफ कैसे कार्यवाही होगी, यह बड़ा अजीब प्रश्न आप पूछ रहे हैं। जो लोग इस तरह का काम करते पकड़े जायेंगे, उनके खिलाफ ही कार्यवाही होगी।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister. . (Interruptions).

SHRI A.P. SHARMA: Let me complete my answer to the hon. Member's question. I have not completed it .

इनके प्रश्न का दूसरा हिस्सा यह है कि आगे जो पकड़े जायेंगे उनके खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मैं इनको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आगे पकड़े जायेंगे, उनके खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में विदेशी पर्यटकों के प्रवेश पर रोक

* 26. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में विदेशी पर्यटकों के प्रवेश पर रोक केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किस तारीख से लगाई गई है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या पिछले कुछ महीनों में गोहाटी स्थित भारतीय पर्यटन कार्यालय ने केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा था कि पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के कुछ भाग विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए खोल दिये जायें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के पर्यटक महत्व के स्थानों में सदाशयी विदेशी पर्यटकों के प्रवेश

पर कोई रोक नहीं है। तथापि, प्रति-बन्धित एवं संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश करने से पहले उन्हें सक्षम प्राधिकारी से स्पेशल परमिट लेना होता है।

(ख) और (ग) : पर्यटक कार्यालय, गोहाटी, ने इस संबंध में कुछ कार्य पद्धतियों को उदार बनाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। इस प्रस्ताव की सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

Export Target

*27. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the real exports during the year 1981-82 were less than the target fixed for the year;

(b) if so, the details and reasons for the low rate of exports;

(c) what is the target fixed for the current year; and

(d) what steps are being taken to attain the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As against the tentative export target of Rs. 8400 crores in 1981-82 India's over-all exports according to available information during the year 1981-82 provisionally amounted to Rs. 7557.47 crores. This figure when compared with the corresponding provisional figure of the previous year shows a rise of about 13.3 per cent, as against 4 per cent during 1980-81.

(b) The adverse Trading Environment, in overseas market continues to be a major constraint on the growth of our exports in the wake of persistent recession and various tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed by the developed countries against the goods of the developing country like India.

Growth rate of exports during 1981-82 would have been still higher but for the fact that the international prices in respect of our major traditional exports like plantation, Spices and Jute Manufacturers witnessed a considerable decline during 1981-82.

(c) The export target for current financial year 1982-83 is provisionally placed at Rs. 8650 crores.

(d) In the course of last two years, several measures have been taken by the Government to promote export. These include removal of licensing constraints on export production, setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units, establishment of EXIM Bank, simplification and streamlining of procedures and extension of certain fiscal concessions on exports.

The Import-Export Policy for 1982-83 is designed to achieve increase in production with special emphasis on exports. The major objectives of the policy are:—

- (1) To see that industries get easier access to required inputs.
- (2) To give special attention to export production.
- (3) To remove or reduce import licensing formalities.
- (4) To give strong thrust for upgradation of technology.
- (5) To introduce measures which will further assist the small scale industrial units; and
- (6) To improve the competitiveness and efficiency of our industries, policy measures for increasing exports are constantly reviewed and efforts are being made to remove constraints operating on export promotion.

Drinking Water|Soft Drinks in Arrival Hall of Delhi Airport

*28. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Delhi airport has no provision

for drinking water or soft drinks in the arrival hall while passengers have to wait for a considerable time for their luggage;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this situation and who are responsible therefor;

(c) what is the international standard for arrival hall; and

(d) how Government are going to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Drinking water facilities are available in the International Arrival hall. Two water coolers have been provided inside the arrival hall and three in the visitors area. Soft drink facility is available in the visitors area. During summer season, waer carriers are employed for serving water at the international concourse, domestic departure and International arrival (visitors) area round the clock.

(b) Soft drinks were being sold by the Hotel Corporation of India inside the arrival hall through a counter. Some time ago, the HCI found that the income from the counter was not sufficient to cover the cost. Hence, HCI stopped vending of soft drinks in the arrival hall.

(c) There are no specific international standards in this regard.

(d) The HCI has again created selling soft drinks, inside the arrival hall.

Export of Gold Ornaments

*29. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Indian gold ornaments in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the value of the ornaments exported during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, through which agency and the names of the countries to whom exported, with value;

(c) whether the country is receiving gold from those countries by way of sale-exchange of ornaments; and

(d) if so, the quantity received during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There is a demand for Indian gold jewellery in the overseas markets, particularly in the Middle East.

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

Statement

Exports of gold ornaments under the scheme for export of gold jewellery against gold supplied by the foreign buyers, being operated by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India Ltd. (HHEC) since 14th October 1980 have been as under:

Year	Export (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	3.41
1981-82	37.41

Export of gold jewellery under the above scheme was made to the following countries:

Country	(Rs. in crores)	
	1980-81	1981-82
Kuwait	1.07	14.34
UAE -	1.40	13.89
U.K.	0.29	5.21
Bahrain	0.06	1.14
Qatar	0.16	2.28
Saudi Arabia	0.39	0.39
Muscat	0.04	..
USA . . . . .	..	0.13
Fiji . . . . .	..	0.03
	3.41	37.41

The quantities of gold received under the scheme against export of gold jewellery effected during the above periods were as follows:

Year	Gold received (in gms.)
1980-81.	1,54,777.190
1981-82	18,55,975.130

National Policy on Tourism

*30. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY;

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM;

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any national policy on tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Tourism is under finalisation.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation for Withdrawal of Additional Excise Duty

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

(a) whether the tyre trade/transporters' bodies have given a representation to Government suggesting withdrawal of additional excise duty of 5.5 per cent on tyres levied in 1982-83 Central Budget; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Budget of 1982, the overall incidence of excise duty in respect of certain types of tyres was increased from 60.5 per cent ad valorem to 66 per cent ad valorem. The Tyre Trade/Transporters' bodies have represented that the excise duty should be restored to the pre-Budget level. Government have examined the representation but it was not considered necessary to make any changes in the existing duty structure on tyres.

Smuggling of Gold

*32. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received reports about a possible further spurt in the smuggling of gold into the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) According to reports received by Government, gold continues to be sensitive to smuggling on account of the increasing price differential between international and the domestic price of gold.

(b) The preventive and intelligence machinery has been strengthened and the field formations alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling of gold into the country.

Negative Tourism Growth Rate

*33. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of reports that for the first time the country is likely to record a negative tourism growth rate in the current year;

(b) if so, whether the factors responsible for this situation have been investigated; and

(c) steps being taken to improve tourism growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). During the period January-March 1982 India recorded a decline of 0.6 per cent over the corresponding period of preceding year. However, in the months of April and May, an increase of 1.1 per cent respectively have been recorded compared to the corresponding period last year.

The Department is currently engaged in investigating the decline in tourist traffic recorded in the first four months of the year. It appears that the economic recession particularly in the tourist generating markets for India like the U.S.A., Western Europe, Japan, Australia as well as disturbed conditions in the neighbouring countries, have affected the growth in tourist arrivals to India.

The measures proposed are, besides intensifying promotion abroad, to attract charter tourist traffic and international conference/convention traffic to augment the flow of tourist traffic to India.

Strike in Textile Mills in Bombay

*34. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) for how many days the strike in the textile mills in Bombay continued;

(b) how much was the loss of production in the textile industry during the period of the strike;

(c) how much was the loss to the textile workers in terms of wages;

(d) how much worth of textile exports were held up in the pipeline during the strike and as a result how much was the loss in foreign exchange; and

(e) what steps was envisaged by Government to settle the strike and prevent further damage to the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The general strike in the textile mills in Bombay started on the 18th January, 1982. It is still continuing.

(b) The average monthly loss of production on account of the strike has been estimated at 100 million metres.

(c) The loss of the textile workers on account of wages has been estimated at Rs 60 lakhs per day.

(d) Since the strike is still continuing, it will not be possible to accurately determine the quantum of exports held up in the pipeline and the loss in foreign exchange. The average export performance of Bombay mills has been roughly of the order of Rs 20 crores per month.

(e) Government have never been unsympathetic to the legitimate demands of the textile mill workers. Both the Union and State Governments appealed to the workers to resume work while assuring them that all their legitimate grievances would be looked into quickly by an appropriate Committee to be constituted in this behalf and their recommendations implemented expeditiously within a stipulated time-frame. This appeal has been made repeatedly by Government to the workers in full realisation of the hardships which they have been going through.

Crisis faced by jute industry of West Bengal

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

(a) whether the jute industry in West Bengal is facing a crisis;

(b) if so, the nature of the crisis; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Jute Industry in West Bengal has been

passing through a (extremely) difficult situation since the beginning of 1981 due mainly to unremunerative selling prices in the market for almost all categories of jute goods. One of the main reasons for this state of affairs has been that, while the industry maintained its level of production at a steady level, demand for jute goods throughout this period has been very slack, particularly in the international markets on account of recession and stiff competition from both synthetic substitutes and Bangladesh. Slackening of demand had also been evident in the domestic market with DGS & D, the single largest purchaser, gradually withdrawing from the sacking market where it had been active for quite sometime in the past.

(c) Government have already come forward with several ameliorative measures which include reintroduction of Cash Compensatory Support from September, 1981, compulsory use of 100 per cent new gunny bags by cement units in the country from 1-10-82, persuading various end-user organisations and emergency purchase of one lakh bales of B. Twill bags in October-December, 1981 which was followed by procurement of substantial quantities of B. Twill bags during April to June, 1982 at prices worked out on cost plus basis, allowing discounted sales of sacking and of CBC to USA market through SITC as export promotion measures. Regional and international level cooperative action, under ESCAP and UNCTAD auspices respectively, is also being pursued for arriving at mutually beneficial export marketing strategies with Bangladesh and finalisation of the International Jute Agreement for enabling concerned action towards adjustment of supply to demand and stability in prices of jute/jute goods.

Effect of strike of textile workshops in Bombay on cotton growers

*37. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) the effect of the long-drawn strike of the textile workers in Bombay on the cotton growers; and

(b) steps contemplated by Government to provide relief to cotton growers from the distress caused by the lack of demand for cotton from the Bombay mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The demand for cotton by the Bombay mill Industry is one of the factors which governs its supply and price. Government's policy has generally been to impart a measure of stability to cotton prices so as to prevent violent price fluctuations. During the current season, various policy options including increased exports and increased purchases by public sector agencies have been (appropriately) used to ensure stability of cotton prices.

नियंत्रित कपड़े की दिल्ली के बाजारों में अधिक कीमत पर बिक्री

* 38. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नियंत्रित कपड़ा दिल्ली के बाजारों में ऊंची कीमतों पर बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिये अभी तक कोई कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को उपभोक्ताओं से इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी और सरकार द्वारा उन पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) और (ङ) . दिल्ली प्रशासन को नकली नाम से एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी लेकिन जांच करने पर उसे निराधार पाया गया ।

Meeting of World Bank at Paris

*40. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of World Bank was held in Paris during the month of June, 1982 to discuss the aid that will be provided to India;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken;

(c) if so, to what extent the decision has been favourable in India;

(d) whether India is satisfied with the decision; and

(e) what are the projects likely to be undertaken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). A Consortium of Governments and institutions met in Paris on June 14-15, 1982. There was wide appreciation of the growth performance of the Indian economy in 1981-82. It was noted that India had controlled inflation while maintaining a high rate of growth. There was a general consensus on the need for increased flow of concessional assistance to India especially in view of its difficult balance of payments situation. Indications of commitments to be made by individual countries and the World Bank amounted to dollars 3.66 billion. The Consortium assistance is used for financing developmental projects included in the Plan. The outcome of the Consortium meeting is regarded as generally satisfactory.

Rates of Interest in Banks vis-a-vis public and private sector companies

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

(a) whether he is aware that the clients whose fixed deposits are maturing are not redepositing their money with the banks where rates of interest are far lower than those in some public and private sector companies; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Government are not aware of such a course being adopted by all depositors whose fixed deposits with banks are maturing. However, change of instruments on maturity on some scale for various considerations is not an unusual phenomenon.

(b) The interest rate structure of the commercial banks is continually reviewed by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India and changes therein are effected taking into account the requirements of the prevailing economic situation and also other factors, including the structure of interest rates on other instruments of savings. With effect from 1-3-1982, Reserve Bank have raised interest on short and medium term deposits. Government have also raised the ceiling of income, which is exempt from income tax, from specified financial assets, including bank deposits, from the earlier level of Rs 3000 to Rs 4000 per annum. These measures are expected to assist banks in mobilising deposits. However, fixed deposits with banks and company deposits are different instruments subject to different disabilities and privileges. Banks also endeavour to mobilise deposits through formulation of schemes to suit the requirement of diverse type of savers and motivating them through publicity and education to hold the savings with the banks.

Income Tax arrears

212. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the income tax arrears at the end of March this year; and

(b) what steps are being taken for their recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The detailed figures of income-tax arrears are compiled at the end of each quarter. The latest figures of 'tax-in-arrears' are available as on 30.9.81. The requisite information in respect of 'tax-in-arrears' and 'demand created but not fallen due' on that date is as under:-

(in crores of Rs)

Tax-in-arrears	761.31	} Provisional
Demand created but not fallen due	428.19	

(b) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax-in-arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulters, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, committing the defaulter to civil imprisonment etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears. Several administrative steps have been taken to accelerate the pace of recovery. For the current year a very high priority has been given to the collection and recovery of tax arrears. Targets have been laid down in the Annual Action Plan of the Department for the year 1982-83 and communicated to the Commissioners of Income-tax. The Board, too is keeping a close watch on the reduction of arrears through reports received from Commissioners of Income-tax every month.

Response to Social Security Certificates Scheme

213. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of social security certificates of each denomination sold during June and so far in July 1982; and

(b) what is the extent of response of the people to the Social Security Certificates Scheme in Urban and rural areas separately in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Social Security Certificates are available in denominations of Rs. 500/- and Rs. 1000/-. The amount of Social Security Certificates of each denomination sold during the first fortnight of June 1982, for which the information has become available, was as follows:—

	Rs.
Rs. 500/- denomination	7,33,000
Rs. 1000/- denomination	98,29,000
Total.	<u>1,05,62,000</u>

The information about sales after the first fortnight of June, 1982 is still not available.

The response of the people to the Social Security Certificates Scheme in urban and rural areas has generally been favourable, judging from the enquiries received by the field staff of the National Savings Organisation from prospective investors and agents.

Complaints about Malpractices in Export of garments

214. SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Apparels Export Promotion Council issues documents like Export Certificates and

/certificates of origin which are accepted by foreign Government to allow imports of garments;

(b) whether complaints have been received from any foreign Government in respect of (a) above and the details thereof; and

(c) whether such malpractices have hardened the attitude of European Economy Community in Multi-Fibre Agreement negotiations with us?

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

(b) No complaints as such have been received from any foreign Government. However, discrepancies sometimes arise due to various reasons between Indian export figures and the figures maintained by the importing countries. In such cases discrepancies are investigated and the Consultation mechanism provided for in the bilateral agreements is promptly brought into operation.

(c) In the first round of negotiations no such indication was available.

Memorandum from Ordnance Factory Employee's Union, Tiruchirapalli

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

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 11th March, 1982 from Ordnance Factory Employees' Union, Tiruchirapalli;

(b) if so, salient points raised in the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) The representation related to the demands of the employees about payment of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance; allotment of additional workload; promotions to employees

working in dead-end posts; and allotment of residential accommodation etc.

(c) These demands are under consideration.

Employment of trained apprentices in MMTC

216. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1802 on 28-8-1981 regarding MMTC not providing employment to Apprentices and state;

(a) whether the modalities of providing employment to 19 trained apprentices of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have since been worked out; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in implementing the Prime Minister's directive on the subject, as already more than a year has passed;

(c) number of Clerks appointed in MMTC since January, 1981 and how many of them are trained apprentices; and

(d) when these 19 apprentices are likely to be appointed by MMTC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a), (b) and (d). The employment of trained apprentices in MMTC is a part of the wider question affecting all public sector undertakings. The matter is under active consideration of the Government & dialogue has been initiated with management at a high level.

(c) Since January, 1981, 150 Clerks (Jr. Assistant) have been appointed in different offices of the Corporation. Of these, 23 were ex-apprentices trained in MMTC.

Quota of Janata Cloth for Gujarat

217. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat had urged the Centre to increase the quota of Janata cloth for the State; and

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

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

(b) The quota for production of Janata cloth is fixed on the basis of number of looms, their past performance in the production of Janata cloth and the State's entitlement of Janata cloth according to population. Gujarat has a loom population of around 20,000 only. Keeping this in view, Gujarat was given a target of 3 million metres for 1981-82. However, since Gujarat is producing less than their entitlement of Janata cloth according to their population, the State Government have been allowed to produce about 5 million metres during 1981-82. The production in 1982-83 is expected to be around the same level.

Opening of New Central Schools in Military Sector

218. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recommended the opening of new Central Schools in the Military Sector to the Union Ministry of Education for the next three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the places, State-wise, selected for the opening of such schools; and

(c) if not, whether any such recommendations are proposed to be made or whether his Ministry is of the opinion that no more Central Schools are required in the Military Schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) Government have approved the opening of 25 Central Schools each during the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84

and 15 Central Schools during the financial year 1984-85. Of these, the locations of the 25 Central Schools to be opened during 1982-83 alone have been finalised. These are:----

- (1) Begumpet (Andhra Pradesh)
- (2) Kumbhigram (Assam)
- (3) Namkum (Bihar)
- (4) Chandigarh (Chandigarh)
- (5) & (6) Baroda and Wadsar (Gujarat)
- (7) Mandovi (Goa)
- (8) Sirsa (Haryana)
- (9) Bakloh (Himachal Pradesh)
- (10) Miran Sahib (Jammu & Kashmir)
- (11) Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
- (12), (13) Depodi, Deolali and & (14) Varangaon (Maharashtra)
- (15) & (16) Jalipa—Cantt, Bikaner,
- (17) & (18) Ulaipur and Uttarlai (Rajasthan)
- (19), (20) Kanpur, Raiwala,
- (21), (22) Hindon, Bamrauli and & (23) Shahjanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
- (24) Kankinara and & (25) Cooch Behar (West Bengal)

Counter Agitations by Non-Gazetted Employees of Income Tax Department

219. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appeared in the Hindi Daily 'Jankug' dated 18th March, 1982 regarding counter agitations by Non-Gazetted Employees of the Income-Tax Department if 400 posts of Income tax Officers (Group 'B') are converted to Group 'A' posts;

(b) what are the details of the case and what is the reaction of the Central Board of Direct Taxes in view of the opposition to the demand of conversion from all non-Gazetted employees; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Board has recommended immediate conversion of posts to the Department to Personnel and Administrative Reforms, without ascertaining the views of the Unions/Associations at all State levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal to convert a few (258 out of about 2200) posts of Income-tax Officers Group 'B' to Income-tax Officers Group 'A' has been made keeping in view the requirement of Government for Income-tax Officers Group B and Group A. The matter has been reconsidered and it has not been found possible to abandon the proposed conversion of posts from Group 'B' to Group 'A'.

In such cases, consultations with Staff Associations/Federations is not necessary.

Investment in Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala

220. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts spent by Government of India for investment in public sector industries during the last five years and how much of these amounts were spent in Kerala during that period; and

(b) what are the amounts proposed to be spent during the Sixth Plan period in the public sectors industries, with State-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) A statement showing increases in equity and Plan loans of Central Government enterprises and those with headquarters located in Kerala for each of the last five years, is attached

(b) A statement showing provisional amounts proposed to be spent during the Sixth Plan period in public sector industries in various States is attached. In addition, substantial outlays, for which State-wise allocation is not available, is also contemplated.

Statement

States	Amount (Rs. in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	1,583.77
Bihar	1,158.28
Karnataka	255.06
Madhya Pradesh	1,323.11
Orissa	1,467.66
Tamil Nadu	559.52
West Bengal	576.67
Maharashtra	916.77
Rajasthan	149.20
Assam	610.67

States	Amount (Rs. in crores)
Gujarat	212.41
Kerala	321.09
Haryana	71.07
Punjab	37.06
Uttar Pradesh	219.27
Goa	0.43
Himachal Pradesh	2.35
Nagaland	15.90
Jammu & Kashmir	5.10
Delhi	28.25
TOTAL	9,513.64

Statement

(Rupees in crores)

Year	All Central Government companies			Companies with their headquarters in Kerala		
	Equity	Plan Loans	Total	Equity	Plan Loans	Total
1976-77	820.82	931.52	1,752.34	22.66	66.53	8.19
1977-78	1,560.02	298.08	1,858.10	75.62	(—)53.06*	22.56
1978-79	818.98	824.29	1,643.27	6.96	11.53	18.49
1979-80	939.07	838.06	1,777.13	11.00	16.21	27.21
1980-81	1,141.25	1,257.67	2,398.92	16.25	14.47	30.72

*The result of conversion of loan into equity in an enterprise.

Government Undertaking in West Bengal

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

(a) the names of Central Government undertakings located in the State of West Bengal, along with the authorised capital of each of them;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up any new public undertakings in that State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The names of Central Government undertakings with headquarters located in West Bengal along with their authorised capital as on 31-3-1981 is given in the statement attached.

(b) to (d) Some of the important new projects of the Central Government being

set up in West Bengal are the 600 MW Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka by the National Thermal Power Corporation and the various new mines and the low temperature carbonisation project to supply domestic gaseous fuel to Calcutta by Coal India and its subsidiaries.

In addition, substantial investments are proposed to be made in major existing projects like the Durgapur Steel Plant, Alloy Steel Plant and Indian Iron & Steel Plant and Bharat Refractories etc. which are located in the State.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking	Authorised Capital as on 31-3-1981
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(Rs. in crores)
1	Hindustan Paper Corporation	200.00
2	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	100.00
3	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	150.00
4	Coal India Ltd.	1,000.00
5	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	150.00
6	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.	3.00
7	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	500.00
8	Smith Stanilstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	4.00
9	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	15.00
10	Bridge & Roof Co. (India Ltd.)	5.00
11	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	15.00
12	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	35.00
13	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	5.00
14	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	43.80
15	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	10.00
16	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	3.00
17	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	5.00
18	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	2.50
19	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	20.00
20	National Instruments Ltd.	5.00
21	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	20.00
22	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	25.40

1	2	3
23	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	6.00
24	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	5.00
25	Banarhat Tea Company Ltd.	1.00
26	Basmatia Tea Company Ltd.	0.15
27	Hoolungooree Tea Company Ltd.	0.17
28	Mim Tea Company Ltd.	0.10
29	Murphulani (Assam) Tea Company Ltd.	0.20
30	Rajgarh Tea Company Ltd.	0.25
31	NTC (West Bengal) Bihar, Assam & Orissa) Ltd.	30.00
32	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	5.00
33	Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.	2.00
34	Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	5.00
35	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	20.00
36	National Insurance Company Ltd.	20.00
37	Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd.	0.05

**Construction/Renovation of Terminal
Building at Certain Airports**

222. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct or renovate terminal buildings at certain airports in the country;

(b) if so, the names of those airports; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose for the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the names of the airports is attached.

(c) A provision of Rs. 982.10 lakhs has been made for this purpose for the year 1982-83.

Statement

International Airports.

1. Delhi.
2. Bombay.
3. Calcutta.
4. Madras.

Domestic aerodromes.

1. Ahmedabad.
2. Aurangabad.
3. Baroda.
4. Belgaum.
5. Bhavnagar.
6. Indore.
7. Dabolim.
8. Jamnagar.
9. Kshod.
10. Porbander.
11. Raipur.

12. Rajkot.
13. Agartala.
14. Bagdogra.
15. Dimapur.
16. Gauhati.
17. Imphal.
18. Jorhat.
19. Lilabari.
20. Patna.
21. Ranchi.
22. Tezpur.
23. Amritsar.
24. Chandigarh.
25. Jaipur.
26. Jammu.
27. Gwalior.
28. Leh.
29. Srinagar.
30. Gorakhpur.
31. Mangalore.
32. Tiruchirapalli.
33. Tirupati.
34. Vishakhapatnam.

Inter-Corporation Transfers of Top Executives in I.A. and A.I.

223. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the top executives of Air India and Indian Airlines like the Deputy Managing Directors are inter-changeable or liable to be transferred from one Corporation to another in the interest of better utilisation and exchange of their expertise and experience;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) since how long these Deputy Managing Directors are in the same position in the two Corporations and their dates of superannuation;

(d) whether he is aware that the continued stay of these top people in one Corporation not only breeds vested interests but also results in building up of a coterie of their followers on whom they bestow favours, which is ultimately detrimental to the efficient working of the two Corporations; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose considering the desirability of introducing such inter-Corporation transfers in the all-round public interests; and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Air India and Indian Airlines are two separate Corporations and they have their own separate cadres of executives.

(c) At present there are two Deputy Managing Directors in Air-India and one in Indian Airlines. Deputy Managing Directors of Air India were appointed on 2.11.78 and 26.4.82 and their dates of superannuation are 31.3.1990 and 28.2.1987 respectively. The Deputy Managing Director of Indian Airlines was appointed on 26.8.81 and will retire on 30.9.1983.

(d) Since the Deputy Managing Directors work under the general supervision/direction of the chief executives and major policy decisions are approved by the Chief Executives and/or the Boards of Directors, there need not be any such apprehensions.

(e) Does not arise.

Alleged Smuggling in Dhanbad area in connivance with Central Excise Officials

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

(a) whether Government have received representations from certain quarters al-

leging smuggling of gold, customs goods and branded bidis in Dhanbad area, in connivance with the Central Excise Officials; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, stating the action taken by Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

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

(a) whether Government are aware that All Party Cotton Kisan Action Committee, Andhra Pradesh has demanded purchase of various varieties of cotton produced by the peasants by the Cotton Corporation of India at fair prices; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAM): (a) Yes Sir. Their demand was forwarded by Government to the Cotton Corporation of India for appropriate action.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India has been giving full support to the Cotton purchase programme in Andhra Pradesh and has so far purchased (upto June 1982) 1.14 lakh bales of cotton at prices well above the support prices.

Shifting of Top Officials from one undertaking to another

226. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any procedure or system whereby the top executives,

Chief and Deputy Chief Executives (non-technical) can be shifted from one Public Undertaking/Statutory Corporation to another in order not only to widen their spectrum of knowledge and know-how but also to utilise their experience to the benefit of the undertaking/corporation concerned and also to forestall their developing vested interests by continuous stay at one place/undertaking;

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof; and if not, the reasons why this aspect has not been considered so far as one of the measures to tone up the working of public sector undertakings; and

(c) whether Government now propose to consider the expediency of introducing such a procedure or system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the post of chief executives and full-time directors in Central Government enterprises. Selections for these posts are made by Government on the recommendations of the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB). The PESB makes its recommendations to Government for these posts after considering the requirements of each post on the basis of interview and study of service record so that the persons recommended match the requirements to the extent possible. The choice of candidates is extended not only to those from the enterprise where the vacancy has arisen, but also to all other public enterprises and where necessary to government services and private sector. For this purpose, the PESB maintains a data bank to service all the selections. This scheme of things envisages the deployment of managerial resources so as to derive maximum benefit from the available talents and to provide greater career development opportunities. These are contractual appointments carrying a tenure which is renewable if found necessary or terminable by giving three months notice or pay in lieu thereof.

Expansion of Business between India and Thailand

227. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of businessmen recently visited the trade fair in Bangkok;

(b) whether during the visit the potential for business expansion between India and Thailand was explored;

(c) whether any market studies were conducted in this regard and requirements of the two countries identified; and

(d) the steps proposed to develop trade between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). No officially sponsored delegation of Indian Businessmen has recently visited the trade fair in Bangkok.

Setting up Factory of Manufacture of Advanced Air Borne System Equipment at Medak in A.P.

228. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are planning to set up a factory for the manufacture of advanced Air-Borne System Equipment at Medak in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has proposed a pro-

ject for the manufacture of advanced avionic equipment. The matter is still under consideration and no final decision has yet been taken.

Setting up of International Jute Organisation

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

(a) whether any draft agreement has been prepared and finalised on the proposed set-up of the International Jute Organisation as agreed upon at the last ESCAP sponsored special session at Bangkok in May, 1982;

(b) if so, its broad outlines; and

(c) how far the IJO will help the jute producing economies from the point of view of stabilization of prices and export earnings and solving the problems plaguing this trade-cycle-affected industry through international and regional co-operative action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). In the Special session of the Jute Producing Countries held at Bangkok in May, 1982 the producing countries could resolve amongst themselves the outstanding issues of the International Jute Agreement on the setting up of an International Jute Organisation.

Further negotiations among the producing and consuming countries on the agreement are to take place, for finalisation of the agreement.

(c) It is within the scope of the proposed IJO to discuss concerned measures on a continuing basis for adjustment of supply and demand of jute/jute goods at world market level which will be beneficial to the jute producing countries from the point of view of stability of prices of jute/jute goods and stabilization of export earnings from these commodities.

Newsitem "Steep Fall in Exchange Reserves"

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 2nd June, 1982 under the heading "Steep fall in exchange reserves";

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) how far foreign exchange reserves have fallen as compared to during the last five years; and

(d) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to improve the Foreign Exchange Reserves?

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

(b) The decline in foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) during the past three years is due mainly to the following reasons:

(i) The doubling of the price of imported oil between December, 1978 to January, 1981 has added enormously to the oil imports; prices of many other imports have also risen sharply;

(ii) increase in exports, both in value and volume terms have not kept pace with the rate of increase in imports in value and volume terms. This has however to be viewed in the context of the continued recessionary conditions abroad, intensification of restrictive trade practices in the industrial countries and the continuing global inflation affecting our import prices; and

(iii) the net invisibles which showed arapid growth rate in the 70's have reached a plateau stage.

(c) The variation in the foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and Special Draw-

ing Rights) during the last five years was as under:

End of Fiscal year	Foreign Exchange Reserves (Rs. crores)	Variation over the previous period (Rs. crores)
1977-78.	4499.75	
1978-79.	5219.86	+720.11
1979-80.	5163.66	-56.20
1980-81.	4822.12	-341.54
1981-82.	3354.47	-1467.65
1982-83.	3384.26	+29.79
25-6-82		

(d) The Government has been taking a number of steps to improve the foreign exchange reserves position and to maintain them at a comfortable level so as to be able to meet the country's import bill. These include:

(i) Increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and natural gas, development of alternative energy sources and reducing demand for petroleum products.

(ii) Import substitution in major areas like cement, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel etc. by improving capacity utilisation and by creating additional capacity.

(iii) Achievement of better export performance through removal of infrastructure constraints, especially those in power, transport and ports, generation of larger export surpluses through increased production, improvement in the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian industry combined with a system of incentives which would make exports profitable and encourage export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantage, etc.

(iv) Adoption of measures which offer incentives for larger remittances from Indian nationals abroad.

(v) Adoption of an external financing strategy which ensures that essential imports needed by the economy, especially those for development are not constrained, cost of borrowed funds from abroad is minimised and debt servicing obligations are kept within prudent limits.

In order to meet the requirement of foreign exchange, Government of India has been utilising to the maximum extent possible bilateral and multilateral sources of external assistance. Government entered into an extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund in 1981 for SDR 5 billion which would become available over a period of three years. An amount of SDRs 900 million has already been drawn under this extended arrangement. This has been further supplemented by resorting to export credits and in suitable cases to commercial borrowings.

Setting up of Inter-Governmental Committee on Nepal and Indian Governments

231. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inter-Governmental Committee of Nepal and Indian Governments has been set up under the trade and transit treaties and the agreement on unauthorised trade;

(b) if so, details of the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) what achievement has so far been made by this Committee?

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

(b) The function of this Committee is to promote trade, facilitate transit, and control unauthorised trade between the two countries, as envisaged in the treaties and the agreement. The Committee is to meet alternatively in Kathmandu and New Delhi.

(c) Some of the salient achievements of this Committee are:—

(i) Procedure for the import of Nepalese industrial products into India has been simplified.

(ii) Procedure for the insurance of Nepalese cargo in transit from Calcutta to the Nepalese border check posts has been evolved, resulting in the easing of congestion at Calcutta Port.

(iii) Contact points have been designated on both sides for greater cooperation in the matter of exchange of information and investigations etc. to central unauthorised trade.

Increase in Consumer Price Index

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Consumer Price Index has increased from January 1982 till May 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the corresponding figure of inflation has also increased; and

(d) if not, the trend of inflation during the same period i.e. from January to May, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 1960—100) for the period January 1982 to May 1982 (latest available) is indicated below:

1982	Consumer price Index for Industrial Workers (1960-100)
January	459
February	458
March	457
April	459
May	462

The annual rate of inflation measured in terms of the above Index has declined from 11.7 per cent in January 1982 to 6.7 per cent in May, 1982.

New Branch Licensing Policy for Commercial Banks

233. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Reserve Bank of India had recently evolved a new Branch licensing policy for commercial banks under which 8,000 additional branch offices are expected to be opened during the next three years (1982-83 to 1984-85); and

(b) particulars of branches expected to be opened in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) In terms of their branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85, the Reserve Bank of India have estimated that commercial banks including the Regional Rural Banks will have to open 7540 additional branches in underbanked Community Development Blocks to achieve an average population coverage of 1 branch for 17000 people in rural/semi-urban areas (on the basis of 1981 census). In addition, about 808 branches are estimated as likely to be required on the basis of specific developmental needs in areas having better banking coverage.

(b) Relevant details in this regard are set out below:

State	No. of districts with average population per Bank office higher than 17,000 (As per 1981 census)	No. of Rural/Semi-Urban branches required to achieve targetted coverage in deficit districts	Rural/Semi-urban branches likely to be opened in the remaining districts
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	104
Haryana	5	46	40
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	23

Increase in Monthly Rent for Cols. and Lt. Cols.

234. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Cols. and Lt. Cols. are entitled to hire a house upto Rs. 1200/- p.m.;

(b) if so, whether due to high cost of construction etc. no suitable house is available for Rs. 1200 p.m. in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay etc. for them and they have consequently to live in small houses which are not commensurate with their ranks ; ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the monthly rent for Cols. and Lt. Cols. from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 1600/- p.m.; and

(d) if so, the details of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Colonels and Lt. Colonels are entitled to hire houses upto Rs. 1200/- p.m. in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. For other stations, the ceiling is Rs. 1000/- p.m.

(b) Due to general escalation in rentals, it has become difficult to hire houses for these officers within the ceiling as per their entitlement.

(c) and (d): An upward revision of rentals is no doubt necessary. However, at this stage, it is not possible to indicate the likely revised ceilings.

Selection of Vigilance Officers in Export Promotion Councils

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

(a) the names of the Export Promotion Councils which allocate export quotas or raw materials;

(b) whether all Export Promotion Councils have Vigilance Officers or equivalents;

(c) whether the Director of Vigilance in the Ministry or the Chief Vigilance Commissioner is consulted in the selection of such Vigilance Officers of the Councils; and

(d) whether these Vigilance Officers report to their respective Executive Committees, or Committees of Administration only who appoint them and not to the Director of Vigilance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a): The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council Apparels Export Promotion Council and Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council have been authorised to allocate export quotas. No Export Promotion Council has been authorised to allocate raw materials.

(b): There are no posts of Vigilance Officers or equivalent in the Export Promotion Councils.

(c) and (d): Do not arise.

Inaccurate Predictions by Delhi Weather Office

236. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that Weather Office, Delhi could not anticipate accurately about the weather on 13th and 14th

May 1982—on 13th clear sky was predicted whereas on 14th intermittent showers, thunder showers accompanied by hail or squall was predicted;

(b) steps taken to ensure that hundred per cent correct forecast of weather is made, as has been claimed; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) (i) The following forecast was issued at about 21.30 hrs. IST on 12th May valid for 13th May, 1982; "Variable sky with occasional sunshine. A thundershower is likely in some areas. Rise in day temperature".

The weather on 13th May was realised as predicted. The sun was seen at times, yet at other times, it was completely covered with clouds. Rain and thundershowers occurred.

(ii) Following forecast was issued at about 2130 hrs. IST on 13th May valid for 14th May, 1982 "Intermittent showers/thundershowers, sometimes accompanied by hail/squall. Fall in Day temperatures".

Forecasts are issued at about 2130 hrs. IST of the previous day. When the forecast for 13th May was issued, Delhi was experiencing a thunderstorm, which was expected to continue upto 14h May.

After the issue of forecast on 13th at about 2130 hrs. IST, following rain all amounts were recorded at 0830 hrs. IST on 14th May 1982:—

Safdarjung Airport	.	.	.	1 cm.
Palm Airport	.	.	.	1 cm.
Sikar	.	.	.	3 cm.
Jaipur	.	.	.	1 cm.
Churu	.	.	.	1 cm.
Bharatpur	.	.	.	1 cm.

This indicates that the thunderstorm and rainfall activity, which started around

Delhi on May 13, also continued till the early hours of May 14, Reports indicate that Jaipur was recording thunderstorm and rainfall upto 0230 hrs. IST on May 14.

As the low pressure system, responsible for adverse weather, weakened rapidly, the forecast was subsequently amended to "One or two showers/thundershowers". This was broadcast over All India Radio at 0700 hrs. IST on 14th May. A continuous watch is kept on the weather and amendments to forecasts, whenever necessary, are broadcast over All India Radio.

(b) 100 per cent accuracy in local forecast is not possible. However, the correctness of local forecast is periodically monitored, and reasons for failure are analysed as best as possible.

(c) The physical processes that lead to adverse weather are not fully deterministic; consequently, the forecasts are probabilistic in nature based on latest available information.

Mess for Naval Officers in Delhi

237. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no mess for Naval Officers in Delhi and a lot of inconvenience is caused to the visiting Naval Officers to Delhi on temporary duty or otherwise;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to construct a separate Naval Officer's mess in Delhi; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof, together with the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Although there is no separate mess for Naval officers in Delhi, there are two messes for the officers of the Army and Navy.

(b) and (c): At present there is no proposal to construct a separate mess for Naval officers in Delhi. However, the

existing facilities are being augmented and accommodation for 40 single officers was sanctioned during 1981-82 in the S. P. Road Officers' Mess.

Pak Increases Defence Expenditure

238. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of recent report that Pakistan is increasing its defence expenditure; and

(b) if so, whether this aspect has been taken into account in the plans of the Government of India to bolster its defence preparedness?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government assess all developments having a bearing on our security and take appropriate measures from time to time, to ensure full defence preparedness.

Sale of Camels to Saudi Arabia

239. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have entered into an agreement with Saudi Arabia to sell camels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of camels sold so far to Saudi Arabia and other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c): No, Sir. However, the export licences have been issued in favour of the Royal Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, New Delhi for export of seventy-five Camels for the private Zoo of His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia. Export of Camels has not been allowed to any other country.

Air Service for Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Rajkot

240. SHRI UTTEMBHAI H. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by various chambers and commerce organisations and VIPS to link Saurashtra, Gujarat, Bombay and Delhi providing Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Rajkot Air Service;

(b) if so, the details of the said demand;

(c) the action taken in the matter and the outcome thereof; and

(d) when the said service is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Representations have been received demanding linking at least one city of Saurashtra with Delhi by air.

(c) and (d): Indian Airlines has plans to connect Delhi with Rajkot via Ahmedabad when additional aircraft are added to its fleet later this year.

Multinationals in India and Amount Remitted by Them

241. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the multinationals operating in India and the remittances made by each of them to their headquarters in each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) are there any guidelines in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The policy of the Government allows remittance of earnings such as dividends, know-how fees, royalty, interest, etc. for all approved investments and for all approved activities of FERA companies. Such companies are permitted to operate in high technology areas and export-oriented activities. Remittance is allowed subject to payment of applicable taxes.

1. T. Raids and Arrest of Smugglers in Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat

242. SHRI U. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Income-Tax raids were made, smugglers and other persons arrested doing illegal activities from various parts of Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat during the periods 1st January, 1982 to 31st May, 1982 and 1st June, 1982 to 20th June, 1982;

(b) the details of such raids and persons arrested and the action taken in each case;

(c) the details of illegal and benami accounts, gold, silver, smuggling articles etc. found and seized; and

(d) the reward given or proposed to be given to employees officials, informers and public who took part in the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d): The Income-tax authorities carried out a number of search and seizure operations in the cases of many persons suspected to be evading taxes in various parts of Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat. During these operations, besides various incriminating documents, *prima-facie* unaccounted cash of over Rs. 18 lakhs, jewellery and bullion of approximate value of over Rs. 11 lakhs and other

assets of the approximate value of over Rs. 18 lakhs were seized during the period 1st January, 1982 to 31st May, 1982. Similarly, during the period 1st June, 1982 to 20th June, 1982, according to information presently available, *prima-facie* unaccounted cash of over Rs. One lakh was seized. No one was arrested during these raids as there is no such provision under the Income-tax Act. Reward is given to the informers in accordance with the existing rules in this regard. In suitable case interim reward is also given. There is no scheme at present to give reward to the officials of Income-tax Department for their role in raids.

Setting up New Naval Academy at Azhimala, Kerala

243. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the setting up a new Naval Academy at Ezhimala near Cannanore in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposed Academy, which will cater for training of 500 officers/cadets, will be set up in an area of about 1200 acres. The project is likely to be completed within 4 to 5 years. The Academy will have training facilities for Seaman-ship, Navigation, Communication Gliding, Water-manship, etc.

I.M.F. SPECIAL LOAN

244. DR. SUBBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the IMF special Loan drawn by Government to date;

(b) the amount likely to be drawn in the next six months; and

(c) the rate of interest at which these drawn events are to be paid back?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a): Under the Extended Arrangement, India has made purchases in three instalments from the Fund in an amount equivalent to SDR 900 million.

(b) The phasing of purchases for the second year of the Extended Arrangement has still to be determined.

(c) Purchases under Extended Fund Facility consist of a mix of ordinary funds and borrowed resources. The amount of SDR 900 million has been made available in a mix of 1:1 of ordinary funds and borrowed resources. There are separate schedules of charges for the two sources of funds. Upto April 30, 1982, the interest charge on use of ordinary resources was 6.25 per cent. From May 1, 1982, the rate has been raised to 6.6 per cent. With regard to borrowed resources, the rate of charge upto December 31, 1981 was 13.33 per cent. For the period January-June 30, 1982, the rate of charge is 12.97 per cent.

Non-Advancing of Credit by Banks in Bihar to Cottage Mini and Small scale Industries

245. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directives by the Reserve Bank of India or by various Head Offices of the respective banks have been issued to their branches in Bihar not to advance any credit to cottage, mini and small scale industries being set up for productive purposes and self-employment;

(b) if so, details thereabout and the maximum limit of such credit being not advanced; and

(c) how many industries in the above category have been advanced credit during the last ten months, district-wise in Bihar

and block-wise in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga and how many are pending disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not issued any such directives to banks nor are they aware of any

such instructions issued by other banks to their branches in Bihar.

(c) District-wise outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to small scale industries in Bihar as at the end of June, 1980 (latest available) are given in the attached statement. Similar figures for individual blocks in districts are not available.

Statement

Outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to small scale Industries in Bihar as at the end of June 1980

District	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Aurangabad	455	20.62
Begusarai	182	97.82
Bhagalpur	2,038	372.25
Bhojpur	348	69.53
Dharbhanga	624	69.67
Dhanbad	964	700.58
East Champaran	245	29.66
Gaya	546	153.74
Giridih	438	242.82
Gopalganj	109	15.29
Hazaribagh	900	213.36
Katihar	181	56.01
Madhubani	388	15.86
Monghyr	418	89.32
Muzuffarpur	675	314.63
Nalanda	561	56.69
Nawadah	140	10.75
Palmau	707	117.15
Patna	1,650	1022.13
Purnea	445	180.26

1	2	3
Ranchi	1,885	886.21
Rohtas	387	114.32
Saharsa	549	52.74
Samastipur	209	37.90
Santhal Parganas	2,886	197.57
Saran	366	39.34
Singhbhum	1,380	694.35
Sitamarhi	519	28.85
Siwan	219	31.51
Vaishali	290	10.93
West Champaran	280	49.07

**Promotion of Employees of Directorate
General Ordnance Factories as Charge-
man Grade II**

246. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to implement the judgement of the Supreme Court dated 2-2-1981 in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 (Virendra Kumar and others) vs. the Union of India and subsequent order of the Court of 5th March, 1982 regarding the promotion of employees of the Directorate General, Ordnance Factories as Chargeman Grade II on completion of two years' service;

(b) if no steps in this regard have been taken so far, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action now Government propose to take in the matter and by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) The modalities of implementation of the Judgement dated 2-2-1981 (not 1-2-81) read with Order dated 5-3-1982, of the Supreme Court are under examination. Efforts are being made to expedite finalisation of the case.

Tourism Charters

247. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of 38 tourism charters which have been cleared by Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): The details of the tourism charters from Europe to India are still under negotiation. Tentatively they will operate on once-a-week basis from October 1982.

**Assessment of Cash Compensation
Support scheme**

248. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the utility or otherwise of the cash compensation support scheme to boost exports;

(b) if so, to what extent the scheme has contributed to an increase in exports and to what extent the inflow of foreign ex-

change was generated as a result thereof; and

(c) how much foreign exchange has been realised from the exports on which cash assistance has been given so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The scheme of cash compensatory support has played a significant role in the continued expansion of exports and the rate of growth of exports of items supported by CCS has been more as compared to exports of other items.

The figures relating to the value of exports of items availing cash compensatory supporting during the last 3 years are:

Year	Value of Exports (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	2803.88
1980-81 (Provisional)	3372.49
1981-82 (Provisional)	3802.92

Financial Assistance to New Entrepreneur

249. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has asked public financial institutions to extend financial assistance to new entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) In a large majority of cases, new entrepreneurs promote small scale industrial units. The instructions of the Reserve Bank of India to the public sector banks regarding assistance to small scale units would, *inter-alia*, apply to new entrepreneurs in this category.

(b). Small industries are included in the priority sector for the purpose of bank finance. It has been stipulated that by 1985, the assistance to the priority sector should constitute at least 40 per cent of the aggregate advances of the banks. With a view to help the small industries, application forms and agreement forms for assistance have been simplified. Greater delegation of authority has been made at the branch level and time limits for disposal of applications have been prescribed. It has been stipulated that there should be no insistence on margin or security or guarantee in giving assistance to small industries and the emphasis should be on the liability of the proposed project. Low rates of interest have also been stipulated for this sector. It has also been laid down that repayment programmes should be fixed according to the repaying capacity of the units.

The all India term lending financial institutions also provide concessions and special facilities to new entrepreneurs like lower promoters' contribution, consultancy facilities through the technical consultancy organisations sponsored by the all India term lending financial institutions, seed capital assistance for helping new entrepreneurs who have the necessary entrepreneurial talent but lack the resources to set up new ventures; etc.

Functioning of Kandla Free Trade Zone Units

250. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Kandla Free Trade Zone units are importing semi-finished goods and re-exporting them to third countries after a minor processing; and

(b) if so, the details and what action is proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) All the units in Kandla Free Trade Zone are allowed to

be set up after these have been approved by KAFZ Board. The units approved by the KAFZ Board fall into the following 3 categories:

(i) The units which are engaged in complete manufacture items such as stainless steel utensils, garments, soaps, detergents, cosmetics and electrical components etc.

(ii) In some cases units are approved where assembly operation are involved initially and gradual manufacturing is envisaged.

(iii) In some cases, units are approved to import products in bulk form and after suitable processing and packaging, export the same.

In all these cases, a minimum value addition of 30 per cent is insisted upon and only on that condition the projects are approved.

(b) Since the units functioning in the Zone are working as per the approval given by the KAFZ Board, no action is required to be taken against them.

Stagnation of Supervisors and Inspectors in Income Tax Department in Andhra Pradesh

251. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is stagnation at Supervisor's and Inspector's level in the Income-tax Officials in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remove the stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Women passengers fainted at Palam Airport

252. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two women passengers fainted while waiting for custom clearance in the international airport, Palam on 14th June, 1982 night;

(b) if so, the reasons for their fainting;

(c) were they harassed by the customs authorities or there was abnormal delay in clearing the luggage at the airport;

(d) how much time the custom authorities take to clear one passenger;

(e) has any study been made in this respect by Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not made, whether Government propose to make a study on the time requirement to clear each passenger in the international airports in conformity with the international standard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (h). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Index-Linked Insurance Policy

253. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an Index Linked Policy suggestion to protect the insured from inflation, published in the Hindustan Times' article dated May 11 last;

(b) details of the suggestion and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) is it a fact that the bonus on endowment policy in several countries is more than that on a money-back policy while in India this differential is not yet adopted;

(d) the considerations for the differential being paid in foreign countries; and

(e) is it proposed to pay such bonus differential to endowment policy holders in India also; if not, the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The author of the article has suggested introduction of an index-linked life insurance policy under which both the sum assured and the premium are linked to the Price Index. In the Government's view, the suggestion is not feasible as such a measure had repercussions in other sectors also.

(c) to (e). Money-back policies are being issued by the LIC with effect from 1st April, 1980. According to the actuary, these policies are capable of supporting the same rate of reversionary bonus as the endowment policies of the LIC. The matter would, however, no doubt be reviewed by the actuary at the periodical actuarial investigations to consider whether any differential needs to be introduced in the matter of bonus under these policies.

Information regarding the differential in the bonus under endowment policies and money-back policies issued in foreign countries is not available. Further, since the actuarial experience and, in consequence, the bonus earning capacity of different groups of policies varies from insurer to insurer even within the same country, a proper comparison between the bonus declared by the LIC and foreign insurers would not be possible.

एयर इंडिया द्वारा अमेरिका/कनाडा में वाणि-
ज्यिक गृहों/प्राइवेट पार्टियों से बकाया
राशि की वसूली

254. श्री मूल चन्द्र उगा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 मार्च, 1978 को एयर इंडिया द्वारा 4557 लाख रुपये की धनराशि वसूल की जानी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें से कितनी राशि की वसूली संदेहास्पद समझी गई और साथ ही कितनी धनराशि बट्टे खाते में डाल दी गई ; और

(ग) एयर इंडिया द्वारा अमेरिका/कनाडा के वाणिज्यिक गृहों/प्राइवेट पार्टियों से 197.41 लाख रुपये की बकाया धनराशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए और उसके क्या क्या परिणाम रहे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रताप शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 31.3.1982 को संदेहास्पद समझे गए ऋण : 153.50 लाख रुपये के थे, 1.4.78 से 31.3.82 तक की अवधि के दौरान बट्टे खाते में डाले गए ऋण 134.16 लाख रुपये ।

(ग) बकाया राशियों की वसूली के लिए एयर इंडिया ने नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की है जिसमें कानूनी कार्रवाई भी सम्मिलित है । अब तक 146.14 लाख रुपये वसूल किए गए हैं । शेष 2.66 लाख रुपये की राशि को, जिसे ठीक समझा गया है, वसूल करने के लिए प्रयत्न जारी हैं । 7.39 लाख

रुपये बट्टे खाते में डाल दिए गए हैं।
तथा 41.22 लाख रुपये को संदेहास्त्रद
ऋण समझा गया है ।

Losses suffered by Indian Banks due to collapse of International Investment Finance Company of Doha, Qatar

255. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian Banks which have suffered losses due to the collapse of the International Investment Finance Company (IIFC) of Doha, Qatar;

(b) the extent of the losses;

(c) whether investment decision in the IIFC was properly taken;

(d) whether investments were insured; and

(e) action proposed to be taken to safeguard against such calamities in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to the closure of the international Finance and Exchange Corporation, Doha, (IFEC), Qatar. Five Indian banks, namely, Indian Overseas Bank, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, New Bank of India and Indian Bank, which had correspondent arrangements with IFECO, have suffered losses consequent on the closure of IFECO. The claims filed by these banks, are of the order of Rs. 847.80 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Government have no information about the investment decisions taken by IFEC though judging from the results, they were apparently not sound. So far as Indian Banks are concerned, they have not invested anything in the equity of IFEC. Under the arrangement in force Indian Banks are allowed to maintain non-resident rupee accounts of Foreign Exchange Houses like the IFECO with drawing facilities.

(e) Reserve Bank of India has reported that after examination of the various

aspects of the existing arrangements, fresh guidelines to regulate the opening and maintenance of rupee accounts of non-resident exchange houses are under preparation in the Reserve Bank of India and revised guidelines will be issued shortly.

Promotion of International Trade Between India and China

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation during its visit to China had discussion on the promotion of international trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian official delegation led by Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs visited China from 10—15th December, 1981.

Detailed discussions were held on matters relating to the promotion of bilateral trade between the two countries. Items of export and import interest to the two countries were identified and measures for expanding bilateral trade between the two countries discussed.

'Acquisition of French Manufactured Missiles by Pak

257. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that Argentina in its recent war with U.K. over the Falkland islands used some export missiles from French built bombers in its bombing raids on British warships and sank some of those warships;

(b) whether Government are also aware of reports that Pakistan has also acquired similar French manufactured missiles; and

(c) in the context of India's defence preparedness, whether Government of India have taken note of these developments and taken adequate steps to meet possible threats that may be posed by the employment of such highly sophisticated weapons?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Steps are being taken to curb the possible threats through the employment of such highly sophisticated weapons.

Foreign visits by Central Ministers

258. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Ministers who visited foreign countries during the period 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1st April, 1982 to 30th June, 1982;

(b) what were the purposes of their visits;

(c) foreign exchange involved in each case; and

(d) results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Demand for Indian Jewellery in Japan

259. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high craftsmanship hand-made Indian jewellery has good chances for export in the Japanese market;

(b) what measures are proposed to gain market in Japan for delicate hand-made Indian jewellery; and

(c) what assistance Government propose to provide to Indian jewellery firms in their efforts to increase off take of our jewellery in the Japanese market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). There is scope for export of Indian jewellery to Japan within the overall policy for export of jewellery from the country. Exchange of delegations, market studies/surveys, closer contacts between Indian jewellers and their counterparts in Japan are some of the measures being taken to promote exports of Indian jewellery to Japan.

Relaxation in Credit Squeeze

260. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the R.B.I. has announced substantial relaxation in its credit squeeze by reducing the cash reserve ratio and providing banks with refinance against food credit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The following modifications in the credit policy have been announced:—

(i) The cash reserve ratio was reduced with effect from 9th April 1982 from

7.75 per cent to 7.25 per cent and has been further reduced to 7 per cent with effect from 11th June, 1982.

(ii) The cash reserve ratio in respect of deposits under non-resident (external) rupee account has been reduced with effect from 8th April, 1982 from 7.75 per cent to 3 per cent.

(iii) The refinance entitlement in respect of credit for food procurement has been increased to 50 per cent of the excess over the level of Rs. 2200 crores and 100 per cent over the level of Rs. 2600 crores.

The above modifications are expected to enable the banks to be in a better position to meet the needs of the seasonal industries and other vital sectors.

Increase in Number of Items for Export Duty-Drawback

261. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have increased the number of items for export duty-drawback; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With effect from 1st June 1982 a number of additional items when exported from India are eligible for duty-drawback at the All-industry rates. Details of these additional items and the corresponding rates of duty drawback for the respective items are given in the annexed statement.

Statement

List of goods which would be eligible for All-Industry rates for the first of time from 1-6-1982

S.No.	Description of goods	Rate of drawback
1	Fruit Jam	Rs. 85.00 per quintal
2	Aluminium chloride	Rs. 915.00 per tonne
3	Distilled water for injections	Drawback on packing materials.
4	Optical whitening agents/fluorescent bleaching agents	10% of f.o.b. value.
5	Ultramarine blue	Rs. 140.00 per tonne.
6	Perfumery compound	6% of f.o.b. value.
7	Zinc phosphide	Rs. 6.00 per kg.
8	Helmet shelf made out of glass fibre, reinforced with polyester resin	Rs. 8.00 per kg.
9	Helmets made out of glass fibre, reinforced with polyester resin with fittings and accessories	Rs. 9.50 per kg.
10	V-Belts including fan belts (Polyester construction)	Rs. 10.00 per kg.
11	V-Belts including fan belts (Rayon construction)	Rs. 3.25 per kg.
12	Bicycle/cycle rickshaw tubes made wholly from butyl rubber fitted with valves	Rs. 5.40 per kg.
13	Articles manufactured wholly from butyl rubber	Rs. 4.50 per kg.

S.No.	Description of goods	Rate of Drawback
14	Industrial leather gloves	6% of f.o.b. value.
15	Leather bags, wallets, purses	4% of fob value.
16	Decorative plywood and/or block boards	Rs. 60.00 per glue line, per 100 sq. metres.
17	Flush doors	Rs. 100.00 per glue line, per 100 sq. metres.
18	Articles made of glassine paper	Rs. 5.00 per kg.
19	Printed postcard/greeting cards made from indigenous paper	Rs. 2.00 per kg.
20	Printed postcard/greeting cards made from imported paper	Rs. 18.00 per kg.
21	Printed cartons and/or boxes	Actual Central Excise duty paid on the boxes/ cartons plus the drawback on the relevant paper.
22	Spun (discontinuous) yarn in which man-made fibres of non-cellulosic fibre predominates— (i) Yarns containing less than 70% polyester fibre or containing polyester, cotton and man-made fibres of cellulosic origin but not containing any other fibre	Rs. 23.40 per kg.
	(ii) Others	Rs. 31.20 per kg.
23	Real Madras handkerchiefs of mixed fabrics having art silk content	Rs. 2.50 per kg.
24	Bleached/White cotton terry towels	Rs. 15.00 per quintal.
25	Glass ampoules for injectibles when exported as such or when used for packing of injectibles	Rs. 6270.00 per tonne.
26	Wired and figured glass	Drawback as indicated in the Scheduled for indigenous and imported steel and glass.
27	Articles made of galvanised steel wire, of gauge 22 SWG and above	Rs. 965 per tonne.
28	Articles made of brass	Rs. 13.65 per kg.
29	Brass Semis	Rs. 13.65 per kg.
30	Zinc semis	Rs. 8.75 per kg.
31	Zinc calots	Rs. 8.75 per kg.
32	Articles of stainless steel sheets/strips/Circles	Rs. 14.50 per kg.
33	Pneumatic valves, mainly made of brass	Rs. 11.10 per kg.
34	Milling machines with or without accessories	5% of f.o.b. Value.
35	Machined/hydraulic power presses	7.5% of f.o.b. value.
36	Grillotine shears	5% of f.o.b. value.

S. No.	Description of goods	Rate of drawback
37	Special purpose machines with multispindle/pre-selector and/or automatic controls	10% of f.o.b. value.
38	Lathes, with or without accessories	3% of f.o.b. value.
39	Magnetic assemblies incorporating cast alloy permanent magnets	25% of f.o.b. value.
40	Tungsten carbide tips, inserts, plates, rods and rounds .	Rs. 125.00 per kg.
41	Tungsten carbides tips, inserts, plates, rods and rounds, containing tantalum niobium carbide.	Rates as indicated in the Schedule
42	Tungsten carbide tipped brazed tools	6.5% of f.o.b. value.
43	Tungsten carbide tipped brazed tools, containing tantalum niobium carbide.	14% of f.o.b. value.
44	Aluminium pistons/piston assembly	8% of f.o.b. value.
45	Unmachined aluminium pistons	Rs. 5.70 per kg.
46	Inlet and exhaust valves	9% of f.o.b. value.
47	Power stations including parts and accessories thereof .	15% of f.o.b. value.
48	Turbines for hydro-electric project including parts and accessories thereof.	15% of f.o.b. value.
49	Generator for hydro-electric project, including parts accessories thereof.	15% of f.o.b. value.
50	Power driven agricultural machinery	3% of f.o.b. value.
51	Blow room line machinery viz. mixing bale opener, auto mixer, hopper feeder, double scutcher and E.R.M. cleaner.	5% of f.o.b. value.
52	Blow room line machinery, not otherwise specified, parts and accessories of blow room line machinery.	2% of f.o.b. value.
53	Flat topas for carding machines	5% of f.o.b. value.
54	Draw frame	9% of f.o.b. value.
55	Pirn winder	10% of f.o.b. value.
56	Synthetic rubber aprons	10% of f.o.b. value.
57	Cone winding machine	5% of f.o.b. value.
58	Looms, all sorts, other than handlooms	4% of f.o.b. value.
59	Jet dyeing and other automatic dyeing machinery, mainly made of stainless steel.	9% of f.o.b. value.
60	Textile processing machinery viz. calendaring machinery, rotary printing machinery.	7.5% of f.o.b. value.
61	Lapping machinery	1.5% of f.o.b. value.
62	Turn-key machinery/plant, with or without accessories, including airconditioning plant thereof	7.5% of f.o.b. value.
63	Paper/plastic cones	Drawback on material content.

S. No.	Description of goods	Rate of drawback
64	Tea making machinery and parts and accessories thereof	6% of f.o.b. value.
65	Forged and machined stainless steel parts and accessories of machinery	Rs. 14.50 per kg.
66	Petrol/diesel/gasolene/kerosene metering and dispensing pumps	11% of f.o.b. value.
67	Steam boilers, parts and accessories thereof.	10% of f.o.b. value.
68	Sugar-mill machinery, parts and accessories thereof	10% of f.o.b. value.
69	Pulp/paper making machinery, parts and accessories thereof	10% of f.o.b. value.
70	Paddy parboiling, mechanical drier and rice mill machinery, parts and accessories thereof	10% of f.o.b. value.
71	Asbestos cement sheats/pressure pipes manufacturing machinery, parts and accessories thereof	10% of f.o.b. value.
72	Viscose staple fibre manufacturing plant/machinery parts and accessories thereof	10% of f.o.b. value.
73	Cement manufacturing plant/machinery, parts and accessories thereof	10% of f.o.b. value.
74	Water treatment plant	10% of f.o.b. value.
75	Solvent extraction plant for vegetable oils, parts and accessories thereof	10% of f.o.b. value.
76	Soft ferrite components (T.V. Yoke, E. Core, C. Cores, U. Core, and Pot Core)	Rs. 1.45 per kg.
77	Soft ferrite components (Antenne Rod, Cup cores, drum cores, screw cores, and wide band chokes)	Rs. 7.50 per kg.
78	Telecommunication equipment, parts and accessories thereof	10% of f.o.b. value.
79	Parts of lamps (Brass screw caps for lamps)	Rs. 7.00 per kg.
80	Motor vehicles, including chassis of motor vehicles fitted with imported engine	6% of f.o.b. value plus duty on imported engine.
81	Motor vehicles, including chassis of motor vehicles, fitted with auto transmission and/or airconditioning equipment	8% of f.o.b. value plus duty on auto transmission/airconditioning equipment.
82	Tractors, including agricultural tractors	6% of f.o.b. value.
83	Trailers for tractors	6% of f.o.b. value.
84	Cycle dynamo lighting sets	Rs. 6.00 per set.
85	Mopeds and other powered cycles	5% of f.o.b. value.
86	Steel furniture, not otherwise specified	3.5% of f.o.b. value.
87	Steel furniture with polyurethane/rubber foam and/or PVC leather cloth	7.5% of f.o.b. value.

S. No.	Description of goods	Rate of drawback
88	Steel cupboards/almirah, steel filing cabinets, and the like	Rs. 800.00 per tonne.
89	Surgical instruments, made of stainless steel sheets/strips/circles	Rs. 25.00 per kg.
90	Plano coloured/tinted lenses	Rs. 1.80 per pair.
91	Plano photochromic lenses	Rs. 7.00 per pair.
92	Football/soccer balls/rugby balls/net balls/hand balls/basket balls/volley balls and the like	5% off f.o.b. value.
93	Cricket/hockey balls and other cork balls	5% off f.o.b. value.
94	Tennis/squash/badminton rackets, all sorts, with or without guts	3% off f.o.b. value.
95	Cricket bats	4% off f.o.b. value.
96	Hockey sticks	7% off f.o.b. value.
97	Cricket, hockey, boxing, football and other sports gloves	5% off f.o.b. value.
98	Leg guards abdominal guards and other sports protective equipments	8% off f.o.b. value.
99	Rubber bladders for games and sports requisites	Drawback on material content.
100	Toys	Drawback on material content.

Wealth Tax Revenue from and Cost of Collection of

262. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that even after 25 years of administration of Wealth Tax, the revenue is mere Rs. 64 crores and the cost of collection in percentage terms is more than twice the cost of collection of Income Tax;

(b) is it also a fact that a study has revealed that because of the corporate veil, the Wealth Tax has become a liability

to the Government and needs close examination;

(c) facts and steps in this regard; and

(d) comparison in each of the last three years of the percentage of the collection charges of the tax collection, as regards Income Tax and Wealth Tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that even after 25 years of administration of Wealth Tax the revenue is mere Rs. 64 crores. The revenue for the latest Financial Year viz. 1981-82 is Rs. 79.96 crores. The revenue has been increasing year by year as is evident from the figures given in Annexure 'A'. Regarding cost of collection, kindly see reply to part (d).

(b) The Government are not aware of any such study.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Kindly see chart at Annexure 'B'.

Statement—A

STATEMENT SHOWING WEALTH TAX COLLECTIONS DURING THE YEARS 1972-73 TO 1981-82.

(Figures in crores of rupees)

Year	Collection
1972-73	35.94
1973-74	35.78
1974-75	39.3

Year	Collection
1975-76	53.73
1976-77	60.44
1977-78	*48.46
1978-79	55.41
1979-80	64.47
1980-81	67.43
1981-82	79.96

Note: *Rates of Wealth Tax were reduced from this year i.e. from 1-4-1977.

Statement—B

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

Year	Income Tax**			Wealth Tax		
	Total Tax Collection	Total Collection charges on Income-tax	Percentage	Total tax Collection	Total Collection charges on Wealth-tax	Percentage
1979-80	1340.31	41.48	3.09%	64.47	3.69	5.72%
1980-81	*1506.39	47.50	3.15%	67.43	4.22	6.26%
1981-82	*1730.32	53.90	3.11%	79.96	4.79	5.99%

Note: — (1) *Provisional
(2) **Excluding Corporation Tax.

Profit/Loss to Jute Industry

263. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the amount of profit/loss to the Jute Industry in the last seven years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Based on surveys conducted by the Reserve Bank of India for the years 1973-74 to 1978-79 and the analysis made by Indian Jute Mills Association of balance sheets of West Bengal Mills for the year 1979-80 figures of profit and loss incurred by jute mills during the aforesaid years are indicated below:

Year	Basis No. of jute mills studied by RBI/IJMA	Net profit (+)/Loss (—) (after taxation)
		Rs. lakhs
1973-74	44	(—) 578
1974-75	44	(+) 769
1975-76	37	(—) 121
1976-77	37	(—) 1194
1977-78	36	(—) 1251
1978-79	36	(—) 762
1979-80	31	(+) 3817

According to IJMA, sizeable profit in 1979-80 is due to an unusual spurt in the price of jute goods caused by supply bottlenecks in that year. The RBI figures for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are not available yet.

India's Foreign Indebtness

264. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKARA MURTHY.
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR
AHMAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an average India's foreign indebtedness stood around Rs. 250 at the end of December, 1981;

(b) whether since then it has further increased;

(c) what are the main reasons for the same; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). On the basis of 1981 census figures of population of India, the average Indian's foreign indebtedness on government account at the end of December, 1981 and March, 1982 works out approximately to Rs. 219 and Rs. 226 respectively.

(c) and (d). The increase in disbursements of foreign assistance is largely due to speedier utilisation of committed funds earmarked for specific projects included in the plan.

A number of steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that foreign debt is progressively reduced. These include:

(i) Increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and natural gas, development of alternative energy sources and reducing demand for petroleum products.

(ii) Import substitution in major areas like cement, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel etc. by improving capacity utilisation and by creating additional capacity.

(iii) Achievement of better export performance through removal of infrastructure constraints, especially those in power, transport and ports, generation of larger export surpluses through increased production, improvement in the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian industry combined with a system of incentives which would make exports profitable and encourage export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantage, etc.

(iv) Adoption of measures which offer incentives for larger remittances from Indian nationals abroad.

(v) Adoption of an external financing strategy which ensures that essential imports needed by the economy, especially those for development are not constrained, cost of borrowed funds from abroad is minimised and debt servicing obligations are kept within prudent limit.

Foreign Debt

265. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR
AHMAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of India's foreign debts as on 30th June, 1982, 1981 and 1980;

(b) whether foreign debts have considerably increased during these years; and

(c) what are the main reasons for the increase and what steps have been and are being taken to reduce and minimise India's dependence on foreign debts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) India's foreign debt on government account at the end of June 1980 and 1981 stood at Rs. 12094.87 crores and Rs. 14125.13

crores respectively. The information for the period ended June 1982 is not yet available as the accounts for the period have not been finally closed. However, the provisional figures of foreign debt at the end of March 1982 are Rs. 15458.54 crores.

(a) and (c). Foreign debt has shown an increase largely due to faster disbursement of assistance in recent years from out of the earlier commitments earmarked for specific projects included in the plan.

Continuous efforts are made to ensure that foreign financing is progressively reduced and country's debt burden is kept within prudent limits. A number of steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that foreign debt is progressively reduced. These include:

(i) Increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and natural gas, development of alternative energy sources and reducing demand for petroleum products.

(ii) Import substitution in major areas like cement, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel etc. by improving capacity utilisation and by creating additional capacity.

(iii) Achievement of better export performance through removal of infrastructure constraints, especially those in power, transport and ports, generation of larger export surpluses through increased production, improvement in the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian industry combined with a system of incentives which would make exports profitable and encourage export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantage, etc.

(iv) Adoption of measures which offer incentives for larger remittances from Indian national abroad.

(v) Adoption of an external financing strategy which ensures that essential imports needed by the economy, especially those for development are not constrained, cost of borrowed funds from abroad is minimised and debt servicing obligations are kept within prudent limits.

Decline in share of Indian Mica in global trade

266. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the share of Indian Mica in the global trade has been on the decline in view of fierce competition from various countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The aggregate exports of Indian Mica (i.e. processed, fabricated and manufactured) have been consistently going up during last five years.

Point raised by Tea Industry in North Bengal

267. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn by the tea industry in North Bengal about the stranglehold of a coal coterie which is holding the industry to ransom and a suggestion made for priority to be given to the movement of coal;

(b) if so, the other salient points raised by the tea industry in North Bengal; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). So far as the stranglehold of a coal coterie is concerned the Tea Board of India has not received any such complaint either from the Tea Industry or any of the Tea Associations.

The matter was discussed in the National Meet on Tea held in New Delhi on 3-8-1981, where the representative of the Railway Ministry was also present. The meeting urged the Railways to provide full movement facilities for transport of coal to meet the requirement of the tea gardens. More recently, a meeting was conducted by Tea Board on 5-2-82 with Tea Producer Associations, Railways and Coal India to review the movement of coal to the tea gardens in North Bengal.

It was pointed out to the representative of the Railways that out of 120 rakes sponsored by Tea Board in 1981, the Railways had moved only 30 rakes. The industry had thus to procure the balance requirement of coal by road transport at higher cost. The representative of Eastern Railway explained that heavy loading of coal having been committed for the power houses, the percentage of loading for high priority sectors had considerably increased. The tea industry being a non-priority industry had, therefore, could not be given its quota. He, however, assured that the Railways would try to improve coal movement for the tea gardens.

Installation of sophisticated aviation instruments at International Airports

268. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to install sophisticated aviation instruments at all the international airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which work on it will start and the total amount likely to be spent on the project?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Installation of sophisticated aviation instruments is a continuous process and is planned depending upon the operational requirements consistent with availability of resources. In the Sixth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 19.74 crores has been provided for replacement/augmentation of the radio, navigational and aeronautical communication facilities at the international airports. All the schemes are likely to be completed within Sixth Plan period.

Overdrafts by States

269. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

*Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have borrowed heavily from

the Reserve Bank of India, in spite of the Centre's repeated cautioning against this practice; and

(b) if so, the latest overdraft position of those States?

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

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

Statement

Overdraft Position of States as on 26th June, 1982 (Rs. Crores)

1. Andhra Pradesh	37.03
2. Assam	123.74
3. Bihar	218.17
4. Gujarat	111.24
5. Haryana	93.88
6. Himachal Pradesh	32.93
7. Karnataka	53.79
8. Kerala	128.57
9. Madhya Pradesh	156.49
10. Maharashtra	82.11
11. Manipur	64.38
12. Meghalaya	14.25
13. Nagaland	16.08
14. Orissa	24.37
15. Punjab	154.45
16. Rajasthan	304.35
17. Tamil Nadu	—
18. Tripura	26.12
19. Uttar Pradesh	41.21
20. West Bengal	402.53*
TOTAL:	2035.69

*Except Calcutta Office of R.B.I., which is on 6th May, 1982.

Note:—These overdrafts have since been cleared with the releases made by Government of India.

Conference of Commissions of Income Tax

270. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Commissioners of Income-Tax of India was held in New Delhi during the last week of May, 1982;

(b) if so, the number and names of the personnel who took part in the Conference;

(c) subjects discussed;

(d) recommendations made, if any, to Government; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) A Conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax located in Delhi, Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Patiala, Rohtak, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Ranchi, Calcutta Bhubaneswar, Shillong, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Baroda and Surat was held in New Delhi from 29th to 31st May, 1982.

(b) A list of the participants in the said Conference is annexed. Besides, the Conference was addressed by Finance Minister, Minister of State for Revenue & Expenditure and Secretary (Revenue) in the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Broadly the following subjects were discussed in the Conference:

(i) Action Plan for 1982-83—Outline of the objectives with stress on methodology of achieving the objectives.

(ii) Methodology of tackling tax evasion;

(iii) Improving the quality of assessments;

(iv) Public relations and Tax-payers assistance; and

(v) the tasks before the department in the productivity year.

In consonance with the standing instructions, the implementation of official language policy was also discussed and reviewed in the Conference.

(d) and (e) The Commissioners shared their experience in the different subjects considered in the Conference and in the light of such experience suggested various measures which should be taken to improve the department's performance, *inter alia* in the areas of ensuring better voluntary compliance with tax laws, expediting the disposal of work, minimising the effect of various constraints in the achievement of departmental goals and rendering better service to the tax-payers, improving the quality of assessments, as well as in the area of effectively dealing with tax evasion. Many of these suggestions were discussed and adopted for application by all the participant Commissioners. These are primarily for action by the departmental officers. Some of the suggestions which require further examination will, in the first instance, be processed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. The question of any reaction of the Government to the suggestions made in the said Conference does not arise at this stage.

Statement

1. Jagdish Chand
2. K. G. Nair
3. V. Chidambaram
4. N. Subramaniam
5. N. S. Raghavan
6. S. S. Kapur
7. M. S. Uminayar
8. P. K. Mitra
9. S. D. Manchanda
10. S. N. Sen
11. Hargovind
12. D. N. Chaudhri

13. T. R. Aggarwal
14. P. Srinivasan
15. C. K. Tikku
16. Kanwal Kishan
17. S. B. Jain
18. K. Singh
19. K. K. Dhar
20. V. U. Eradi
21. L. R. Jain
22. V. P. Bhagat
23. G. N. Gupta
24. A. S. Thind
25. S. C. Prashar
26. R. Kapur
27. Chummi Lal
28. S. P. Pande
29. S. Dwivedi
30. Dharzi Dhar
31. Hira Singh
32. S. P. Singh
33. C. B. Rath
34. G. A. James
35. G. C. Pant
36. B. C. Mitra
37. Ganga Prasad
38. S. B. Lal
39. C. D. Basu
40. Ajit Sinha
41. S. K. Ghatak
42. D. R. Chakraborty
43. K. C. Chand
44. V. S. Rastogi
45. G. B. Chand
46. S. N. Srivastava
47. C. S. Pandey
48. Rajinder Mohan
49. B. M. Sharma
50. R. C. Gupta
51. N. O. Parekh
52. P. G. Gandhi
53. Saroj Kumar
54. S. S. Phadke
55. A. S. Bhatia
56. K. R. Raghavan
57. H. K. Sondhi
58. D. C. Aggarwal
59. Y. P. Sud
60. M. S. Yajnik
61. T. P. Jhunjhunwala
62. U. S. Joshi
63. R. S. Aggarwal
64. V. P. Aggarwal
65. A. P. Saxena
66. S. M. Chickermane
67. S. R. Wadhwa
68. T. V. Sunderarajan
69. M. M. Parikh
70. R. Natarajan
71. O. S. Kuty
72. R. R. Khosla
73. O. P. Bhardwaj
74. R. Luikham
75. P. L. Kanaujia
76. Bishambarnath
77. S. C. Bahl
78. J. N. Sharma
79. R. C. Gupta
80. J. P. Sharma
81. G. C. Agarwal
82. K. M. Choudhry

83. K. S. Sawhney
 84. M. C. Joshi
 85. J. C. Mehndiratta
 86. V. V. S. Sastri
 87. H. S. Serna
 88. R. R. Gupta

Note: The above list excludes the names of persons who assisted the Conference.

Aid India Consortium meeting at Paris

272. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of development assistance for 1982-83 pledged to India by the 25th meeting of World Bank sponsored Aid-India Consortium held in Paris on June 15, 1982;

(b) the share of the World Bank Group in this and the individual share of member countries of the Consortium; and

(c) what part of aid pledged is tied to specific projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) At the meeting of India Consortium held on June 14-15, 1982 the members of the Consortium indicated economic assistance of dollar 366 billion for the year 1982-83.

(b) As the pledges made at the Consortium meeting are subject to necessary approvals under respective laws and regulations of various donors, it is not possible to indicate individual shares at this stage. However, according to preliminary indications the World Bank has pledged economic assistance of US dollar 2.2 billion.

(c) The discussions at the meeting were of general nature and no specific projects were discussed.

Setting up of an Autonomous Authority for Developing Free Trade Zones

273. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up an autonomous authority to develop and operate free trade zones and assist 100 per cent export-oriented units;

(b) what are the recommendations of the committee set up for this purpose; and

(c) which are the places where these zones will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri P. L. Tandon, President, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) appointed to examine the working of the Free Trade Zones, has submitted an interim report which contains a recommendation to this effect.

(c) The Government of India has not so far taken any decision to set up more Free Trade Zones in the country.

Controlled Cloth accumulated in States

274. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that controlled cloth worth Rs. 85 crores produced by the National Textile Corporation is gathering dust in distribution centres in the States for want of takers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one of the reasons for want of takers of the cloth is high prices fixed for controlled varieties of cloth in July last year;

(c) whether the National Consumers' Federation and State agencies have urged the Centre to reconsider the controlled cloth scheme in view of the lack of demand and huge accumulation of stocks; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The sudden increase in prices was one of the reasons for its reduced offtake.

(c) and (d). Several representations have been received from different sources urging Central Government to reduce the consumer prices of different varieties of controlled cloth and to restore the earlier distribution margin to the distributing agencies. It has not been found appropriate to revise consumer prices or to enhance the distribution margin. However, National Textile Corporation have offered discount ranging from 2-1/2 per cent to 7-1/2 per cent to National Co-operative Consumers' Federation for being passed on to the consumers.

Extension of Rural Credit by Commercial Banks

275. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target for covering villages by Commercial Banks for extending rural credit during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and to what extent it has been achieved (till 30th June, 1982);

(b) are Government aware that although a particular village is given under the coverage of a specific commercial bank, in practice the bank employees refuse to extend credit to the villagers on the ground that it is located either in difficult area or at a longer distance which they do not desire to travel and the scheme remains as a paper-scheme; and

(c) what specific action Government propose to take to relieve such villages of these difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). No targets are fixed for banks to cover villages under the Village Adoption Scheme.

Reserve Bank of India has already clarified to commercial banks that the adoption of village by a bank must not exclude other banks from financing in that

area. Banks have also been advised not to reject applications for viable schemes received merely on the ground that they emanate from places beyond their normal command areas, if in their judgement such loans can be effectively serviced by them. Commission paid by NTC on Securing

Government Orders

276. SHRI ARJUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government, both Central and State Units, while placing orders on the National Textile Corporation, have to operate through commission agents; and

(b) if so, the quantum of commission paid by NTC on securing Government orders during the past two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Some N.T.C. subsidiaries have appointed agents from time to time on commission basis for sale of their products through DGS&D and to other agencies. The rate of commission varies from 2 per cent to 3 per cent.

सोना नियन्त्रण अधिनियम

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

(क) सोना नियन्त्रण अधिनियम की उपलब्धि क्या है और क्या उससे सोने का व्यापार नियन्त्रण में आया है ;

(ख) 18 और 20 कैरेट सोने के आभूषणों को बताने की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के रास्ते में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सोना नियन्त्रण अधिनियम की कार्यान्वित करने के लिए

प्रशासकीय ढांचे में कोई परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) मोटे तौर पर, स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1968 के उद्देश्य निम्नानुसार हैं :-

- (1) सोने के लिए जनता की सामान्य मांग की उत्तरोत्तर कम करने की दृष्टि से उस पर नियंत्रण रखना ;
- (2) अन्य निवारक उपायों को अनुपूरित करने के लिए एक आर्थिक उपाय के रूप में कार्य करना ; सोने पर आयात की अवस्था के बाद भी नियन्त्रण लागू करके तस्करी द्वारा लाये गये सोने के परिचालन को दूभर बनाना और उसका पता लगाने की कार्यवाही को आसान बनाना। स्वर्ण-व्यापार का विनियमन, व्यापारियों को लाइसेन्स और स्वर्णकारों को प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने तथा निर्धारित लेखा रखने और विवरणियां दाखिल करने की पद्धति द्वारा किया जाता है।

जिन उद्देश्यों के लिए स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम लागू किया गया था वे अभी भी संगत हैं और अधिनियम के वर्तमान उपबन्धों द्वारा उन उद्देश्यों को पूरा किया जा रहा है।

(ख) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण जांच समिति, जिसके अध्यक्ष डा० आई० जी० पटेल थे, द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों में से एक सिफारिश 18 अथवा 14 कैरेट के स्वर्ण जवाहरात को विभिन्न चरणों में पुनः चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में थी और इस की सरकार ने जांच की थी। सावधानी पूर्वक विचार करने के बाद

और इस प्रकार के उपाय के विभिन्न आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा प्रशासकीय प्रभावों को तथा बहुत से व्यापार संघों से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं करने का निर्णय किया।

(ग) जी, नहीं। लेकिन जब सीमा शुल्क, उत्पादन शुल्क तथा स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित हो जायगा तो वह अपीलीय तथा पुनरीक्षण सम्बन्धी कुछ ऐसी शक्तियां अवन अधिकार में ले लगे जिनका प्रयोग इस समय स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्रशासक और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

Threat of War from Pakistan

278. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility of a threat of war from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what preparations have been made to meet this threat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Recent political developments such as the proposal for a no-war pact and that for establishing a Joint Commission of the two countries are aimed at easing tensions. Government, however, keep a watch on all developments having a bearing on our security and take adequate steps to ensure full defence preparedness at all times. It will not be desirable to disclose details.

Smuggling of Gold and its Impact on Domestic Prices

279. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantities of gold have been smuggled into the country during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the possible impact on the domestic prices; and

(c) also the steps taken by Government to check the smuggling of gold into our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) According to the reports received by Government, gold continues to be sensitive to smuggling into the country on account of increasing price differential between the international and domestic markets of the commodity. The total quantity of gold seized in 1982 (upto May) was about 559 Kgs. valued at about Rs. 9.20 crores.

(b) The domestic price of gold has continued to remain steady, being in the region of about Rs. 1600 to Rs. 1700 per 10 grammes since January, 1981.

(c) Preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been strengthened and the field formations have been kept alert to prevent any attempts at smuggling of gold into the country.

Setting up of a Subsidiary of State Bank of India in Canada

280. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India is to set up a subsidiary in Canada;

(b) if so, whether the proposed subsidiary would see to it that remittances of Indian residents in Canada are mopped up by it; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a similar subsidiary in USA as well?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. It is one of the objectives of the proposed subsidiary in Canada.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Functioning of LIC and General Insurance Company Offices

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

(a) whether surprise visits of the LIC and General Insurance Company offices were recently made by the Deputy Finance Minister to see their functioning;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring about improvement in their functioning?

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

(b) and (c). Deputy Finance Minister after his surprise visits has given instructions to the managements to make vigorous efforts to settle outstanding claims and maintain high standards of discipline in the offices besides ensuring punctuality. The managements of LIC and GIC have indicated that the surprise visits of the Deputy Finance Minister have helped in toning up administration and improving efficiency and productivity. The visits of the Deputy Finance Minister have, therefore, helped in strengthening their efforts in many directions.

The Finance Minister in a recent meeting of the senior executives of the LIC also instructed them to ensure discipline in offices and punctuality by staff. He said stress on the accountability of public servants to the people and the need for expeditious settlement of claims to provide customers satisfaction. He also asked them to take effective steps against defaulters.

AIR Violations by Pakistan

282. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of violations by Pakistan on Indian borders are on the increase during 1982 (June ending) as compared to 1980 and 1981;

(b) whether apart from air violations the instances of sea and land violation are also increasing;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government on these with Government of Pakistan; and

(d) what are the explanations of Pakistan Government in regard to each of these violations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). If and when any violation of our borders or airspace occurs, Government invariably take up the issue with the Government of Pakistan for preventing recurrence of such incidents.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की मिलों में उत्पादन

283. श्री राम स्वरूप राम : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपास के समय पर न उपलब्ध होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की मिलों में उत्पादन में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कमी हुई है और यदि हां, तो उनको हुई हानि की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार का उत्पादन की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या ठोस उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. सगमा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार पता चला है कि कुछ राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों को मार्च 1982 में उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रांसपोर्टों की हड़ताल होने से रुई के विलम्ब से पहुंचने के कारण कुछ सीमा तक उत्पादन हानियां हुई हैं । कुछ अन्य मिलों में नकदी की समस्याओं से भी समय पर रुई उपलब्ध नहीं की जा सकी । समय पर रुई के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उठाई गई हानि की ठीक ठीक मात्रा बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें अन्य परिवर्तनशील बातें अन्तर्गुह्य हैं ।

(ख) इन मिलों के कार्यचालन में सुधार लाने के लिये उठाये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) मशीनरी का आधुनिकीकरण और क्षमता का विस्तार, जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो ;
- (2) पावर की कमियों को दूर करने के लिये कुछ मिलों में डीजल जनरेटिंग सेटों की संस्थापना ;
- (3) कार्यभार तथा प्रतिक बल का सुव्यवस्थीकरण ; और
- (4) केन्द्रीकृत आश्वास पर रुई की बल्क अधिप्राप्ति ।

Permission to Taiwanese Fishing Trawlers to fish in Indian Waters

284. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that numerous Taiwanese fishing trawlers have been permitted to fish in Indian waters in 1982;

(b) whether Government have given a thought to the possibility of such Policy

from the national interest, especially keeping in view the security aspects; and

(c) the special steps being taken by Government to police such charter fishing trawlers belonging to Taiwan, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture have granted permission to certain foreign based companies owning Taiwanese trawlers to enter into charter agreement with Indian Companies.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The foreign fishing trawlers are subjected to stringent terms and conditions of charter under which both their equipment and crew are checked before allowing them to commence fishing operations. Their movement is also watched daily while they are in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India. Check on all foreign fishing trawlers of a foreign nationality is carried out by Coast Guard and Indian Naval vessels.

अहमदाबाद में और अधिक चैक क्लीयरिंग सुविधा उपलब्ध किया जाना

285. श्री मोतो भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद में व्यापार और औद्योगिक गतिविधियों में हुई बढ़ोतरी के कारण वहां पर चैक क्लीयरिंग के बढ़े हुए कार्यभार को देखते हुए, चैक क्लीयरिंग को और अधिक सुविधा उपलब्ध कराए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और रात्रि चैक क्लीयरिंग सुविधा उपलब्ध करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था किए जाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) नागपुर, हैदराबाद, बंगलौर, पटना और अहमदाबाद में चैक क्लीयरिंग का कार्यभार कितना-कितना है और क्या यह सच है कि उक्त नगरों की अपेक्षा अहमदाबाद में कार्य भार अधिक है और

यदि हां, तो क्या अहमदाबाद में चैक क्लीयरिंग के लिए और अधिक सुविधा उपलब्ध कराए जाने का विचार है और रात्रि-क्लीयरिंग सुविधा भी उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है ?

- वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). अहमदाबाद बैंकर्स समाशोधन गृह (क्लीयरिंग हाउस) ने दूसरा समाशोधन (क्लीयरिंग) शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर अभी हाल ही में विचार किया था लेकिन उसका अनुमोदन नहीं किया गया क्योंकि बैंकों के लिए दो समाशोधनों में भाग लेना तथा उसी दिन वापसी समाशोधन (क्लीयरिंग) करना संभव नहीं था । चूंकि, इस समय अहमदाबाद बैंकर्स समाशोधन गृह द्वारा समाशोधित चलों की संख्या के संबंध में, उसके द्वारा आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते इसलिए अन्य केन्द्रों अर्थात् नागपुर, हैदराबाद, बंगलौर और पटना केन्द्रों के कार्यभार की तुलना में अहमदाबाद बैंकर्स समाशोधन गृह के कार्यभार का जायजा लेना संभव नहीं है । कतिपय महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर समाशोधन संबंधी कार्यों का यंत्रीकरण करने का एक प्रस्ताव भारतीय बैंक संघ के परामर्श से इस समय विचाराधीन है और जब उक्त यंत्रीकरण शुरू हो जाएगा तब समाशोधन गृहों के वास्ते चैक के समाशोधन के प्रयोजन के लिए और अधिक सदस्य स्वीकार करना तथा और अधिक समाशोधन बैठकें करना संभव होगा ।

बिहार में पर्यटन के विकास पर फिल्म

286. श्री कुवर राम : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में पर्यटन के विकास पर एक फिल्म बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सोनपुर मेले में हाथियों के खेल पर भी फिल्म बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या हाथियों के मेले की भी फिल्म बनाई जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुशीद आलम खान) :

(क) जबकि विभाग ने बिहार राज्य पर अथवा सोनपुर मेले पर कोई विशिष्ट फिल्म नहीं बनाई है तथापि "इन दी फ्रुट-स्टैप्स आफ बुद्धा" और "माइन बुद्धिष्ट पिलग्रिमेज" शीर्षक फिल्मों में बिहार के महत्वपूर्ण बौद्ध केन्द्रों का रेखांकित किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). सोनपुर मेले पर कोई फिल्म तैयार नहीं की गई है तथा धनराशि की कमी और परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए फिलहाल हाथियों के मेले पर फिल्म बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Cases pending for claims for property left in East Pakistan

287. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of cases pending in regard to settlement of claims for property lost in erstwhile East Pakistan;

(b) category-wise claims and their number, separately;

(c) whether he is aware that while the Department of Custodiam of Enemy Property thought it fit to make ex-gratia payments upto Rs. 10 lakhs to rich claimants, a large number of old, sick and almost starving freedom fighters who have spent

better part of their lives in British prisons and underwent untold hardship, their claims which are below Rs 3 lakhs/ 2 lakhs/ Rs. 50 thousands are being kept in cold storage; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to settle such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A scheme for ex-gratia for giving relief to the Indian nationals/companies whose assets in Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan Conflict 1965 was announced in 1971. Upto 15th April, 1972, the initial last date for filing the claims, only 3944 claims were registered with the Custodian. These claims have almost been settled. The date for filing the claims were extended thrice the last date was 31st July, 1977. 53545 claims were registered with the Custodian. Out of the total claims 57,489 registered with the Custodian, 37,737 claims cases are pending settlement. However in 24,065 claim cases, the claimants have so far not furnished duly completed claim applications. As such these claim cases (24063) can be verified only after the claimants furnish documentary evidence in support of their claims. The actual pendency of claim cases is 13,674.

(b) Out of the above, 12806 claims are below Rs. 10 lakhs and 868 claims are above Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) Priority is being given to claims upto Rs. 10 lakhs and claims of infirms, incapacitated and widows etc. covered under humanitarian grounds.

(d) Verification of claims is a time-consuming process. For the expeditious verification of claims a post of Officer on Special Duty equivalent to the rank of Deputy Secretary, was created in 1980. Further upto July, 1980, there was only one Panel for verification of claims. Government has now approved setting up of 8 panels. Action has already been initiated to enlarge the Panel upto 8.

Representation of SC|ST on boards of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings

288. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings and their subsidiaries under the administrative control of his Ministry on which non-official Boards of Directors are to be nominated;

(b) the date on which these Boards of Directors were constituted and when their present term is expiring;

(c) the details of SC|ST non-official Directors nominated on these Boards of Directors; and

(d) in case no representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has

been given on Boards of Directors of these undertakings and their subsidiaries, whether there is any proposal to nominate non-official Directors from SCs|STs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Non-official Directors are serving on the Boards of Directors of 20 Public Sector Undertakings, including subsidiaries under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Three non-official Directors serving on the Board of North Eastern Handlooms and Handicraft Development Corporation belong to Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

S.No.	Number of the undertaking/subsidiary	Date of constitution of the present Board	Date of expiry of the term of the Board
1.	Cashew Corporation of India Ltd. N. Delhi.	Re-constituted on the last Annual General Meeting held on 26-9-81.	Sept. '82 when the next Annual General Meeting will be held.
2.	Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation	Except the Chairman-cum-Managing Director all other Directors are part time and were appointed on different dates during 1980-82.	31-7-82
3.	Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	Last Annual General Meeting held on 16-9-81.	Next Annual General Meeting to be held in Sept. 1982.
4.	Trade Fair Authority of India Ltd.	20-6-80	19-6-1983.
5.	National Textile Corporation (BP&R) Ltd. New Delhi.	The Boards are re-constituted generally at the time of Annual General Meetings.	
6.	National Textile Corporation (M.P.) Ltd., Indore.		
7.	National Textile Corporation (U.P.) Ltd. Kanpur.		
8.	National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) Ltd., Ahmedabad.		

S. No.	Name of the undertaking/subsidiary	Date of constitution of the present Board	Date of expiry of the term of the Board
9.	National Textile Corporation (T & P) Ltd., Coimbatore.	The Board are re-constituted generally at the time of Annual General Meeting.	
10.	National Textile Corporation (APKKM) Ltd., Bangalore.		
11.	National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Ltd., Calcutta.		
12.	National Textile Corporation (MN) Ltd., Bombay.		
13.	National Textile Corporation (SM) Ltd., Bombay.		
14.	Cotton Corporation of India	June 1980	June 1983
15.	National Jute Manufacture Corporation.	24-6-81	Until further orders.
16.	Jute Corporation of India	2-5-81	Until further orders.
17.	Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd.	Last Annual General Meeting held on 28-9-81.	Next Annual General Meeting in September, 1982.
18.	General Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	28-9-81	28-9-82
19.	British India Corporation Ltd.	11-6-81	No time span has been prescribed.
20.	North Eastern Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Corporation.	26-11-81	Until further orders. Except in the case of Chairman whose appointment is for three years.

इटली की एक फर्म को घटिया किस्म की चप्पलों की सप्लाई

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

(क) 15 मई, 1982 के हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित इस आशय का समाचार कितना सच है कि दिल्ली तथा कानपुर की दो फर्मों ने इटली की एक फर्म को घटिया किस्म की चप्पलों की सप्लाई की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन दोनों फर्मों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं और उन्होंने कितने मूल्य की चप्पलें सप्लाई की थीं ; और

(ग) उन फर्मों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने मैसर्स एस. पी.एस. इन्टरनेशनल, नई दिल्ली द्वारा लगभग 60 लाख रु० मूल्य की घटिया किस्म की चप्पलों के निर्यात से संबंधित मामले की जांच की जो उन्होंने

मैसर्स एशरफ़ एक्सपोर्ट्स, कानपुर की मार्फ़त बनवाई थी और न्यायालय में आरोप पत्र दाखिल कर दिया गया है। मामला न्यायाधीन है।

A.I. to introduce airbus services to gulf countries, Malaysia and Singapore

290. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is introducing Air bus services to Gulf countries, Malaysia and Singapore;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and when these Airbus services are likely to be started;

(c) whether Air India is starting its Airbus services on any other routes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number and types of aircraft proposed to be purchased, at what cost and from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two frequencies on the sector India-Malaysia-Singapore were started w.e.f. 3-7-82 by Air India with Airbus aircraft leased from Indian Airlines. Effective 15th August, 1982 Air India propose to introduce Airbus services with own aircraft. Four services a week will be operated on the Trivandrum-Gulf sector and eight services per week on the Bombay-Gulf sector.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Three Airbus aircraft, at a cost of Rs 180.32 crores, are proposed to be purchased from Airbus Industries, Toulouse, France.

Anti Smuggling Drive Formulated

291. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the anti-smuggling measures so far taken during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): In pursuance of the Point No. 19 of the new 20-Point Programme, a 'Plan of Action' has been formulated by the Government to further intensify the anti-smuggling drive during 1982. This 'Plan of Action', inter alia, calls for strengthening and re-deployment of the intelligence and preventive machinery both with reference to vulnerable areas and commodities sensitive to smuggling, implementation of the provisions of the COFEPOSA Act with added vigour, greater co-ordination with State Governments and other concerned enforcement agencies such as Income-Tax, Border Security Force, Coast Guard, etc. in the overall drive against smuggling and increasing bilateral co-operation with neighbouring and other countries to check smuggling activities.

The anti-smuggling measures taken by the Government since 1980 included strengthening of the intelligence and preventive network, particularly in the vulnerable areas and with reference to items sensitive to smuggling. The existing Customs fleet was augmented with the acquisition of additional sophisticated intercept craft and the wireless communication network was extended to the vulnerable points along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

The provisions of the COFEPOSA Act, 1974, were implemented more rigorously in order to detain the organizers and financiers of smuggling and foreign exchange racketeers.

Bilateral meetings were held with the Governments of Sri Lanka and H.M.G. Nepal to discuss measures to prevent smuggling between India and these two countries. Close co-ordination was also

maintained with other enforcement agencies and State Governments in the overall anti-smuggling drive.

Export Promotion Councils

292. SHRI M. RAJSEKARA MURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Export Promotion Councils which allocate export quotas as an authorised agency;

(b) the names of E.P.Cs. which only make recommendations to a licensing authority for grant of export quotas;

(c) the names of E.P.Cs. which do export quota licensing on shipping bills within the meaning of Export Trade Control Order 1977 and issue export certificates, certificates of origin and other documents enabling foreign importers to clear the goods through their customs;

(d) what are the commodities in the above three cases, separately;

(e) the total number of staff of each Council mentioned above, separately; and

(f) are Government aware that in case of some E.P.Cs., a large number of staff members are engaged in export quota work and not on actual export promotion work and what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

port Promotion Council, Apparels Export Promotion Council, and Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council.

(b) No authority has been given to any Export Promotion Council to make recommendations to a licensing authority for grant of export quotas.

(c) No Export Promotion Council has been authorised to do quota licensing on shipping bills within the meaning of Export Trade Control Order 1977. Exports of garments, textiles and textile items (other than of olive green shade) are under Open General Licence-3 which in itself is a licence. Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council have, however, been authorised to give endorsement on shipping bills, issue export certificates and certificates of origin as conditions attached to OGL-3 exports of faese items, for the purpose of bilateral agreements etc.

(d) The names of commodities handled by agencies mentioned in reply to part (a) of the Question are shown in the statement attached.

(e)

1. Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council.	132
2. Apparels Export Promotion Council	253
3. Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council	30

(f) The staff deployed on quota administration and export promotion work in these Councils is related to the volume of work involved.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Export Promotion Council	Item allocated
1.	Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council	Fabrics and made-ups (excluding woollen fabrics and made-ups) other than olive green shade textile products.
2.	Apparels Export Promotion Council	Garments and knittwear (excluding woollen knitwear) other than olive green shade textile products.
3.	Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council.	Woollen fabrics, made-ups and woollen Knitwear (excluding woollen garments) other than olive green shade textile products.

Wrong certification of non-handloom garments as handloom garments

293. SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has in her speech while inaugurating the second meeting of the All India Handloom and Handicraft Board on 8th June, 1982 mentioned about the wrong certification of non-handloom garments as handloom garments;

(b) whether it is a fact that such malpractices are quoted against us in international Forums like MFA, GATT etc.; and

(c) the details of such cases and action taken against guilty persons?

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

(b) During bilateral textile negotiations some importing countries have expressed the view that it is difficult to dis-

tinguish between handloom and powerloom goods.

(c) Recently, a total of 31 cases from Benelux & the UK where non-handloom origin of goods had been alleged, were referred to us for scrutiny. On examination, it was found that out of a total number of 86846 pieces/sets, 67093 pieces/sets were found to be of handloom origin. In other cases, action will be taken under law.

Grievances of commissioned officers of Military Nursing Services (Local)

294. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken to settle the grievances of the Commissioned Officers of the Military Nursing Service (local)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): The improvements made in the terms and conditions of the service of the Military Nursing Services (Local) officers since the issue of earlier instructions in 1977 have been tabulated in the statement attached.

Statement

Improvement regarding the terms and conditions of services of the officers of Military Nursing Services (Local)

(i) *Initial Contract*

<i>Pre-revised</i>	<i>Revised</i>
One year	Three years

(ii) *Pay-Scale*

Rs. 540-20-700	Rs. 540-20-700 (ordinary Grade)
	Rs. 650-20-810 (Selection Grade)
	Selection Grade pay scale is authorised to 20% of the strength of the Military Nursing Service (Local) category.

(iii) *Uniform Allowances*

(a) Initial - At the rate of Rs. 450/- at Delhi, Dehra Dun, Jullundur, Kasauli, Meerut, Patiala, Ranikhet, Shillong, Yol, Ambala, Amritsar, Ferozpur, Lebong, Wellington, Jhansi, Fategarh and Simla (all cold-climate stations) and at the rate of Rs. 300/- at other stations (non-cold climate stations).	At the rate of Rs. 600/- at Delhi, Dehra Dun, Jullundur, Kasauli, Meerut, Patiala, Ferozpur, Ranikhet, Shillong, Yol, Ambala, Amritsar, Lebong, Willington, Jhansi, Fategarh and Simla (all cold climate stations) and at the rate of Rs. 500/- at other stations (non-cold climate stations).
--	--

*Pre-revised**Revised*

(b) Renewal—Not admissible

At the rate of Rs. 400/- once in seven years.

(c) Upkeep—At the rate of Rs. 120/- per annum.

At the rate of Rs. 200/- per annum.

(iv) *Leave Travel Concession*

Not admissible

Officers of Military Nursing Services (Local) are entitled to leave travel concessions as applicable to other Central Govt. servants.

(v) *Leave*(a) *Annual Leave*

One month during each calendar year subject to the condition that such leave will not be granted until completion of one year of service. Leave can be accumulated upto 60 days.

30 days per annum. 15 days to be added to their leave account in January and July. Leave can be accumulated upto a maximum of 60 days.

(b) *Casual Leave*

10 days during the calendar year.

12 days during the calendar year.

(c) *Maternity Leave*

Two months leave on full pay may be granted for maternity purposes. In exceptional cases, a further extension of one month may be granted by the DG AFMS, without pay in addition to annual leave and furlough entitlements. Grant of maternity leave during the first year will be subject to a Nursing Officer giving an undertaking that she will continue in the Service for another year from the date of rejoining from such leave.

Three months from the date of commencement or six weeks from the date of confinement whichever is earlier.

(d) *Sick Leave*

One month for every year of service, only whole years beginning from the date of initial engagement being accounted for this purpose and the rest of the period being ignored. It may be taken at any time during the service. Sick list concession will not be admissible.

Sick-leave/Half-Pay Leave

Twenty days for every year of service on medical grounds only, only whole years beginning from the date of initial engagement being counted for this purpose and the rest of the period being ignored. It may be taken at any time during the service. Sick leave concession will not be admissible.

Transport Fleet, Depots and Workshop of I.T.D.C.

295. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the transport fleet of the ITDC, the number of transport depots and workshops to handle the ITDC vehicles and their locations;

(b) the number of imported cars in the ITDC fleet;

(c) how many of these were imported specially for the Asian Games; and

(d) the loss of profit of the Transport Division of the ITDC during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Presently, ITDC transport fleet consists of 240 vehicles. ITDC has 19 transport units located at Delhi, Jaipur, Patna,

Madras, Aurangabad, Hyderabad, Agra, Bangalore, Bombay, Kovalam, Calcutta, Varanasi, Bhubaneshwar, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho, Gauhati, Bhopal and Nagpur; and two workshops at Delhi for handling the maintenance and repairs of the vehicles.

(b) The present fleet includes 110 imported cars.

(c) None of the vehicles was imported specially for Asian Games.

(d) The profit or loss of the Transport Division of the ITDC during the last 3 years is given below:

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	(—) 6.11
1980-81	(—) 15.65
1981-82	(+) 2.25
(Provisional)	

Subsidy on Production of Grey Cloth

296. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat had urged the Centre to extend subsidy on production of grey cloth for a longer period; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b): The question presumably relates to the controlled cloth scheme. The controlled cloth scheme is a Central scheme in which subsidy is paid to the National Textile Corporation at fixed rates. No subsidy is payable to the State Government and no such reference has been received from the State Government. The scheme is a continuing scheme and the question of extending the period does not arise.

Institutional finance at concessional rate for handloom and handicraft centres

297. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make available institutional finance at concessional interest rate for the handloom and handicraft centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Loans to handicraft artisans are available at concessional rates under either the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme or the Composite Loan Scheme.

Similarly, handloom weavers can also avail of loans at concessional rates under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (where eligible) or under the Composite Loan Schemes. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued guideline to Commercial Banks to give loans to State Sponsored Handloom Corporations at an interest rate of 13-1/2 per cent.

For weavers under the cooperative fold working capital finance is available at 2-1/2 per cent below the bank rate.

Opening of unit canteen of C.S.D at Hamirpur and Mandi, Himachal Pradesh

298. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the opening of unit canteens of the C.S. Department at (i) Hamirpur and (ii) Mandi in Himachal Pradesh for the benefit of ex-Servicemen and serving Military personnel and their families;

(b) if so, the dates with effect from which they have been sanctioned and the date on which they would be opened; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which they would be (i) sanctioned and (ii) opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Army Headquarters have already granted permission to the head-quarters, Western Army Command for opening branch canteens of their formations at both Hamirpur and Mandi in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) These canteens will start functioning shortly after necessary arrangements for their accommodation, finances and other requirements are made.

Complaint Regarding Functioning of STC and Its Subsidiaries

299. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by Government regarding the functioning of State Trading Corporation and its subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details of the complaint and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the functioning of State Trading Corporation and its subsidiaries; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government to ensure their satisfactory functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). No serious complaint has been received by Government regarding the functioning of STC and its subsidiaries.

(c) and (d). Working of the State Trading Corporation and its subsidiaries is reviewed on a quarterly basis as prescribed by BPE. Bench marks have been evolved to evaluate efficiency and various ratios are analysed to assess their performance. As a result, STC is making a conscious effort to move away from canalized items to non-canalized, new non-traditional products and to explore new markets; improve its share in existing markets. Personnel management functions are being streamlined and programmes are being develop-

ed to improve and diversify skills. Market intelligence is being computerized for storage and retrieval as part of modern management information services. STC is rendering necessary guidance and aid to small scale industries and State Corporations to market their products as a part of its social obligation.

Construction of Janata Hotel in Delhi

301. SHRI NAVEN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) When the construction of Janata Hotel in Delhi was started;

(b) what was the schedule of its completion;

(c) what was the amount originally estimated;

(d) whether it is a fact that the construction work is being delayed and the cost of construction has increased;

(e) if so, the reasons for the delay and how much increase in the cost of construction has taken place; and

(f) by when it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The construction of Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) in New Delhi was started in February 1979.

(b) The original target date of its completion was October 1980.

(c) Rs. 300 lakhs.

(d) and (e). The estimated cost of the project has increased from Rs. 300 lakhs to Rs. 430 lakhs. The delay in completion of the project is mainly due to change in structure of the building from low rise to multi-storeyed structure, increase in scope of work, failure on the part of the Civil Contractor, to mobilise equipment and resources, restricted working space, shortage of construction material etc.

(f) The hotel is expected to be completed by September 1982.

Amendment of Estate Duty Act

302. SHRI DIGAMBAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10383 on 30th April, 1982 regarding Amendment of Estate Duty Act and state :

(a) whether the proposed Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill was not introduced during the last Session if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the delay in the introduction and passage of this Bill is causing considerable hardship to small and middle class people owning one dwelling unit in the capital who owing to high inflation of the cost of land are now being forced to pay Estate Duty;

(c) the crucial date fixed in the year 1971-72 upto which single self-occupied dwelling units were to be exempted from Estate Duty; and

(d) whether he proposes to introduce the Bill during the current Session ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill could not be introduced in the last Session of Parliament as the Lok Sabha was adjourned earlier than the Scheduled date.

(b) It is proposed to give retrospective effect from 1.3.1981 to the proposals contained in the Bill and hence no hardship is likely to be caused on account of the delay in the introduction of the Bill.

(c) No such date is proposed to be laid down.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Bill is proposed to be introduced in the current session.

Measures to Curb Tax Evasion

303. SHRI R. V. DESAI:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a series of measures to curb tax evasion including stepping up tempo of search and seizure operations;

(b) if so, whether state Governments have also been asked to earmark courts for trying economic offences so that prosecution proceedings are expedited; and

(c) to what extent raids have been made during the current year till the end of June, 1982, and how much amount was seized, how many persons were convicted and what steps were taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to ensuring affective and speedy prosecution of economic offences, Governments of 12 States and one Union Territory were addressed in 1979 by the Ministry of Home Affairs requesting them to earmark some existing courts or to set up additional courts for exclusively dealing with economic offence covered under certain specified Central Acts. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have set up one court each for this purpose. The Government of Maharashtra have set up two such courts. The Government of Tamil Nadu have recently sanctioned the setting up of three additional courts in the State for this purpose. The remaining Governments have intimated that the proposal is under their consideration. They have been requested to set up such courts at the earliest,

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

**Payment of Saving Bank Deposits to
Surviver(s) of Depositors**

304. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision at present in the existing Banking Law/Regulations for appointment of a nominee by a Savings Bank Account holder for receipt of the balance at the credit of the depositor at the time of his death;

(b) whether various nationalised banks follow different procedures in making payment of the Savings Bank Deposits to the survivor(s) of the depositor and if so, the reasons for not laying down a uniform procedures for such payments in case the amount is less than Rs. 10,000 and above Rs. 10,000 and below Rs. 20,000;

(c) whether Government propose considering the expediency of making provision for such nominees in the case of Savings Bank Accounts maintained at the nationalised banks just as had been done in the case of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). The public sector banks have been advised that the Branch Managers and other appropriate level authorities in banks should be vested with adequate discretion for payment of balance in deceased accounts to survivors/claimants without production of legal representation but on the basis of due local enquiries and adequate indemnity. This is being generally followed by all the public sector banks. The requisite powers, however, have been delegated at different levels in each bank according to their respective administrative structure.

It is proposed to make a suitable provision in the existing laws to provide for nomination facilities to account holders in banks for which necessary legislation will be brought soon.

Shifting of headquarters of Eastern Command of C.D.A. Patna to Gauhati

305. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move to shift the headquarters of the Eastern Command of Controller of Defence Accounts located in Patna since 1944-45 to Gauhati;

(b) whether a memorandum has been received by the Finance Ministry on behalf of the employees and some MPs urging that the headquarters should not be shifted from Patna to Gauhati; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) No, Sir. However, an additional post of Controller of Defence Accounts at Gauhati has been created, who will function under Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received relating to matters like distribution of work between CDA, Patna and CDA Gauhati, transfer of staff etc, which are under examination.

Reorganisation of L.I.C.

306. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to reorganise the Life Insurance Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, by when the process is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Government have already decided to reorganise the life insurance industry.

Necessary legislative proposals are being worked out and efforts are being made to complete the process early.

Investigation into supply of Adulterated Fuel to Air India

307. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the supply of adulterated fuel to Air India Aircraft by the Indian Oil Corporation has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report is under consideration.

Tourism Schemes for Backward Areas

308. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to introduce tourism schemes for backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). No specific tourist schemes have been formulated for backward areas. However, since majority of our tourist centres are located in semi-urban or backward areas, the development of facilities at these centres would serve the same purpose. Construction of forest lodges, development of recreational activities such as trekking and skiing in mountain areas, development of tourist complexes at selected archaeological centres of tourist

importance are some of the schemes being undertaken in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan which would be located in remote/backward areas.

Steps to meet influx of foreigners visiting India during Asiad

309. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken adequate steps to meet the influx of foreigners visiting India particularly New Delhi at the time of Asiad 1982; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken to meet the influx of tourists to Delhi during Asiad 1982:—

(i) Besides the existing 36 hotels with 3941 rooms in Delhi on the approved list of the Department of Tourism 2196 additional rooms in 11 new hotels are expected to be commissioned in time for ASIAD 1982.

(ii) In addition, 527 rooms (1200 beds) will also be made available in Ashok Yatri Niwas for the budget tourists, both domestic and international.

(iii) The Delhi Tourism Development Corporation is identifying sufficient paying guest accommodation, besides setting up camping sites with tented accommodation, to meet the overflow of tourists unable to get hotel accommodation.

Indian Jute Industry facing competition from Bangladesh

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

(a) whether Bangladesh is entering the jute market in a big way to the detriment of India's jute industry; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to countenance this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) In several global tenders on sacking, Bangladesh has heavily undercut India's quoted price in order to secure orders in the depressed international jute market situation.

(b) Efforts are being made through bilateral talks for formulating a joint marketing strategy between India and Bangladesh on jute/jute goods. Under ESCAP auspices, there are also periodic consultations for regional co-operation amongst Jute Producing Countries to meet increasing competition from synthetic substitutes and stabilising the supply and prices of jute goods in the international market. The International Jute Agreement is also proposed to be finalised at UNCTAD Negotiating Conference between Producers and Consumers of jute sometimes in late September, 1982.

News item Captioned "Air Travel Discounts still Available"

311. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Air travel discounts still available" appearing in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi, dated the 19th May, 1982;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to eliminate and root out this air fare cutting for all times to come?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government is fully aware of the seriousness of the problem and are considering setting up of a Tariff Enforcement Directorate.

Indo-EEC Textile Agreement

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

(a) whether successful conclusion of a restrictive textiles import agreement by the EEC with two developing countries, including Pakistan has come as a setback to India's hopes for a favourable Indo-EEC textile agreement under the new Multi Fibre Arrangement; and

(b) if so, what steps India has taken or is contemplating to take to safeguard its interests before the Indo-EEC bilateral textile agreement due to be concluded in October this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). It is understood that the Commission of the European Economic Communities have initiated new textile bilateral agreements under the 1981 Extension Protocol of the Multi Fibre Arrangement with three developing countries, including Pakistan. Negotiations to finalise the new bilateral agreements between the developing countries including India and EEC have been going on for some time. India's negotiating position fully safeguards her basic interests. India is also coordinating with other developing countries on certain issues of common interest relating to the bilateral negotiations with developed countries.

Increase in Allowances of Pilots of I A

313. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots in Indian Airlines have got a big increase in their allowances when they fly the aircraft on scheduled or chartered flights;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this preferred treatment has been meted out of only one section of the airline employees; and

(c) its financial implications and whether this has sparked off heart-burning among other employees also?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Pilots in Indian Airlines are paid specific rates of Meal Allowance and Special Travelling Allowance as per the settlement signed with their association in November 1965. These allowances are reviewed from time to time. Recently, these allowances have been revised upwards marginally. Payment of Entertainment Allowance has also been revised to maintain parity with the pilots of Air-India. Financial implications on the revision of these allowances are estimated to be about Rs. 29.9 lakhs annually. As these allowances have been paid to the pilots since a long time, the question of heart-burning among other categories of employees does not arise.

Raw Jute Procurement

314. PROJ. RUP CHAND PAL:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

Statement

The details of jute purchases made by the Jute Corporation of India (in association with its agents i.e. cooperatives), State-wise, during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under:—

(a) whether Government have approved any programme for raw jute procurement for the 1982-83 season.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) State-wise procurement target fixed by Government; and

(d) raw jute procured by Jute Corporation of India during the last three years from different States, Statewise and year-wise details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Pending finalization all the details of the Procurement programme for raw jute for 1982-83 season, the JCI, as the only Public Sector agency charged with the basic responsibility of price support operation for the benefit of raw jute growers has been authorised to start procurement of raw jute from the beginning of the new jute season 1982-83 from the growers without delimitation of any quantity as target under price support operation which will be essentially open-ended. In regard to commercial operation for procurement of superior grades, five lakh bales have been authorised as present target for 1982-83.

(d). A Statement is attached.

(In lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each)

State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
West Bengal	3.38	4.71	10.70
Assam	1.30	1.89	2.46
Bihar	2.58	3.25	2.69
Tripura	0.57	0.32	0.50
Orissa	0.11	0.12	0.82
Andhra Pradesh	0.65	0.31	0.40
Uttar Pradesh	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meghalaya	..	..	0.01
Total :	8.62	10.62	17.59

LM.F. Loan

315. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) how many instalments of I.M.F. loan have been received by Government;

(b) whether Government have assessed the impact of the I.M.F. loan already taken by our country; and

(c) if not, whether Government are proposing to make such an assessment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Under the Extended Arrangement, India has made purchases in three instalments from the Fund in an amount equivalent to SDR 900 million.

(b) and (c). The Extended Arrangement between Government of India and the IMF is related to the Government's adjustment programme which is proceeding satisfactorily in accordance with the strategy of the Sixth Plan.

दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता से गोरखपुर के लिए दैनिक विमान सेवा :

316. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर पूर्वोत्तर प्रदेश का केन्द्र है जहां पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का मुख्यालय और उर्वरक कारखाने जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिष्ठान स्थित हैं और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का यह एकमात्र केन्द्र है जहां एक हवाई अड्डा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता के अपितु भारत के अन्य भागों से भी ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो अपनी आजीविका विदेशों में अर्जित कर रहे हैं, और जो अधिकांशतया विमान द्वारा गोरखपुर से होकर यात्रा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन दैनिक

विमान सेवा के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इन लोगों को भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को दैनिक विमान सेवा की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी और इन उड़ानों को गोरखपुर में रोकने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (घ) 1 जून, 1982 से इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की ग्रीष्मकालीन समय-सारिणी में, दिल्ली को कानपुर से होते हुए गोरखपुर के साथ सप्ताह में चार बार एच एस-748 विमान की आई.सी-411/412 सेवा से जोड़ दिया गया है तथा कलकत्ता को पटना और वाराणसी से होते हुए गोरखपुर के साथ सप्ताह में चार बार एफ-27 विमान की आई सी-281/282 सेवा से जोड़ दिया गया है ।

गोरखपुर से तथा गोरखपुर के लिए सम्भावित यातायात एक दैनिक विमान सेवा का औचित्य सिद्ध करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है । वास्तव में 6 महीनों की अवधि अर्थात् दिसम्बर 1981 से मई 1982 के दौरान दिल्ली से गोरखपुर के लिए प्रत्येक उड़ान पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की औसत संख्या 12.9 है तथा गोरखपुर से दिल्ली के लिए 12.2 है । इसी प्रकार कलकत्ता से गोरखपुर के लिए प्रत्येक उड़ान पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की औसत संख्या 12.4 है तथा गोरखपुर से कलकत्ता के लिए 8.9 है । इसके अतिरिक्त, गोरखपुर तथा बम्बई के बीच दिल्ली से होते हुए सुविधाजनक संयोजी उड़ानों की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

News item captioned "Export units scheme a Non Starter"

317. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Export Units scheme a non-starter" appearing in "Indian Express" of 17th June 1982 pointing out that Government's 100 per cent export oriented industrial units scheme has been a non-starter and at the beginning of the current financial year only two such units have gone into production as against licences/letters of intent issued to 100;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make the scheme successful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is not correct to say that the scheme has been a non-starter. A large number of applications are being received and a sizeable number of cases has already been approved. The response is considered good. So far as commencement of production is concerned, a gestation period upto two years is considered normal.

Government have issued instructions that units under the scheme should be given priority in the matter of provision of necessary infrastructural inputs and other facilities by all departments of Government. The Export Commissioner has been designated as a nodal authority for any assistance in resolving difficulties, if any, experienced by these units.

Action against Tax Evaders, Smugglers and Hoarders

318. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given instructions to Income-tax Commissioners

to go ahead with deterrent action against tax evaders, smugglers and hoarders in order to arrest the growth of black money;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to launch a special drive against tax offenders; and

(d) if so, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Government's grave concern at the existence of unaccounted money was conveyed to the Commissioners of Income-tax in their recent Conference held in May—June, 1982 by pointing out to them that continued strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders has been included in the new 20-Point Programme and they were asked to pay particular attention to the question of preventing the growth of black money and taking deterrent action against tax evaders.

(c) and (d). During the current financial year the Income-tax Department proposes to step up its efforts towards survey and search and seizure operations. It also proposed to make vigorous use of prosecution provisions.

Failure to assess real Income of Film Stars

319. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after repeated raids at the premises of the film stars by the tax authorities, it has been revealed that after adopting one method of evasion, the artists come out with another:

(b) if so, whether the tax authorities have failed to assess the real income of the artists; and

(c) what new methods have been adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The material seized during the raids carried out at the premises of film stars by the tax authorities have revealed various methods adopted for evading taxes. While assessing the income, the Income-tax authorities also utilise the information gathered from seized material. Besides carrying out searches, wherever called for, the Income-tax authorities continuously endeavour to up date their techniques of investigation.

Borrowing of money from abroad by public sector undertakings

320. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTEE GOWDA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any instructions to the Public Sector Undertakings to fix up a limit in borrowing money especially in foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a large number of Public Sector Undertakings operation abroad have borrowed loans from foreign banks without the approval of Government;

(c) if so, full details thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the Government against these Public Sector Undertakings which have violated the Government rules?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In terms of Section 8(1) of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 and the Explanation thereunder, residents in India, including public sector undertakings, are required to obtain prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India for borrowings abroad.

(b) to (d). RBI has reported that during the last 3 years one Public Sector Undertaking has availed of loans from foreign banks without the prior approval of RBI to meet urgent working capital requirements. The matter is being looked into by the RBI. The various administrative Ministries are being requested to issue appropriate instructions to all public sector undertakings under their control to scrupulously follow the exchange control regulations and the stipulations and conditions imposed by the RBI and the financial institutions.

News-item captioned "India's foreign debt goes up"

321. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' on the 7th June, 1982 under the heading 'India's foreign debt goes up';

(b) if so, what are the latest details of India's foreign debt; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to reduce the foreign indebtedness and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) India's foreign debt on government account at the end of March, 1982 was Rs. 15458.54 crores. The figure is provisional as the accounts for March, 1982 are not yet finally closed.

(c) A number of steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that foreign financing is progressively reduced. These include:

(i) Increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and natural gas, development of alternative energy sour-

ces and reducing demand for petroleum products.

(ii) Import substitution in major areas like cement, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel etc. by improving capacity utilisation and by creating additional capacity.

(iii) Achievement of better export performance through removal of infrastructure constraints, especially those in power, transport and ports, generation of larger export surpluses through increased production, improvement in the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian Industry combined with a system of incentives which would make exports profitable and encourage export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantage etc.

(iv) Adoption of measures which offer incentives for larger remittances from Indian nationals abroad.

(v) Adoption of an external financing strategy which ensures that essential imports needed by the economy, especially those for development are not constrained, cost of borrowed funds from abroad is minimised and debt servicing obligations are kept within prudent limits.

Survey to increase export of tobacco to West Asia and Asian countries

322. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a market survey in West Asia and Asian countries has been conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to increase the export of tobacco;

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited and what are the findings;

(c) the names of the brand of tobacco which are more popular in foreign countries; and

(d) what are the suggestions made to boost the export of tobacco?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). A market survey for export of Indian tobacco products in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Kuwait, Bahrain, U.A.E., Malaysia and Singapore is being undertaken. The market survey is likely to be completed by September, 1982.

Claims not filed with custodian of enemy property within stipulated time

323. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take in those cases where the claims were not filed with the Custodian of Enemy Property within the stipulated date viz., 31st July, 1977; and

(b) what is the number of those claimants as on 31st December, 1981 and the amount of money involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A scheme for ex-gratia payment for giving relief to the Indian nationals/companies etc. whose assets in Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan Conflict 1965 was announced in 1971 under Govt. of India Resolution published in the Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1971.

Notices to claimants to file the claims with the Custodian of Enemy Property was issued in May, 1971 and January, 1972. The last date for filing the claims was 15th April, 1972.

On receipt of representations from the claimants, the date for filing the claims was extended thrice and finally upto 31st July, 1977.

The claims filed by the claimants after the stipulated date 31-7-77, are time-barred. Since the Custodian is not registering any claim after the stipulated date, the question of computing the number of such claimants and the amount involved does not arise. No proposal for extension of date for filing the claims is under the consideration of the Govt.

Representation of Board of Directors of AI and IA

324. SHRI BHEEKHARHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the recommendations for nominations as non-official Director on the Boards of Directors of Air India/Indian Airlines form SCs/STs are pending for consideration, if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Boards of Directors of Air India/Indian Airlines are going to be reconstituted as the terms of Board of Directors of these corporations have expired on 17th June, 1982, if so, whether there is any proposal to give proper representation to SCs/STs on the Board of Directors of AI/IA, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The terms of the Boards of Directors of Air India/Indian Airlines expired on 17th June, 1982 and the new Boards are being reconstituted under provisions of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. Non-official Directors are appointed in their individual capacity depending on their experience/expertise in the fields useful to the Corporations so that they can contribute to their efficient functioning.

हस्पात नगरों के लिए विमान सम्पर्क

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

(क) देश के उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें मई, 1982 तक विमान सेवाओं से जोड़ दिया गया है और उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको चालू वित्त वर्ष की शेष अवधि के दौरान विमान सेवाओं से जोड़ने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष बोकारों और राउरकेला जैसे हस्पात नगरों के लिये विमान

सेवा की व्यवस्था करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) उन शहरों के नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें मई, 1982 तक विमान सेवा से जोड़ दिया गया है :—

1. अगस्तला
2. आगरा
3. अहमदाबाद
4. इलाहाबाद
5. अमृतसर
6. औरंगाबाद
7. बागडोगरा
8. बारापानी
9. बंगलौर
10. बेलगांव
11. भावनगर
12. भोपाल
13. भुवनेश्वर
14. भुज
15. बम्बई
16. कलकत्ता
17. चंडीगढ़
- कोचीन
19. कोयम्बटूर
20. डबोलिम
21. देहरादून
22. दिल्ली
23. डिब्रूगढ़ (झबुष्ठा)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 24. दीमापुर | 53. पोरबंदर |
| 25. गौहाटी | 54. पोर्ट ब्लेयर |
| 26. ग्वालियर | 55. पुणे |
| 27. गोरखपुर | 56. रायपुर |
| 28. हैदराबाद | 57. राजकोट |
| 29. इम्फाल | 58. रांची |
| 30. जबलपुर | 59. रूरकेला |
| 31. जयपुर | 60. सिल्चर |
| 32. जम्मू | 61. श्रीनगर |
| 33. जामनगर | 62. तेजपुर |
| 34. जोधपुर | 63. तेज |
| 35. विजयवाड़ा | 64. तिरुचिरापल्ली |
| 36. जमशेदपुर | 65. तिरुपति |
| 37. जोरहाट | 66. त्रिवेन्द्रम |
| 38. कैलाशहर | 67. उदयपुर |
| 39. कानपुर | 68. बडोदरा |
| 40. कैशोद | 69. वाराणसी |
| 41. खजुराहो | 70. विशाखापत्तनम् |
| 42. कुल्लु | 71. इन्दौर |
| 43. लेह | |
| 44. लीलाबाड़ी | |
| 45. लखनऊ | |
| 46. लुधियाना | |
| 47. मद्रास | |
| 48. मदुरै | |
| 49. मंगलौर | |
| 50. मुजफ्फरपुर | |
| 51. नागपुर | |
| 52. पटना | |

इंडियन एयरलाइंस की और अधिक स्टेशनों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की कोई योजनायें नहीं हैं। तथापि कुछ और स्टेशनों के लिए वायुदूत सेवा का विस्तार करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) रूरकेला पहले ही विमान सेवा से जुड़ा हुआ है तथा बोकारो को विमान-सेवा से जोड़ने का फ़िलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Overdrafts by States

326. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to formulate and the comprehensive policy of States' overdrafts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a)
The Government proposes to enforce the Overdrafts Regulation Scheme rigidly.

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

Statement

The details of the package of measures on regulating States' Overdrafts.

As the overdrafts of the States had reached such proportions that it was no longer possible to ignore them, the Government of India has, in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India, decided to enforce the Overdrafts Regulation Scheme rigidly with effect from the 1st July, 1982. However, it was realised that it will not be possible for the States abruptly to reverse the trend of overdrafts overnight. In order to help the State Governments, therefore, the Centre has in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India decided upon the following package of measures:

(i) The closing deficits of States as at the end of 1981-82 (inclusive of drawals on the ways and means limits available with the Reserve Bank of India) will be cleared by the Centre by grant of term loans. The loans will be for a period of ten years for special-category States and for a period of five years for non-special category States, besides a moratorium of one year on interest and repayment of principal. In other words, the loans shall be repayable in five or ten instalments, depending upon whether the State is a non-

special category State or a special-category State, with the first instalment of principal and interest being payable during 1984-85 i.e. the second anniversary of the loan. The loan will carry an interest of 6-1/2 per annum, with a rebate of 1/4 per cent for prompt payment;

(ii) Further deficits, if any generated by States between 1st April 1982 and 30th June 1982 will also be cleared by the Centre by a combination of Central transfers (e.g. States share in Central taxes, Central assistance for States Plans, etc.) and ways & means advances, if necessary. But those releases will be adjusted during the financial year 1982-83 itself. The amounts so released and the manner of their adjustment will be communicated separately to each State; and

(iii) The Reserve Bank of India will double the existing ways and means limits (both normal and special) of States w.e.f. 1st July 1982. As States are aware, the limits of special ways and means advances can be availed of only against holdings of Government of India's securities, subject to margins required to be maintained by the Reserve Bank of India.

If, even after these revised arrangements come into effect, a State Government violates the Overdrafts Regulation Scheme then, the Reserve Bank of India will have no option but to stop the payments of the offending State.

2. The Overdrafts Regulation Scheme in force is as under:

(a) If a State Government is indebted to the Reserve Bank of India for over 45 days, even within the limits of the Ways and Means Advance, the position will be discussed with the State Government initially at the official level to rectify the imbalance and, if necessary, at the level of the Chief Minister to devise such corrective measures as may be called for; and

(b) As soon as any State Government has availed itself of 75 per cent of the authorised Ways and Means limit, the Reserve Bank of India will caution

the State Government and, if despite such caution, the State Government's account is overdrawn for more than 7 working days, the Reserve Bank will automatically suspend payments of the State Government which will not be resumed until after the Overdraft has been cleared.

Purchasing Power of Rupee

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the purchasing power of rupee has dipped during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHRERJEE): (a) and (b). The movement in purchasing power of rupee measured as a reciprocal of the All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 1960=100) in the current calendar year may be seen from the following data:

1982	Purchasing power of the rupee in paise (1960=100)
January	21.79 paise
February	21.83 paise
March	21.88 paise
April	21.79 paise
May	21.65 paise

Reconstitution of Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

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

whether it is a fact that the Boards of Directors of all nationalised banks have been reconstituted recently and if so, the

qualification and age of each non-official Director of the Board of Directors of each nationalised bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Yes, Sir. New Boards of Directors have been constituted in 20 nationalised banks. These appointments were made by Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the criteria for selection laid down in clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980. The information to the extent available regarding qualifications and age of non-official Directors on the Boards of these banks is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4170/82.]

Demands of Staff of Regional Rural Banks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the regional rural banks has demanded the same facilities which have been provided to the employees of commercial banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from Unions/Associations of the employees of the Regional Rural Banks at various levels demanding emoluments and other facilities as are admissible to the employees of commercial banks.

Section 17 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 provides that the remuneration of the officers and other employees of such banks would be determined by the Central Government having due regard to the salary structure of the employees of the State Government (or of a local authority of comparable level and status.

The emoluments and other facilities for the employees of the Regional Rural Banks have therefore been determined accordingly.

Boosting of export of jute good

330. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps Government have taken to boost the export of jute manufactured goods during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Government have taken various measures to boost exports of jute goods which include grant of cash compensatory support on export of jute goods from September, 1981, promotion of research work for development of new products etc. Efforts are also being made for capturing new markets for traditional and non-traditional items through greater involvement of State Trading Corporation. A number of applications for setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units have been cleared by Government. India is also participating in the regional and international level consultations among jute producing and consuming countries under the auspices of UNCTAD ESCAP, FAO etc. aimed at formulating joint action programme to stabilise prices of jute goods. Necessary action to implement recommendations of the Task Force on jute goods in regard to demand and supply factors, long term problems of technological improvements, market promotion and export strategy has already been initiated.

Recovery of Agricultural Loans

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

(a) what is the recovery percentage of agricultural loans, both short and medium term, State-wise details with all India average of the recovery;

(b) category of the beneficiaries i.e. (1) less than 5 acres of wet land, 5—10 acres of wet land, 10—15 acres of wet land, 15—20 acres of wet land, 20—25 acres of wet land, 25—30 acres of wet land and above 30 acres of wet land; (2) less than 10 acres of dry land, 10—15 acres of dry land, 15—20 acres of dry land, 20—25 acres of dry land, 25—30 acres of dry land, 30—35 acres of dry land and above 35 acres of dry land;

(c) whether Government propose to make any policy change in this respect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The State-wise recovery performance of public sector banks as on the last Friday of June 1980 (latest available) in respect of both short term loans and term loans is given in the annexure.

(b) The existing reporting system does not yield data relating to recovery position under the mentioned categories of beneficiaries.

(c) and (d). Public Sector banks in cooperation with the concerned State level agencies are making necessary efforts to improve the position relating to recovery of such dues.

Statement

State-wise recovery position of Agricultural Advances as at the end of June, 1982

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	% of recovery to demand	
		Short term loans	Term Loans
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	74.5	22.7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	56.3	42.6

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.2	51.0
4.	Assam	13.4	35.8
5.	Bihar	29.8	38.8
6.	Chandigarh	45.8	74.8
7.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	22.5	50.7
8.	Delhi	45.0	44.0
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	64.5	54.5
10.	Gujarat	51.5	45.5
11.	Haryana	74.0	63.4
12.	Himachal Pradesh	44.6	61.0
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	40.0	63.6
14.	Karnataka	59.0	38.4
15.	Kerala	72.0	55.6
16.	Lakshadweep	34.1	0.0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	43.6	36.1
18.	Maharashtra	56.3	32.7
19.	Manipur	24.8	22.8
20.	Meghalaya	21.0	45.6
21.	Mizoram . . . . .	..	..
22.	Nagaland	54.8	68.8
23.	Orissa	47.4	39.8
24.	Pondicherry	67.3	50.7
25.	Punjab	83.0	80.1
26.	Rajasthan	63.0	50.7
27.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..
28.	Tamil Nadu	57.3	40.0
29.	Tripura	40.4	58.3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	55.0	52.9
31.	West Bengal	35.3	26.7
All India		57.0	46.1

Recessionary pressure in the economy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been of late recessionary pressures in the economy; and

(b) if so, the causes which have resulted in recession?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no general recession in the economy. However, in certain industries some adjustment of demand and supply may be taking place following the visible success achieved in curbing inflation and some other factors specific to these industries.

Directives issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises RE; DA. etc.

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

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) has issued a number of mandatory directives to the management including ceiling of D.A. at Rs. 1:30 per point, total rise of wages and emoluments in any agreement in the Public Enterprise not to exceed more than 10 per cent of the existing pay, for the purpose of conducting negotiations with their employees;

(b) if so, what has been the general reaction of the workers to these directives; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to modify them in view of the opposition of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Certain parameters have been evolved by

Government on the basis of which revision of wages and scales of pay and allowances of workers and executive category of staff are negotiated at periodical intervals. Details of these parameters have been outlined in the Public Enterprises Survey for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81, placed on the Table of the House in February, 1981 and February, 1982, which, inter alia, deal with the quantum of neutralisation, cost of the settlement, etc. settlements/revisions of pay in the past have been concluded by the managements keeping these parameters in view with full involvement of workers. The wage guidelines are reviewed as and when necessitated.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के पास कपड़े के स्टॉक का जमा होना

334. श्री लक्ष्मणचन्द्र पांडे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की मिलों के कपड़े का स्टॉक अप्रैल, 1982 से जमा हो रहा है क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम का कपड़ा घटिया किस्म का होने के कारण रक्षा मंत्रालय इसे खरीद नहीं रहा है ;

(ख) अप्रैल, 1982 से अब तक राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की मिलों के पास बिके पड़े स्टॉक का मूल्य क्या है और इसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार एन. टी. सी. मिलों द्वारा तैयार किए गए कपड़े की कुछ मात्राएं अभी तक मुख्यतः शेड भिन्नता के कारण सेना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं की गई हैं।

इस सप्लाई के संबंध में अनबिके पड़े स्टॉक का मूल्य लगभग 1.34 करोड़ रु. है।

Block/closure of jute mills in West Bengal

335. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Jute Mills Association contemplate to impose block/closure of jute mills in West Bengal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir; a delegation of IJMA is reported to have met the West Bengal State Labour Minister in this connection. The State Government has not formally communicated their reaction to the Central Government. However, the industry has not submitted a formal proposal for block closure of jute mills in certain specified period so far.

(b) In the year of Productivity, Government do not view with favour the idea of block closure of jute mills in certain specified period.

Suggestion for conference of Chief Ministers regarding overdrafts by States and inflation

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

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal recently suggested for a Conference of Chief Ministers to consider the issue of overdrafts taken by the States and also to evolve measures to control inflation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Union Finance Minister had a meeting with the Chief Minister of West Bengal on 8th June 1982 regarding the State's continuing and large overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. At this meeting, Chief Minister, West Bengal suggested that a conference of Chief Ministers should be convened to consider the problem of overdrafts by States and the effect of inflation of State's finances

(b) The Government of India has, however, no proposal at present to convene such a Conference Finance Minister, however, discussed with a number of Chief Ministers including Chief Minister, West Bengal regarding the problem of overdrafts before the decision on it was announced.

Rates of Interests charged by Reserve Bank of India from Scheduled Banks and Co-operative Banks

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

(a) what is the rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank of India on advances (1) to scheduled banks, and (2) to co-operative banks; and

(b) if there is any difference in the above rates, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The rates of interest being presently charged by the Reserve Bank on advances to scheduled commercial banks and co-operative banks are given in Annexure.

(b) Rates of interest charged by the Reserve Bank vary in accordance with purposes for which advances are made. While concessional rates of interest below bank rate are charged for production purposes with a view to boosting up production in the agricultural/small scale industry sector, etc. the rates charged for other activities which are commercial in nature are at bank rate, or above bank rate.

Statement

I. Rates of interest being charged at present by Reserve Bank of India on refinance facilities extended to State Cooperative Banks for various purposes are given below :—

Purpose	Rate of interest (%)
<i>(a) Short term Credit Limit</i>	
(1) For seasonal agricultural operations	7
(2) For marketing of crops including cotton and Kapas	10
(3) For purchase and distribution of Fertilisers	11
(4) For financing working capital of cooperative sugar factories against stocks of sugar	13
(5) Against eligible securities representing stabilisation funds.	10
(6) For financing production and marketing activities of cottage and small scale industries (inclusive weavers)	7.5
(7) To apex weavers societies for trading in yarn	10
<i>(b) Medium Term Credit Limit</i>	
(1) For approved agricultural purposes	7
(2) For purchase of shares in cooperative sugar factories	10
<i>(c) Medium Term Conversion Loans</i>	
(1) Conversion of short term loans into medium term conversion loans in the event of natural calamities	7

II. Rates of interest charged at present by Reserve Bank of India on advances extended to scheduled commercial banks are given below :—

1. Food Finance	10
2. Export refinance	10
3. Refinance against shipping loans	11.5
4. Discretionary Refinance	14 (Minimum)
5. Stand-by refinance	11
6. Bill Rediscounting	14 (on first tranche and higher rates on subsequent tranches)

Contracts finalised by Soviet Union with Indian Exporters

338. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has finalised contracts with Indian manufacturers and exporters for the sup-

ply of a wide range of items worth Rs. 1600 crores in 1982; and

(b) whether the deal is on purchase and sale basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) During the course of review of the implementation of Indo-

USSR Trade Plan for 1982, the Soviet side indicated that they had finalised contract for exports from India worth Rs. 1670 crores in 1982. The major items covered by the contracts are green coffee, instant coffee, cashew karnals, rice, tobacco, cigarettes, mica, medicines and pharmaceuticals, paints and enamels, detergents and cleaning agents, cosmetic goods, goat skins, finished leather, shoe uppers, cotton textiles, bed linen, towels and handkerchiefs, readymade garments, cotton sewing thread woollen knitwear, woollen carpets, V-belts, machine tools and freight containers etc.

(b) The payments for these exports will be made by the USSR in Indian Rupees under the bilateral clearing arrangements. The Rupee funds generated by the Soviet Union by way of supply of crude oil, petroleum products, non-ferrous metal, newsprint, fertilizers etc. will be utilised by them for lifting goods contracted for imports from India.

Fall in Coffee export earnings

339. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export earnings from coffee during 1981-82 registered a sharp fall of 30 per cent against the same period last year; and

(b) the causes of this sharp fall in coffee export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The total export earnings from coffee during 1981-82 have registered a fall of about 25 per cent as compared to the same period last year.

(b) The main causes for this fall could be attributed to:

(i) Lower unit value realisation during 1981-82 due to fall in international prices and

(ii) Less coffee being available for export in 1981-82 than in 1980-81.

(The export allocation from out of 1979-80 crop, which was mostly marketed during the year 1980-81, was of the order of 92,000 tonnes; whereas the export allocation from out of 1980-81 crop, which was mostly marketed during the year 1981-82, was of the order of 75,000 tonnes.)

Marketing of pure Indian Tea to a U. K. firm

340. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Trading Corporation of India has signed a deal with a U.K. firm to market pure Indian tea; and

(b) if so, the details of the deal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). No formal agreement has so far been signed by Tea Trading Corp. of India with any U.K. firm. They are, however, actively pursuing a proposal for marketing of 100 per cent Indian Teas in the U.K. through the Channels of M/s. London Herb and Spice Co. This firm would import Tea packets and Tea Bags from the Tea Trading Corp. of India and arrange supplies to M/s. F. W. Woolworth. If the proposed arrangement culminates successfully the value of purchase from Tea Trading Corp. of India during the first year is likely to be £510,000 (Rupees Eightyfour lakhs approximately). The U.K. Market is highly competitive. This arrangement, if finalised, would constitute a break through in the sales of purely Indian tea in that market.

Thirty six metric tonnes of tea have already been supplied to M/s. London Herbs & Spice Co. pending formal agreement.

Trade treaty between India and Nepal

341. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Nepal have recently signed a trade treaty;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed trade treaty including the provision regarding transit facilities for Nepal through Indian Territory;

(c) to what extent the trade between the two countries will be further strengthened;

(d) whether steps have also been taken to see that unauthorised trade is checked; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to that extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). Trade between India and Nepal is governed under the provisions of the INDO-NEPAL Treaties of Trade, of Transit, and agreement for cooperation to control unauthorised trade, 1978. These treaties were signed in March 1978. In pursuance to the letters exchanged between the then Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation, Government of India and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, His Majesty's Government of Nepal. After the signing of the Treaties, an Inter-Governmental Committee consisting of the senior officers of the two Governments has been set up to promote trade, facilitate transit and to control unauthorised trade between the two countries. This Committee meets alternatively in New Delhi and Kathmandu. This Committee met recently in Kathmandu from 11th May to 14th May, 1982.

Some of the important achievements of this Committee are as follows:—

(i) The procedure for the import of Nepalese industrial products into India has been simplified.

(ii) Procedure for the insurance of Nepalese cargo in Transit from Calcutta to the Nepalese border checkpoints has been evolved, resulting in the easing of congestion at Calcutta Port.

(iii) Contact points have been designated on both sides to facilitate cooperation in the matter of investigations and prevention of unauthorised trade.

Vayudoot services in Saurashtra, Kutch and Gujarat

342. SHRI UTTAM BHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands from various organisations, sectors and VIPs to provide Vayudoot services in various places of Saurashtra, Kutch and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of such demands;

(c) the action taken on each demands and the out-come thereof;

(d) whether any survey has been made in the matter;

(e) how many airports exist in various districts of Rajkot, Bulsar and other places of Gujarat where Vayudoot services can run; and

(f) how many Vayudoot services are plying at present at various places of Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from various organisations for air services to certain places in Gujarat, such as Kandla, Dwarka, Surat, Bulsar, Amreli, Mehsana, Daman etc.

(a) and (d). An Officer from the Civil Aviation Department was deputed to ins-

pect these aerodromes and assess as to the suitability of these aerodromes for development for the said purpose as also as to the quantum of work involved. A report has been submitted to the State Government in the matter.

(e) No information in this regard is available. As per the request of the Gujarat Government, only Surat, Dwarka, Amreli and Kandla and Diu in the State of Goa, Daman and Diu have been surveyed in this context.

(f) Vayudoot has not yet started its operations in Gujarat.

Tourist Centres/Hotels in Various Districts of Gujarat

343. SHRI UTTAM BHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of places existing in the district of Rajkot, Bhusar and other Districts of Gujarat where tourist centres and tourist hotels can be developed so that Indian and foreign tourist can be attracted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tourist centres and tourist hotels have been developed or constructed in the above districts in public and private sectors during 1 January, 1980 to 31 December, 1981; and during 1 January, 1982 to 20 June, 1982; and

(d) what incentives are being given for the promotion of tourism and establishment of tourism and establishment of tourist hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b): The country as a whole, including Gujarat, abounds in tourist attractions which necessitates selective approach to the development of tourist centres, particularly in view of constraint on resources. In keeping with this approach following travel circuits covering 23 centres have been identified in consultation with the State

Government for the development of tourist infra-structure (including hotel) in Gujarat in an integrated and phased manner, and by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors:-

1. Ahmedabad - Rajkot - Jamnagar - Dwarka - Parbander - Sasan Gir - Somnath - Junagarh - Bhavnagar - Palitana Ahmedabad.
2. Ahmedabad - Dakor - Baroda - Shuklatirth (near Bharuch) Saputara - Ukai - Surat - Ahmedabad.
3. Ahmedabad - Wankaner - Mandvi Beach - Bhuj - Radhanpur - Palampur - Siddhpur - Patan - Modhera - Ahmedabad.

During 1981-82, an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs was released to the State Government by the Central Department of Tourism for the purchase of boats to be used at Ukai lake.

Another proposed to provide tented accommodation for tourists at Ukai at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs is also under consideration of the Department.

The ITDC is also exploring the possibilities of setting up joint venture Yatri Niwases at Dwarka and Somnath in collaboration with the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. (TCGL). On behalf of the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC), the ITDC has prepared a techno-economic feasibility report for a hotel project at Baroda. The ITDC has offered technical consultancy and management services to GIIC for constructing and managing their proposed hotels at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot. Again at the request of TCGL, the ITDC officials inspected the palace properties at Bhavanagar, Jamnagar and Porbander with a view to study the feasibility of converting these palaces into hotels. Similarly, a detailed feasibility for conversion of Chhanch palace into a holiday resort is also being prepared by ITDC a consultancy assignment from TCGL.

(c) While no tourist centre/hotel has been developed during the period under references, one hotel project proposal

in the public sector has been received from the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation for constructing a hotel at Baroda which is under examination, 8 hotel project proposals in private sector have been received for construction of hotels at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Gandhidham, Porbander and Rajkot. Of these 6 have been approved and 2 are under consideration.

(d) The grant of incentives for the hotel industry is a continuous process. However, certain incentives in the form of tax concessions; loan assistance by way of interest subsidy; backward area subsidy; allocation of foreign exchange for essential imports, overseas advertising, publicity and promotional tours priority consideration in the allocation of building materials, telephone, telex, etc. are available to all hotels on the approved list of the Central Department of Tourism.

Proposal to purchase an Aircraft Carrier

344. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to purchase an aircraft carrier in view of the Navy's vulnerability in the Indian Ocean?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): The Government have no proposal at present to purchase an aircraft carrier in the Indian Navy.

Relaxation in service rules for Air Hostesses in IA and AI

345. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals before Government to relax the stringent service rules for air hostesses in Indian Airlines and Air India; and

(b) whether the employees unions have represented the matter to Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a): Consequent upon the judgement of the Supreme Court of India, both Indian Airlines and Air India have proposed amendment to their service regulation Governing the service conditions of Air Hostesses which would have effect in relaxing the conditions of retirement of Air Hostesses. The proposal is under consideration.

(b) While no representation has been received from any recognized trade union in Indian Airlines and Air India, one unrecognized trade union requested the Indian Air lines management for implementation of the Supreme Court decision which in any case the management is following.

India's share in World Trade

346. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of India's international trade in world exports and imports in 1981, compared to ten years ago; and

(b) the reasons for stagnation in India's share in world trade

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The statement showing the share of India's international trade in world exports and imports in 1981 compared to ten years ago is given below:—

Year	India's share in world exports (%)	India's share in world imports (%)
1971	0.64	0.73
1981	0.40	0.74 Estimated

(b) The decline in India's share in world export over the decade can be attributed mainly to the fact that export prices in respect of Indian products have increased comparatively at much lesser rates than the prices of POL, industrial raw material, capital goods, etc. New and smaller coun-

tries have also emerged a important exporters with up-to-date technological know-how from industrial countries. Moreover, there is an increasing demand in India's large domestic market which reduces supplies for exports.

On the contrary, India's share in world imports has increased somewhat over the years. There has been a substantial rise in India's import bill in recent few years due to steep increase in world prices of our essential imports particularly those of POL etc. The larger imports are also being effected to meet the development needs of Indian Economy.

Construction of Calicut Airport

347. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Calicut Airport of Kerala has already started;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed, and what is the total amount already allotted for the purpose; and

(c) if not, when the construction is expected to be taken up with the details of the action taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) (a) to (c):-The proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Calicut at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.66 crores has been sanctioned. The foundation stone has been laid on the 19th June, 1982. Presently the details technical estimates for inviting the tenders are being prepared. Notice inviting tenders is likely to issue by August, 1982 and the work is likely to commence by January, 1983. The work is likely to be completed in 4 to 5 years thereafter.

Amount to be spent on Tourism in Kerala

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

(a) the total amount proposed to be spent for tourist promotion activities during the Sixth Plan period with State-wise details; and

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent in Kerala during this period with the details of the activities proposed to be taken up in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A provision of Rs. 72 crores—Rs. 30 crores for the Department of Tourism and Rs. 42 crores for India Tourism Development Corporation has been made for tourism projects in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The selection of tourist schemes to be taken up in the Central Sector is not done State-wise but on the basis of popularity and potential of the centres, the facilities already available, those which need to be provided, availability of funds, feasibility studies and inter-se priorities.

(b) In pursuance of the policy of co-ordinated development, two travel circuits covering 22 centres have been identified for an integrated development in a phased manner in consultation with the State Government. Based on these travel circuit concept, the State Government has sent a blue-print of development from which a shelf of schemes will be prepared for implementation subject to the availability of funds, feasibility studies and inter-se priorities. However, action on the following schemes has been taken/proposed during the Sixth Plan in the Central sector:—

KOVA-LAM BEACH RESORT:

Department of Tourism

(i) Yoga-cum-Massage Centre completed at a total cost of Rs. 11.30 lakhs and commissioned in 1980.

(ii) Construction of staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

(iii) Beach service centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.15 Lakhs.

India Tourism Development Corporation

(iv) Renovation of the Kovalam Beach Resort (hotel and cottages) funds for which will be met from the lump-sum provision of Rs. 350 lakhs for "Renovations" in the ITDC's Sixth Plan.

Recovery of Bank dues from industrial Units

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

(a) details of dues from industrial units to the public sector banks during the last three years, bankwise and year-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the public sector banks to recover the dues from such industrial units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Presumably the reference is to overdue advance from industrial units. The present data collecting system does not yield information in the manner asked for. Collection of this data even on a one time basis would involve enormous labour and time. It is felt that this exercise will not yield commensurate results.

(b) Banks keep a continuous watch on individual advances through regular monitoring by way of periodical statements, analysis of financial statements, visits to parties, inspection of securities etc. At the time of internal inspections/audits of banks also, various aspects like the conduct of individual accounts including operations, security position, financial position of the borrower etc., are examined. As soon as an advance shows signs that it may prove difficult of recovery, the same is reviewed in details and steps are initiated to regularise/recover the advance. This may include attempts to nurse the unit, improve its business or diversify

its activities, enhance the profitability etc. If such steps do not bear any fruit, the relative advances are recalled and steps are initiated to recover the advances by having recourse to the security, etc. In extreme cases, legal proceedings are initiated against the borrowers/guarantors. As a result of taking timely steps, in most cases the position of the borrowers improve and the relative advances are regularised. Similarly in several cases, the advances are also recovered. It is only in extreme cases that advances may prove bad or doubtful of recovery.

Establishment of 100 per cent export-oriented units

350. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have responded to the new scheme of establishing 100 per cent export-oriented units and the number of proposals that have so far been cleared by the Centre for setting up export units;

(b) whether Tandon Committee has submitted its final report on Free Trade Zones; and

(c) if so, the principal recommendations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) 144 proposals have been approved under the 100 per cent Export Oriented Unit Scheme by the Board of Approval upto 12th May, 1982. These units are proposed to be set up in the following 16 States and 4 Union Territories:—

States

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Jammu & Kashmir

7. Karnataka
8. Kerala
9. Maharashtra
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Orissa
12. Punjab
13. Rajasthan
14. Tamil Nadu
15. Uttar Pradesh
16. West Bengal

Union Territories

1. Chandigarh
2. Delhi
3. Goa
4. Minicoy Islands

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Clearance of unsold stocks of N.T.C.

351. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value and quantity of unsold stocks of controlled cloth lying with the National Textile Corporation;

(b) the steps being taken to collect Rs. 30 crores locked up with the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation for cloth purchases; and

(c) the steps being taken to clear the unsold stocks of N.T.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to National Textile Corporation, as on 31st May, 1982, the value of unsold stock of controlled cloth comprising approximately 37,800 bales lying with NTC mills, was about Rs. 26.50 crores.

(b) The amount due from National Co-operative Consumers' Federation to National Textile Corporation is not Rs. 30 crores. NTC is in constant touch with NCCF for obtaining the payment of such amounts as have fallen due.

(c) NTC has offered discount ranging from 2½ per cent to 7½ per cent to NCCF for the benefit of the ultimate consumer. In addition, a number of State Governments have relaxed restrictions imposed on the distribution of controlled cloth. NTC has also been permitted to sell controlled cloth to State Civil Supplies Corporations and other approved agencies.

Organisations engaged in research and development for defence needs

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

(a) what are the organisations which are presently engaged in the research and development for defence needs;

(b) which of the research organisations have since been closed down stating the reasons for their closure and the period for which these research organisations functioned after their inception and the particular aspect of research in which these organisations were engaged; and

(c) whether any critical appraisal of the research efforts has been made with a view to assessing the achievements and to pin-point the shortcomings in the way of making progress; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) with a net work of 38 main laboratories/establishment spread all over India is engaged in research and development for Defence.

(b) In so far as DRDO is concerned, there are no laboratories/establishments which have been closed.

(c) Yes, Sir. The statement is attached.

Statements

The Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) had made critical appraisal of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) activities during 1966-67. The recommendations of the Committee were examined by the Ministry of Defence and follow-up action was taken on its recommendations. For periodical review of the work done by DRDO laboratories/establishments and to provide policy direction and guidance to DRDO, there is an apex body in DRDO called Defence R&D Council which has Raksha Mantri as the Chairman and Defence Secretary, Secretary (DP), Secretary (DR&D), three Service Chiefs and eminent scientists, not connected directly with DRDO, as members. In addition, for each discipline of R&D activity in DRDO, there are Panels which have representation from users, inspection and production agencies and other scientific organisations such as CSIR & ICAR who critically examine the progress of the Research & Development activities in their respective disciplines.

Agreement with foreign firm to design and produce prototype helicopter at HAL

353. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was signed with a foreign firm in 1970 to design and produce a prototype helicopter at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) if so, whether, according to the agreement, this was to be ready by 1980;

(c) if so, whether the armed helicopter project has failed to take off;

(d) whether it is also a fact that several crores of rupees had already been spent over it;

(e) if so, the main reasons for its failure to come up and steps being taken to prepare the armed helicopter which was urgently needed by the Indian Air Force; and

(f) the amount so far paid by Government to the foreign firm from 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): A 10 year design collaboration agreement was signed in September, 1970 with Aerospatiale of France for creation and development of helicopter design organisation in India and for designing, developing and productionising a helicopter as a successor to Alouette III and SA-315. The pace of development was to be such that production of the helicopter could be commenced within the 10th year.

2. Due to serious financial constraints in the wake of 1971 conflict, the project was accorded a low priority. The project was finally sanctioned in February 1976 at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.05 crores. The Air Staff Requirements were reviewed thereafter and it was decided to substitute a single engine by a double engine configuration. This necessitated a revision of the project.

3. An expenditure of Rs. 11.87 crores had been incurred on the project until 31-3-1982 including Rs. 61.95 lakhs (equivalent to US Dollars 7,50,000) paid to the foreign firm.

4. Foreign collaboration proposals for design, development and manufacture of Advanced Light Helicopter with contemporary state of art technology are presently under consideration of the Government.

Multi-pronged drive to nab smugglers and evaders of Central excise duties

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has launched a multi-pronged drive to nab smugglers;

(b) whether under the new action plan, Government are taking steps to strengthen the preventive and intelligence machinery and intensify the application of COFE-POSA;

(c) if so, to what extent these steps and measures have checked the increasing smuggling in the country;

(d) whether Government propose to confiscate property of all the smugglers who have been doing this job for the last so many years; and

(e) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Reports received by Government indicate that smuggling activities continue to be kept in check as a result of these measures.

(d) and (e) Necessary action to forfeit the properties of smugglers is taken, where called for under the provisions of Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 by the Competent Authorities appointed under the Act.

Supply of inferior quality of goods to foreign countries

356. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to take severe action against erring exporters who do not supply materials in conformity with the samples to the buyers;

(b) how many cases have been detected in recent years and who are the major exporters; and

(c) what are the measures taken by Government to keep up the reputation of our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (c) Provision exists in the Exports (Control) Order (issued under the Imports & Exports (Control) Act) and the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, to enable action to be taken in cases of such fraudulent practices. Whenever such cases come to the notice of Government, the matter is investigated and suitable action taken where warranted.

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

Jute growers not receiving minimum raw Jute Price

357. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that jute growers have not been receiving the present minimum raw jute price because the growers are indebted to mills who advance money to them and appoint agents for buying raw jute from them;

(b) whether this phenomenon is due to black functioning of the Jute Corporation of India and its agents; and

(c) if so, how Government are going to improve the efficiency of the Jute Corporation of India and free the jute growers from the clutches of mills and their agents?

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

(b) This phenomenon is not due to slack functioning of JCI and its agencies. But for JCI's massive market intervention the raw jute growers would have faced a worse situation. The phenomenon basically is due to weakness in the growth of cooperative marketing in raw jute and absence of regulated markets in the primary hats/bazars in the jute growing areas.

(c) Government have held JCI primarily responsible for price support operations, having due regard to the implications on financial assistance to JCI through budgetary support and through requisite guarantee to advances from Banks and financial institutions. Government envisages expanding role for JCI in consonance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Jute Textiles so that JCI can attain a commanding height in the raw jute market and the benefits of JCI's operations are passed on entirely to the growers in the form of fair and remunerative price. In addition, the State Governments in the jute growing areas have been persuaded to devote themselves to the development of infrastructural works like the growth of cooperatives, growth of regulated markets, invigoration of vigilance machinery for enforcement of statutory minimum price etc.

Nagarjunsagar as a Tourist Centre

358. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether any master plan has been prepared to develop Nagarjunsagar as a tourist Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): No, Sir, No such plan has been prepared in the Central Sector.

Filling up of Vacant Posts in Branches of State Bank of India in Bihar

359. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of the State Bank of India in Bihar during 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the total number of clerk-cum-typists and clerk-cum-cashiers available during the above six years;

(c) the total number of office peons, messenger-guards, and other subordinate staff available during the above six years;

(d) the total number of vacant posts of office peons, messengers-guards and other subordinate cadres available presently; and

(e) reasons for not filling up vacant posts so far and action proposed to be taken for expeditious recruitment of the vacant posts?

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

Inadequate Passenger Facilities in Airports

361. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all agencies working at airports have repeatedly complained to the International Airport Authority of India about inadequate passenger facilities in the airports;

(b) if so, which are those agencies;

(c) what are the details of their complaints;

(d) steps taken on these complaints by Government; and

(e) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Few suggestions/complaints from user agencies have been received, mainly from the airlines and the Customs Department.

(c) The following are the airport wise details of the complaints received pertaining to IAAI:

Bombay Airport

(1) Inadequate and untidy toilets in Terminal II (international terminal).

(2) Presence of touts and taxi drivers in terminal building.

Calcutta Airport

(1) Untidy toilets in the terminal building.

(2) Insufficient number of self-help trollies in the International Arrival Hall.

Delhi Airport

(1) Shortage of self-help trollies.

(2) Inadequate airconditioning.

(3) Untidy toilets.

(4) Shortage of space in international departure complex leading to congestion.

Madras airport

(1) Shortage of space in the international arrival hall and international departure hall.

(2) more seating capacity required for passengers as well as visitors.

(3) Shortage of space in the car park.

(d) and (e) The International Airports Authority of India, who manage these airports have taken the following steps:—

Bombay airport

New toilets have been made available and strict supervision is exercised, so that these are kept clean. The police have taken steps to prevent the menace due to touts and taxi drivers.

Calcutta Airport

The toilets have been cleaned and are being renovated. More number of self-help trollies are being provided.

Delhi airport

150 more trollies have been positioned in addition to the trollies already existed. Sometimes due to power cut, the airconditioning would become ineffective. With the commissioning of the new international departure terminal in October 1982 and the construction of the new Interna-

tional terminal Complex by 1985, the space problem would be eased. The toilets are being renovated and all efforts are being made to keep them clean.

Madras airport

The present terminal is not sufficient to meet the traffic demand. A new domestic terminal complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.04 crores is being developed which will lessen the problem of shortage of space.

Withdrawal of Customs Duty Exemption to S.T.C. for Importing Rubber

362. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw the customs duty exemption given to State Trading Corporation for importing rubber; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Partial exemptions from customs duty on rubber imported by the State Trading Corporation have been given from time to time having regard to the supply position of rubber in the country, the total requirements and the international and indigenous prices of rubber etc. These exemptions have been given in specific cases and for specific quantities from time to time having regard to the aforesaid factors. There is, therefore, no question of withdrawal of these exemption.

Shortage of Accommodation and Furniture in Delhi Income Tax Office

363. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that furniture and accommodation are so short in the Delhi Income-tax offices that some clerks keep on standing till the others go out and vacate the chairs to be occupied by the others; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the condition in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). There is a general shortage of office accommodation, particularly in metropolitan cities like Delhi. The Income-tax Department has been striving to remove the shortage of accommodation by hiring or by securing Government accommodation through the Directorate of Estates. There is, however, no shortage of furniture.

Inadequate Provision of Residential Accommodation to Officers in Income-tax Department

364. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that residential accommodation not adequately provided by the Income-tax Department to its officers at various stations in the country with the result that the officers, who are liable to all India transfers, have to face insurmountable difficulty due to scarcity of houses and unprecedented increase in rents and have to take perforce the help of the assesses in this connection; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Provision of residential accommodation to the officers of the Income-tax Department is not a condition of service. However, since the officers of the Department come into direct contact with the members of public, the Department is having its own pool of accommodation, in order that the officers are not required to take obligation of any person in the matter of residential accommodation. With a view to enlarging the size of the pool and subject to the constraints of funds and availability of land, construction of residential quarters at various stations where the offices of the

Department are located is sanctioned from time to time. In addition, these officers are also eligible to allotment of quarters from the General Pool of accommodation. In stations with acute shortage of accommodation, ready-built flats from State Housing Boards etc. have also been purchased.

Rejection of Insurance claims of Indian Importers by States Insurances, Bucharest Romania

365. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Administration of State Insurances Bucharest, Romania, has summarily rejected all insurance claims of Indian importers despite the fact that New India Assurance Co. Ltd. its Settling Agents in India had recommended their payments;

(b) whether Government have taken up the matter with Government of Romania if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether he proposes to lay down a list of Indian importers whose insurance claims have been rejected by the Administration of State Insurance, Bucharest;

(d) how much amount is involved in all claims lying unsettled with New India Assurance Co. Ltd.; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of Indian importers for getting their insurance money paid by Administration of State Insurances, Bucharest through New India Assurance Co. Ltd?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). The Administration of State Insurances, Bucharest, Romania (ADAS) is reported to have rejected some insurance claims of Indian Importers on the ground of non-compliance of certain policy conditions by the latter. New India Assurance Co. Ltd. is not acting as Claims Settling Agent of ADAS. They are only concerned with

arranging surveys and forwarding documents and claims requirements to ADAS. According to available information, the details of the claims in dispute are as under:—

Categorisation of claims	Number	Amount (in lakhs of Rs.)
Rejected	28	51
Pending	12	19
	40	70

If the parties are not satisfied with the decision, the remedy lies in taking recourse to arbitration and Courts of Law.

Assessment made Regarding Pattern of Beneficiaries of Agricultural Loans

366. SHRI SATYASADHAN

CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the pattern of beneficiaries of agricultural loans, both short and medium term during the past years;

(b) if so, outcome of the same for the past three years with State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government realise that some changes in the category of beneficiaries are needed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There have been progressively more advances from public sector banks to small and marginal farmers as compared to others. A statement indicating details both in terms of such accounts as well as amounts outstanding is attached as

annexure I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4171/82.]

A statement indicating holding-wise and State-wise direct advances to farmers by public sector banks for the years ending March 1979 and March 1980 is enclosed as annexure II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4171/82.] The Figures for the subsequent period are not yet available.

(c) and (d): Public Sector banks have been directed to meet to the maximum extent possible the credit needs of the beneficiaries of Integrated Rural Development Programme and weaker sections identified within the priority sector.

जोधपुर और उदयपुर से दिल्ली तक विमान सेवा

367. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के प्रमुख नगरों जोधपुर और उदयपुर से दिल्ली तक विमान सेवा सप्ताह में केवल तीन दिन उपलब्ध है ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त नगरों के विशेष महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का इन नगरों और दिल्ली के बीच दैनिक विमान सेवा आरंभ करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) उदयपुर को दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के साथ दैनिक आधार पर विमान सेवा से जोड़ा हुआ है जबकि जोधपुर को दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के साथ सप्ताह में तीन सेवाओं से जोड़ा हुआ है। इन दोनों सेवाओं का परिचालन बोइंग-737 विमान से किया जा रहा है।

(ख) दिल्ली और जोधपुर के बीच यातायात की संभावनाएं एक दैनिक सेवा के औचित्य को सिद्ध करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

Measures to have Formidable Defence Line in Punjab Sector

368. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state, in view of the lessons learnt and the experience gained during the 1965 conflict with Pakistan, what positive measures have been taken by Government to have a formidable defence line in the Punjab Sector comparable to the Ichhogil canal in Pakistan to meet any threat from across the border?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): Adequate defensive measures exist in the Punjab Sector to meet any threat from across the country's borders. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

Export of Tobacco Products to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Bahrain, U.A.E. and Gulf Countries

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

(a) whether scope for the export of tobacco products like beedies, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, chewing tobacco etc. to Saudia Arabia, Egypt, Bahrain, U.A.E. and other Gulf countries had been explored;

(b) whether a market survey for export of tobacco products had been undertaken;

(c) whether the Trade Fair Authority had extended help for tapping market for our tobacco products in the Gulf; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Market survey for export of Indian tobacco products in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Kuwait, Bahrain, U.A.E., Malaysia and Singapore is being undertaken and is likely to be completed by September, 1982. Tobacco Board had

also participated in a fair organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India in Jeddah in 1981.

Development and Financing of Handloom Sector

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

(a) wheher Government have made a study and evaluation of the viability and role of handlooms in the rural areas to remove unemployment and its impact on the economic development of our county;

(b) whether it is a fact that the handloom sector faces difficulty in obtaining credit and also in the matter of production and marketing; and

(c) what special measures are proposed by Government for developing and financing of the handloom sector, with the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government had set up a High Powered Study Team in 1973 to go into the problems of handloom industry. The Report was submitted in 1974 and action has already been taken on the recommendations by Government.

(b) Following the recommendations of the High Powered Committee set up by RBI to study the working of handloom finance, the scheme had been considerably liberalised. Cooperative production and sale societies of hondloom weavers get concessional credit through RBI scheme at 2½ per cent below the bank rate. The credit limit sanctioned under the scheme had increased from a level of Rs. 24 crores in 1976-77 to over Rs. 112 crores in 1981-82. Handloom weavers outside cooperative sector can also avail of loans at concessional rate under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (where eligible) or under the composite loan scheme. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued guidelines to commercial banks to give loans to State sponsored Handloom Corporations at an interest rate of 13 1/2 per cent. Government

have not received any complaint about serious difficulties in the matter of availability of credit.

(c) Government have launched a number of developmental measures which *inter-alia* include the following:—

1. Assistance to National Co-operative Development Corporation for setting up weavers cooperative spinning mills.
2. Intensive Development Projects.
3. Export Production Projects.
4. Share capital assistance to Apex Marketing Co-operative societies of handloom weavers.
5. Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations.
6. Share capital loan assistance to Primary weavers societies.
7. Assistance for creation of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities.
8. Training of managerial personnel.
9. Managerial subsidy to weavers cooperatives.
10. Publicity and Exhibitions.
11. Handloom janata cloth scheme for providing sustained employment to handloom weavers and cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the society. Besides Government of India have also approved the setting up of National Handloom Financing and Development Corporation whose activities *inter-alia* will be the following:
 - (i) Procurement and distribution of hank yarn and other raw materials like dyes and chemicals to the handloom sector.
 - (ii) Trigger the production and marketing drive in the handloom sector by opening as many retail outlets as may be considered necessary.
 - (iii) Financing of spinning/reeling activities in the non-cooperative sector.

Agreement for Direct Air Service between India and Canada

371. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a commercial agreement has been reached to provide for direct air service between India and Canada; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, with progress made in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The commercial agreement between Air India and Air Canada as approved by the aeronautical authorities of India will come into effect when Air India begins operations to Canada later this year in terms of the air services Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Canada which was negotiated in Ottawa in February 1982 and is expected to be signed in New Delhi shortly. The salient features of the commercial agreement are:—

(i) Air India will be operating air services via a pont in Europe to Montreal and will terminate its services at Montreal so long as Air Canada does not begin reciprocal air services to India.

(ii) The frequency of such services by Air India may not exceed two per week since there is a restriction limiting Air India to 900 seats in a week in each direction.

(iii) No fifth freedom traffic rights shall be exercisable by Air India.

(iv) No step-over traffic shall be carried by Air India.

(v) Air India shall compensate Air Canada @ US \$ 75 per passenger and @ US \$ 50 per child. The maximum payment in the first twelve months of Air India's unilateral operation shall be US \$ 3 million. There is also provision for increasing the rate of compensation in each succeeding year.

(vi) Arrangements for compensating Air Canada for Air India's carriage of freight during its unilateral operations have also been made. The payment for Air India shall be @ US \$ 0.30 (Thirty Cents) per Kilogramme of freight and the maximum payment shall be US \$ 150,000 during the first twelve months and these rates may be increased by a mutually agreed percentage to take account of Government's agreed tariffs.

The commercial arrangements at (v) and (vi) above will cease when Air Canada commences operations to India.

Number of Foreign Airlines Operating through India

372. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of foreign airlines invited to operate through India so far, with the number of those which are operating and the number of those which have rights but are not operating, with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Government of India has concluded air services agreements with 50 countries. These agreements provide for operation by the designated airlines of these countries to operate through India in accordance with the respective agreement. However, out of these only the designated air-lines of 40 countries are operating to India and the airlines of the remaining countries do not operate through India.

International airlines operate or not operate services based on their commercial judgment.

Allocation for strengthening of Airports

373. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for strengthening of airports during 1982-83, the air-

ports proposed to be strengthened and the progress made in each of the airports so far;

(b) the airports scheduled to be made fit for Boeing—737 operations in 1982-83; and

(c) the other important works likely to be completed during the year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Rs. 6.79 crores have been allocated during 1982-83 for strengthening of payments at the undermentioned airports. The works are in progress except at Patna aerodrome, and are likely to be completed by December, 1983. The work at Patna aerodrome is going to be awarded shortly.

1. Ahmedabad
2. Baroda
3. Belgaum
4. Bhopal
5. Bhavnagar
6. Indore
7. Jamnagar
8. Raipur
9. Rajkot
10. Agartala
11. Gauhati
12. Jorhat
13. Mohanbari
14. Patna
15. Silchar
16. Amritsar
17. Jaipur
18. Jammu
19. Kanpur
20. Cochin
21. Madurai
22. Tirupati
23. Trivandrum
24. Vishakapatnam

(b) Pavements at the following airports are being strengthened for regular limited Boeing—737 operations:—

1. Jammu
2. Baroda
3. Bhopal
4. Indore
5. Jamnagar
6. Rajkot
7. Vishakapatnam
8. Madurai
9. Cochin

(c) Other important development works pertaining to aircraft operations likely to be completed during current financial year are:—

(1) Pavements resurfacing:—

Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Gauhati, Patna, Amritsar, Jaipur, Trivandrum (strengthening of runway to LCN 60) and Extension.

(2) Construction of new apron/taxiway (LCN 60) at Ahmedabad.

(3) Strengthening of pavements at Gauhati for Airbus.

(4) Extension of runway to 10,000' (LCN 60) at Trivandrum.

(5) Extension and Modification to Terminal Buildings at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Agartala, Bhubaneshwar, Patna and Indore.

(6) Technical Blocks and Control Tower at Belgaum, Raipur, Trivandrum and Vijayawada.

(7) The other important air navigation and air safety works which are expected to be completed during 1982-83 are:—

(i) Installation of VOR at Vishakapatnam, Ranchi, Porbander, Kanchipuram.

(ii) Installation of DME at Vishakapatnam, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Belgaum and Gauhati.

(iii) Extension of fire station building at Hyderabad and Trivandrum.

(iv) Lighting system runway at Bhavnagar, Bhubaneshwar, Gauhati, Hyderabad and Trivandrum.

Consultancy Earnings

374. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the consultancy services export earnings of the country during 1981-82 as compared to the preceding two years; and

(b) the efforts being made to step them up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) On the basis of information furnished by members of Federation of Indian Export Organisations, the earnings on account of export of consultancy services during the year 1981-82 amounted provisionally to Rs. 23.63 crores. As information in regard to consultancy earnings is still awaited from some of the organisations, which are in the process of finalising their accounts, the estimated figures of earnings on account of export of consultancy services would be higher than the figure given above. The earnings on account of consultancy services for the preceding two years is as follows:

Year	Amount (in crores)
1979-80	22.88
1980-81	25.09

(b) Government have designated the Federation of Indian Export Organisations as the Central co-ordinating agency for export promotion of consultancy services. FIEO has been doing the following functions on a regular basis:

(i) Feeding the member consultancy organisations with information on various projects/proposals coming up in various other countries, which may have potential for export of Indian consultancy services;

(ii) Projecting the performance, competence and capabilities of Indian consultancy services through various sources such as brochures, folders, films, etc.

(iii) Sponsoring exclusive consultancy tours to various countries having potential for export of such services. This year one consultancy team to Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq is being sponsored.

(iv) Inviting buyers of consultancy services from overseas countries and organising meetings with various Indian consultancy organisations and visits to their offices and project sites completed.

(v) Organising meetings with various visiting dignitaries, Indian Ambassadors visiting New Delhi, Ambassadors being posted to the countries of their accreditation, organising seminars, workshops, etc.

In addition, the Government is also giving grants-in-aid by way of Marketing Development Assistance to eligible consultancy organisations for consultancy services for undertaking market study abroad.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

375. PROF. NARAIN

SHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10511 on 30th April, 1982 regarding opening of branches of nationalised banks in Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the State Government regarding the opening of branches of the nationalised banks in Himachal Pradesh have since been received for the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the places recommended by the State Government for this purpose, district-wise;

(c) whether the branches have since been sanctioned and the names of the banks concerned for each place; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which they would be sanctioned?

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

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

Check in price rise and inflation

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

(a) is it a fact that 15 per cent increase in coal prices is the inescapable outcome of Government's failure to contain inflation and check the price rise generally; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The recent increase in coal prices is in line with the Government's policy to improve financial viability of the producing units. There has been a continued improvement in the price situation. The annual rate of inflation in terms of the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71—100) has declined from 16.7 per cent in 1980-81 to 2.1 per cent in 1981-82. Despite seasonal pressures in the recent weeks the annual rate of inflation as on week ended June 19, 1982 was 1.8 per cent compared with 12.6 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Deposit Growth rate in Banks

377. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India is worried over the low deposit growth rate in Banks;

(b) what were the growth rates of deposits in the last four years year-wise;

(c) is it a fact that one of the reasons for the low growth rate of deposits is the setting up of lucrative fixed deposit projects by many big companies;

(d) is it also a fact that another reason is the launching of various private institutions for getting money from the public on seemingly lucrative terms; and

(e) what is the Government's reaction to the projects referred to in parts (c) and (d) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e): Data regarding deposit growth of scheduled commercial banks during the last few years are set out below:

	Amount (Rs. crores)	Growth Rate %
June 1978 . . .	23313	..
June 1979 . . .	28672	23.0
June 1980 . . .	33377	16.4
June 1981 . . .	39927	19.6
June 1982 (upto 18-6-1982)	44726	12.0

The Government and the Reserve Bank of India are keeping a close watch on recent trends in deposit growth. It is too early to assess whether these trends will persist or whether they represent short-term variations. The scheme for fixed deposits by private companies has been in operation for some time, and it cannot be concluded that deceleration in the rate of deposit growth in the last few months is necessarily because of the existence of this scheme.

The regulations, which regulate the deposits of the non-banking non-financial companies, stipulate ceilings on the quantum of deposits with reference to owned funds of the companies, the tenure of deposits etc. The placement of their saving by the people with different organisations in the Private Sector is a matter of individual preference and a contract between them

and these organisations. However, the public deposits taken by the non-banking companies are taken note of by banks when such companies approach the banks for working capital credit assistance.

Proposed to Review new Import Policy

378. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the new import policy; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Import policy is reviewed in respect of items for which representations are received suggesting change. This is a continuous process. There is no proposal to make any general review as such of the new import policy.

Flower Exports

379. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what was the value of flower exports (including seed and plant) from India during 1980 and 1981 State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The value of flower exports (including plants and bulbs) from India is given below for 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(Value : Thousand Rs.)

	1979-80	1980-81
1. Outflow of seeds and buds as ornament .	1261	842
2. Flowering plants	639	942
3. Bulb Horticultural	260	665
TOTAL .	2160	2449

Export statistics are not maintained State-wise.

Steps to Curb Inflationary Trends

380. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government in recent months to curb inflationary trends in the country;

(b) the rate of inflation recorded towards the end of May, 1982; and

(c) corresponding figures for the previous two years i.e. end of May, 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The major thrust of Government's anti-inflationary policies continues to tackle the problem from both the supply and the demand side. The current year has been declared as the year of productivity with a view to raising production and supplies in the economy. In this connection various steps have been announced in the Budget 1982-83. Public Distribution System is being streamlined and forms an integral part of the supply management effort of the Government. Close watch is being kept on the activities of the anti-social elements. In the Budget 1982-83 deficit financing has been kept to a minimum. The monetary and credit policies are being continuously reviewed in the light of emerging situation.

(b) and (c). On the week ended May 29, 1982 the annual rate of inflation on point to point basis was 0.6 per cent as against 15.6 per cent and 20.2 per cent respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1981 and 1980.

Transfer of Employees to Inspectorate of Armaments Departments of Ordnance Factory, Trichy

381. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) as per the Circular No. 91973-ID-13(A) dated 15th October, 1972 of the Director of Inspection (Armaments) Raksha Mantralaya, New Delhi whether

he is aware of the fact that number of employees volunteered for transfer to the Inspectorate of Armaments Department of Ordnance Factory Trichy but the administration has not honoured their assurance and the benefits guaranteed to them in the above mentioned circular for the last 10 years; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Out of the concessions mentioned in the letter referred to, employees have been given the benefit in respect of all but one concession, namely outstation Allowance. The delay on this account is due to objections raised by the accounts authorities relating primarily to the determination of the date from which the allowance is admissible. This matter is being sorted out.

Study of War Methods and Sophisticated Weapons used in Falkland War

382. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Defence experts of India regarding the Warfare methods employed and the latest sophisticated weapons used by both sides in the recent war on Falkland Islands; and

(b) if so, whether they have offered any suggestions in regard to the future acquisition of sophisticated armaments, aircraft etc. by the country to bolster up the defence of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). A careful note has been made of reports appearing in press regarding the warfare methods and the weapons used by both sides in the recent war on Falkland Islands. However, as the war is just over, it would take some time before authentic information becomes available in this regard. Only thereafter it would become possible to make a meaningful study regarding the

warfare methods employed and the performance of the sophisticated weapons used in the war and to draw lessons therefrom in the interest of planning for defence of the country.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के रिटेल शो रूमों की संख्या

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

(क) देश में राज्य-वार राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के रिटेल शो रूमों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन शो रूमों का पिछले तीन वर्षों का लाभ और हानि का विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बहुत पहले इनको बन्द करने का निर्णय लिया था परन्तु उसको क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन रिटेल शो रूमों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अन्यत्र खपाने की व्यवस्था की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें देश में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के रिटेल शो रूमों की कुल राज्यवार संख्या दर्शाई गई है ।

(ख) इन रिटेल दुकानों द्वारा विगत में उठाई गई हानि निम्नोक्त प्रकार थी :—

1979-80	107.42 लाख रु०
1980-81	76.15 लाख रु०
1981-82	150.00 लाख रु०

(अनन्तिम)

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के शो रूम विभिन्न कारणों की वजह से निरन्तर घाटा उठाते रहे हैं । एक समय यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि इन शो रूमों के बन्द कर दिया जाए । बाद में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि उन्हें अर्थक्षम बताने के लिए सभी उपाय किए जाएं । अगर कुछ दुकानें लाभ में नहीं

चल सकें, वे निरन्तर घाटा उठाती रही हों और भविष्य में उनकी अर्थक्षमता का बहुत कम आसार हो तो ऐसी दुकानों को बन्द किया जा सकता है और उस स्टाफ को स्पष्ट रूप से विद्यमान रिक्तियों के आधार पर खपा लिया जाए ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	राज्यसंघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के शो रूमों की कुल सं०
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	30
2.	कर्नाटक	27
3.	केरल	20
4.	तमिलनाडु	118
5.	पांडिचेरी	1
6.	देहली	14
7.	हरियाणा	8
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
9.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	6
10.	पंजाब	6
11.	चण्डीगढ़	2
12.	राजस्थान	12
13.	उत्तर प्रदेश	47
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	11
15.	गुजरात	11
16.	महाराष्ट्र	13
17.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	25
18.	आसाम	2
19.	बिहार	21
20.	उड़ीसा	4

Big Naval Powers in India Ocean

384. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Seventh Fleet is beefing up its combat readiness to counter a massive Soviet Naval build-up in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether this has posed a great threat to the Indian Navy;

(c) whether both U.S. and Russia have strengthened the Naval Force in the Indian Ocean;

(d) if so, whether the Naval Force of India has been fully equipped to meet the threat;

(e) if so, to what extent our Naval Forces have been kept alert; and

(f) what further steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). Government are aware that both the US and the Soviet Union have increased their Naval presence in the Indian Ocean. The build up of the Navies of the Great Powers in the Indian Ocean is a matter of concern for us. Government are constantly assessing the maritime security environment in the region and are taking all necessary steps to safeguard our security interests.

(e) The Naval forces are in constantly readiness to cope with the emerging situation.

(f) Necessary steps are being taken to curb the possible threats.

Credit Policy of Reserve Bank of India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India has further relaxed its credit policy with effect from June 11, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) how far this has improved the credit facilities for small and medium farmers and industries; and

(d) what steps are contemplated thereunder to prevent the misuse of the relaxations by unscrupulous speculators?

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

(b) With effect from 11-6-1982, the Reserve Bank of India has reduced the cash credit ratio from 7.25 per cent to 7 per cent and has announced 100 per cent refinance facility to the banks in respect of their credit for food procurement in excess of Rs. 2600 crores.

(c) and (d). The impact of the measures is being continually monitored by the Reserve Bank of India. Though the specific impact of these measures on the credit facilities to small and medium farmers and industries would be known only after some time, these measures will generally improve the availability of funds with the banks thereby enabling them to better cater to the credit needs of various sectors of the economy. In respect of priority sectors, which include small and medium farmers in the agricultural sector and small scale industries, even earlier the banks were required to ensure that the credit requirements of these sectors were fully met. The banks had also been instructed to secure better credit planning and ensure better flow of credit particularly to the small borrowers in the priority sector and the beneficiaries under the 20-Point Programme. Quick estimates for the ten months period ending January 1982 show that gross credit to the priority sectors expanded by Rs. 2110 crores as compared to Rs. 1399 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. The need for enforcing credit discipline, however, continues. Within that parameter the banks have been advised that all genuine requirements for productive purposes of industries as well as the implementation of the 20-Point Programme including the Integrated Rural Development Programme should be fully met.

Bank credit is given only for productive purposes and not for hoarding and speculation. Thus the selective credit control measures of the Reserve Bank of India provide for higher margins and higher rates of interest in respect of credit against sensitive commodities.

Prospect of Securing Concessional aid from the World Bank IMF Group

386. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what are the prospects of securing concessional aid from the World Bank—IMF group for the next year commencing from July 1982 and how it compares with such aid during the year ending June 1982?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The International Monetary Fund does not extend concessional aid.

During the World Bank Group's fiscal year 1982 (1st July 1981—30th June 1982), agreements were signed for assistance to various projects for a total of \$ 2084.5 million.

At the Aid India Consortium meeting held in Paris recently, it was indicated that assistance worth about \$ 2200 million would be available from the World Bank group. The exact amount would depend upon the number of projects processed during the year, the amount actually allocated to each and the availability of Bank group funds.

Indo-British Economic Committee

387. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-British Economic Committee met in London from June 22-24, 1982;

(b) if so, what specific problems faced by India in increasing exports to the UK and other issues were considered threat; and

(c) what was the outcome of the deliberations, item-wise?

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

(b) and (c). The Indo-British Economic Committee reviewed the growth of Bilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation and discussed problems related to areas like Textiles, Surgical dressings, Oleoresins, Tobacco, Groundnut extractions, enforcement of minimum standards for tea, amendment of UK Copyright Law. During the meeting, concern about the adverse trade balance was shared and the U.K. Government agreed to consider positively the proposals made by Indian Government for export promotion and marketing programmes under their Technical Cooperation Programme.

The British Government were urged to encourage British Nationalised Industries to make increased purchases from Indian suppliers and the British side undertook to explore the possibilities within the limits imposed by the autonomy of the British Nationalised Industries.

The British Government were also urged to lend their support to India's case with the European Community for improving the access for exports of Tobacco, Marine Products and hand-knotted Carpets. The Committee also reviewed the progress of Indo-British Industrial Cooperation particularly the implementation of various Memoranda of Understanding signed earlier at the time of visit of British Prime Minister to India.

Replacement for HT-2 Basic Trainer Aircraft

388. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the IAF started searching for a replacement for the HT-2 basic trainer aircraft in November, 1965, it was only in July, 1981 that a prototype of the new trainer aircraft 'C' (HP-32) was flown and that its

commercial production would begin only during 1984-85; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). The HPT-32 design and development project was sanctioned in 1976. Three prototypes have been built. The first prototype flew in January, 1977, the second in March, 1979 and the third in July, 1981. Most of the development work has been completed and deliveries against the first order for 40 aircraft are expected to commence in 83-84. The Air HQrs. had proposed the replacement of HT-2 Basic Trainer Aircraft by a more modern aircraft in November 1965. The design and development of the new basic trainer aircraft was, however, kept in abeyance in view of the recommendations of Aeronautics Committee (1969) to explore the possibility of having a single trainer aircraft to serve the needs of both the Air Force and the Civil Aviation. On further examination, it was found in 1974 that the requirement of Air Force and Civil Aviation were of different nature and it was neither feasible nor advisable to have a common Trainer Aircraft.

Chinese Technology for Manufacturing MICA Paper in India

389. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have shown willingness to pass on the technology to India for manufacture of mica paper;

(b) whether any agreement had been reached in this regard between the two countries; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Chinese side.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Difficulties faced by Tea Gardens

390. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that small and marginal tea gardens have resorted to large scale denudation of plantation shade, trees, used in lieu of coal, which in turn has adversely affected tea quality at a time when the Central Government are stressing quality as the single most important factor for the export market;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The purpose of planting shade trees in tea gardens is manifold and directly connected with the productivity of tea plants. From time to time, it becomes essential to replace very old and diseased shade trees so as to maintain the health of tea plantations. Government is not aware of cases of denudation of plantation shade trees for use in lieu of coal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

वाणिज्यक और ग्रामीण कृषि बैंकों की स्थापना के लिए मानदंडों को उदार बनाया जाना

391. श्री हरीश रावत :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में वाणिज्यक और ग्रामीण कृषि बैंक खोलने के लिये वर्तमान मानदंडों को उदार बनाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 1982-83 से 1984-85 तक के तीन वर्षों के वास्ते शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति तैयार की है। इस नयी नीति में ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में अति-रिक्त बैंक कार्यालय खोलने की व्यवस्था है जिससे की 1981 की जनगणना के आधार ग्रामीण/अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति 17,000 व्यक्तियों पर औसत एक शाखा की प्राप्ति का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, छिपरी हुई जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में उर्ध्वक जनसंख्या मानदण्ड को कड़ाई से लागू नहीं किया जायेगा और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामोण बैंकों सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा शाखाएँ खोलने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा तथा ऐसा करने के वास्ते, बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की उन्नतता में संजूदा कमी, जनसंख्या के निर्धारण समूहों की बैंकिंग आवश्यकताओं, आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ आदि के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपेक्षाकृत उदार आधार पर अनुमति दी जायेगी।

Central Assistance to U.P. Government for Facilities in Trekking Routes

392. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of assistance being given to U.P. Government by the Central Government for providing more facilities in the trekking routes in the hill areas of U.P. as marked in the World Trekking map; and

(b) whether Central Government propose to double the amount of assistance being given at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.26 lakhs, (Rs. 5.63

lakhs already released) to the Department of Tourism Uttar Pradesh during 1981-82 towards the purchase of trekking/camping equipment for the development and promotion of trekking in the hill areas of U.P.

(b) No, Sir, as this is a one-time grant given during the current Plan period.

Pindari Glacier on world Tourism Map

393. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pindari Glacier in Almora District of U.P. has figured on world tourism map; and

(b) if so, the schemes being formulated by his Ministry to provide tourism facilities there on a large scale for the benefit of tourists reaching the Glacier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Pindari Glacier is visited by a large number of trekkers. The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 6.26 lakhs (90 per cent advance of Rs. 5.63 lakhs already released) to the Department Tourism, U.P. towards the purchase of trekking/camping equipment for the development and promotion of trekking in the hill areas of U.P. The Pindari Glacier is one of the 10 trek routes in U.P. selected for promotion and development of facilities.

Vayudoot service for remote hilly areas of U.P.

394. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether remote hilly areas of U.P. as Pithoragarh district will be benefited by Vayudoot service and if so, by when; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One

of the main criteria for selection of places for airlinking by Vayudoot is its in-accessibility. At present Vayudoot is operating to Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh. The question of Vayudoot operations to other remote hilly regions of U.P. will be considered after the selection and purchase of a suitable aircraft and the development of other infrastructural facilities, are made available.

News-item captioned "Wrist watches worth 44 lakhs seized"

395. SHRI SUBASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Custom Preventive Colloctorate has made a big haul of smuggled wrist watches valued at Rs. 44 lakhs following a raid on building in South Bombay on 2nd June, 1982, as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 4th June, 1982;

(b) if so, whether any arrest was made; and

(c) action taken by Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Customs authorities at Bombay, have seized 13,500 wrist watches valued at about Rs. 44 lakhs from a building in Bombay on 2-6-82. One person has been arrested for his involvement in the case. Appropriate action under the Customs Act, 1962, will be initiated against the persons found involved in this case on completion of the investigation which is still in progress.

Closure of jute mills in West Bengal

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

(a) the number of jute mills in West Bengal which are lying closed down by employers as on 30th June, 1982;

(b) the number of workmen rendered unemployed as a result thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to ensure early resumption of working of the closed mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Sixteen Jute Mills involving 54,340 workers were lying closed till 30-6-82. Out of these mills, Naskarpara Jute Mill has been wound up w.e.f. 28-7-1981 under the orders of Calcutta High Court.

(c) West Bengal Government issued orders under Industrial Disputes Act prohibiting the continuance of lock out in four mills, namely, Ganges, Dalhousie, Empire and Kelvin whose managements were advised to lift the lock-out. However, the mills have obtained stay orders from the Calcutta High Court. The matter is sub-judice.

The Central Government have also taken several measures to improve the economic condition for working the jute industry which include stimulation of demand by increasing Government purchases of jute goods, grant of cash compensatory support on export of jute goods and use of 100 per cent new bags for packing cement.

In this connection, the Union Finance Minister and West Bengal Chief Minister met on 1-7-82 with the concerned officials and representatives of India Jute Mills Association. In pursuance of this meeting, the Indian Jute Mills Association will have to submit a detailed memorandum regarding the nature and extent of financial accommodation required for re-opening of certain mills. The State Labour Commissioner has also been advised to look into the pending conciliation proceedings for opening of a few jute mills.

Setting up of an International Jute Organisation

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

(a) whether any agreement has been reached on the setting up of an International Jute Organisation;

(b) the countries participating in the proposed organisation;

(c) whether the Indian jute industry will benefit from the joint marketing strategies of the organisation; and

(d) whether it will benefit the raw jute growers also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) International Jute Agreement on the setting up of an International Jute Organisation is still under negotiation.

(b) The list of countries participating in the UNCTAD Negotiating Conference on Jute is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d). The detailed terms of agreement for setting up of an International Jute Organisation is yet to be finalised. One of the basic objectives is initiation of concerted action to stabilise prices and export earnings of jute/jute goods which will turn out to be beneficial to both the jute industry and jute growers.

Statement

List of Exporting and Importing countries participating in the United Nations negotiating conference on Jute

Exporting countries	Importing Countries
1	2
Bangladesh	Algeria
Brazil	Australia
India	Austria
Nepal	Bulgaria
Thailand	Canada
	Colombia
	Cuba
	Czechoslovakia
	Equador
	Egypt
	EEC countries
	EI Salvador
	Finland
	Ghana
	Indonesia
	Iraq

1

2

Japan
Madagascar
Malaysia
Malta
Mauritania
Mexico
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tanzania
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR
United States of America
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zairo

Growth of Deposits in Public Sector Bank

398. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the growth of deposits in the public sector banks is low compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, the details of the growth of deposits in the public sector banks for the last five years;

(c) the reasons for such low rates of growth of deposits; and

(d) remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Deposits of public sector banks (State Bank group + 20 nationalised banks) for the last five years are given below:

Amount in Rs. crores

End-June	Deposits	Percentage increase over the year
1978	21078	..
1979	25079	23.3
1980	30298	16.6
1981	36294	19.8
1982 (upto 30-4-82)	40105	10.5

The rate of growth in bank deposits is influenced by a combination of factors and short-term variations in the rate of growth of deposits can occur from time to time. It is too early to assess whether the deceleration in deposit growth in the last few months will persist, and if so what are the reasons thereof.

(d) With effect from 1.3.1982, the Reserve Bank of India have raised interest on short and medium term deposits. Government have also raised the ceiling of income tax exempt income from specified financial assets, including bank deposits, from the earlier level of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 per annum. Further, additional income upto Rs. 2000 by way of interest from bank deposits of more than one year's maturity has also been exempted from income tax. Banks have also been asked to devote greater attention to mobilising savings of the people through formulation of innovative schemes suited to the requirements of different categories of savers. These measures are expected to assist banks in mobilising deposits.

Dispute between union and management of Air India Re. Air Service between Bombay and London

399. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some dispute has arisen between union and management of the Air India services specially between Bombay and London;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) What action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Transport and General Workers Union representing about 300 local employees of Air India, London, objected to the changes in the roster timings in the booking office and at the airport, on the ground that the changes had been introduced without consultations and resorted to work stoppages. One of the employees resorted to putting roster timings of his own and advised the other staff to follow these timings. This act of misconduct was viewed seriously and the employee was suspended on charges of tampering with an official document and also for unauthorised absence from the place of duty and late attendance. The employee was later dismissed by the Competent Authority on the basis of the findings of the Inquiry Committee. The Union resented this decision of Air India and declared total indefinite strike.

(c) Necessary precautionary measures have been taken by Air India and efforts are being made to maintain normal operations with the help of local supervisory staff, India based officers and those workers who are not participating in the strike.

Continuance of credit squeeze to check Inflation

400. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose continue the credit squeeze in certain sectors in order to check inflation;

(b) if so, which are the sectors in which priority for bank credit has been earmarked; and

(c) whether Government have taken into account the recession in industry that will set in on account of the credit squeeze?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The credit policy is kept under continuing review and appropriate changes are made from time to time on the basis of prevailing monetary and credit situation, production trends, the specific problems of various sectors and inflationary pressures. Every effort is being made to ensure that genuine credit requirements of productive and priority sectors of the economy are met. The priority sectors include agriculture and small-scale industries. Food credit and export credit are also given special attention.

Foreign exchange received in Andhra Pradesh from the Gulf

401. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what amount in foreign exchange was received in Andhra Pradesh district-wise from Gulf countries during the last four years ending 1st March, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Under the current Exchange Control Regulations, there are no restrictions on inward remittances into India. Details of remittances of Rs. 10,000/- and below are not required to be reported to the Reserve Bank of India by the Authorised Dealers; nor are they required to report inward remittances State-wise or District-wise. It is not therefore possible to furnish information on amounts of foreign exchange received in Andhra Pradesh District-wise from Gulf countries during the last four years.

Efficiency in functioning of public Sector Banks

402. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent surprise visits to the public sector banks in Bombay and in the Capital the

Deputy Minister for Finance found declining level of service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the erring officials and to bring about efficiency in the functioning of banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Deputy Finance Minister had paid surprise visits to some branches of the nationalised banks in Bombay and Delhi to have a first-hand feel of the atmosphere there and the quality of customer service. His impression was not one of entire satisfaction. In some cases he noticed that members of staff were late in coming to office or were unauthorisedly absent. The quality of customer service, in some of the branches visited also needed to be improved.

(c) Government have issued instructions to the public sector banks that their chief executives and other senior executive should pay surprise visits occasionally with a view to toning up the general working of the branches and improving the customer service. They have also been instructed that periodical checks on attendance, punctuality and performance of the work of the employees should be assigned to the executives and other officers as part of their normal routine and all officers at various levels should be held responsible for ensuring such periodical inspections. This has been again forcefully reiterated in the meeting of Chief Executives held on the 6th July, 1982. The Chief Executives have been told in no uncertain terms that the erring employees have to be dealt with very strictly in accordance with the provisions of the rules governing their service.

Supply of Defective Electrical Plugs to Foreign Countries

403. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of U.K. Government's warning to the consumers throughout Britain not to use the electrical plugs exported by some Indian

firms as these had constructional defects which could cause electrocution; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to identify the exporters of these defective electrical plugs and to take suitable action against them besides ensuring that such dangerous lapses which bring discredit to the country do not recur in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Government of U.K. have not issued any warning to consumers not to use electrical plugs exported from India. However, preliminary laboratory tests conducted in the U.K. on certain plugs exported by an Indian exporter have raised certain doubts whether these plugs meet fully the British standards in all respects. This test report has been sent recently for re-verification to another laboratory. The Indian firm, in the present case, are established exporters of electrical accessories for a number of years and no complaints from overseas buyers have previously come to the notice of Government.

Joint Venture in China for Mopeds and Scooters with Indian Capital and know-how

404. **SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have shown interest in setting up a joint venture in China for the manufacture of mopeds and scooters with Indian Capital and know-how;

(b) whether any details have been worked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names participating Indian companies and other details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). A three member delegation from India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited China from 24th May to 2nd June, 1982. One of the members of the delegation proposed a joint venture for manufacture of mopeds/scooters and China for which complete technology parts, engineers and technicians may

be supplied by India, and China may provide land, manpower and other facilities.

The Chinese delegation invited the Indian team to formulate and submit a detailed project for their consideration.

No proposal has been so far received for approval in the Department of Commerce to enter into such a joint venture.

Abolition of Octroi

405. **SHRI A. T. PATIL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of deliberations over, and negotiations with States for abolition of "Octroi";

(b) when are Government likely to take a decision; and

(c) whether as an interim or experimental step, it is proposed to abolish "Octroi" in Bombay and other major cities, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The question of abolition of Octroi was considered in the conference of the Chief Ministers on the 16th and 17th September, 1980. The Union Finance Minister's suggestion that octroi should be abolished in phases and, as a first step, it should be given up in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs was, by and large, favourably received by the Chief Ministers. Following State Governments have intimated the action taken by them regarding phased abolition of octroi.

(a) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to abolish octroi in the State from 1st April, 1982.

(b) The Government of Gujarat has accepted in principle abolition of octroi and introduction of Entry Tax in its place. That Government has since intimated that the various aspects of the proposed Entry Tax legislation are being considered by the State Government in the light of the experience gained from implementation of the Entry Tax Acts in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The legislation is proposed to be finalised after discussions, with the repre-

sentatives of trade, commerce, industry and local bodies.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has decided to abolish octroi but the decision has not been implemented owing to difficulty of raising alternative resources. The State Government has constituted a Committee of Experts to review the existing taxation structure—both State and local—with a view to suggesting changes therein for mobilising additional resources. The Committee is expected to make specific recommendations for raising resources for replacement of octroi. The Committee's report is awaited by the State Government. No interim or experimental step is proposed to be taken.

(d) The Government of Punjab has constituted a High Power Committee to study the matter of abolition of octroi in the State and to find out the ways and means for its replacement.

(e) The Government of Haryana has not taken any view on the abolition of octroi. It is however considering the question of abolition of octroi on a selective basis on certain items.

(f) The Governments of Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are examining the matter regarding abolition of octroi.

(g) The Government of Manipur has stated that, in view of the constraint of resources, it is not possible to abolish octroi unless the Central Government gives adequate compensation.

(h) The Government of West Bengal has stated that octroi in the State is confined only to the Calcutta Metropolitan area. It has further stated that the State Government is unable to abolish octroi unless alternative sources of income, which will fully compensate to the loss with assured buoyancy, can be suggested because the State Government's own resources, raising-powers do not present any scope for such an alternative. Calcutta, however, does not fall in the first phase which envisages abolition of octroi in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs.

(1) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is holding consultations with its local bodies on the abolition of octroi.

(2) There is no octroi in other States.

(3) In the Union Territories, Octroi is levied in Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. In Delhi, Terminal tax on goods carried by railways and roads is levied. The question of abolition of octroi in Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry is being examined by these Union Territory Administrations. Delhi does not fall in the first phase which envisages abolition of octroi in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs. The above reply is based on the material furnished by the State Governments so far.

China refusing to pay for tobacco purchased from India

406. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMRCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China is refusing to pay the amount for the tobacco purchased from our country unless it checks it in their country;

(b) whether our Government have insisted that Government of China have to pay the amount for the tobacco purchased after checking it in our country itself; and

(c) whether our Government have also insisted on China to open L.C. for the tobacco purchase in our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). There were representations recently from exporters of tobacco to China for permitting exports under documents against payment terms as against the normal pattern of exports against letter of credit for 100 per cent value of tobacco and production of Agmark certificate before shipment. It was agreed to allow relaxation of the letter of credit condition and to allow exports on documents against payment terms subject to the parties giving un-equivocal undertaking to realise the proceeds from the foreign buyer within 60 days from the date of shipment.

आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल्स, कटिहार
के मृत श्रमिकों के उत्तराधिकारियों
को पूरी राशि की अदायगी

407. श्रीमती प्रमिला ढण्डवते : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताते को कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के राष्ट्रीकृत
आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल्स कटिहार
के उन मृत श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है
जिनके उत्तराधिकारियों को देय राशि की
अभी तक पूरी अदायगी नहीं की गयी है
और उन्हें पूरी राशि की अदायगी कब तक
कर दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि उक्त अदायगी नहीं करने
का विचार है तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०
ए० संगमा) : (क) और (ख) नेशनल जूट
मैन्यूफैक्चर्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, (भारत
सरकार का उपक्रम) की इकाई : आर०
बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल के उन मृत
कामगारों की संख्या 30 6-82 को 42
थी, जिनकी मृत्यु राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद
हुई और जिनकी देय राशियाँ अभी तक
उनके उत्तराधिकारियों को अदा नहीं की
गई हैं। इकाई का मैनेजमेंट में चरणों में
बकाया राशियों की अदायगी करना
शुरू कर दिया है।

Survey of Malaysian market by Indian institute of foreign trade

408. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of For-
eign Trade recently made a study of Malay-
sian market and urged strong action against
Indian exporters who sent out poor quality
items; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to
the above recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A
SANGMA): (a) and (b). A study of
Malaysian markets with particular reference
to furnishings and made-ups, electric fans,
sport goods and sewing machines was
undertaken by the participants of the Post
Graduate Diploma in International Trade of
the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade as
part of their academic curriculum in 1980-
81. The purpose was to expose them to
the rigours of overseas market environment
and to train them in undertaking
market surveys abroad. The report was dra-
fted by them as an academic exercise. The
report has referred to the commercial im-
portance of sending quality goods for Ma-
laysian markets to improve the share of
Indian products.

Tea industry in South

409. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea industry
in the South has expressed apprehensions
about achieving tea targets laid down in the
Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the basis for these apprehen-
sions; and

(c) whether plantations are increasingly
becoming uneconomic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.
A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The Tea
Board of India has received representations
from various associations and organizations
regarding problems faced by the tea indus-
try in South India, particularly, in Kerala.
It has been emphasised in the representa-
tion received from UPASI that there has
been cumulative increase in the cost of
production on account of steep increase in
labour wages as well increases in costs of
major inputs.

The Production of Tea in South India
has been adversely affected in recent years
due to a number of factors, the chief fac-
tor being weather.

Raising salaries of public sector executives

410. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has been asked to draw up a programme to raise salaries of public sector senior executives as reported in the 'Economic Times' of June 10, 1982; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Since the salary structure for the senior executives of Public Enterprises was evolved by the Government some time in 1965, Government is examining whether any salary revision could be considered as warranted.

Sale of Cotton Mills in Bombay

411. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cotton mills in Bombay have gone on sale due to the textile workers strike; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals of Government to rescue these mills as also to end the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government have no authentic information to the effect that several Cotton mills in Bombay have been sold on account of the Textile workers strike.

(b) While the question of rescuing mills, at this stage does not arise, Government have never been unsympathetic to the legitimate demands of the textile mill workers. Both the Union and State Governments appealed to the workers to resume work while assuring them that all their legitimate grievances would be looked into quickly by all appropriate Committee to be constituted in this behalf and their recommendations implemented expeditiously within a stipulated time-frame. This appeal has been made

repeatedly by Government to the workers in full realisation of the hardships which they have been going through.

Decision of NTC to effect changes in its product-mix to reduce glut of cotton textile

412. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has decided to effect changes in its product-mix to reduce the glut of cotton textiles produced by it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). NTC considers changes in the product-mix from time to time depending on the market conditions and technical feasibility. During the last one year NTC has been giving attention to increasing the production of blended fabrics and cloth required by Government Departments.

-Free Trade Zones

413. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised their proposal to establish a 'Free Trade Zone' in or near Delhi;

(b) if so, the exact location of the Free Trade Zone and the considerations for it;

(c) what are the special facilities being offered to this FTZ and the items reserved for export and concessions given to make it a viable proposal;

(d) whether the working of the existing FTZ at Santa Cruz (Bombay) and Kandla (Gujarat) has not shown encouraging results in export performances due to limitations of infra-structural set-up; and

(e) if so, what special steps taken to avert smuggling from border States into this FTZ and the identification of export promotion units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) and (e). The Government has set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri P. L. Tandon, President NCAER. The Task Force will examine *inter-alia* the question whether new free trade zones be set up in the country or not. The final Report of the Task Force is still awaited.

(d) During the initial years of the establishment of these zones, the progress was rather slow. However, during the last few years, these zones have shown encouraging export performances as may be seen from the following table:

KANDLLA

Year	Exports (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	940
1980-81	2551
1981-82	7004

SEEPZ

Year	Export (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	1114
1980-81	1885
1981-82	2962

The infrastructural facilities are constantly being improved at these places by providing better telecommunication services, land, water, power etc. to the entrepreneurs. Containerised vessels have also started calling regularly at Kandla Port to lift the export cargo for USSR.

Income Tax Evasion

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

(a) the estimated amount of evasion of Income-Tax in the country during each of the last five years;

(b) the number of I. T. Departmental searches and raids to unearth unaccounted assets and the actual recoveries thereof during 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the estimated arrears of I.T. for the years ending March 1981 and ending March 1982 and how much of the above was under the categories;

(i) demands not enforceable; and

(ii) demands under legal disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No precise estimate of unaccounted income for the year 1981-82 or any previous year is available.

(b) During the year 1980-81 the Income-tax Department carried out 3,746 searches and seized *prima-facie* unaccounted assets of the value of Rs. 19.26 crores approximately and during the year 1981-82 carried out 4,282 searches and seized *prima-facie* unaccounted assets of the value of Rs. 30.66 crores approximately.

(c) The total demands outstanding demands not fallen due and demands stayed/kept in abeyance in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under:—

	1980-81 (As on 31-3-81)	1981-82 (As on 30-9-81)
	(Rs. in crores)	
Total demand outstanding	1112.89	1179.24
Amount not fallen due	250.00	164.64
Amount stayed/ kept in abeyance	199.62	237.66

Hospital Complex in Cantonment at Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi

415. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army authorities had planned a new hospital complex in the Cantonment on a plot of 104 acres in their possession since 1978 at Dhaula Kuan in New Delhi;

(b) what was the original estimated cost of this hospital project and the details thereof;

(c) whether the above plot was under category A-1, Army Control giving wide power for eviction;

(d) what negotiations, efforts and rehabilitations plans were made with the hutment dwellers during the last 5/6 years and the results thereof;

(e) what is the estimated cost of the hospital project as in 1982; and

(f) who is responsible for this episode?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to construct an Army Hospital on land measuring 114 acres.

(b) Rs. 24.14 crores as per 1977 estimates.

(c) Yes, Sir. The plot is under category A-1.

(d) The question of evicting the hutment dwellers and resettling them elsewhere is under active consideration of Government in consultation with Delhi Development Authority.

(e) The cost of the project is under revision.

(f) Having regard to the human aspect of the problem, no hasty decision could be taken. It is, however, hoped to arrive at a decision very shortly.

A.I. Boeing 707 Crashed at Bombay Airport

416. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air India Boeing-707 flying in from Singapore via Madras

crashed on landing at Bombay airport in a pre-dawn mishap on the 22nd June, 1982;

(b) if so, the loss of human life and property caused as a result of this crash;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held in this air-crash, if so, the outcome; and

(d) the lessons learnt to avoid such mishaps occurring in future and whether any human failure element was involved in it; and if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 17 persons, including one Flight Purser and one Air Hostess died in the accident. Out of 94 survivors, 21 were injured and were admitted in hospitals. The aircraft was destroyed. Minor damage to runway light, VASI and perimeter wall at airport resulted due to crash.

(c) The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry headed by Shri Justice P. B. Sawant, Judge, High Court, Bombay, constituted under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(d) Appropriation action as necessary will be taken on receipt of the report of the Court of Inquiry.

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा मारे गये
छापे और उनके दौरान वसूल की गई
धन-राशि

417. श्री राम स्वरूप राम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग ने जनवरी 1981 से आज तक की अवधि के दौरान है के विभिन्न भागों में कितने छापे मारे गये तथा उन छापों के परिणाम स्वरूप कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया गया तथा तत्संबंधी अद्यतन आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) :

अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Expansion of Trivandrum Airport

418. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expansion work of the Trivandrum airport and the estimated cost and the amount so far spent; and

(b) the period by which the total work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The details of works completed, in progress and proposed to be taken up during the Sixth Plan (1980—85) are indicated in the list attached. All projects at present planned are likely to be completed in the current plan period.

Statement

Major works recently completed	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Extension of runway to 8500' and strengthening to LCN 40	99.56	
2. Construction of link taxiway	14.27	
3. Construction of operational wall (Phase II)	2.41	
4. Extension of International wing	1.92	
5. Extension and modification of domestic terminal building	43.47	
6. Instrument Landing System (ILS)	10.00	
7. Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)	10.00	
8. Construction of Fire Station	5.11	
9. Provision of 4 Nos. Crash Fire Tender	38.00	
10. Provision of Dry Chemical Tender 1 No.	1.00	
11. Construction of approach road	1.93	
12. Provision of Metal Detector	0.32	
Major works in progress		Expenditure upto 3/82
13. Construction of Control tower and Technical block	60.94	38.72
14. Extension and strengthening of runway (10,000') and associated pavements to LCN-60	168.52	171.60
15. Construction of New International block	213.61 (being revised)	45.55
16. Construction of residential quarters	15.90	13.00
17. Augmentation/Replacement of HF and VHF air ground communications equipment	65.00	..
18. Conversion of medium intensity runway lights into high intensity	6.20	2.61
19. Extension of fire station	10.32	1.59
20. Provision of 3-Bar VASI 2-sets	8.30	3.90

Major works Planned	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure upto 3/82
21. Approach Lighting system (precision and simple approach)	67.00	2.85
22. X-Ray Baggage Inspection Equipment 2 sets	28.00	11.00
23. Provision of Conveyor Belt	1.99	
24. Construction of boundary wall	7.57	
25. Acquisition of land for approach light	20.00	
26. Construction of Community Centre	2.00	
27. Provision of visitor's gallery	2.00	
28. Construction of barracks for security staff	2.00	
29. Construction of residential quarters	6.00	
30. Construction of M.T. garages	5.00	
31. Construction of semi-permanent structures for customs	2.00	
32. Mechanical sweepers	5.00	

Alleged harassment by customs officials at Trivandrum Airport

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the passengers coming from Gulf countries to the Trivandrum Airport are too much harassed by Customs officials; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to avoid this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been received from time to time, about the difficulties that are experienced by passengers coming not only from Gulf countries and cleared at Trivandrum airport but also others. These are looked into for appropriate action. As a result and even otherwise, several corrective measures have been taken such as the introduction of 'Green Channel' system of clearance, abolition of the system of fines and penalties in respect of passengers baggage and introduction instead of slab rates of duty, better and higher level supervision etc. These measures have resulted in

the passengers' clearance being facilitated considerably.

Relaxation in credit policy and making funds available to industry and trade

420. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that textile, sugar, tractor and most other industries are faced with acute problem of working capital to carry on day-to-day operations in the face of rising prices of raw materials and wages;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the crisis on industrial and commercial fronts due to acute shortage of working capital is depending; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to review and relax the credit policy and make available requisite funds to the industry and trade so as to keep wheels of production continuously moving?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). In the context of the need to curb inflationary pressures in the economy, Reserve

Bank of India had to take several measures to contain the volume of credit expansion to reduce the liquidity in the economy. The institution-wise and sector-wise impact of these measures is being continuously assessed by the Reserve Bank of India with a view to securing better credit planning and ensuring continued flow of credit particularly to smaller borrowers in the priority sector and the beneficiaries under the 20 Point Programme. It is also expected that the larger borrowers should reduce their reliance on the banking system by bringing in larger funds from own or long-term sources. In this context, some sectors of the industries including textile, sugar and tractor industries, have been representing both to the Government and the Reserve Bank of India regarding requirements of additional working capital funds for such industries and additional terms loans to purchasers of tractors and trucks. As a result of the reviews undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India, it has announced the following modifications in its credit policy to enable the banks to overcome their liquidity problem:—

(i) The Cash Reserve Ratio was reduced with effect from 0-4-82 from 7.75 per cent to 7.25 per cent and has been further reduced to 7 per cent from 11-6-82.

(ii) The Cash Reserve Ratio in respect of deposits under non-resident (external) rupee account has been reduced with effect from 9-4-82 from 7.75 per cent to 3 per cent.

(iii) The refinance entitlement in respect of credit for food procurement has been increased to 50 per cent of the excess over the level of Rs. 2200 crores and 100 per cent over the level of Rs. 2600 crores.

To meet the credit requirements of seasonal industries and vital sectors of the economy like sugar, tractors etc., many special measures like release of discretionary refinance by Reserve Bank of India, interim finance by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, expeditious disposal of credit proposals etc., were taken. Reduction in margin has been permitted.

These relaxations in the credit policy will make available more liquidity with the banks and enable them to better meet the genuine requirements for productive purposes of industries as well as for the implementation of the 20 Point Programme including the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Setting up of Gold refineries

421. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up gold refineries to be run and managed by Government at some important centres in the country including one at Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, which are those centres and the progress so far made in the direction of establishment of a gold refinery at Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up gold refineries (to be run by the Government) at the following centres in the country:—

1. Nagpur.
2. Madras.
3. Hyderabad.
4. Varanasi.
5. Delhi.
6. Amritsar.
7. Ahmedabad.
8. Cochin.

The details regarding opening of a gold refinery at Ahmedabad are still under examination.

गुजरात में ऋण जमा राशि अनुपात

422. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
वित्त कया मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) वर्तमान ओसत राष्ट्रीय ऋण जमा राशि की अनुपात की तुलना में

गुजरात में ऋण जमा राशियों का अनुपात कितना है और दस वर्ष पूर्व यह कितना था और वर्ष 1981 में राष्ट्रीय औसत की तुलना में गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु का औसत ऋण जमा राशि अनुपात कितना था ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात में कमी की दर वृद्धि करने के लिये उचित कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) सम्पूर्ण देश में बैंक और औसत जमा राशि कितनी है और गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा और तमिलनाडू में अलग अलग औसत जमा राशि कितनी है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में अपेक्षाकृत औसत जमा राशि प्रत्येक ब्रांच में जमा की जाती है परन्तु अनुपात फिर भी कम है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस दर में सुधार के लिये शीघ्र कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) अपेक्षित आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :

ऋण जमा अनुपात
(स्वीकृति के अनुसार)

दिसम्बर, 1982 जून, 1981

गुजरात	56.4	57.4
महाराष्ट्र	83.8	76.0
तमिलनाडू	109.5	98.4
अखिल भारत	66.2	66.6

(ख) प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों, विशेषतः सहकारी ऋण ढांचे द्वारा मुख्यतः सहायता न पाने वाले क्षेत्रों को अपेक्षया अधिक ऋण विस्तार के जरिये, गुजरात राज्य में

ऋण प्रवाह को बढ़ाने के प्रयास, बैंक बराबर कर रहे हैं। सभी सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का विस्तार होने, तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के वास्ते राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अर्थक्षम स्कीमों तैयार करने और उनमें बैंकों के अंतर्ग्रस्त होने से, गुजरात में ऋण प्रवाह बढ़ाने की संभावना है। सूचना के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार ने बहुत से निगमों की स्थापना की है जैसे जन-जातीय विकास निगम, अनुसूचित जाति आर्थिक विकास निगम, ग्रामीण विकास निगम आदि आदि। इन निगमों द्वारा अर्थक्षम स्कीमों तैयार करने और उनके क्रियान्वित किये जाने से भी, गुजरात राज्य में ऋण प्रवाह बढ़ने की आशा है।

(ग) जून 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखावार जमा राशियाँ नीचे दर्शाई गई हैं : -

	लाख रुपये
गुजरात	123.23
हरियाणा	86.64
महाराष्ट्र	216.87
तमिलनाडु	86.87
अखिल भारत	113.81

अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डे को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे के रूप में बदलना

423. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डे को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे के रूप में बदलने के निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) अहमदाबाद और बम्बई के बीच एयरबस सेवा आरम्भ करने की मांग की क्या स्थिति है और यह सेवा कब तक आरम्भ कर दी जायेगी ;

(ग) बम्बई-बड़ौदा-दिल्ली सेवा कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगी ; और

(घ) बम्बई-अहमदाबाद-इन्दौर-भोपाल-वाराणसी-कलकत्ता-बम्बई विमान मार्ग कब तक चालू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) फिलहाल अहमदाबाद विमान क्षेत्र को एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्र में परिवर्तित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की बम्बई तथा अहमदाबाद के लिये एयरबस सेवा आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना नहीं है । बम्बई-अहमदाबाद एक छोटा सैक्टर है तथा एयरबस की परिचालन लागत इतनी अधिक आयेगी कि यह सेवा अलाभप्रद सिद्ध होगी । इसके अलावा बम्बई तथा अहमदाबाद के बीच यातायात की मांग भी केवल सामयिक होती है तथा यातायात की ऐसी मांग किसी एक समय पर विशालकाय (278 सीटों वाले) विमान के औचित्य को सिद्ध नहीं करती । बम्बई तथा अहमदाबाद के बीच इस समय बोइंग 737 विमान से प्रत्येक दिशा में एक प्रातःकालीन सेवा तथा दो सायंकालीन सेवाएँ इस मार्ग पर यातायात की अपेक्षाओं को पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा करती हैं ।

(ग) 1982-83 की शीतकालीन समय-सारणी में बम्बई-बड़ौदा-दिल्ली मार्ग पर बोइंग 737 सेवा चालू करने की योजनाएँ हैं ।

(घ) नयी संयोजी विमान सेवाएँ चालू करने से पहले इंडियन एयरलाइंस

वर्तमान मार्ग तंत्र पर, जहाँ अपेक्षित हों, पर्याप्त क्षमता प्रदान करने का प्रयत्न करने की इच्छुक है । परिचालन को बढ़ती हुई लागत को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किसी भी नयी सेवा पर केवल फालतू क्षमता उपलब्ध हो जाने तथा इस सेवा की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का औचित्य सिद्ध हो जाने के पश्चात् ही विचार किया जा सकता है ।

बिहार में जमा राशियों के अनुपात में ऋण दिया जाना

424. श्री कुंदर राम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जमा राशियों के अनुपात में ऋण दिये जाने के लिये बिहार में स्थित राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों को दिये गये मार्ग-निर्देशों का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान बिहार में कितने स्थानों पर बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली गई हैं और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितने स्थानों पर नई शाखाएं खोली जायेंगी ; और

(ग) बिहार में विभिन्न ब्रांचों में पड़े ऋण के लिये लगभग एक लाख आवेदन पत्रों के निपटान के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक सरकार द्वारा बैंकों को, जमाओं के अनुपात में अग्रिमों के संवितरण के संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धांत जारी नहीं किए गए हैं सिवाए इसके कि उन से ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी शाखाओं में 60 प्रतिशत ऋण जमा अनुपात को सुनिश्चित करने, और इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के वास्ते बड़ी क्षेत्रीय घट-बढ़ को रोकने को कहा गया है । अलबत्ता, पूर्वी क्षेत्र में, बैंकिंग विकास की समीक्षा के बाद, 30 जून, 1982

को भुवनेश्वर में हुई क्षेत्रीय परामर्शदात्री समिति की बैठक में, बैंकों से कहा गया कि वे समूचे पूर्वी क्षेत्र और विशेष रूप से बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अपने अग्रिमों को बढ़ाने के नियोजित प्रयास करें जिससे कि उनके ऋण जमा अनुपातों में वृद्धि हो।

(ख) वर्ष, 1981-82 के दौरान, बिहार में बैंकों ने 429 शाखाएं खोली। इसके अलावा, मार्च, 1982 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्य में 605 और कार्यालय खोलने के वास्ते बैंकों के पास प्राधिकृतियां बकाया थीं नामों और स्थानों के संबंध में यथा उपलब्ध सूचना तैयार की जाएगी और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। 1982-85 के नए शाखा-विस्तार कार्यक्रम को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ग) समय से ऋण सुविधाओं की स्वीकृति को सुविधाजनक बनाने के उद्देश्य से बैंकों को, शाखा प्रबंधकों में समुचित विवेकाधीन शक्तियां निहित करने की सलाह दी गयी जिससे कि 60 से 80 प्रतिशत ऋण निर्णय शाखा स्तर पर ही किये जा सकें। इसके अलावा बैंकों को यह सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह भी दी गयी कि एक लाख रुपए की अंतर्ग्रस्तता वाले और 2 लाख रुपये से अनधिक के ऋण प्रस्तावों को सामान्यतः क्रमशः 30 दिन और 8-9 से सप्ताहों के भीतर निपटा दिया जाए।

Setting up of new units of ordnance factories in Bihar

425. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new units of ordnance factories in Bihar keeping in view the availability of raw materials, cheap labour and means of transportation there; and

(b) If so, the names of the places where they are proposed to be set up and at what cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to give this information on the floor of the House.

बिहार से निर्यात किए गए हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुयें

426. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प की कितनी वस्तुएं बनाई जाती हैं जिनका निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात और अधिक बढ़ने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इसके लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०ए० संगमा) : (क) निर्यात आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर संकलित किए जाते हैं न कि राज्य-वार। इसलिए बिहार में बनी हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्रस्तुत करना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) बिहार में बनाए जाने वाली हथकरघा वस्तुओं की व्यापक श्रेणियां जिनकी निर्यात संभाव्यता है वे ये हैं : हाथ से बुने टसर शिल्क उत्पाद तथा जनजातीय मूल भावना सहित अलंकृत तैयार वस्त्र। इसी प्रकार हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं के मामले में बिहार में बनाए जाने वाली मधुबनी लोक चित्रकला, हाथ से छपी रेशम, सिक्की घास की वस्तुएं, प्रलाक्षा की वस्तुएं तथा गोटा-पट्टा के काम वाली वस्तुओं में निर्यात संभाव्यता है।

(ग) हथकरघा उत्पादों की निर्यात योग्य किस्मों को विकसित करने के लिए भारत सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता लेकर

बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। राज्य में 56 कालीन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त सम्बन्धित निर्यात वसंर्धन परिषदों के माध्यम से प्रदर्शनी/मेलों में भाग लेने, बिक्री सह-अध्ययन दल प्रायोजित करने तथा क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकें आयोजित करने जैसे सामान्य निर्यात संवर्धन-मक उपाय भी किए जाते हैं।

Shifting of coast guard headquarters to Madras

427. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to shift Coast Guard Headquarters to Madras;

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far to shift it;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when it is likely to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No decision regarding the location of the Coast Guard Headquarters has so far been taken.

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

Deposits Mobilised and Credit Advanced by Branches of Mithila and Madhubani Kshetriya Rural Banks

428. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9262 on 23rd April, 1982 regarding deposits secured, credits advanced and collection made by Rural Banks in Bihar and state:

(a) what is latest position with regard to the deposits mobilised, credit advanced and recoveries made by the branches of the Mithila and Madhubani Kshetriya Rural Banks;

(b) what is the branch-wise number of cottage industries or animal husbandry farms assisted by them;

(c) whether there two banks have been receiving subsidy from Government in time; and

(d) if so, details thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The latest available position relating to deposits, advances and overdues for Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank is given below:—

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of RRB	No. of branches	Deposits	Loans & advances outstanding	Over-dues
1. Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Darbhanga (as on March '82)	59	104.57	117.70	6.35
2. Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani (as on Dec. '81)	63	215.25	385.83	22.70

(b) The reporting system does not yield data on number of units of cottage industries or animal husbandry farms assisted by such banks. However, the total advances granted to rural artisans village and cottage industries by Mithila Kshetriya

Gramin Bank amounted to Rs. 32.55 lakhs as on 31-3 1982. The corresponding figures in respect of Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank was Rs. 34.09 lakhs as at the end of December, 1981.

(c) and (d) The reference is presumably to the subsidy given to the beneficiaries of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Such subsidies are administered by the State Government Agencies and not by the bank themselves.

Cash assistance review committee

429. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Cash Assistance Review committee and if so, its members;

(b) what are the functions of the CARC and whether these functions include prior consultation regarding the withdrawal of CCS;

(c) whether the CARC was consulted before the withdrawal of CCS on certain categories of garments during the period June 1978 March, 1979;

(d) if not the reasons for referring in October, 1980 and then in April, 1982 this matter to the CARC; and

(e) reasons for delay of about 1-1/2 years in again referring the same matter to the CARC without acting on the advice of the earlier CARC on this subject?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Relevant Government resolutions on the constitution & functioning of the CARC are laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4172/82)

(c) Yes, Sir. The withdrawal was for the period January 1979 to March 1979.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The matter was referred to the CARC at the appropriate time.

Organisation to Coordinate Hotel Development in India

430. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) is there any authority or organisation at the Centre to coordinate Hotel Development in India;

(b) if so, the details of the activities of this organisation or authorities;

(c) is it compulsory for a hotel to be registered with any authority or organisation at the Centre;

(d) is there any scheme for providing Janata type dormitories or halls in important cities of India for the public who are not in position to pay more than five rupee per bed;

(e) is there any scheme to provide Dharamshala or sarai type accommodation to poor people; and

(f) if so, details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) The Central Department of Tourism ensures planned development of hotel accommodation in the country from the Tourism Promotion angle. The Department approves hotel projects as also functioning hotels and classifies such hotels according to the star-category system.

(c) Hotel desirous of availing benefits under the various incentive schemes seek approval of the Central Department of Tourism. This is accorded to hotels either at the project stage or at the functioning stage in accordance with the criteria laid down.

(d) The India Tourism Development Corporation is constructing an Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) at New Delhi consisting of 527 rooms. The project is nearing completion and is expected to be commissioned shortly. This is a pilot project. The construction of similar Yatri Niwas at other tourist centres will be considered only after the operational results over 2-3 years of the Ashok Yatri Niwas at New Delhi have been evaluated.

(e) and (f) The Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has been set up by the Central Department of Tourism under the

Societies Registration Act of 1860 with the objective of providing accommodation facilities for the large number of pilgrims particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of society, a major pilgrim/tourist centres in the country. Such accommodation would be in the form of new dharamshalas/Sarais/musafir khanas or expansion/improvement of existing such establishments. The Central Department of Tourism has given a grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs towards the construction of 2 dharamshalas (Yatrikas), one each at Chitrakoot and Vrindavan for which land has been obtained. Land has also been acquired at Nainadevi for the construction of a Yatrika. The Samiti has also under consideration proposals for the construction of Yatrikas at Puri, Dwarka, Thanjavur, Guruvayoor, Buxar etc. subject to the availability of land and funds through grants and donations.

I.T. Raids and Recovery of Black Money

431. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the raids have revealed any particular sector where accumulation of unaccounted money has been increasing; and

(b) whether smuggling continues to be a very important factor in the growth of such money and whether steps taken to identify the areas and also the fresh steps taken to curtail the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Income-tax raids have not revealed any particular sector where accumulation of unaccounted money has been increasing.

(b) Yes Sir, smuggling is one of the factors in the growth of unaccounted money. Several measures have been taken by Government to combat smuggling particularly in the vulnerable areas and with reference to items sensitive to smuggling.

List of Tourism Schemes

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

(a) whether the Department of Tourism has got different schemes as International, National, Regional and domestic;

(b) if so, will he lay on the Table of the House a list of type of schemes received up-to-date;

(c) the reasons why certain States have been neglected in the matter of non-approval of schemes;

(d) whether Government have any schemes formulated for Dev Somnath, Baneshwar, historically old fort of Galekoh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, the priority given to the implementation of tourist schemes depends upon the popularity of the centres with inter-national and domestic tourists, their potential to attract such tourists, availability of resources and feasibility studies.

(b) The developmental schemes are taken up either in the Central Sector or the State sector and as such no schemes are received in the Central Department of Tourism for implementation. The schemes formulated by the Department for implementation relate to the provision of accommodation, transport, recreational facilities, cultural entertainment, way-side amenities; development of places of cultural and archaeological importance, of scenic beauty, of wild life parks and game sanctuaries, etc.

(c) The schemes are taken up not on State-wise basis, but on the basis of the Centres being of international and national importance, and the availability of funds necessitating inter-se priorities.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Unclaimed Jewellery in Lakshmi Commercial Bank Limited

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

(a) the reasons for not formulating a policy to regulate control the unclaimed jewellery found in the premises of non-nationalised banks specially the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Limited; and

(b) the value of unclaimed jewellery lying in the Lakshmi Commercial Bank and the date from when it was recorded on the bank inventory record?

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

Loss to National Textile Corporation

434. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation suffered a loss of over Rs. 49 crores during the first nine months of 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): National Textile Corporation is a Holding company having nine regional subsidiaries. Presumably the Question refers to the total loss suffered by all the ten companies together. Based on the provisional information received from the companies, the total loss of these ten companies for the first nine months of 1981-82 adds up to Rs. 49 crores.

Loss Suffered by Public Undertakings During 1981

435. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House indicating the losses suffered by public sector enterprises during 1981 together with reasons thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The Central public sector enterprises mostly follow the Government financial year i.e. April to March and as such their annual accounts are written mostly for the year ending on 31st March. The profits earned and losses incurred by the public enterprises for the year ending on 31st March, 1981 have been reported in Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1980-81 laid on the Table of the House on 24th February, 1982. The reasons for losses wherever public enterprises incurred losses are varied from one enterprise to another. They were broadly attributable to:—

- (i) power shortage,
- (ii) low productivity,
- (iii) low capacity utilisation,
- (iv) poor industrial relations in some enterprises, etc.

Bangalore bound passengers stormed on to a Madras bound Airbus at Santa Cruz

436. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of irate Bangalore-bound passengers stormed on to a Madras bound airbus at Santa Cruz on the night of 14th May, 1982 because, of indefinite delay of Bangalore flight and laxity in security arrangements prevailed at the airport where the passengers could run on the tarmac;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for the delay in the flight to Bangalore; and

(c) steps taken to maintain punctuality?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Due to inordinate delay of flight No. IC-107 bound for Bangalore the passengers cleared by the security and waiting in the Sterile Lounge were taken out of the lounge and given refreshments. At about 2000 hrs. the passengers became restive and started making enquiries about the departure of the flight. Not convinced

with the reply, the passengers entered IAC office and went on to the apron through the Baggage Section managed by the IAC security. Some of the passengers boarded the Madras flight. The security staff of the IAC along with the Police Security staff persuaded the passengers to vacate the plane. I.A. flight No. IC-107 bound for Bangalore took off at 2350 hours i.e. after 8 hours off the scheduled departure.

(b) Flight IC-107 (Bombay/Bangalore) of 14th May, '82 was delayed ex-Bombay due to rescheduling of aircraft, as one aircraft while taking off for an earlier flight to Karachi developed a technical snag and landed back and had to be withdrawn for inspection.

(c) All the delays are reviewed regularly by Indian Airlines and remedial action taken whenever possible.

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST Persons in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

437. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur Employees Federation has represented to the management for filling the carried forward and unfilled vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that management is going to conduct a written test very shortly for promotion from clerical cadre to officer grade I, and

(d) if so, the number of candidates called for the proposed written test to fill all the reserved vacancies.

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

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

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

(a) whether the wholesale price index has been moving upward in recent weeks;

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

(c) steps being taken to arrest the rising trend in price index?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c) The Wholesale Price Index has moved upward in recent weeks mainly due to seasonal factors. However, despite seasonal pressures in the recent weeks the annual rate of inflation as on June 19, 1982 was 1.8 per cent compared with 12.6 per cent in the corresponding week of last year.

The price situation is kept under constant surveillance and necessary steps will be taken in the light of emerging situation.

Shortage of Helicopters

439. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is shortage of helicopters in Indian Air Force; and

(b) what steps are contemplated to make helicopters available to I.A.F. at an early date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विनोद और विमल टेक्सटाइल मिलें

440. श्री सख्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के 16 दसम्बर 1981 के पत्र में उज्जैन, मध्य-

प्रदेश की दो कपड़ा मिलों के केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण के उस राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव के बारे में दिए गए उत्तर में मागी गई सूचना मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हो गई है और यदि हां, तो इस पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उज्जैन की विनोद और विमल कपड़ा मिलों का अधिग्रहण कर लिया है और यदि नहीं तो अब तक अधिग्रहण न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) ये मिले कब से बंद पड़ी हैं उन्हें कब चालू करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि पुनः चालू कर दी गई है, तो चालू करने के पश्चात् कितना उत्पादन तथा खर्च है, यदि कोई है, हुआ है और जितने कर्मचारी पहले नियुक्त थे उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को पुनः काम पर लिया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (घ). ये मिले 9-11-81 से बन्द पड़ी हैं। उनको पत्र दिनांक 16-12-81 के उत्तर में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से यह उल्लेख करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया कि क्या वे प्रबंधकीय तथा वित्तीय दायित्व लेना चाहेंगे। उस सरकार ने इस उत्तर में सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने इस मामले में इन मिलों को पुनः चालू करने तथा चलाने के लिए कार्यशील पूंजी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय से सम्पर्क किया है। यह पता चला है कि इन समस्याओं को हल किया जा चुका है और मिलों में सामान्य तौर पर कार्य सितम्बर 1982 के पहले सप्ताह तक शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है।

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that as far as the functioning of the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament is concerned, they have been examining the case relating to the Ministry of Petroleum; they were going into the cases of transactions of petroleum products amounting to 175 Million Dollars. Sir, it was told to the Public Undertakings Committee that the file was missing.... (Interruptions). Sir, I have given a notice of Privilege Motion against the Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, Yesterday, I was informed that my notice of Privilege Motion was rejected by you on the same issue.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, my notice of Privilege Motion is pending with you. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: These are very important issues and they affect the public exchequer. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका परसों-चौथे आया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपके सेक्रेटेरियेट ने मुझे पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग की रिपोर्ट दिखायी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप एवीडेंस देखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एवीडेंस नहीं। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी जो करेगी, वह करेगी। (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given you all the documents.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बताया है कि मेरे पास आज आया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why should we meet you in your Chamber, Sir? It is public document. *(Interruption)*. There is a loss of Rs. 10 crores to the Indian Exchequer. *(Interruptions)*.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हजारों रुपये का गोलमाल हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी है, वह करेगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय । क्या किसी मिनिस्ट्री का सेक्रेटरी किसी पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी को मना कर सकता है ?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आथन्टिसिटी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूंगा ।

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I must ascertain the facts. I am not satisfied myself as to what are the sentences. Then only will give my ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): I have given notice of breach of privilege motion against the Secretary, Mr. Lav Raj Kumar, Ministry of petroleum. मैंने मि. लभराज कुमार के खिलाफ फैक्ट्स छिपाने के लिए दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एग्जामिन कर रहा हूँ ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you kept the matter under consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: I am examining it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): What has happened to the notice of privilege motion given by me against Mr. Arun Shourie who has written articles casting aspersions on the Public Undertakings Committee and the Chairman of the Committee....

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, Prof. Madhu Dandavate's remarks against the Prime Minister should be expunged from the proceedings of the House. It should not go on record... *(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North east): Sir, I would like the Government to come out with a statement on expulsion of Israeli Consul. I want to know whether this policy will be applied uniformly because there are other Ambassadors who make similar kinds of provocative statements.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I have given you a notice on the very urgent critical situation prevailing in the Jute Industry where 17 mills are lying closed and about 60,000 workers are affected.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you given a notice on that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, I have given a notice to that effect. Is it under your consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, in Delhi, more than 13,000 students who are eligible for admission to various colleges are not getting admission. There is a serious resentment among the parent and the students. I would like the Education Minister to intervene in this immediately and see what could be done in the matter, because the colleges will be reopening soon.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पोलीभीत): चार लाख रुपये के रंगीन टी०वी० सेट बाहर से मंगाये जा रहे हैं। करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने लिख कर दिया है ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने कालिग अटेंशन और एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दोनों दिये हैं कि चार लाख रुपये के रंगीन टी० वी० बाहर से मंगाये जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए, क्यों जिद करते हैं नाट एलाउड।

Whatever has been said without my permission is not going on record.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I also gave notice of adjournment motion on the closure of jute mills....

MR. SPEAKER: Why waste time? I have already given an assurance to the House that the Calling Attention on the subject is under my consideration.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted your adjournment motion. That is all.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The economy of the entire State has been affected by this.... (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No; not going on record.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस गंभीर विषय की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि कल साढ़े तीन बजे दिन से रात साढ़े आठ बजे तक, पांच घंटे तक शेड्यूल कास्ट अट्रॉसिटीज़ के संबंध में

डिबेट हुई और संसद समीक्षा में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में बिल्कुल ब्लैक-आउट। जिसका परपत्र यह है कि संसद की कार्यवाही...। (व्यवधान) मैंने लिख कर दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: We shall see to it.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : दूसरा मैंने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि बिहार में कम्युनल रायट्स का वार हो रहा है। फुलवारी शरीफ और मुंगेर...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं, आप सलाह कर लीजिए पहले।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हम लोगों ने सलाह कर ली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : दो-दो जगह कम्युनल रायट्स हो गए हैं और आप कहते हैं कि डिसकशन नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा है कि नहीं होगा।
You come to me.

बिजनिस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आकर बताइए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: (Calcutta South): While appreciating the action of the Government of India in declaring the Israeli Consul in Bombay *persona non grata*, I would demand that the Government of India should order the closure of the Israeli Consulate in Bombay and the Prime Minister should also cancel her visit to USA because USA is the Power which is backing Israel. This is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I also support him. American marines are on their way to Lebanon. President Reagen

has confirmed that. The Prime Minister should cancel her visit to USA.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं, बैठ जाइए। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

मैंने तो कहा है कि डिस्कशन आ रहा है एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स पर। बिला वजह आप टाइम जाया करते हैं आप समझदार हो कर ऐसा करते हैं।

You should raise these matters or say whatever you want to say properly.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why do you get angry, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not feel angry at all.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The moment you become angry with me, I get upset.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, आप बात नहीं सुनते हैं, इसलिए मैं आवाज ऊंची करता हूँ ताकि आपके कान खुल जाएं। आपको सुनाने के लिए आवाज ऊंची करता हूँ और कोई बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खत्म हो गया, आप बस नहीं करते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स** . . . ।

MR. SPEAKER: It concerns Bihar Government; not allowed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I have given notice of breach of privilege against Shri Arun Shourie who has written a lot of things in an article

against the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Parliament, and has also cast aspersions on its Chairman, Shri Bansi Lal. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: We are examining it. It is all right now.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने किसानों का जो करोड़ों रुपया मुगर फैक्ट्रियों में बकाया पड़ा है . . . ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल भी करवाया है हमने यहां। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल ही यहां स्पेशल मेशन करवाया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर देखेंगे।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: My notice is against Mr. Lovraj Kumar also.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: At least he should say correct things before the Committee.

श्री दौलत राम सारन (चरु) : राजस्थान में भयंकर काल की स्थिति है। अभी भी वहां वर्षा नहीं हो रही है। इस कारण से वहां भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है . . . ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration. I am seized of the situation. Saran Sahib, I will discuss it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have given an Adjournment Motion on this, but you have not taken notice of this.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, the minorities in Karnataka are very much affected because of the new language policy of the Karnataka Government. Therefore, an agitation is going on in

Karnataka. Many Tamils have been killed in Karnataka. There is no safety at all. They have fled to the neighbouring States. I would request the Government to make a statement and the Government should also come forward to give protection to them.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : (आवला) :
यू पी में बदायूं में किसान जो गेहूं मंडी में बेचने के लिए लाते हैं सरकार के आश्वासनों के बावजूद भी उसकी खरीद नहीं हो रही है

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in a special mention.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद भादव : (मधुपुरा) :
एशियन गेस्त्र के लिए कम्पा कोला जो एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी है उसको आफिशल सप्लायर बनाया गया है जबकि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, we have allowed a question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I have given a notice under Rule 184. It is a very important issue. I have requested you to have a full discussion on the total subversion of the electoral process in West Bengal and Tripura. It is affecting the Congress (I) workers in Tripura and West Bengal because of the mass riggings...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: A discussion on that subject is being admitted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It should be Haryana.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: There have been massive riggings in West Bengal and many Congress (I) workers have been killed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, you are not allowing a discussion on the Textile Mills strike. We have raised this matter and have asked for a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know. After today's call attention, if something remains, let us see.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, Sir, it would be much better because people like us from Bombay would also like to participate. And in the balloting, I am not so lucky as Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION, BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.81. REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA, UNION GOVT. (CIVIL), UNION GOVT. (COMMERCIAL) AND UNION GOVT. (RAILWAYS) FOR THE YEARS 1980-81, 1981 (ND 1980 RESPECTIVELY, UNION GOVT. APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL) FOR 1980-81—PART I REVIEW, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS RAILWAYS FOR 1980-81 ETC. ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table

(A) to *relay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1981, along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

*The Report was previously laid on the Table on the 7th April, 1982.

(B) to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81—Union Government (Civil). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4148/82.*]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government (Commercial)—Part XI—Resume of the Company Auditors' Reports and Comments on Accounts of Government Companies. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4149/82.*]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81—Union Government (Railways). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4150/82.*]

(2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1980-81 (Hindi and English versions).

(3) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for the year 1980-81, Part I—Review (Hindi and English versions).

(4) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for the year 1980-81, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4151/82.*]

(5) A copy of Block Accounts (Including Capital statement comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for the year 1980-81 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4152/82.*]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:

(i) S. O. 1746 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982

regarding exemption to the 'Pirojshah Godrej Foundation' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the period covered by assessment years 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(ii) S.O. 1747 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Jnana Prabodhini' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period from the assessment years 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(iii) S.O. 1748 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Jnana Charities Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1977-78 to 1981-82.

(iv) S.O. 1749 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Deva Vanee Mandiram' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1977-78 to 1981-82.

(v) S.O. 1750 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Children's Book Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(vi) S.O. 1751 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Madhya Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Samiti' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(vii) S.O. 1752 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Divine Light School for the Blind Trust; Bangalore', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(viii) S.O. 1752 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982

regarding exemption to the 'Sankat Nivaran Society, Gujarat' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(ix) S.O. 1754 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Merchants Chamber' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the period covered by the assessment years 1977-78 to 1982-83.

(x) S.O. 1755 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Janata Prabodhini' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

(xi) S.O. 1814 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1978-79 to 1982-83.

(xii) S.O. 1815 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for the Aged, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(xiii) S.O. 1816 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 regarding exemption to the Sri Kanya-Kumari Gurukula Ashram' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(xiv) S.O. 1817 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

(xv) S.O. 1818 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Arya Vaidya Sala, Kettakkal' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(xvi) S.O. 1819 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Bhai Vir Singh Sahitya Sadahn' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

(xvii) S.O. 1820 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Indo-German Social Service Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(xviii) S.O. 1821 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Punjab Branch' under section 10(23) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1978-79 to 1980-81.

(xix) S.O. 1822 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Sanjivani' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(xx) S. O. 403(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'West Bengal Spastics Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(xxi) S. O. 404(F) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982, regarding exemption to the Institute of Public Assistance under section 10(236) of the Income-tax Act, 1981 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(xxii) S. O. 405(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982 regarding exemption to the "Raman Research Institute Trust" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

(xxiii) S. O. 406(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Parliamentary Group' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

(xxiv) S. O. 407(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Madras Dock Labour Board' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(xxv) S. O. 408(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982, regarding exemption to the 'Bombay Chartered Accountants' Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(xxvi) S.O. 409(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(xxvii) S. O. 410(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Sir Cursow Wadia Trust Fund' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83.

(xxviii) S. O. 411(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Indo-Arab Society' under section

10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(xxix) S.O. 312(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Cheshire Homes India' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4153/82].

Export Inspection Agency Recruitment Amendment Rules 1982.

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export Inspection Agency (Recruitment Amendment, Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 402 in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4154/82].

12.14 hrs.

Assent to Bills

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 30th April, 1982:-

1. The Finance Bill, 1982.
2. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
5. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

6. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 30th April, 1982:—

1. The Pensions' (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

2. The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

4. The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 1982.

5. The Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

6. The Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1982.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE CONTINUOUS STRIKE BY TEXTILE WORKERS OF BOMBAY AND THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न लिखित विषय की ओर श्रम मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

बम्बई के हजारों कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों की जनवरी, 1982 से निरंतर चली आ रही हड़ताल से उत्पन्न गम्भीर स्थिति और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही ”

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, the House is aware that the strike in Bombay which has been declared illegal in most of the 60 Cotton Textile Mills, is continuing from the 18th January, 1982. The strike was called by an unrecognised union even though there already exists an agreement between the management and the representative labour union in the Cotton Textile Mills and which is valid upto 31st December, 1984. There was also no approach either to the State Government or to the management before the call to strike was given.

Both the State Government which is the appropriate Government to deal with the situation, and the Central Government have made continuous efforts to end the strike. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made it known that the State Government would look into all the legitimate demands of the workers on restoration of normalcy. The Central Government has fully supported the stand taken by the State Government that all the legitimate demands of the workers should be resolved through the normal legal machinery.

2. Government is fully conscious of the hardships suffered by the workers. At the same time, Government is also aware of the loss of cotton textile production caused by this strike even though many mills have resumed partial working. Government has never stood on prestige in this issue and has repeatedly made it known to the workers that once normalcy is restored, expeditious steps should be taken to look into their genuine grievances and resolve them in a time bound programme.

3. As a result of several steps taken by the Central and State Governments many workers have returned to work. Government would now like to take some more steps with a view to demonstrating again that it has the larger interests of workers at heart.

4. With this end in view, Government has decided to set up a Committee, at

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

the national level consisting of representatives of (1) Central Trade Union Organisations, (2) Industry; and (3) Government. The Committee will have the following terms of reference:

- (A) (1) Examine and report on the problems of textile mill industry workmen.
- (2) Examine and report on the problems being faced by the textile mill industry including the urgent need to modernise the industry.
- (3) The recommendations at (1) and (2) above will relate to the entire textile mill industry in the country.
- (4) The Committee will give its report within a period of one year and its recommendations relating to workmen will be implemented in a time-bound manner.

But, the Bombay Cotton Textile industry has been facing certain specific problems. Accordingly, the Committee shall give reports on:

- (5) The problem of (i) Badli workers (ii) demand of workmen for House Rent allowance (iii) Demand of workmen for conveyance allowance. The Committee shall report on these matters within a period of two months and its recommendations shall be implemented at the earliest possible. Pending the receipt of the recommendation of the Committee on House Rent allowance and conveyance allowance, an ad hoc amount of Rs. 30 per month shall be paid to all workmen subject to adjustment.
- (6) The demand of textile mill workmen of Bombay for grant of additional wages will be enquired into and reported on within a period of six mon-

ths by the Committee and steps will be taken to implement them expeditiously.

- (7) Such other problems as may be referred to the Committee or as the Committee may like to report on shall be reported by the Committee to the Government within a period of one year.

The workmen who, in pursuance of this statement by Government resume work shall be granted by the management an amount of Rs. 650/- as an advance which shall be recovered in six equal monthly instalments, the recovery commencing six months after the grant of the advance.

No workman who returns to work shall be victimised for having participated in or joined the strike excepting those who had indulged in intimidation, violence or against whom criminal cases have been registered.

On behalf of the Government, I made this appeal to the striking workmen to return and resume work. By joining work they would help themselves and the industry and also serve the national interest.

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जिस बात की अभी घोषणा की है, हड़ताल में शामिल ढाई लाख मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि इसको मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं, क्योंकि इससे समस्या का समाधान फौरन निकलने वाला नहीं है। मैं करीब पिछले छः माह से हड़ताल में शामिल ढाई लाख मजदूरों को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ और सरकार की मजदूर विरोधी नीति के लिये निन्दा करता हूँ।

हड़ताल 18 जनवरी को शुरू हुई, आज इसका 173 वां दिन है। इतनी बड़ी ऐतिहासिक हड़ताल आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में कभी नहीं हुई। 1928 में बम्बई के मजदूरों ने हड़ताल जरूर की थी, लेकिन

उसकी मियाद 171 दिन थी। आज इस शानदार हड़ताल की मियाद 173 दिन हो गई है।

मजदूर किसी के करिश्मे में आकर हड़ताल नहीं करते हैं, जैसा कि सरकार कहती है कि दत्ता सामान्त ने ऐसा करवा दिया है। मजदूरों के सामने कठिनाइयां हैं, उनका पे-रिवीजन का सवाल है, बदली मजदूरों को परमानेंट करने का सवाल है।

इससे जब तक वह उत्तेजित और प्रभावित नहीं होंगे, हड़ताल नहीं होगी। हमारे आपके कहने से वह लोग हड़ताल नहीं करते हैं। अपनी कठिनाइयों की वजह से वह हड़ताल करते हैं।

आज ढाई लाख मजदूर पूरी तरह से हड़ताल पर हैं और सरकार कहती है कि हड़ताल पूरी नहीं है। यह बात बताती है कि इनकी जानकारी पूरी नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मजदूर विरोधी पालिसी है और उससे भी ज्यादा मजदूर विरोधी यहां का श्रम मंत्रालय है। जिसने बड़े बड़े इजारेदारों की मदद की है और मजदूरों को कुचलने की कोशिश की है। इसका सबूत हमारे आपके सब के सामने है। आप इस हड़ताल की व्यापकता देख लीजिये। हालत यह है कि आज तक मजदूर लड़ रहे हैं और सभी ट्रेड यूनियन वाचे उनकी मदद कर रहे हैं। इनका राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघ, इंटक है, यह कहते हैं कि इव ने समझौता कर लिया है, 1984 तक समझौता चलेगा नहीं। क्या उनका कहीं कोई अस्तित्व है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप जबर्दस्ती इंटक की यूनियन को क्यों मजदूरों के सिर पर थोपना चाहते हैं। क्या कारण है? अगर वह उनके पीछे होते तो आज यह हड़ताल इतने शानदार तरीके से नहीं चलती। अगर आप यह समझते हों कि

आप उन को दबा देंगे अपने दमन की चक्की चलाकर, तो आप भ्रम में हैं। अभी इसे 6 महीने हुए हैं जरूत पड़े पर मजदूर और भी 6 महीने की हड़ताल करने को तैयार हैं।

इसलिये हड़ताल से जो नुकसान हो रहा है, देश की क्षति हो रही है, स्टेट्समैन के 6 जून के सम्पादकीय में लिखा है 650 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है, 75 करोड़ रुपये फ़ारन एक्चेंज का नुकसान हुआ है। हर मजदूर का हर महीने 1200 रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है इस तरीके से 600 मीटर कपड़ा बनना कम हो गया है। उससे उत्पादन में कमी आ गयी है। इसकी जवाब देही आप पर है, मजदूरों पर नहीं है। आज हमारे लोगों से हड़ताल कराने के लिये जिम्मेदार सरकार है। उसका यह काम है कि इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा न करे जिसे हमारी देश के अर्थतंत्र पर उसका बुरा असर पड़े और मजदूरों की कठिनाई बड़े। लेकिन ऐसा न कर के यह मजदूरों का दमन कर रही है।

19 अप्रैल को महाराष्ट्र बन्द हुआ। अभी कल महाराष्ट्र में 4 लाख दूसरे लोगों ने हड़ताल की, 5,000 औरतों ने डिमोंस्ट्रेशन किया।

अगर हमसे भी सरकार की आंखें न खुलें और उसे मजदूरों की मांगों के औचित्य का पता न लगे, तो उसकी बुद्धि की बलिहारी है भले ही मजदूरों की हितैषी होने का दावा करे और समाजवाद तथा लोककल्याणकारी राज्य की बात करे, लेकिन उसके दिल में टाटा, बिडला डालमिया, जैसे इजारेदारों के प्रति ज्यादा प्रेम है।

मजदूरों को इतने दिनों तक हड़ताल करने की आवश्यकता न होती, लेकिन

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

सरकार इंटक को मजदूरों पर लादना चाहती है और हड़ताल के जारी रहने का यही एक कारण है। मेहरबानी करके सरकार इस नीति को छोड़ दे। कोयला सैक्टर में भी वह यही कोशिश कर रही है कि इंटक के 50 प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे। क्यों रहेंगे? इनकी क्या हस्ती है? जितनी हस्ती है, उतनी ही बात करें, ज्यादा नहीं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार और भारत सरकार की नीति के मूल में यही बात है कि इंटक को मजदूरों पर लादा जाये। लेकिन मजदूर इंटक को बर्दास्त नहीं करेंगे। सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम तो आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की मजदूर यूनियन से बात करेंगे। सरकार ने हड़ताल की स्थिति देख ली है कि कौन लोग किधर हैं। इस लिये उसे सब यूनियनों के साथ बात करनी होगी। जो मजदूर लडाई में शामिल हैं, अगर सरकार उनके साथ बात नहीं करेगी, तो यह समस्या कभी हल नहीं होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shastriji, please place the demands of the workers.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have already said. Pay revision is one of the most important demands.

इसके अलावा बदली मजदूरों का सवाल है, मजदूर विरोधी कानूनों को रद्द करने की बात है। मजदूरों की सब मांगें सरकार के पास मौजूद हैं। अगर सरकार उन सवालों के बारे में पाजिटिव एटीच्यूड नहीं अपनायेगी, नैगिटिव एटीच्यूड अपनायेगी, तो काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार सचमुच यह चाहती है कि यह हड़ताल समाप्त हो और कारखाने फिर से काम करें। अभी कुछ समय पहले इस मदन में

बर्चा हो रही थी कि फ्रीज के लोगों को कपड़ा नहीं मिल रहा है। क्योंकि जो कपड़ा बम्बई में बनाया जाता था, वह नहीं बन सका। उन मिलों में कपड़ा बनें, फ्रीज के लोगों को मिले, देश की आर्थिक क्षति न हो और कपड़ा बनाने वाले मजदूरों की कठिनाइयाँ दूर हों, सरकार को इस दृष्टि से अपनी नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए।

सरकार ने 1982 को उत्पादकता वर्ष का नाम दिया है और नारा लगाया है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस हड़ताल के कारण 650 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान आलरेडी हो चुका है। क्या यह प्राडक्शन बढ़ाने का तरीका है। मजदूर तो प्राडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सरकार और मिल मालिक ऐसा नहीं चाहते। मिल मालिकों के पास पैसे की कमी नहीं है। वे पेरिबीजन के मुताबिक पैसा देने की स्थिति में हैं। उन्हें फ़िनांशल इंस्टीट्यूशनज से माडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर और दूसरे आधार पर पैसा मिल रहा है लेकिन वे मजदूरों को कुछ नहीं देना चाहते। अगर श्री झा इस बारे में चुस्त हो जायें, तो सब काम ठीक हो सकता है। अगर राज्य सरकार अपने मजदूर विरोधी चेहरे को बदल दे, तो तुरन्त रास्ता निकल सकता है। 1981 में 25.5 मिलियन मैनडेज का लास हुआ था। अभी केवल 6 महीने में बम्बई में 26 मिलियन मैन डेज का लास हो चुका है। तो इस को क्या आप पसंद करते हैं? इस का मतलब है कि आप पसंद करते हैं। देश की चिन्ता आप को नहीं है। देश के इजारेदारों की चिन्ता आप को जरूर है।

मैं एक ही सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्थिति अभी है आन्दोलन की, उस स्थिति को देखते हुए और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को देखते हुए क्या आप यहां इस सदन में यह एलान करने को तैयार हैं कि दत्ता सामन्त

समेत तमाम जितनी इस आन्दोलन में शरीक यूनियन हैं उन के साथ बात करेंगे और आइ एन टी यू सी का रामनामी ओढ़ना छोड़ देंगे ? यह आप करेंगे तभी रास्ता निकलेगा । मेरा एकमात्र यही सवाल है कि आप की पालिसी बदलेगी या नहीं ? लोग अपोल कर रहे हैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक से कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इंटरवीन करना चाहिए । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो स्थिति अभी है इस स्थिति में एक ही साल्यूशन है कि आप एलान करजिए कि आप तमाम इन यूनियनों से बात करने को तैयार हैं और बात कर के कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे ।

जो आप ने यह वक्तव्य दिया और कहा कि एक समिति बनाएंगे मजदूर उस से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । उस को उन्होंने सुना है और पहले ही रिजैक्ट कर दिया है । जब उन्हें यह बात मालूम हो गई, आप की राज्य सरकार के जरिए, आप के जरिए यह प्रस्ताव उन के यहां पहुंच चुका, आप आज यहां बता रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने इस को नामंजूर कर दिया है । अगर आप नहीं मानिएगा तो आगे आने वाले दिनों में पूरे देश में हड़ताल होगी । अभी कल महाराष्ट्र में हड़ताल हुई है, औरतों ने हड़ताल की फिर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में हड़ताल होगी । 19 जनवरी के बन्द को तो आप जानते ही है उस से भी शानदार हड़ताल होगी और ऐसी स्थिति में फिर आप का चेहरा बेनकाब होगा । मजदूर के सामने तो आप का चेहरा बेनकाब पहले ही हो चुका है । हमारा यही कहना है कि अभी भी राज्य सरकार को सुबुद्धि आए और उस से ज्यादा आप को सुबुद्धि आए ताकि कोई रास्ता निकल सके ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा लगा कि जिन समय में बयान दे रहा था शास्त्री जी ने उस को सुना ही नहीं । एक शब्द भी उन्होंने इस बयान की बात नहीं कही । वही पुरानी बात दोहराते रहे (द्वन्द्वान) जरा बोलने दीजिए । आप

अपनी बात कह चुके । मैंने जैसे आप को सुना है आप भी सुन लें ।

ऐसा लगता है कि पुरानी बात जो वह लिख कर लाए थे पढ़ने के लिए वही लिखा हुआ बयान पढ़ते रहे और पुरानी पुरानी कथा कहते रहे । हमने अभी यह कहा कि मजदूरों की कठिनाई को देखते हुए सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि एक त्रिपक्षीय समिति बनायी जायगी जिस में केन्द्रीय मजदूर संगठन के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे, एम्पलायर्स के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे और यह समिति सम्पूर्ण टैक्सटाइल उद्योग की बात तो पीछे है, पहले बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में दो महीने के अंदर जो उनकी प्रमुख मांगें हैं जिस के बारे में अभी उन्होंने कहा—बदली, हाउस रेंट, कन्वेयेंस एलावेन्स, इन के बारे में दो महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी और इसी से सम्बन्धित यह भी बात कही कि जब तक उन की रिपोर्ट नहीं आएगी तब तक वही हाउस रेंट और कन्वेयेंस एलावेन्स वगैरह के लिए 30 रुपया महीना उन को मिलना शुरू हो जायगा । यह उन्होंने नहीं सुना । यह उन के लिए कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है ।

दूसरी बात मैं ने बताया कि जहां तक उन के बेज बढ़ने का प्रश्न है, मैं ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि इस में हम नहीं चाहते हैं, जो ऐग्रीमेंट है हम ने उस ऐग्रीमेंट की चर्चा सिर्फ की, हम ने यह नहीं कहा कि राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संगठन के थू ही काम हो । यह बयान तो सरकार ने दिया है, जिन प्रधान मंत्री की बात उन्होंने कही, उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री की सरकार ने यह बयान दिया है और बार बार जो राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संगठन की बात कही जाती है, बाम्बे इंडस्ट्रियल ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत यह प्रावधान पूरी तरह से है कि अगर मजदूर चाहें तो अपने किसी एसोसिएशन को, जिस को उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है उस को हटा सकते हैं और नया ले सकते हैं । किस ने मना किया आज तक दत्ता सामन्त जी को या श्रीमान् शास्त्री की आइटक यूनियन को कि वह जाय उस

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

कानून के अन्तर्गत और कहे कि यह नहीं है और और यह है। ये गए थे हाईकोर्ट में, दत्ता सामन्त जी, यह कहने के लिए कि यह ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं है लेकिन जब वहां पर रेजेक्ट हो गया तब इन्होंने कहा कि इसमें बोगस है तो उसके अनुसार अभी वेरिफिकेशन हो रहा है, एकाडिंग टु दि हाईकोर्ट।

लेकिन यहां पर जो प्रमुख प्रश्न है वह यह है कि स्ट्राइक को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार ने अभी एक कदम यह उठाया है कि एक त्रिपक्षीय समिति की स्थापना की है जोकि दो महीने के अन्दर तीन विषयों पर अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। विषय है—बदली, हाउस रेंट और कन्वेयेंस एलाउन्स। जहां तक वेज की बात है, आपको मालूम है एन टी सी ने 112 मिल्स ले ली हैं और उन पर और दबाव है कि अन्य मिलों को भी लें। मतलब यह कि मिलें सिक होती जा रही हैं। आपको मालूम ही है कि मैं श्रम मंत्री हूं, कोई एम्प्लायर मंत्री नहीं हूं। शास्त्री जी, आपको जो भी बोलना है बोलिए, लेकिन आपका भी जो चरित्र है श्रमिक वाला, वह भी मालूम है और जो मेरा चरित्र है वह भी मालूम है। हमारी सरकार हमेशा श्रमिकों के लिए ही काम करती रही है। आप हजार भाषण दें कि हम उनके विरोधी हैं, हम कुछ करते नहीं हैं और हम एम्प्लायर के हैं, इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं इतने उदाहरण दे सकता हूं कि आपने एम्प्लायर्स की कितनी मदद की है जिसमें आप डूब जायेंगे लेकिन मैं उसको छोड़ता हूं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आज सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से एक बहुत बड़ा कदम यह उठाया है कि एक त्रिपक्षीय कमेटी बनाई गई है जो तुरन्त दो महीने में श्रमिकों की तीन प्रमुख मांगों पर अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। एक एड-हाक रिलीफ भी दी है 30 रुपए की जोकि वेज के संबंध में है। सम्पूर्ण देश क स्तर पर जो टेक्सटाइल कमेटी बनाई गई है वह उस पर विचार करेगी, वह बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में

6 महीने में बताएगी और सम्पूर्ण देश के स्तर पर एक वर्ष में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी।

इसके अलावा हमने यह निर्णय भी लिया कि जो भी मजदूर काम कर आयेंगे, हम जानते हैं कि उनको कठिनाई है कि कैसे वे अपना काम शुरू करेंगे इसलिए हमने यह दिया है कि सभी मजदूरों को, बदली वालों को भी, जिन्होंने वर्ष भर काम किया है, 650 रुपया एडवान्स दिया जायेगा ताकि वे अपना घर सम्हाल सकें और काम प्रारम्भ कर सकें।

मैं समझता हूं इतना अधिक करने के बाद भी अगर शास्त्री जी पुरानी बातों को ही दोहराते रहें तो उसका मतलब यह होगा कि यह कोई ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं है, पोलिटिकल यूनियन है। इनका केवल एक ही उद्देश्य है कि किसी भी तरह से इस सरकार को बदनाम किया जाए और गिराया जाए। हमने कार्यकर्ताओं से, श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों से बात की है और इस निर्णय पर आए हैं और हमारा विश्वास है कि बम्बई के श्रमिक काम पर वापिस आयेंगे और अपना काम प्रारम्भ करेंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : नहीं, नहीं आयेंगे।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ठीक है, अगर ट्रेड यूनियन के तीन नेताओं के कहने पर ही चलता है तो यह पोलिटिकल है, ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं है। बहरहाल मेरा विश्वास है कि अब वे काम पर आयेंगे। इतनी अधिक सुविधायें देने के बाद श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस के "नहीं, नहीं" कहने से कुछ नहीं होगा।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, since my name has been mentioned, I have a right of personal explanation. Please allow me to make it now.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, my comment was on his remark *Nahim Ayenge*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am sorry, I have not been properly understood. While their demand is Rs. 6,000, he is offering them Rs. 650 as conveyance for six months. Then he is offering Rs. 30 as *ad hoc*—I do not know whom to define this Rs. 30. It is an insult to the worker and no self-respecting worker would accept it. The most important thing is that the RMMS has to go. Unless it goes, the workers would not go back to work.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): The hon. Minister has stated that the strike was called by an unrecognised union and it is in violation of an agreement which exists between the management and the representative labour union in the cotton textile industry, which is valid upto 31st December, 1984. Now this strike has evidently proved that the so-called recognised union, the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Union, has not got the support of the vast majority of the textile workers of Bombay. It has been vindicated now, without an iota of doubt. Whether the Government is prepared now to negotiate and recognise the Union which have the backing of vast majority of workers, that is the main question. The recognition was given to a particular union under a peculiar Act of Maharashtra Government without obtaining the majority support of the workers. That is why the workers went on strike. So there is no meaning in saying that they have violated the previous agreement, an agreement which will be valid up to December 1984. So, my request to the hon. Minister is to negotiate with the real representatives of the workers. About 2,30,000 workers are on strike, and this is the longest strike in the history of textile industry in India. In 1928 the textile workers of Bombay had gone on strike for about 171 to 175 days. Now, this strike has surpassed that strike so far as the duration of strike is concerned. Some 25,000 to 30,000 workers started their strike on October 19, 1981. Subsequently some 25,000 to 35,000 workers went on strike for changing the agreement on bonus. Now more than 250 days have passed. What the Government has been doing all these days?

The hon. Minister has come before us with a long statement now. But where was he for all these long days? Was he not reluctant to intervene in the strike earlier?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is putting the question - 'Where was he?'

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: The policy followed by the Government of India is to suppress and subjugate the mass of workers not only in the textile industry, but in all spheres of production. If the workers go on strike for a genuine cause, they try to get the strike prolonged as long as possible to starve the workers and thus surrender them. This is not good for a government, a government which claims to be a modern democratic government, a government which claims for standing for the down-trodden and toiling masses. In fact, they are for the mill magnates, for the mill-owners, for the monopolists, for suppressing and subjugating the working class.

Recently the Maharashtra Chief Minister attended a meeting of Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh activists in INTUC office and some of the Maharashtra Congress (I) M.L.As. were also present in that meeting. He called upon the M.L.As to mobilise the workers against the strike and he asked them *hosa ko thosa in Marathi*, which means blows for blows, eyes for eyes. The question is: Whose eyes the Maharashtra Chief Minister wants and for whom and against whom he has called upon to mobilise? Against the workers. And for whom? For the same mill-owners.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lawrence, please conclude. Put a straight question to the Minister.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: I want to ask: How much loss of production and wages of labour has taken place due to this strike?

[Shri M. M. Lawrence]

How much excise duty the Central Government have lost so far?

How hard hit have been the peasantry because of strike, affecting the price of raw cotton?

Taking into account all these facts will the Government take immediate steps for a negotiated settlement? The Minister in his statement has laid down certain conditions. He said that Government never stood for prestige. Was the Government sleeping all these days? Was it not a prestige issue for them? Had it not been so he would never have said:

"once normalcy is restored, expeditious steps would be taken to look into their genuine grievances."

The Minister in his statement has claimed that many workers have returned to work. How much is 'many workers'? Only six or seven per cent workers have gone for work. Even then mills are not functioning. Vast majority of workers are continuing the strike even though they are being intimidated by C.R.P., State Government police and the goondas supported by the mill owners as well as the so-called recognised Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sabha.

In the statement it has been stated about the formation of Committee to look into

"The problem of (i) Badli workers (ii) demand of workmen for House Rent allowance (iii) Demand of workmen for conveyance allowance.

The committee shall report on these matters within a period of two months and its recommendations shall be implemented at the earliest possible. Pending the receipt of the recommendation of the Committee on House Rent allowance and conveyance allowance, an *ad hoc* amount of Rs. 30/- per month shall be paid to all workmen subject to adjustment."

Rs. 30/- is a meagre amount. The workers are not begging from the Government or the mill owners. They are labouring. They are sweating. They are spending their blood and getting wages

for the labour that they put in. Is the Government prepared to give them an interim relief?

About victimisation it has been stated:

"No workman who returns to work shall be victimised for having participated in or joined the strike excepting those who had indulged in intimidation, violence or against whom criminal cases have been registered."

This is so elastic. Any kind of interpretation can be given by the bureaucrats, mill owners, police officers and the ministers as well to victimise the workers.

My request to the Government is to take earnest and honest steps to settle the issue by revising the wage structure, by revising the bonus agreement and to give interim relief immediately.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have explained the provisions that we have been able to do in this statement. We have done maximum for the workers. We have given them the best and I am sure, in spite of these talks here, they will come back to work. If a friend like Shri Lawrence can make such a wild statement that the Chief Minister said—'fist for fist, eyes for eyes, tooth for tooth, the least I can say is that on such a cock and bull story they prosper and thrive. We never believe in this principle of cock and bull storey. We are for the relief to workers. We have tried our best and as is indicated in this statement Government has done its best. We have never said that this Rs. 30/- is enough or is for an increase in the *ad hoc* wage. We have just said that it will be till we get the report within a period of two months. In the Committee the workers representatives will be there. Pending the receipt of the recommendation of the Committee on House Rent allowance and conveyance allowance, and *ad hoc* amount of Rs. 30 per month shall be paid. This amount is just being given by the Government.

For the other part, we have said that *ad hoc* increase of wage is a question

which has All-India perspective and can be gone into in a little detail by this Committee which has to submit the report within six months. The statement of Mr. Lawrence once more demonstrated that some of the trade unions in this country are not for the labour or workers but they are political unions, just to have a stick against the Government. I do not believe in this, Sir. This Government is always for the labour and it has amply demonstrated it. The workers have got confidence in the Government. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must also keep quiet. You must be tolerable. There are always two sides on any issue.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him reply. You allow him to reply.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Whereas some hon. Members have made all wild allegations and travelled all over the world including the labour world, I am only saying that we have amply demonstrated that the workers of this country have got confidence in this Government led by Madam Prime Minister. If you see the industrial production which was minus 1.4 percent during the last two years, it has now gone up to 10 percent. The agriculture production is 130 million tonnes. This should not have been done by the trade union leaders or the political leaders without the cooperation of the workers.

Now the increased production demonstrates amply that the workers have faith in this Government and we have love for them. Some hon. Members mentioned about trade unions but they are political unions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The R.M.S. is very unpopular in Bombay. You must know that. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, every issue is a political issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, every issue is a political issue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Including your ruling.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This trade union in Bombay is so unpopular they cannot enter the textile area. He did not know about it.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शीलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों की बातें बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। माननीय शास्त्री जी बड़े गौरव और बड़ी शान के साथ फरमा रहे थे कि इस हड़ताल को 173 दिन हो गये हैं जैसे मजदूरों और देश के लिए वे बड़ा अच्छा काम करा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, हमारा देश गरीब है और गरीबों की जो स्थिति है, मजदूरों की जो स्थिति है, वह मैं समझता हूँ, यह सदन और यह देश पूरी अच्छी तरह से जानता है। हकीकत यह है कि जो लोग इस हड़ताल को चलवा रहे हैं, इस को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, उन का मजदूरों के हितों से दूर का भी कोई संबंध नहीं है। केवल तथाकथित नेता अपनी नेतागिरी को कायम रखने के लिए मजदूरों को गुमराह कर रहे हैं, जिस से मजदूरों का और देश का, दोनों का ही नुकसान हो रहा है। 4 करोड़ रुपये प्रति दिन की हानि हो रही है और करीब 600,650 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हो चुकी है और 50 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का जो निर्यात होने वाला था, वह भी रुक गया है। बम्बई में एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, जिस का असर बम्बई में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश पर पड़ रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मजदूरों की समस्याएँ हैं और समस्याएँ हो सकती हैं। उन पर विचार करना चाहिए और उनकी बातों को आपको सुनना चाहिए।

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

मुझे बड़े गर्व के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और माननीय प्रम मंत्री झा साहब ने उनकी समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए एक समिति गठित की है। उसके सामने मजदूरों के लिए कार्यक्रम हैं और वह अपनी रिपोर्ट भी देगी उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मजदूरों की समस्याओं को हल किया जाएगा। हमारी सरकार और हमारे नेता चाहते हैं कि मजदूरों की समस्याओं को सुना जाए, उन्हें देखा जाए। लेकिन यह सब काम कानूनी तरीके से और कानूनी दायरे में होना चाहिए। बहुत से मजदूर काम पर आ रहे हैं लेकिन दत्ता सामंत के लोग उनको काम पर आने से रोकते हैं, उनको धमकाते हैं, डराते हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि मजदूरों की समस्याओं को गंभीरतापूर्वक लिया जाए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय किये जाएं। लेकिन जिस गुण्डागर्दी से लोग मजदूरों को डराते हैं, धमकाते हैं, उस गुण्डागर्दी के सामने सरकार को नहीं झुकना चाहिए और किसी कीमत पर भी नहीं झुकना चाहिए।

इस हड़ताल से बहुत से लोगों का नुकसान हो रहा है। उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार को कुछ फ़ैसले लेने चाहिए, कुछ कार्यक्रम बनाने चाहिए जिससे कि यह स्थिति समाप्त हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक जो कार्यवाही की गयी है उस से यह पता चलता है कि हमारी सरकार इस मामले में कितनी दरियादिल है। स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री ने दिल्ली आ कर के इस के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय नेताओं से बातचीत की है और प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी बात की है। यह हड़ताल समाप्त होनी चाहिए (ब्यवधान)

अब मैं अन्तिम शब्दों में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हड़ताल चल रही है, और जो मजदूर काम पर आना चाहते हैं, सरकार को उसकी रक्षा करनी चाहिए। काम पर आने वाले लोगों को कोई परेशान न करे,

इसके लिए सरकार को सही व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार के नेता और भाड़े के आदमी उनको परेशान करते हैं और उनको काम पर नहीं आने देते हैं।

इतना कहते हुए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कुछ आशा की किरण लगी। शैलानी ऐसे सदस्य हैं कि जिन्होंने कि बात को समझा। इस प्रकार के लोग भी होते हैं जो सही स्थिति को समझते हैं और उसके लिये किये गये उपायों को रचनात्मक दृष्टि से देखते हैं और कुछ ऐसे होते हैं कि जिन्हें कि मीनाक्षी नजर आती है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): No question was asked. Mr. Shailant never asked a single question. What is he replying to? He did not ask any question. Why should he reply?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mutual admitation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What question is he replying to?

आप किस का जवाब दे रहे हैं

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आपने उनके प्रश्न को नहीं समझा है, मैंने समझा है और उन्हीं का मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह प्रश्न किया है कि क्या गुण्डागर्दी और जोरजबरदस्ती से किये गये काम का आप समर्थन करेंगे? मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ कि नहीं करेंगे। गुण्डागर्दी की जायेगी या जोर-जबरदस्ती करके किसी को भड़काया जाएगा तो उस का समर्थन सरकार नहीं करेगी।

दूसरे उन्होंने पूछा कि जो घोषणायें हमने की हैं, क्या उन पर अमल होगा? मैं कहता हूँ उन पर अमल होगा?

आपको ये प्रश्न समझने में दिक्कत हो गई ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि मुझे आशा की किरण नजर आयी । मैं अपने माननीय मित्रों से अपील करता हूँ कि वे अपनी इस प्रवृत्ति को छोड़ें और वर्कर्स को न भड़कायें । सरकार मजदूरों के लिये अच्छे बराबर उपाय कर रही है लेकिन इन्होंने यह निर्णय कर लिया है कि जो कुछ हों वह इन्हीं के जरिये से हों । चाहे कितना भी अच्छा काम हा, वह इनके द्वारा हो । यह अच्छा नहीं है ।

13.00 hrs.

अच्छा काम तो अच्छा होता है, चाहे मैं कहूं या आप कहें और बुरा काम बुरा होता है, चाहे मैं कहूं या आप । कमेटी बनी है, हमने कुछ निर्णय लिये हैं और जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही होगी । मैं सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी से कहता हूँ और किसी से नहीं कहूंगा, कृपा करके आप इन लोगों से अलग हो जायें, जो लाल रंग वाले हैं ।

डा० सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी : मैंने तो अलग कर दिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you mentioned Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's name, immediately he gets up and tries to get a chance also.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: But he spoke nicely, not the other way. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is coming closer to you now.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I do not know; if, gradually, he changes his ideas and becomes a socialist, he will come nearer to me.

इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे जो मित्र हैं, इन्द्रजीत जी हैं और सबसे मैं

निवेदन करता हूँ कि मजदूर काम पर जायें, जिन बातों को वे कह रहे हैं उनका निश्चित ही हल निकाला जायेगा, इस बात के लिये सरकार कृतसंकल्प है । (इति)

श्री जंनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि बाम्बे में टेक्सटाइल मिल वर्कर्स को इतने दिनों तक स्ट्राइक पर रहना पड़ा है । इसके पीछे क्या बात है यह तो ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स ही जानते होंगे और सरकार जानती होगी, लेकिन जहां तक मुझे मालूम दिखाई पड़ता है और जो थोड़ी कामन सेंस हम लोगों में है, उससे यह लगता है और जो थोड़ा यह लगता है कि टेक्सटाइल मिलों की जो हालत है, जो हालत पूरे देश में चल रही है, जिस स्थिति से टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री इस समय गुजर रही है, उसमें यह एड-वाइजेबल नहीं था कि टेक्सटाइल मिल वर्कर्स हड़ताल पर जाते । मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी समझदार ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर, चाहे वे गुप्ता जी हों, चाहे फनर्नाण्डिस साहब हो या कोई भी हों, ऐसी स्थिति में कोई भी मिल मजदूरों को यह सलाह नहीं देता कि वे हड़ताल पर जायें और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने सलाह नहीं दी । वहां एक अजीब स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और ट्रेड यूनियननिज्म को गुण्डाइज्म ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और पूरे के पूरे वर्कर्स गुण्डाइज्म के बल पर काम पर आने से रोक दिये गये हैं ।

आज शास्त्री जी जैसे हमारे मित्र या दूसरे मित्र यह मजबूर होकर कह रहे हैं कि हड़ताल चलनी चाहिये, ताकि कहीं वे पीछे न छूट जायें, इसलिये उनको मजबूर होकर कहना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन अपने दिल के अन्दर वे अच्छी तरह से

[श्री जेनुल बशर]

समझ रहे हैं कि हड़ताल ठीक नहीं थी। हड़ताल को नहीं चलना चाहिये था।

हड़ताल के पीछे कौन से एरिमेंट्स हैं और किस तरह से यह हड़ताल चली रही है, इस बात को आपको सही रूप में बोलना चाहिये। अगर आप लोग सही बोलते, ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स सही बोलते तो यह हड़ताल इतने दिनों तक नहीं चलती। आप बताइये कि क्या आज टेक्सटाइल मिल्स की यह हालत है कि वहां पर हड़ताल चली सके?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हां है।

श्री जेनुल बशर : (ग.जी.पुर) शास्त्री जी यह बात कह सकते हैं, लेकिन गुप्ता जी नहीं कह सकते। हड़ताल का एक समय होता है कि कब हड़ताल होनी चाहिये और हड़ताल से ज्यादा मांगें कब मनवाई जा सकती हैं और कब नहीं।

वर्तमान उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी ने कुछ घोषणा यहां की है और वह घोषणा इस हड़ताल को समाप्त करने में प्रमुख भूमिका अदा करेगी। श्रम मंत्री जी ने केवल वर्कर्स की मांगों को ही ध्यान में नहीं रखा है, बल्कि उन्होंने पूरी टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को टोटैलिटी में लिया है। वर्कर्स की क्या मांग है, उनको क्या फायदा पहुंचाया जा सकता है, टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री किस स्थिति से गुजर रही है—इन सारी बातों के लिए उन्होंने एक कमेटी बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। बम्बई की जो विशेष समस्या है उसको हल करने के लिए बहुत जल्दी समिति का गठन किया जाएगा और छः महीने का

समय दिया है। इससे मैं समझता हूँ कि हड़ताली मजदूरों को हड़ताल समाप्त कर देनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रम मंत्री जी ने टेक्सटाइल मजदूरों की हड़ताल के संबंध में कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट तथा दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स से भी सलाह मशविरा कर लिया है और उसके बाद उन्होंने वह घोषणा की है कि उनको समझदारी से काम करना चाहिये और हड़ताल समाप्त कर देनी चाहिये। आजाद जी जब से श्रम मंत्री बने हैं उनकी बराबर यह कोशिश रही है कि श्रमिकों के हित में काम किए जायें। आज इसके बारे में घोषणा करके उन्होंने दिखा दिया है कि वह मजदूरों के हितैषी हैं, उनके दौलत हैं और उनकी समस्याओं को वह हल करना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो घोषणा उन्होंने की है, उसको करने से पहले क्या उन्होंने श्रमिकों की ट्रेड यूनियनों से, उनके रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्स से बातचीत कर ली है और कर ली है तो किस-किस से बात कर ली है और इस बातचीत का क्या असर हुआ है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार ने अब तक इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई की है। मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि इस प्रकार की घोषणाओं के बावजूद अगर वर्कर काम पर आना चाहते भी हैं तो उनको गुंडे तत्व रोकते हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई इस बारे में भी व्यवस्था की है कि ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन से ठीक प्रकार से डील किया जाना चाहिये और ऐमा माहील बनाया जाना चाहिये जिससे श्रमिकों में डर और भय की भावना न रहे और वे अगर काम पर वापिस आना चाहते हैं तो आ जाएं। वरना जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है लाख घोषणायें आप

करें अगर गुंडाइज्म से निपटने की आप में शक्ति नहीं है और आप उसको कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तो वहां की हड़ताल समाप्त नहीं हो सकती है। कितनी भी सुविधाएँ आप दे दें कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि टैक्स-टाइल मिलों की हड़ताल के कारण प्रोडक्शन का कितना नुकसान हुआ है, मिलों को कितना हुआ है और सरकारी खजाने को कितना हुआ है ?

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : जिस बात को मैं ठीक से नहीं कह पा रहा था उसको माननीय सदस्य ने अपने पहले भाग में कह दिया है। हमारे कुछ विरोधी दलों में मित्र बैठे हुए हैं। वे भी नहीं चाहते थे कि यह हड़ताल हो। लेकिन लाचारी में उनको भी अब उनके साथ चलना पड़ रहा है। एक पाइप पाइपर आदमी आया उसने कहा पीछे पीछे चलो और सब के सब पीछे चल पड़ते हैं। "कभी ऐसा भी होता है जमाने की रवानी में कि राहजनों का अमीरे कारवां कहना पड़ता है।" माननीय सदस्य ने श्रम मंत्री द्वारा बात करने की बात कही है। अगर मैंने अब तक सब से बात नहीं भी की है तो भी काम अच्छा किया है या बुरा किया है, यह आप को देखना चाहिये। अच्छा काम मैंने किया है। बुरा तो नहीं किया है। श्रमिकों के काम पर आने के लिए अगर मैंने अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कमेटी बनाई जिस में सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन के लोग भी रहेंगे और वह छः महीने में या दो महीने में रिपोर्ट दे देती है और अगर हमने यह काम उनकी भलाई के लिए किया है और अगर नहीं पूछा है तो यह कोई गुस्ताखी तो नहीं की है। काम तो गलत नहीं किया है।

आपने पूछा है कि कितना घाटा हुआ है। एक मित्र ने कहा छः

हजार करोड़ होगा या साढ़े छः हजार करोड़ होगा। अब आप दिमाग की उड़ान को देखिए। किसी ने कहा ढाई सौ करोड़ होगा। कितने करोड़ का हुआ है। यह तो वास्तव में कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ही बता सकती है। किसी वक्त पूछेंगे और बता देंगे। घाटा हुआ है इसको ब्यान में भी मैंने स्वीकार किया है। अपनी तरफ से एक अच्छा उपाय निकालने की मैंने कौशिश की है ताकि श्रमिक बन्धुओं को काम पर आने की सुविधा हो और वे आ जायें।

कमेटी का जहाँ तक सवाल है उसको हम जल्दी से जल्दी बनायेंगे। जल्दी का जो अर्थ है उसी अर्थ में इसको जल्दी बनायेंगे। उससे भी अधिक अर्थों में हम इस समस्या का निपटारा करने की भी कोशिश करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ananda Pathak. Your work is now easy because all the previous Members have already spoken.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, I congratulate the workers who are conducting the strike for the last six months in the textile mills. Before me, one hon. Member said about the goondagiri of the workers. But, I would like to say that the workers never resorted to goondagiri but it is the Rashtriya Majdoor Sangh who are alluring the workers, subjugating and compelling them to go back to their work. I cannot understand how he can say that the workers were resorting to the goondagiri. I am very sorry to read this statement circulated by the hon. Minister where I find that Government is supporting the 'anti-workers' policy. They are trying to allure the workers by paying them some paltry sum and by asking them to go back to their work.

Why not the Government, instead of supporting the employers who are offering this paltry amount and alluring the workers to go back to work, come forward to call all the leaders of the trade unions for

(Shri Ananda Pathak)

a round-table conference to discuss this matter straightway and solve their problems? Instead of doing this, the Government is only taking the side of the employers. Moreover, the strike was undertaken by the workers on a fundamental issue. The workers are fighting for their right of collective bargaining. This is their right to strike work. Their demand is for the wage revision, bonus and improvement of their working conditions. I do not want to go into all the details of it.

Sir, the hon. Minister says that he is sympathetic about the demand of the workers. If that is so, why don't you call all the representatives of the workers for a round-table conference? Instead, he only gave a repeated call to the workers to go back to their work. You will set up a Committee only after they go back to their work. All this can be done after normalcy is restored. At least you may call all the leaders of the striking workers and discuss their problems.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put your questions.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: What I say is that they are only trying to subjugate the workers and compel them to go back to their work. The workers are asking for the Provident Fund advance which is provided for under the Provident Fund Scheme. All the workers of the mills and undertakings which are closed for more than sixty days can apply for such an advance. They can take that advance. They are not allowing even that right of the workers to take this advance.

The Minister has already mentioned that the agreement is there which is valid upto 31st December, 1984. But, Sir, the situation has radically changed in the meantime. The cost of living has gone up; prices are spiralling up. The workers have every right to demand for the review of the agreement. The Minister is saying that this agreement which is already there is valid upto 31st December, 1984. Sir, the Government has also stated that they have been making a continuous effort to end this strike. I would like to know what concrete steps they have taken. I do not find any mention of it in the Statement and the hon. Minister in his speech on the Floor of the

House has also said nothing about it. Again it is written here that Government would not stand on any prestige. If that is so then why don't they call the leaders of the striking workers and settle the disputes across the table. I would like to urge that Government should take initiative and all the trade unions excepting RMMS which is opposing the strike should be called and the matter may be discussed in a congenial atmosphere. Thereafter the Government may convene tripartite meeting and discuss all the problems and accept all their reasonable demands. Thereafter the Committee may be set-up—which the Government is considering to set up—to go into the details. In this way the problems can be solved and, I hope, the hon. Minister will respond in a positive way to all my suggestions.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all through the speeches of the hon. Members who have put the Questions there have been three trends. One is the chosen words that they have used, viz., our is a antilabour Government, we want to divide the labour, subjugation, harassment, etc. All these are the chosen words. All these chosen words are being used because there is a concerted policy since January 1982 to speak against the Government. Sir, when we call the productivity council meeting they would not come whereas they say that they want to help production. The second point is that they have made only one demand, namely, you call all the trade unions and then decide.

Sir, I have already said that I do not want to infringe upon the rights of the workers either in their collective bargaining or in their right to choose their representatives. Some hon. Members have said that RMMS has got no representative character. All right. They are welcome to say that. Now, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act has enough provision under it to dethrone one whom the workers do not like and bring in those whom they like. Let them do it and I will call them who are chosen. I will have no hesitation to talk to them. But this cogglomeration of so many so-called trade unions not having following of workers or are following Datta Samant, Sir, I am not in a position to call them.

The only demand is that I should call them and talk to them and then whatever has been said by me will become good.

Sir, I would like to say again that I do not want to infringe upon the rights of the workers. Let them choose their representatives and I will talk to them. Sir, Mr. Pathak wanted to know about the concrete steps from me. Sir, this statement as given the concrete steps one after the other. The greatest concrete step is that of an All India Committee of tripartite nature of representatives of workers, employers and Government to sort out textile issues all over the country and particularly that of Bombay. Is that not a concrete step? Well, Sir, I can give facts and figures. I cannot give understanding. I am sorry to say this, Sir. It is most unfortunate that some of the trade unions are still harping on their old song and want them to be called. I hope that will still go through my statement, ponder over it. I hope they will advise the workers to resume work. I appeal to the workers to come and resume their work. I appeal to them to allow this committee to function. I request them to represent whatever they want before this Committee, through their chosen representatives, whomsoever they choose, or, as they like, through any of their representative worker, etc. Let them put their own demands before it. I am sure that in the interest of themselves, in the interests of the industry, in the interests of the country they will come forward and resume work.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I seek a clarification? I seek this clarification from you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. For the last 45 minutes we have been discussing this subject. You are an old trade unionist.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this subject, he knows better than me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Only I want to know one thing. Because, everybody wants a settlement no doubt, he has proposed this committee and he says that within 2 months they will go into the Bombay matter, and give their decision. But it is a tripartite committee. Mill owners will be there. Unions will be there. Government

will be there. You know it. In such a committee, if it is not possible to come to an agreed decision, unanimous decision, as it is very likely, than, what will happen? He has not suggested anything. What will happen in such a case? Suppose they cannot agree on a unanimous decision, what will happen?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I seek a clarification. I am not asking a question. Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. Now, Legislative Business. Mr. Singh Deo. I have allowed him on behalf of Mr. R. Venkataraman.

13.22 hrs.

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): On behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I think the Commerce Minister would like to make a statement...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. Order please. The House stands adjourned for lunch till 14.25 hours.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing, Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh, will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 12th July, 1982 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 Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(b) The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(c) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(d) The Constitution (46th Amendment) Bill, 1981 on Tuesday, the 13th July, 1982.

(e) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(f) The Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Line and the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway Line (Nationalisation) Bill, 1981.

(g) The Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(h) The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(i) The Metro-Railway (Construction of Works) Amendment Bill, 1981.

(j) The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिनांक 9-7-82 की पुनरीक्षित कार्य सूची से मद संख्या 6 में निम्नलिखित विषयों को 12 जुलाई, 1982 से आरम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह में विचारार्थ जोड़ने का अनुरोध करता हूँ :

(1) मानसून के आने में विलम्ब के कारण देश के बड़े भाग में सूखा की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। बिहार, यू० पी०, राजस्थान एवं अन्य कई राज्यों में तो अकाल के बादल मंडराने लगे हैं।

धान का विचड़ा खेतों में वर्षा के अभाव में जल गया है तथा मकई के पौधे भी सूख गए हैं।

किसानों के पास जो अनाज एवं पूंजी थी उसे उन्होंने विचड़ा एवं मकई बोन के समय लगा दिया है। अब दोनों फसलों के मारे जाने की संभावना ने किसानों के सामने भुखमरी की समस्या पैदा कर दी है।

अकाल की स्थिति ने देश के करोड़ों खेत मजदूरों के सामने मौत का दृश्य खड़ा कर दिया है।

सुखाड़ के कारण उत्पन्न अकाल की स्थिति को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर चौतरफा राहत कार्य की योजना अविलम्ब बनाने तथा इसे कार्यान्वित करने का समय आ गया है।

अतः इस विषय को आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में विचारार्थ रखा जाए।

(2) पूरे देश में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के प्रति घोर उपेक्षा एवं उदासीनता बरती जा रही है।

विकास कार्य, ग्रामीण बेरोजगारों को रोजगार एवं भूमि सुधार आदि कार्य ठप्प पड़े हैं। बिहार राज्य में तो यह कार्यक्रम केवल कागज पर है।

इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिये जो कोष का आवंटन किया गया है उसके बड़े भाग का गन्त इस्तेमाल हो रहा है तथा कुछ निहित स्वार्थ के लोग इस कोष को हड़प रहे हैं? भ्रष्टाचार के कारण भी इसका दुर्लभयोग किया जा रहा है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिये जो समितियाँ गठित की गई हैं उसमें ऐसे लोगों को रखा गया है जिनको इस कार्यक्रम से कोई दिज्ञवस्पी नहीं है तथा जो जमींदारों एवं निहित स्वार्थों तथा शासक दल का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। विरोधी पार्टियों को कार्यान्वयन समिति से अनग रखा गया है तथा जनता का सहयोग लेने का कोई ह्चि भी प्रदर्शित नहीं की जा रही है।

अतः 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के उपायों पर विचार करने तथा इसे सफल बनाने के विषय को आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में विचारार्थ रखा जाय।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I would like the following two items to be included for discussion during the next week.

One, dowry murders. Alarming increase in the dowry murders and suicides in the capital has rocked the country. The evil is spreading like a disease in other parts of the country where it is not existing. Failure of the State and Central Govern-

ments and police department to follow the instructions issued by the Home Ministry to investigate into the suspicious deaths of housewives and tracing missing women is a serious thing. What concrete measures is the Government taking to save these women from being burnt alive or before they embrace death?

Two, glut of sugar. The production of sugar has made a new record. However, there is no relief to the consumers as there is no decline in the prices of sugar in open market. If the farmers are not assured remunerative price for the sugarcane, the land under the sugarcane cultivation will shrink resulting in the fall of sugarcane production and crisis in the sugar industry. What comprehensive measures are being taken to avert the crisis?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आज के मद संख्या (6) के अन्तर्गत में अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर चर्चा चाहता हूँ :

(1) सरकार के बार बार आश्वासन के बावजूद भी पिछड़ों, हरिजनों एवं अल्पसंख्यकों पर जुल्म बढ़ रहे हैं। एक ओर जहाँ बिहार में हरिजनों को नक्सलाइट के नाम पर गोली से उड़ाया जा रहा है वहीं उत्तर प्रदेश में इन समुदायों के लोगों को झूठे मुठभेड़ के नाम पर उड़ाया जा रहा है। साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की बाढ़ आ गई है? ताजा बिहार में फुलवारी शरीफ और मुंगेर इसका उदाहरण हैं। आज भारतवर्ष में अल्पसंख्यक भय की जिन्दगी जी रहे हैं और तस्त है। सरकार द्वारा हरिजनों, पिछड़ों एवं अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण हेतु कई आयोग गठित किये जाते रहे हैं और उन आयोगों द्वारा रिपोर्ट भी सरकार को पेश की जाती रही है लेकिन उस पर सदन में बहस नहीं हो पाती है। अतः अगले सप्ताह मण्डल आयोग की रिपोर्ट, अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट तथा अल्पसंख्यक आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर बहस कराई जाये।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

(2) दूसरा मुद्दा उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार एवं मध्य प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में कानून व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को लाचार होकर इस्तीफा देना पड़ा। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ और छोटा नागपुर, खासकर रांची में आदिवासियों के शोषण से परिचित हूँ। यदि आदिवासियों के पृथक राज्य की मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है तो निश्चित रूप से उनकी दुर्दशा में सुधार होगा।

इसलिये चुस्त एवं प्रभावकारी प्रशासन तथा जनसाधारण के विकास के दृष्टिकोण से मेरी मांग है कि बड़े राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में अगले सप्ताह सदन में चर्चा हो।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, I would request you to kindly allow me to put the following subjects as the supplement to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister's statement regarding Government business for the week commencing the 12th July, 1982:—

(1) For the third successive year with poor rain-fall in the State of West Bengal, prices of foodgrains are shooting up and going beyond the poor people's reach. As the State Government has no bufferstocks of foodgrains to tide over the food shortage, the Centre should release large quantities of foodgrains to West Bengal to combat a widespread drought situation in the State this Year.

(2) There is heavy shortage of cement in West Bengal for which development works are being hampered. The Centre should provide more cement for West Bengal.

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी द्वारा अगले सप्ताह संसद में आने वाली

कार्यसूची में निम्न दो विषय सम्मिलित करवाने का निवेदन करता हूँ।

(1) कोटा स्थित राजस्थान अणु बिजलीघर को दोनों इकाइयों के करीब एक वर्ष से बंद पड़े रहने व पिछले वर्ष वर्षा की कमी के कारण राणा प्रताप सागर, गांधी सागर व जवाहर सागर में पानी की कमी हो जाने से राजस्थान प्रदेश में बिजली उत्पादन का कार्य संपूर्ण रूप से बंद हो गया है। मध्यम उद्योगों व कृषि उद्योगों, आटे पीसने की चक्कियों इत्यादि पर भयंकर प्रभाव पड़ने से बेरोजगारी फैल रही है एवं इस कारण राजस्थान सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति भी कमजोर होती जा रही है।

मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में राजस्थान अणु बिजलीघर के कारण प्रदेश में उत्पन्न हुए विद्युत संकट पर चर्चा की जानी चाहिये।

(2) देशभर के विभिन्न हाईकोर्ट में करीब 80 न्यायाधीशों व अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीशों की जगह खाली हैं एवं उच्चतम न्यायालय में करीब दो न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति होना विचाराधीन है। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय में भी स्थायी न्यायाधीशों व चार अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीशों की जगह खाली पड़ी हैं जबकि दूसरी तरफ देश के विभिन्न हाई कोर्ट्स में कुल 7,79,192 मुकदमें बकाया (पेंडिंग) हैं एवं इसमें से एक वर्ष से अधिक अवधि वाले 5,19,935 मुकदमें बकाया हैं। इसमें राजस्थान हाईकोर्ट के 32,203 मुकदमें व इसी हाईकोर्ट में एक वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के बकाया 19,888 केसेस हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आंकड़े भी चौंकाने वाले हैं। वहां 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक रेगुलर सुने जाने वाले बकाया केस की संख्या 22,664 है जिसमें से

एक वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से बकाया पड़े मुकदमों की संख्या 16,789 सम्मिलित है। अगर इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लगे एड-मिशन व (मिसलेनियस) मुकदमों की संख्या मिला दें तो दिसम्बर, 1981 तक 60,260 हो जायेगी। जब तक विभिन्न कोर्टों में जजों की संख्या बढ़ाकर एवं मुकदमों को निपटाने हेतु नयी प्रणाली बनाने की कार्यवाही नहीं होगी तो लोगों का न्यायपालिका से विश्वास शनैःशनैः समाप्त हो जायेगी।

मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे इस विषय को भी अगले सप्ताह संसद में चर्चा हेतु रखे।

श्री राभावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित दो विषय अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में शामिल करने हेतु प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ :-

(1) कन्ट्रोलर डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स कार्यालय, पटना

सी० ए० डी० पटना अग्नेजी राज के समय से ही भारतीय सेना के जवानों की सेवा करता आ रहा है। इसके पटना कार्यालय में करीब डेढ़ हजार कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं। इसका कार्य बराबर सुचारू रूप से चलता आ रहा है। परन्तु दुःख है कि यह कार्यालय इस विभाग के कुछ उच्चाधिकारों की आंख का किरकिरी बना हुआ है।

पटना स्थित इस कार्यालय को वहां से हटाकर गोहाटी ले जाने का षडयंत्र बहुत पहले से किया जा रहा है। सन् 1967-68 में तो लगता था कि इसे समाप्त ही कर दिया जाएगा। परन्तु वहां के कर्मचारियों के एकताबद्ध आन्दोलन, सांसद के प्रयास तथा ग्राम लोगों

के विरोध के फलस्वरूप पटना कार्यालय का अस्तित्व समाप्त नहीं हो सका और सरकार को इसे गोहाटी ले जाने में सफलता नहीं मिल सकी।

इधर पिछले कुछ महीनों से सरकार की ओर से पुनः प्रयास चल रहा है कि सी० डी० ए० कार्यालय पटना को गोहाटी ले जाया जाए। सरकार के जन-विरोधी इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध वहां के कर्मचारी चट्टानी एकता बनाकर पिछले दो महीनों से शांतिपूर्ण आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। उनकी एकमात्र मांग है कि पटना कार्यालय को किसी प्रकार से समाप्त नहीं किया जाए और सरकार इसे गोहाटी ले जाने के अपने निर्णय को रद्द कर दे। उनका यह भी कहना है कि पटना कार्यालय को डिस्टर्ब किए बिना अगर सरकार गोहाटी में भी इस प्रकार का कोई कार्यालय खोलना चाहे तो जरूर खोले, कर्मचारी उसका विरोध नहीं समर्थन करेंगे।

पटना स्थित कन्ट्रोलर डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों की उक्त मांगों को सर्वथा उचित बतलाते हुए पन्द्रह विभिन्न दलों के संसद सदस्यों तथा 30 बिहार विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने वित्त मंत्री और राज्य वित्त मंत्री को संयुक्त पत्र लिख कर अनुरोध किया है कि सरकार पटना कार्यालय को गोहाटी ले जाने के निर्णय को बराबर के लिए रद्द करदे ताकि कर्मचारियों एवं ग्राम जनता का रोष और असंतोष समाप्त हो सके। बिहार के समाचार पत्रों ने भी सरकार से ऐसी ही मांग की है।

आशा है, वित्त मंत्री कर्मचारियों सांसदों, विधायकों, समाचार पत्रों और ग्राम जनता की भावनाओं को देखते हुए सी० डी० ए० के पटना कार्यालय को गोहाटी ले जाने का निर्णय रद्द करने संबंधी एक वक्तव्य सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित करेंगे।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

(2) बिहार में विश्वविद्यालयों एवं कालेज शिक्षकों की हड़ताल

बिहार में सभी विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के 16 हजार शिक्षक पिछले करीब तीन महीनों से अपने 31 सूत्री मांगों को लेकर हड़ताल पर हैं। उनकी हड़ताल 12 अप्रैल को शुरू हुई थी जिस कारण शिक्षण संस्थाओं का सारा कार्य ठप्प है और छात्रों के भविष्य पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है।

करीब 16 सौ शिक्षक अपनी मांगों को लेकर जेलों में बन्द किए गए, उन पर बर्बरता के साथ लाटियां बरसायी गई, उन्हें जेलों में यातनायें दी गई। फिर भी उनका आन्दोलन जारी है। परन्तु दुःख है कि उनकी संघर्ष समिति के सारे प्रयासों के बावजूद समझौता नहीं हो सका है।

शिक्षा कंकरेट सूची में है। अतः भारत सरकार का भी यह कर्तव्य है कि वह शिक्षकों की मांगों पर विचार कर समझौते का रास्ता निकाले। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का भी शिक्षकों के वेतनमान तथा दूसरे प्रश्नों से संबंध है। इसे देखते हुए शिक्षा मंत्री को इस संबंध में शीघ्र हस्तक्षेप कर विवाद को समाप्त करवाना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री को भी इधर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, before I read out what is written, I have one submission to make. Sometimes editing may become necessary, but before editing is done, I feel the Member should be consulted. Not that after editing, something is handed over to him. With that caveat, and subject to that, I am reading this and I suggest these two items for next week's business:

(1) National Jute Manufacturers Corporation controls and manages six

nationalized jute mills. The Corporation (NJMC) has a very important role to play not only in protecting the interests of the workmen and employees, but also in the manufacture of jute and jute goods, so as to set an example to the jute industry as a whole, which is now in the monopoly control of jute barons. But the management of NJMC is not only indulging in various anti-labour practices, as in vogue in some big private sector mills, but are also following in the footsteps of the jute barons in laying off workers for four hours in the evening, and thus denying the workers full wages for the period, in line with the private sector mills, which is unbecoming for a public sector undertaking. The level of performance of the units has considerably gone down since nationalization, because of the lack of proper management.

All efforts of cooperation by the employees are ignored, and on the other hand, their rights are taken away. It is essential that the functioning of NJMC should be discussed in the House at an early opportunity.

(2) The Ordnance Depot at Calcutta is functioning since the eighteenth century. It has rendered great services since its commencement. The Government is threatening to close down the establishment, in spite of the opposition of the employees and the Government of West Bengal. The move if carried out, will not only affect the interests of Defence services but will also create unemployment. The Government should immediately announce its decision to continue the Depot at Calcutta and the matter should be discussed in the House.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में इन दो सवालों को जोड़ा जाए, मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करने खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

पहला तो यह है कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे जो राष्ट्र में हुए हैं, उन्होंने राष्ट्र को कमजोर करने में कोई कसर बाकी

नहीं रखी है। अब ता दग मां-बेटी, बहन-भाई और पति तत्नी के बीच में आ गये हैं जैसे कि पंजाब में। पंजाब और हरियाणा भी इस की लपेट में आ रहे हैं, जिस से देश की अखंडता और स्वतन्त्रता को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इस की चर्चा सदन में अगले सप्ताह में होना जरूरी है, जिस से इस समस्या का समाधान निकल सके। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस को बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट और बहुत जरूरी समझ कर अगले सप्ताह लिया जाए।

दूसरा मंडल कमीशन के बारे में है, जिस के लिए मुझे धरना भी देना पड़ा था। मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जो सदन में रखी गई है, उस पर तुरन्त चर्चा होना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि राष्ट्र की 60 से 80 फीसदी जनता की आखें इधर लगी हुई हैं और अगर इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अच्छी तरह से बहस कर के इस को लागू किया जाए, तो बहुत सी समस्याएं राष्ट्र की हल हो जाएंगी।

ये दो बातें हैं, जिन को मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह की कायवाही में लिया जाए।

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions they have made. I will go through the proceedings and if I feel necessary I will bring them to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह तो तुम्हारा वायदा था, भीष्म नारायण सिंह जी।

14.47 hrs.

EYES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL—

Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. Shankaranand on the 8th July, 1982, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for the use of eyes of deceased persons for the therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Dr. Saradiash Roy, You should be brief. I want that this Bill should be passed before we take up the Private Members' Business. Therefore, I would request the hon. members to be brief because it is the most non-controversial Bill.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिमाचल) : प्राइम मिनिस्टर का भी स्टेटमेंट होना है, वह कब होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That has already been circulated.

DR. SARADIASH ROY (Bolpur): The Eyes (Authority for Use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill is not a controversial one. It extends only to the Union Territory of Delhi where there are less democratic rights of the people. Whatever democratic rights they had have been snatched away in the last two years. I would request the hon. Minister to restore the democratic rights at an early date. This Bill provides for replacement of the Bombay Corneal Grafting Act which is in force in the territory of Delhi since 1964 by this Act. In the statement of the Minister nothing has been said regarding the operation of this Act—Bombay Corneal Grafting Act—for the last 18 years, that is, in operation in Delhi.

Regarding the number of donors or the eyes received and grafted, how many people of the lower income group have been benefited by this corneal grafting has

[Dr. Saradiash Roy]

not been stated in the Minister's statement. I want that this should be mentioned in the House by the hon. Minister. I also want to know how these eyes have been utilized?

This Act is a commendable one. In this Act corneal grafting has been provided, but no provision has been made for the preservation of the donated eyes and for the proper utilisation of the donated eyes. No indication has been given about the measures to prevent mis-utilisation of the donated eyes. This is a laudable Bill. But there should be scientific arrangements so that the donated eyes may be preserved for proper use. No guidelines have been mentioned as to how the receivers of these eyes will be selected.

In our country there are lakhs of people, especially people of the lower strata who lose their eye sight. If transplanting of cornea can be utilised, these people will be benefited. In the western parts of the country many people have lost their eyes and this Bill will benefit them.

This Act applies only to the Union Territory of Delhi. However, in some other States also similar Acts are there and it should be examined how these Acts are being implemented, at how far the provisions of the Acts are being utilised for the benefit of the poorer sections, because they are the people most affected. They have lost their eye sight due to mal-nutrition and shortage of drugs and mal-treatment. They should be benefited by this Act. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to enlighten how this Bombay Corneal Grafting Act has benefited the people of Delhi during the last 18 years or so. With these words I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने एक बात अच्छी की है कि अन्धे आदिमियों को रोशनी देने के लिए मृत व्यक्तियों की आंखें काम देंगी । हिन्दुस्तान में 94 लाख अन्धे आदमी

हैं । वे आज भी मौजूद हैं । उनमें से कुछ तो ऐसे हैं जो कुपोषण के कारण अन्धे हो जाते हैं । आपने इस बिल को ला कर ठीक काम किया है और इसको पास करा कर आप नेत्रहीनों के लिए काम करेंगे ।

लेकिन मुझे यह मालूम नहीं हुआ कि इसे आपने यूनियन टेरिटरी पर ही क्यों लागू किया है ? अगर यह चीज सारे भारत में लागू हो जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । इसमें आपने कहा है कि आईज बैंक्स कहां कहां पर बन सकते हैं, कहां कहां पर आईज डोनेट हो सकती है । दूसरे आपने कहा कि जेल के अन्दर या अस्पताल के अन्दर अगर वहां पर अफसर नहीं हो तो वह किसी को अथोराइज कर सकता है और जिसको वह अथोराइज करेगा, उसके द्वारा आंख का उपयोग किया जा सकता है ।

मैं यह सोचता हूं आपने यह बिल 1980 में पेश किया और आज 1982 में इसे पारित कराने के लिए आ रहे हैं । मुझे यह नहीं मालूम कि आज तक कितने लोगों ने अपने नेत्रदान किये और कितने लोगों के लिए उनका प्रयोग किया गया ?

आंखें लेने के बाद, उनको आईज-बैंक में रखने के बाद किस तरह से उनका उपयोग करेंगे, इसको कहीं डिफाईन नहीं किया गया है, कहीं भी इसकी डेफ़ीनेशन नहीं दी गई है ।

इस तरह से यह जो बिल आपने पेश किया है, इसकी भावना तो बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन यह बिल सारे देश में लागू होना चाहिए और इस बिल में जो कमियां बताई गई हैं, जैसा कि बताया गया है कि बांबे के अन्दर यह कमियां थीं, इसलिए अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, अभी भी मैं समझ रहा हूं कि यह बिल पूर्ण रूप से ठीक नहीं है । इसलिए

जो सुझाव और अमेंडमेंट्स मैंने दिए हैं, उन पर गौर करे। जो मैंने संशोधन दिए हैं, जिन पर मैं संशोधनों के समय बोलूंगा उनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे तो उससे आपको लाभ होगा और बिल अच्छा बन सकता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) :
 आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल आज हमारे सामने विचाराधीन है, इस बिल का मानवीय दृष्टिकोण तो बड़ा उत्तम है और हम लोग इसकी सराहना करते हैं। लेकिन इस बिल को पेश करने में कुछ जल्दी कर दी गई है— ऐसा लगता है या इस पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार नहीं किया गया है। मानवीय पक्ष अच्छा होते हुए भी भारतीय समाज में जब कोई व्यक्ति मर जाता है तो उसका कोई अंग निकाल लेना या भंग कर देना बहुत ही बुरा माना जाता है। यदि किसी को चेचक भी निकलती है और उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है तो उसको जलाया नहीं जाता, संस्कार में जलाना आवश्यक है। इसलिए मान्यवर मैं समझता हूँ कि बिल स्वीकृत करने के पूर्व और बाद में एक सामाजिक वातावरण बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है। इस तरह का इस बिल में उपबन्ध होना चाहिए।

सामाजिक जागृति लाने के बाद हमको यह देखना होगा कि ये जो आंख निकालने वाले डाक्टर होंगे, ये किस परिस्थिति में आंखें निकालेंगे। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होगा जैसा कि बिहार की जेलों में हुआ, कहीं उत्पीड़न आदि में आंखें निकाल ली जाती हैं—ऐसा तो नहीं होगा। इन डाक्टरों की योग्यता क्या होगी? इनको कहां तक प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा और जिस व्यक्ति की आंखें निकाली जाएंगी, उसके स्वास्थ्य की जांच कैसे होगी— क्या आइटेरिया होगा, इस पर विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है।

इसी प्रकार से जैसा कि डागा साहब ने कहा है, मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इसको केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो तो यह बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी किन्तु इसके लिए पहले हमें बहुत तैयारी करनी होगी।

इसी प्रकार से प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों पर जो दुर्घटनाओं में मृतक आते हैं, क्या वहां के डाक्टरों को भी आंखें निकालने की इजाजत दी जाएगी। जिलों में जो शव गृह हैं, वहां भी देखना होगा कि डाक्टरों की योग्यता क्या होनी चाहिए।

आइज-बैंकों में जो आंखें रखी जाएंगी, इसके लिए कोई वित्तीय व्यवस्था है या नहीं। इसी प्रकार से जिस प्रकार से ब्लड-बैंकों में ब्लड दिया जाता है और उसका समुचित उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है, इसकी ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

15.00 hrs.

इसको मान भी लिया जाए कि जो आंखें निकाली जाएंगी उनको ठीक ढंग से रखा जाएगा और उपयुक्त डाक्टर भी निकालने के लिए होंगे तो भी सवाल पैदा होता है कि किस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों पर इनको लगाया जाएगा? उन पर लगाया जाएगा जिन के पास करोड़ दो करोड़ या दस करोड़ होंगे, जो पैसा खर्च करने के लिए सक्षम होंगे या उन गरीबों के लिए इनका इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा जिन के आंखें नहीं हैं और अंधेपन के कारण उनको भीख मांगने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है? अच्छे व्यक्तियों के लिए, गरीब लोगों के लिए देश और जन हित में इनका उपयोग होना चाहिये। यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है। इस वास्ते इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam):
Sir, I welcome this Bill, as also the amendment proposed by the hon. Minister with regard to the use of these eyes. While Participating in a Private Members' Bill, moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, on 20th March 1980, I pointed out some of the figures relating to total blindness in our country. It is said that over 9 to 10 million people are blind in India, out of which 5 million are blind due to cataract, 12,000 children below the age of 12 go blind every year and that more than 30 per cent of the children below the age of 21 go blind due to lack of nutritious food. You may very well ask why I am referring to all these figures. I am doing so because the opening sentence of the Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"Modern science has rendered possible the use of eyes of deceased persons for restoring sight to blind persons."

Modern science has also revealed the possibility to prevent blindness, especially among children. Therefore, I want to know what Government propose to do in this respect.

Clause 1 of the Bill says that it extends to the Union Territory of Delhi. It is a fact this is a State subject for entry 6 of the State List reads "public health, sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries". Therefore, the Central Government may not be able to do much in this respect. But my submission is that this must be a model enactment, to be followed by the States in the larger interests of the blind people of this country. About 4,500 children of school-going age are blind in Delhi alone. Over 6 lakhs of people are blind in Delhi. This is the magnitude of the problem. Therefore, while the attempt of the Central Government is a welcome move, it should be extended to other Union Territories also. I do not understand what is restraining the Central Government from extending it to other Union Territories as well.

Then, what is the meaning of "therapeutic purposes"? According to the dictionary, it is curative. But, is it to be confined to

the curative aspect alone? As Shri Daga said, it should have been defined in the definition clause itself. We would like to know how far the therapeutic purposes, as mentioned in the opening speech of the Minister, will be implemented.

Then I come to clause 6, which gives the Government authority to remove eyes from bodies of persons involved in accidents. I went through the number of accidents which took place in our country in 1980 and I found that the number of road accidents was 1,35,900 out of which 20,230 were killed. So, you can imagine the usefulness of the enactment.

Clause 7 deals with the preservation of the eyes removed from dead bodies. Have you mentioned anywhere how the eyes collected shall be distributed? I find that even in the rule-making clause it is not mentioned. Therefore, may I request the hon. Minister to bring forward an amendment to clause 7, to provide for the equitable distribution of these eyes?

In the financial Memorandum it is said:

"This will be met from outside the normal budgetary grants for eradication of blindness."

This is a trickish sentence. I would like to know how much money we have spent in this respect, what is the allotted money, how much we have spent and how many people are cured of this blindness.

Sir, on the whole, this is a model enactment which other States also ought to be advised by the Government to imitate. Therefore, blindness in our country can be curtailed to that extent.

With these words, I welcome this Bill as well as...

AN HON. MEMBER: With amendment.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: With amendment of course. The Minister has said that it is going to be amended.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I

wish to say a few words supporting the Eyes (Authority for use for therapeutic purposes) Bill, 1980, which has been introduced by our hon. Minister of Health, Shri Sankaranand.

Since the Bombay Corneal Grafting Act, 1957, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, has been found to be deficient in certain respects, this bill has been brought forward exclusively for the Union Territory of Delhi. I am happy that at least after 18 years of working of this defective and deficient Bombay Act this legislative attempt has been made by the Government. If this Bombay Act has been found to be deficient in Delhi, it should be equally so in Maharashtra. I wonder how many mishaps have taken place in Maharashtra during the past 25 years when this Act is in force there. After all the people in Delhi and in Maharashtra are the citizens of our country. I request the hon. Minister of Health to instruct the Maharashtra Government to make necessary amendments to this Act, on the lines of Delhi Bill. I would even go to the extent of saying that this Delhi Bill should replace the Act in Maharashtra, which is defective and deficient.

It has become a common feature that even M.B.B.S. doctors undertake eye operations. Cataract operations are being conducted by inexperienced and novice Doctors. It need not be said that eyes are the most sensitive organs of the human body and the greatest care has to be taken about the treatment of the eyes. Many eminent medical men, both nationally and internationally, have averred that India has the largest number of blind people in the world. Many State Governments have taken up programmes for giving vision to the blind. When D.M.K. was in power in Tamil Nadu, our Government held many eye-camps under the charge of world-renowned eye-surgeons like Dr. Venkatasamy. Today, unfortunately, the eye-camps are being held under the charge of inexperienced Doctors. I request the hon. Minister of Health to issue strict directives that eye-camps should be conducted by experienced eye-doctors.

I would like to another important issue. In this Bill it has been stated that the person who wants to donate his eyes after his death should give authorisation in the presence of two or more witnesses—Clause 3 of the Bill—and at least one among them should be a near relative like spouse, parent, son, daughter, brother or sister. It may happen that a person meets with an accident and at that time none of his relatives is near him. Does it mean that he cannot donate his eyes without this kind of authorisation? I demand that Clause 3 of this Bill should be suitably amended as to incorporate that the person wanting to donate his eyes after his death need give oral or written declaration to that effect.

15.11 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This Bill is a wholesome legislative measure which will enable the Government to have eye-banks for the benefit of blinds in the country. This should not be confined to the Union of Territory alone; it should be extended to the whole country. I commend this Bill to the unanimous approval of this House.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नेत्र चिकित्सीय प्रयोजनों के लिये उपयोग का प्राधिकार) विधेयक यहां उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है जहां पर दुनियां के मुल्कों के मुकाबले सब से ज्यादा अन्धे लोग हैं। लोग अन्धे किस प्रकार होते हैं, इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जानकारी दी है कि कुपोषण की वजह से

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा रुकिये, प्रधान मंत्री स्टेटमेंट करेंगी।

15.13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE.: SITUATION IN
LEBANON

DR. SUBRAMANJAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Will you allow clarification afterwards?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I do not think any clarifications are necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to have a discussion also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a statement about a subject which is stirring most of the world, including people within the United States of America, and as we have read in the newspapers, in Israel itself. The last weeks have been full of anguish for us. I should like to tell the House that on our part we have taken every possible initiative. I have personally written to certain heads of States including President Reagan, President Brezhnev, President Mitterand. Through diplomatic channels and other eminent people who have come here, we are pursuing these matters. The House knows that the situation is an extremely tragic one and full of danger for us, and for our friends. Much that we have stood and struggled for is threatened.

I shall now read the statement.

The unprovoked Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the brutal killing of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians has aroused deep anguish and revulsion in the entire world community. This Israeli action is a flagrant violation of all canons of international law and behaviour. It is indicative of an arrogance which has shown callous disregard for the rights of other nations and peoples.

Since the invasion on June 6, the efforts of the international community to secure the vacation of aggression have made no progress, as Israel continues to defy counsels of restraint. It has callously ignored the unanimous Resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the Resolution adopted by the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Israeli blockade of West Beirut is now being further tightened. Many hundred thousand residents are totally deprived of essential supplies of water, electricity, food and medical assistance. The entire civilian population is being straved out. The cease-fire, such as it is, is fragile and precarious. Beirut could well be totally destroyed and its population annihilated. This unabashed use of force is totally con-

trary to all norms and tenets of international behaviour. Israel's cynical and contemptuous disregard of international opinion, its continuing aggression and its use of military means to seek political objectives provide a very sad precedent for the future.

At a time when there were hopes for some progress in the resolution of the Palestinian problem, Israel has chosen to exacerbate it, thus imperilling the possibilities of long-term stability in the sensitive and strategic West Asian region. Israeli attempts to wipe out the Palestinian Movement cannot succeed in the long run. A popular movement, based on the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, cannot be put down by the use of arms. History is replete with instances of the failure of military force to crush such popular movements. Israel will be well advised to pay heed to the growing world-wide vocal concern, including the voices of thousands of its own people who have demonstrated against this invasion of Lebanon.

On behalf of my Government, I should like to call upon nations who are in a position to influence Israel to take immediate steps to lift the siege of West Beirut and withdraw its troops to its own territory. After this immediate objective is achieved, negotiations must begin for a just, comprehensive and durable solution which is acceptable to all concerned. Such a solution must ensure the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to an independent nation-state.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Vyas.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You must permit one clarification...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not done.

We will have a discussion later.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I had demanded that the consulate office in Bombay should be closed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The Israeli consulate office should be closed....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We want a statement that the Indian soil

should not be permitted to be used for vicious propaganda against. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: They are saying without my permission. I am not allowing anybody.

Now, Shri Vyas.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not allowed anybody. Nothing should go on record without my permission.

I have asked Mr. Vyas to continue.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): The statement made by the Prime Minister should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already decided to have a discussion on External Affairs.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. We are going to discuss it. Nothing is to be recorded. Only Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas holds the floor.

(Interruptions)*

15.21 hrs.

EYES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas to continue his speech.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा था और यह निवेदन कर रहा

था कि यह बिल हमारे लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है क्योंकि इस देश में जितने अन्धे हैं उतने शायद दुनिया के किसी मुल्क में नहीं हैं। उन अन्धों को आंख देने का जो यह काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है वह बहुत प्रशंसनीय कार्य है। यह सरकार एक ऐसा बिल लायी है जिस के जरिए से हम जितने अन्धे लोग हैं उन को आंख दिला सकते हैं। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मेरा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को यह सुझाव है कि यह जो कानून आप यहां के लिए लाए हैं ऐसा कानून सारे देश में लागू होना चाहिए। इस की आवश्यकता इस वजह से है कि हमारे राजस्थान में अभी आप ने सुना होगा, कुछ दिन पहले कुछ ऐसे अनाड़ी लोगों ने इस प्रकार के कैम्प लगा दिए जिस से आंख वाले लोगों को भी अन्धा कर दिया। ऐसे गलत आपरेशन कर दिए जिस से सैकड़ों आदमी अन्धे हो गए। ऐसे लोगों के लिए कोई कानून तो आप ने बनाया नहीं जिस के जरिये उन को पकड़ा जा सके। उन को अब तक पकड़ा नहीं और उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। उन के लिए जो जेल में जगह होनी चाहिए थी उस के बजाय आज भी वह खुले फिर रहे हैं और आपरेशन कर रहे हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जो ऐसे गलत लोग हैं जो जानते नहीं, जिन्होंने कोई विद्या पढ़ी नहीं, कोई डाक्टर पास नहीं की और आपरेशन कर दिया उन के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था कानून में होनी चाहिए जिस से उन्हें सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जा सके।

इस में आप ने ऐसा प्रावधान किया है कि किसी इंस्टीच्यूशन से सर्टिफिकेट ले कर ही वह आंख निकाल सकेंगे। तो आंखों का आपरेशन करने वाले लोग

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

भी ऐसे ही होने चाहिए जो कि रजिस्टर्ड हों गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा या जो एजुकेटेड हों, ट्रेड हों, वही लोग जा कर आंख का आपरेशन कर सकते हैं ।

जितने अंधे इस देश के अन्दर हैं जिन की व्यवस्था आप करना चाहते हैं, जिन को नेत्र देना चाहते हैं उन की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से हो सके उस के लिए इस प्रकार का प्रावधान बहुत आवश्यक है । आप ने देखा कि चार चार पांच पांच जगह हमारे राजस्थान में इस प्रकार के कैंप लगे और आप के सरकारी अस्पतालों में कैंप लगे, उस को आप नहीं रोक पाए । ऐसे अनाड़ी आदमियों ने सैकड़ों आदमियों को अन्धा कर दिया और इस प्रकार के लोग आज भी खुले फिर रहे हैं । एक सवाल हम ने कल यहां पर पूछा था कि नकली दवाई बनाने वालों के खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं ? आज जो लोग गलत दवाई दे कर लोगों की जान ले लेते हैं उन को मृत्यु दण्ड मिलना चाहिए । इसी प्रकार जो आदमी आंख फोड़ डाले उस को क्या सजा मिलनी चाहिए ? ऐसे लोगों को भी ऐसी सजा मिलनी चाहिए जिस में वह लोग फिर कभी इस प्रकार का काम न कर सकें । इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की आज नितांत आवश्यकता है । इस के लिए आप को कोई न कोई कानून अवश्य लाना चाहिए ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : और जो अकल के अंधे हैं उन के लिए क्या करना चाहिए ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उन के लिए आप स्कूल खोलिए और उन को पढ़ाइए ।

अस्पताल महोदय : डागा जी का कोई बन्दोबस्त करवा रहे हैं ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : डागा जी तो स्कूल खोल रहे हैं ऐसे अकल के अंधों के लिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जो आंख निकालेंगे उस को निकाल कर बैंक में रखेंगे, तो वह आंख किस को देंगे ? कैसे आदमियों को यह आंख लगायी जायगी इस का इस में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था इस में नहीं है जिस से पता लगे कि यह आंख किन को लगायी जायगी । ये जितनी भी प्रक्रियायें हैं और आप का जो मेडिकल इंस्टीच्यूट है उस में तो बड़े-बड़े लोगों का ही इलाज होता है । गरीबों को तो उस में ऐडमिशन ही नहीं मिलता । अगर इन इंस्टीच्यूशंस में इन आंखों का बैंक होगा तो निश्चित रूप से बड़े लोग ही उस का लाभ उठाएंगे और जिन गरीब लोगों के अंदर अन्धापन है कुपोषण की वजह से उन को तो कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं मिल पाएगा । इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि आंखें उन्हीं लोगों को मिलें जोकि निर्धन हैं, जोकि उसके लिए पैसा खर्च करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं । ऐसे निर्धन लोगों के अंधेपन को निवारण करने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि वे अपना जीवन अच्छी तरह से बसर कर सकें ।

यहां पर राजधानी में साढ़े चार हजार लड़के ऐसे हैं जोकि अंधे हैं । जो बच्चे बचपन से ही अंधे हैं उनको आंखें प्रदान की जा सकती हैं । प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ऐसे लड़कों को आंखें प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि वे अपना जीवन सुविधापूर्वक बसर कर सकें । सबसे पहले छोटे-छोटे बच्चों तथा स्टूडेन्ट्स को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचाया जाना चाहिए ।

use for Therapeutic purposes) Bill

दूसरी बात यह है कि आंखें निकालने का अधिकार किसको होना चाहिए। किसी भी हालत में यह अधिकार ऐसे व्यापारियों को नहीं मिलना चाहिए जोकि आंखें बेचने में लग जायें। आज भी कुछ लोग पांच हजार रुपये में एक आपरेशन करने का धंधा कर रहे हैं। यदि उनको आप यह हक दे देंगे तो गरीब लोग जिनको आंखों की सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है वे इस लाभ से वंचित रह जायेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है सरकारी अस्पतालों में आंखों के बैंक की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। कुछ ऐसी संस्थाओं को भी आप यह कार्य दे सकते हैं जिन पर कि आपको विश्वास हो और जोकि लोक कल्याण के लिए काम कर रही हों। वहां पर भी ऐसे बैंक स्थापित करके गरीबों को लाभ पहुंचाया जा सकता है।

15.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में आपने शब्द "व्यवसायी" भी लिख रखा है। लेकिन "व्यवसायी" से मतलब तो धंधा करने वाले से होता है। अगर इस कार्य में व्यवसायी भी शामिल हो जायेंगे तो हमारा जो मकसद है, जिन लोगों को हम नेत्र देना चाहते हैं, जिनको दृष्टि देना चाहते हैं, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें से शब्द "व्यवसायी" को निकाल कर शब्द "संस्था" रखा जाना चाहिए। ऐसी संस्था चाहे कोई हास्पिटल हो या कोई धर्मार्थ संस्था हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you have concluded your speech now.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: No, Sir

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then please conclude now.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I have many more points. I will continue later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. You can continue next time.

Now we take up the Private Members' Business.

Now, Bills for introduction, Mr. Banatwalla

15.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 75)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Substitution of new articles for article 338, etc.)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिमार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न
है, माटाडोर ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

MR. CHITTA BASU: Nothing else will go on record.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : ... **

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay north-West): Kindly agree to look into the complaint.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be looked into. But he could have put it in writing. Everybody raising every problem like this without notice is not good. He could have sent a letter to the office.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : यहां न रखें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be looked into.

Mr. Chitta Basu.

12.32 hrs.

BOMBAY PREVENTION OF BEGGING
(DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill

to amend the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, as extended to the Union territory of Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, as extended to the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMEND-
MENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 14, etc.)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (FOR SABO-
TAGE AND HIJACKING) BILL*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for capital punishment for sabotage in essential services and for hijacking of aeroplanes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for capital punishment for sabotage in essential services and for hijacking of aeroplanes."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
(FOR CHILDREN OF INTER-CASTE
OF INTER-RELIGION MARRIED PA-
RENTS) BILL*

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special educational facilities to children of parents contracting inter-caste or inter-religion marriage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special educational facilities to children of parents contracting inter-caste or inter-religion marriage."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new part XA)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

LOKPAL BILL*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against public persons and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against public persons and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

PROMOTION OF A CASTELESS AND
RELIGIONLESS SOCIETY BILL*

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion of a casteless and religionless society in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion of a

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 9-7-82.

*Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

[Mr Deputy Speaker]

casteless and religionless society in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 378)

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (Banda) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of Section 26)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 30th April 1982, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Vajpayee was on his legs. He has taken 120 seconds.

Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने अंग्रेजों

से आजादी प्राप्त कर ली, लेकिन अंग्रेजों द्वारा बनाये गये कुछ काले कानूनों को हम अभी भी अपनी व्यवस्था का अंग बनाए हुए हैं। अंग्रेजों ने 1898 में "इण्डियन पोस्ट अफिस एक्ट" इस देश के ऊपर थोपा था। उन का उद्देश्य था—व्यक्तियों और संगठनों की चिट्ठी-पत्रियों पर नज़र रखना, उसे रोकना और उसे नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करने का अधिकार ले लेना। यह काम अंग्रेज अपने साम्राज्य को बनाये रखने के लिये करना चाहते थे। पहले देशभक्तों की चिट्ठियां सेंसर की जाती थीं, संगठनों के बीच में जो पत्र-व्यवहार होते थे उन्हें रोक लिया जाता था, लेकिन अंग्रेज तो लोकतंत्र से बंधे हुए नहीं थे, उन की आंखों में व्यक्तिगत आजादी का कोई मूल्य नहीं था। 1947 में देश आजाद हो गया, 1950 में हम ने भारत को गणतन्त्र घोषित किया, संविधान में हम ने मूलभूत अधिकारों का प्रावधान किया उन मूलभूत अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति को चिट्ठी-पत्री करने का अधिकार है, संगठनों को पत्र-व्यवहार करने की छूट है, लेकिन आश्चर्य है कि अंग्रेजों का बनाया हुआ काला-कानून अभी तक चल रहा है। इस से भी बड़ा आश्चर्य यह है कि उस काले-कानून का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ...

श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी (जादवपुर) : दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कर्नाटक की सरकार ने बड़े गर्व के साथ घोषणा की है कि हम कुछ व्यक्तियों के पत्र-व्यवहार को सेंसर कर रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 300 लोगों की एक सूची बनाई गई है और

उन व्यक्तियों की डाक सेंसर की जा रही है। यह सिलसिला नवम्बर, 1980 से प्रारम्भ हुआ। इसके प्रारम्भ करने वाले लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर जगमोहन थे। उन्होंने आपात स्थिति के दिनों में बड़ी कीर्ति कमाई थी। हम समझते थे कि आपात स्थिति के लगाने वालों ने उस से कोई शिक्षा ली होगी। प्रधान मंत्री ने चुनाव के दौरान कहा था कि एक हजार साल तक आपात-स्थिति नहीं लगाई जाएगी। अब आपात-स्थिति की औपचारिक घोषणा नहीं की गई है मगर कुछ काम ऐसे किये जा रहे हैं जो आपात-स्थिति की याद दिलाते हैं। नवम्बर, 1980 में एक सूची तैयार की गई थी और उस में 172 लोगों के नाम थे। इसमें 12 पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर थे। लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर गोवा चले गये। आपात स्थिति के दिनों के गृह सचिव श्री खुराना लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर के सिंहासन पर विराजमान हो गये उन्होंने उस सूची को बढ़ाने का फ़ैसला कर लिया। 172 लोगों की सूची अब 300 लोगों की सूची है। इस में पार्लियामेंट के 26 मेम्बर शामिल हैं, विरोधी दलों के मेम्बर हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल के भी मेम्बर हैं। हमारी सरकार भेदभाव नहीं करती, सब को समान दृष्टि से देखती है। किस आधार पर उन लोगों की चिट्ठियों को सेंसर किया जा रहा है? अंग्रेजों ने कहा था कि अगर पब्लिक सेफ्टी खतरे में पड़ जाए या पब्लिक ट्रांयेलिटी का तकाजा हो, तो केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार या इन के द्वारा अधिकार दिया गया कोई भी अफ़सर चिट्ठियों को रोक सकता है, जांच-पड़ताल कर सकता है, रद्दी की टोकरी में फ़ेंक सकता है, आग लगा सकता है। यह पब्लिक सेफ्टी क्या है, पब्लिक ट्रांयेलिटी क्या है? यह साम्राज्यवादियों की भाषा स्वतन्त्र भारत में शोभा नहीं देती। राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा की बात कही जाए, तो मैं मान सकता हूँ, देश की

आजादी खतरे में पड़ जाए, सीमाओं पर आंच आ जाए देश किसी आयचित युद्ध में फ़ंस जाए, तो व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता को मर्यादित किया जा सकता है। हम इस स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं मगर पब्लिक सेफ्टी क्या है? किस की सेफ्टी? अंग्रेजों के लिए पब्लिक सेफ्टी का मतलब था उन के राज्य की सेफ्टी। क्या आज भी वही अर्थ है। पब्लिक ट्रांयुअयेलिटी का क्या अर्थ है? कोई व्यक्ति अगर शान्ति भंग करेगा, तो कानून हैं। उन के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही हो सकती है। मगर आज अंग्रेजों के कानून का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। अब स्थिति यहां तक बिगड़ गई है कि दिल्ली के अफ़सर यह नहीं कहते कि हम पब्लिक सेफ्टी के लिये ऐसा कर रहे हैं, पब्लिक ट्रांयुअयेलिटी के लिये ऐसा कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के श्री वाही द्वारा फ़ाइल नं. एफ़-5/4/81, होम जनरल, पर जो नोट लगाया गया है, उस नोट का विवरण है। वह मेरे पास मौजूद है और मैं उस को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“DCP(SB) has sent appendices A to F disclosing names of organisations and individuals whose activities are considered to be objectionable in as much as these institutions and individuals have anti-Government or agitational approach in solving various problems.”

क्या मतलब है इसका? सरकार का विरोध करना जुर्म है, तुम्हारी चिट्ठी पत्नी पहुंचने नहीं दी जायगी, समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये तुम्हारा रवैया आन्दोलनात्मक है, इस की इजाजत नहीं दी जायगी।

मैं चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठे हुये हैं। समाचारपत्रों को मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्या किया जा रहा है, इसका भंडाफोड़ किया है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी क्या जांच की गयी? क्या मिस्टर वाही के फ़ाइल पर इस नोट की सत्यता को चुनौती दी जा सकती है।

मिनिस्टर आफ़ कम्युनिकेशन यहां बैठे हैं। इन्हें पता ही नहीं है कि क्या हो रहा है। इनके विभाग में क्या हो रहा है, इन्हें उम्का पता ही नहीं है। कब इन्होंने बयान दे दिया कि खन्ना साहब का टेलीफ़ोन टेप नहीं किया जा रहा है। अगर आपने उस बयान को ध्यान से पढ़ा होगा तो पाया होगा कि इन्होंने कहा है कि टेप करने के लिये कोई लिखित आदेश नहीं दिये गये हैं। क्या टेप करने के लिये लिखित आदेश देना जरूरी है? गृह मंत्रालय टेलीफ़ोन की टेपिंग कर रहा है। मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। अगर आप पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी बनायें और उन कर्मचारियों को जो गवाही देने के लिये, बयान देने के लिए, आएं, उन्हें संरक्षण प्रदान करने का आश्वासन दें तो मैं यह साबित कर सकता हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं साबित नहीं करूंगा तो लोक सभा की सदस्यता से इस्तीफ़ा देने के लिये तैयार हूँ और अगर मैं साबित कर दूँ...

....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The method is very easy. No Parliamentary Committee is necessary.

It is enough to file a petition before the court. They will ask for the record. Proof can be given there. I challenge him to do it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Accept the challenge.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAAYEE: I gave him a challenge. He has given me a counter-challenge. I want a Parliamentary Committee.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want the court to be used.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAAYEE: What about those Government employees who will have to appear before the court? What about those Government servants who will be endangering their livelihood and their services? Therefore, what is wrong in appointing a Parliamentary Committee? (Interruptions) Sir, they are in a majority; the Committee will have Congress Majority. But yet it is strange, they are not prepared to face such a Parliamentary probe; (Interruptions) Yes, we will go to court.

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Go to court that is the only solution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में शासनतंत्र का दुरुपयोग हो तो कोर्ट में जाओ अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की डाक सेंसर की जा रही हो तो अदालत में जाओ। अगर अदालतें कल को कुछ फ़ैसला दे देंगी तो उनका गला घोंटा जायेगा और अदालतों में जाने वालों से यह कहा जाएगा कि अदालत का दरवाजा एमरजेंसी के बाद खटखटाओ।

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: May I submit one thing?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAAYEE: I am not yielding.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I just want to tell him this. Sitting in a glass house, he should not throw stones at others. He is making these allegations. I will be compelled to tell the House about the list of persons whose communications were being tapped, in respect of whom written orders were issued that their letters may be intercepted, during the period when they were in power. I will place it before the House. Let us face it; come along. Sitting in glass house, do not blame others.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAAYEE: So, he has indirectly accepted that letters are being censored. You say there is a list Sir, they themselves were in the

Opposition. It was quite open to them; they could have asked for it; they could have asked for change.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I wish to put it before you. Even now it is there in West Bengal. Posts are being intercepted in West Bengal even today; they are doing the same thing; posts are being intercepted; letters are with me. I am prepared to put it before you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He will have the right of reply. I don't know why he is losing his patience....

AN HON. MEMBER: Temper.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is a present Minister. You are a former Minister. So, it is very difficult for us to proceed in this matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I was Foreign Minister and he is Minister for Communications.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyhow you were also a Cabinet Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, what is going on there between the Minister for Communications and the Minister for Petroleum?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is showing him the list.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is between us. (*Interruptions*) It is different from the relationship which you already have found with him. Where is your comradeship in consensus with him, I mean, Mr. Jethmalani? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now it is combustible, I find.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): There is no difficulty. You come to this side! (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस नोक-झोंक में एक बात तो

साफ़ हो गई है कि डाक का सेंसर हो रहा है, टेलीफोन का टैपिंग हो रहा है और इस सरकार के पास यह कहने के अलावा और कोई बचाव नहीं है कि जब जनता सरकार थी तब भी ऐसा होता था। मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब जनता सरकार थी तब आप यहां बैठ कर क्या कर रहे थे ? हम तो आवाज उठा रहे हैं और हमें पता नहीं था।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We were trying to pull you down, and we have done that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is jumping up and down only to show that his department is surviving.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcuta South): Telephones remain dead for most of the time. The telephone charges should be renamed as death charges.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर जनता सरकार कोई गलती करती है तो उसको आधार बनाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। यह कोई आधार नहीं है एक गलत प्रक्रिया को जारी रखने का। उस समय क्या होता था। मुझे नहीं मालूम। लेकिन जनता सरकार के दौरान जब यह चीज हमारे नोटिस में लाई गई तो कैबिनेट में हमने प्रधान मंत्री से कहा कि यह जो खबरें छप रही हैं यह सच हैं तो उनको रोकना चाहिये। मैं उसमें हिस्सेदार नहीं हूँ। लेकिन अगर जनता सरकार कुछ गलत कर रही थी तो लोगों ने आप को इसलिये चुना है कि आप जनता सरकार से कुछ अच्छा करके दिखायेंगे। मगर ये क्या कर रहे हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सभा के सदस्य श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी हैं। उनको एक पत्र

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मिला। पत्र के ऊपर लिखा हुआ था—
 “ट्रिब्यून” एनवलप “ट्रिब्यून” का था।
 “ट्रिब्यून” चंडीगढ़ से प्रकाशित होता है।
 उन्होंने समझा कि ट्रिब्यून से कोई पत्र आया
 है, लेकिन लिफाफा खोला तो पत्र था लाला
 हंस राज गुप्ता के नाम और आया था वर्धा
 से। वर्धा से पत्र जो लाला हंस राज गुप्ता के
 नाम आया था वह ट्रिब्यून के लिफाफे में
 बन्द होकर लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी के पास कैसे
 पहुंच गया? ये सेंसर तो कर रहे हैं मगर
 सेंसर भी अच्छे तरीके से नहीं कर रहे हैं।
 इस सरकार का निकम्मापन सेंसर में भी
 साबित हो रहा है। चिट्ठियां सेंसर की जा
 रही हैं। अडवाणी की और हंसराज गुप्ता
 की, लेकिन जब चिट्ठियां खोलाने गईं तो
 वहां नाम किसी का, लिफाफा किसी का
 और पत्र किसी का। क्या इस मामले की
 आपने जांच की? श्री अडवाणी ने यह
 मामला राज्य सभा में उठाया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो उन लोगों में
 से हूँ जिनकी सन् 1972 से डाक सेंसर हो
 रही है—जनता सरकार को छोड़कर। अगर
 आपको डाक सेंसर करनी है तो उसके लिये
 कोई प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिये। जिस व्यक्ति
 की डाक सेंसर की जा रही है, उसको बताइये।
 डाक सेंसर करने के बाद मोहर लगाकर
 उस व्यक्ति को पत्र दीजिये। किसी भी
 अधिकार से आप पत्र-व्यवहार को, चिट्ठी
 पत्री को नष्ट करने का हक नहीं रखते
 हैं।

15.54 hrs.

[SHRI HARI NATH MISRA in the Chair].

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह संशोधन
 विधेयक पेश किया है। मेरा कहना है कि
 अगर इमरजेंसी देश में घोषित हो जाये,
 तब इस आसाधारण कानून पर व्यवहार

किया जा सकता है। कोई हाई कोर्ट का
 जज होना चाहिये, जिसके सामने मामला
 रखा जाये कि यह व्यक्ति या संगठन ऐसी
 कार्यवाहियों में संलग्न है, जिनसे देश की
 सुरक्षा को खतरा है। पब्लिक सेफ्टी का
 कोई मतलब नहीं है। पब्लिक सेक्यूरिटी
 क्या चीज है? चांदनी चौक में थोड़ी सी
 अशांति हो जाती है तो क्या कमिश्नर को
 अधिकार मिल जाता है कि व्यक्तियों या
 संगठनों की आजादी को समयादित ढंग
 से अंकुश में बांध दे? इमरजेंसी की स्थिति
 में, युद्ध की स्थिति में ठीक है। उपाध्यक्ष
 महोदय आस्ट्रेलिया की असेंबली की रूलिंग
 है। मगर आस्ट्रेलिया में जो सेंसरशिप
 का कानून बनाया गया था वह केवल युद्ध
 के काल के लिये था, शांति के काल के लिये
 नहीं था। यहां शांति है

श्री जगपाल सिंह : घर में गड़बड़
 है। सास बहू का झगड़ा है। उस वजह से
 भी हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : घर में
 गड़बड़ है सइसलिये कांग्रेस के पार्लियामेंट
 के मेम्बर भी जोड़े गये हैं। मेरा निवेदन
 है कि मेरे विधेयक में जो संशोधन है उन
 पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाये। एक
 संशोधन यह है कि एमरजेंसी के दौरान
 ही सरकार को इस अधिकार का उपयोग
 करने की छुट दी जानी चाहिये। पब्लिक
 सेफ्टी और ट्रैक्विलिटी की जगह सिक््योरिटी
 आफ इंडिया शब्दों का रखा जाना बहुत
 जरूरी है।

दूसरा संशोधन यह है कि जिस व्यक्ति
 की भी डाक सेंसर की जाये उसको लिख
 कर सूचना दी जानी चाहिये, उन संगठनों
 को जिन की डाक सेंसर की जाए, सूचित
 किया जाना चाहिये। यह भी बताया जाना
 चाहिये कि उनकी डाक क्यों सेंसर
 की जा रही है ?

एक पैनल बनाया जाए रिटायर्ड हाई कोर्ट जजिज का जिस का अध्यक्ष कोई हाई कोर्ट का सिटिंग जज हो। सरकार उनके पास जा कर पहले उनको विश्वास में ले, उन्हें यह समझाये कि किसी संगठन की या किसी व्यक्ति की डाक को सेंसर करने के लिये पर्याप्त कारण मौजूद हैं। आज कल छोटे बड़े अफसर जिस तरह से व्यवहार कर रहे हैं उस में छोटे बड़े का फर्क करने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह काम नौकरशाही के भरोसे नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है।

इस विधेयक पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जिस तेजी से देश की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है, अंग्रेजों के काले कानून लोगों के बढ़ते हुये असंतोष के ज्वार को नहीं रोक सकते हैं। जो देश का विघटन करने वाले हैं, जो विदेशों के साथ मिल कर साजिश कर रहे हैं उन्हें पंजाब में खुली छूट है। दिल्ली में डाक सेंसर की जा रही है विरोधी दलों के मेम्बरों की। जो सूची है उसमें से कुछ नाम पढ़कर मैं आपको सुनाता हूँ। चौधरी चरण सिंह, श्री जार्ज फरनांडीस, श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी, श्री मधु लिमये, श्री महेश बुच, फोर्मेर वड्स चेयरमैन, डी० डी० ए० श्री अरुण शोरी, श्री राम नाथ गोयनका एंड पीस फाउंडेशन, पूरा संगठन, श्री एस बी कुमार, फॉर्मर हाई कोर्ट जज, श्री इंद्रजीत, एडिटर इंडिया न्यूज फीचर एलायंस। श्री कुलदीप नायर, सेंटर आफ इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन आफिस, श्री देवी लाल, श्री सतीश अग्रवाल, श्री बी० जी० वर्गीस, श्री निहाल सिंह, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जिनकी मृत्यु हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय : लिस्ट बहुत पुरानी मालूम पड़ती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नई लिस्ट ये बतायें। लेटेस्ट मेरे पास नहीं है। श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा, श्री समर मुखर्जी आदि।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपका तो इसमें नाम ही नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा नाम पहला है। मैं उसको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता था। मेरे ऊपर तो बड़ी कृपा है आपकी।

सभापति महोदय : टेलीफोन भी टैप किया जाता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जी हां।

सभापति महोदय : इसका मतलब है कि आप लोगों का टेलीफोन काम करता रहता है। खराब नहीं होता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। खराब होता है तो एक दम फोन करते हैं, टैपिंग रुक गया है, जल्दी ठीक करो और सरकारी अफसर ठीक कर देते हैं।

दो मंत्री बैठे हुये हैं। उनसे मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी विदेश मंत्रालय में था। मैं भी यह समझता था कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि किसी का टैप नहीं हो रहा है तो नहीं हो रहा होगा। फिर मैंने गहराई से पता लगाया तो पता लगा कि मिनिस्टर आफ कम्युनिकेशन को पता नहीं था।

16 00 hrs.

यह काम होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से होता है। उसके अधिकारी अलग से तैनात किये जाते हैं। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि संचार मंत्री को पता हो। वैसे संचार मंत्री यह मानेंगे नहीं कि उन्हें यह बात पता नहीं है। उन्हें सारे देश और दुनिया का पता है, लेकिन अगर पता नहीं है तो अपने विभाग का पता नहीं है—चिराग तले अंधेरा।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

गृह मंत्रालय से लोग तैनात किये जाते हैं जो चिट्ठियां इकट्ठी करते हैं, टेलीफोन टेप करते हैं। हम इसकी जांच कर चुके हैं, इसकी पुष्टि हो चुकी है। परमात्मा के लिये इससे इंकार न कीजिये। और अगर ऊपर से इंकार कीजिये भी तो आप अन्दर से समझ लीजिये हो रहा है, उसको रोकने की जरूरत है। यह काला कानून संशोधित होना चाहिये। अदालत ने अगर इस को अस्वीकार कर दिया तो? तब आप मानेंगे? पुराने विधि मंत्री बैठे हुये हैं, पब्लिक सेफटी का क्या मतलब है। पब्लिक ट्रान्क्वेलिटी? आप डाक नष्ट कर सकते हैं?

दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है? दिल्ली के एक अफसर द्वारा फाइल पर लिखा हुआ नोट पढ़ कर मैंने बताया है कि आपके जो निर्देश हैं उनका भी पालन नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन एक बार अगर निरंकुशता की और सरकार आगे बढ़ेगी तब फिर उसके पांव को थामना बहुत मुश्किल होगा। इस देश में लोकतंत्र है, लोकतंत्र अक्षुण्ण रहना चाहिये। व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता पर आंच नहीं आनी चाहिये। संगठनों को अपना काम करने की छूट होनी चाहिये। लेकिन डाक को सेंसर करके और टेलीफोन को टेप कर के आप इस स्वाधीनता पर अंकुश लगा रहे हैं। ऐसा अंकुश जिसका शांतिकाल में औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं किया जा सकता।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ अपना संशोधन विधेयक पेश करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि उसे दोनों पक्षों के उन सदस्यों का समर्थन प्राप्त होगा जिनकी आत्मा जागरूक है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मैंने भाषण तो अच्छा सुना क्योंकि माननीय वाजपेयी जी का तरीका और लहजा बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव डाल सकता है। लेकिन आप जो

बात कह रहे थे उसके पीछे वजन क्या था इस पर आप खुद ही विचार कर सकते हैं। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि इनको अधिकार तो रहना चाहिये, अधिकार तो आप मानते हैं जिसको आप काला कानून कहते हैं। जनता पार्टी को अवसर मिला और यह काला कानून उस समय मौजूद था लेकिन आपने मेहरबानी करके उसको हटाया नहीं। इसके लिये तो आप भी दोषी हैं। देश की रक्षा और जनहित के लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। आज देश में अगर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं, जगह-जगह पर हम सुनते हैं खालिस्तान की आवाज आती है, हमें देश में सुरक्षा कायम करनी है। आप कहिये क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के सारे सेक्शन खत्म कर देने चाहिये। कानून अपना रास्ता ले लेगा। 107 की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कौन कह रहा है?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप कह रहे हैं कि जो प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स हैं वह नहीं लेने चाहिये। सरकार अगर आवश्यक समझती है कि ऐसे पत्र जिनसे साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है, या संस्थायें ऐसा काम कर सकती हैं, खालिस्तान की मांग को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है तो उनको जरूर इंटरसेप्ट करना चाहिये। एक लैटर आया जिसमें लिखा था 3,000 कछावा भेज दीजिये। पुलिस वाले समझ गये कि वहां के लोग क्या मांग रहे हैं? अगर इस प्रकार के लेटर्स और तारों को इंटरसेप्ट सरकार करती है, तो क्या हर्ज है। आपने आज कहा कि 128 के अन्दर बड़ा बवंडर हो गया। क्या बवंडर हो गया, मुझे मालूम नहीं हुआ। श्री अटल बिहारी जी ने कहा कि अपने नाम की चर्चा मैं नहीं करता और उनसे कह दिया कि मेरे नाम पर यह होता है।

मुझे यह बताइये कि आपका कौनसा पत्र था जिसको गवर्नमेंट ने देख लिया और आपको मालूम हो गया ? यह कोई संचार विभाग नहीं करता है । पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ एक्ट के अन्तर्गत अगर कोई आफिसर यह जानता है कि देश में ऐसी ताकत काम कर रही हैं जिनकी बातें देश की सुरक्षा के लिये जाननी हैं, मान लीजिये फारेन गुड्स आ रही हैं, स्मगलर्स माल भेज रहे हैं तो यह कौन चैक करेगा ? आप कहेंगे कि आपने एमरजेंसी की बात करनी शुरू कर दी । यह ज्यादा खतरा नहीं है, अगर ऐसे पत्र और तार आते हों जिनके कारण देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा हो तो इसमें क्या बात है । साम्प्रदायिक तत्व खड़े हो जाते हैं, जगह-जगह शांति भंग हो जाती है । जब पीस डिस्टर्ब हो जाती है तो हम आगे प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं । अगर उस समय गवर्नमेंट जागरूक होकर के काम करती है तो आप कहते हैं कि इससे हमारी आजादी खतरे में हो गई है । मैं आपकी इस आजादी का मतलब नहीं समझा ।

आजादी का मतलब यह नहीं है कि देश की शांति को भंग किया जाये । आप इस आजादी का मतलब यह न ले लें ए ग्रुप के लिये । आज देश में ऐसी साम्प्रदायिक संस्थायें हैं जिनको आप सब जानते हैं । रिपोर्ट आती हैं कि इन संस्थाओं ने यह काम किया है जिनसे साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भड़कते हैं । इनको आप भी जानते हैं, आप अपना नाम ले लीजिये । जब उन संस्थाओं के नाम पर लैटर आते हैं और उन लैटरों को सरकार इंटरसेप्ट करती हो तो इसमें संचार विभाग का एक कानून बनाया गया है । उस कानून के सैक्शन 26 को लेकर आपने अमेंड-मेंट कर दिया कि धारा 352 के अन्तर्गत घोषित एमरजेंसी के समय इस कानून को लागू किया जाय ? इस बात का कहां सवाल है ? सवाल है कि सरकार को हर समय शांति बनाये रखना जरूरी है । जब देश

में शांति होगी तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा । आप चाहते हैं कि देश में इस प्रकार के तत्व पैदा हो जायें, उनको अक्सर दे दें कि वह चाहे जैसा काम करें, दंगे फ़ैला दें ? एक तरफ़ हाई जैकिंग हो रही है हवाई जहाज की, मालूम नहीं पड़ता कैसे हो रही है । झगड़े हो रहे हैं, लोग वहां पहुंच जाते हैं । आप क्या यह समझते हैं कि अगर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही होती तो उसमें सरकार की यह नीति हो कि उनकी आजादी पर हस्तक्षेप न किया जाये ।

बड़े जोरों से आपने एक बात कह दी, लिस्ट पढ़ दी । 68 करोड़ की आबादी में से कुछ नाम आ गये तो मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आई कि यह संख्या कितनी परसेंटेज हो गई ? अपनी बात बताने के लिये कभी कभी आप अच्छी बातें कह देते हैं कि लीजिये साहब हमारे बड़े इम्पोर्टेंट आदमी का लैटर इंटरसेप्ट करते हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किस व्यक्ति को सरकार में इस तरह के कामों की फ़ुरसत है ? सरकार वहां हस्तक्षेप करती है जहां जानती है कि यहां से साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की संभावना हो सकती है, देश की शांति खतरे में पड़ सकती है । शांति भंग नहीं होने दी जा सकती, स्मगलर्स की तस्करी रोकने के लिये सरकार को हक है इस तरह के अधिकार उसके पास होने चाहियें ।

अगर सरकार प्रीवेंटिव मेजर्स लेती है तो आपने आर्टिकल 352 में उठाकर यह रख दिया कि एमरजेंसी के टाइम में ही यह हो सकता है । यह आपको किस ने सलाह दी है ? मेरे ख्याल से यह तो आपको किसी और न सलाह दी होगी कि जब एमरजेंसी लागू हो तभी पत्र को देखें । एमरजेंसी की स्थिति पैदा ही क्यों की जाये, उसके पहले ही कदम उठा लेना चाहिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एमरजेंसी ही रखिये ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : एमरजेंसी मत रखिये, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को जागरूक और सतर्क रहना चाहिये ऐसे तत्वों से जो यह पैदा हो गये हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

मेरा नाम उसमें नहीं है । जो शक्तियां अमरीका से दोस्ती रखती हैं, उनके नाम उसमें होंगे ।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : मेरा नाम भी उसमें नहीं है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : जो तत्व हिन्दुस्तान में अशांति फैलाना चाहते हैं, उनके पत्रों को रोकने और उनकी जांच करने का अधिकार सरकार को होगा । क्या माननीय सदस्य को कोर्ट के न्याय में विश्वास नहीं रहा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम कोर्ट में तो जायेंगे ही ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जाने का हक दिया है, इसलिये जायेंगे । यह एक छोटी सी बात है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने बात का बतंगड़ बना दिया है । उन्होंने दीया तले अंधेरे की बात कही है । अंधेरा तो दूसरी जगह है, जिसको हम रोकना चाहते हैं । आज देश में ऐसी ताकतें हैं, जो देश को खंडित करना चाहती हैं, देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े करना चाहती हैं । सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह ऐसी संस्थाओं की कार्यवाहियों की सतर्कता से जांच करें और इसके लिये उनके लैटर को इंटरसेप्ट करे । कुछ लोग देश को विभाजित करने पर तुले हुये हैं । कुछ लोग सिखस्थान का नारा लगाते हैं । कुछ लोग जम्मू काश्मीर में गड़बड़ पैदा करना चाहते हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह नहीं बताया है कि उनका कौन सा लैटर इंटरसेप्ट किया गया

है । उन्होंने इसे एक काला कानून कह दिया है । क्या यह पुराना कानून होने से ही काला बन गया है ? रेलवे एक्ट और कई दूसरे कानून बहुत पुराने हैं । आर्टिकल 352 के अन्तर्गत एमरजेंसी कब लागू होगी । हम इमरजेंसी लागू नहीं करना चाहते हैं । जनता चाहती है कि देश में कानून और व्यवस्था कायम रहे और लोगों को सुरक्षा मिले । सरकार केवल उन तत्वों को रोकना चाहती है, जो देश को विघटित करना चाहते हैं । मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि वह बात का बतंगड़ न बनायें और इस संशोधन पर जोर न दें ।

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan): I rise to support the Bill. Section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 was enacted during the British rule with the specific aim of curbing and restricting civil liberties. After independence it was reasonably expected that the Government would repeal this section which allowed such abhorrent practice of interception of letters of the individuals and associations of free India. But we find that the Government of India did not revoke it. Nor did it modify some of its provisions which are open to being misused by the Ruling Party in power.

During the British Raj interception of letters was at least not apparent. But the present mode of tampering it is crude as well as humiliating.

In Western democratic countries, letters are not intercepted except in a grave situation of war or something like that. But in India intercepting or pinching has become the normal practice. I may cite here an example of my own experience about two decades ago. I wrote a registered letter from Burdwan to our departed leader Comrade Bupesh Gupta the veteran Parliamentarian then in Delhi. That was a registered letter, acknowledgement due. To my surprise I received the acknowledgement card the very next day, bearing the seal of Burdwan post office.

Later, on my enquiry I came to know that the letter did not reach him.

The victims of this practice are very naturally political opponents, journalists and Members of Parliament. This method is often resorted to not because the security of the country is in danger but solely to serve the narrow party interests. Information collected from intercepted letters is even passed on to employers of industries and landlords to suppress people's movement. In a situation like this, the civil liberty of a free citizen becomes a travesty of the term. If the dignity of a citizen of a democratic country is to be upheld and he is to be saved from the ignominy he suffers now, the Government should accept the proposed amendments which are long overdue. In view of what I have stated and what I strongly feel, I support the Bill.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): When the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act was before the House, at that time, this House had the occasion to analyse both the theoretical aspect as well as the practical aspect as to where the civil liberty of the citizen ends and where the rights and duties of the State begin. We had also the occasion to say that for the proper and efficient administration of the country, certain degree of control is imperative and mandatory.

The contents of this Bill are not different from the earlier Bill which was moved by hon. Member, Shri Jha.

While listening to the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayeeji, I was thinking as to what was happening in our country.

He has put forward certain reasons in the Statement of objects and Reasons. But those reasons are not convincing at all. The grounds mentioned therein are not the grounds on which we can support the Bill either.

In a democratic set up, we have a liberalised individual liberty but not at the cost of the country's security and tranquillity. Hon. Member was asking about the meaning of tranquillity and social security. But these terms have been well defined by

the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the meaning?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: You come to my chamber.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Hon. Speaker has set a bad precedent of calling every Member to his chamber. From Speaker to Arakal, everything is to be discussed in the chamber. Why can you not tell us here? Perhaps, he has not got the permission from the palace.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have just invited him to your chamber. I think you have no objection in going to his chamber.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: They are in capable of enlightenment; they cannot be enlightened. It is impossible. Certain people are like that.

I think in their inner hearts they are afraid that this provision may be resorted to during emergency. In other words, they contemplate in their mind the possibility of emergency and so they want to protect the security of the individual. I ask the hon. Member one question. Cannot that principle be extended to the security and tranquillity of the State as a whole? Cannot we take into consideration the totality of the Government within the framework of the society in which we live, especially in a democratic country like ours? This is a point where we differ from him.

It is said that India is one of the largest and greatest democracies in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt about it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: You may not be in doubt about it, I am not in doubt, the people of this country are not in doubt, but some people have doubt about it. This is an old Act.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Normally your performance is good. But this is not one of your good performances. Shri Stephen is from Kerala, although he

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

is now from Gulbarga. He has polluted you, perhaps.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Where is he running away now? From pollution perhaps.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: There are certain norms within which this section is functioning. There are certain other provisions in the same Act which, one way or the other, curtail or restrict the liberty of the citizens. If you look at clause 23, there is a bar on the transmission of mail. I do not know why he did not refer to it.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that it is high time that we had a fresh look into the working of the Indian Post-office Act, 1898. With our experience of its working all these years, we should have a closer look at it to make it more efficient so that there is no lacuna in the functioning of the postal system in this country.

In sub-clause 1(d) of the Bill the hon. Member suggests:

"Provided that the person or the association of persons whose postal articles are to be intercepted or detained shall be so informed in writing beforehand along with the reasons for so to do;"

This is an impractical proposition. Suppose a person is indulging in subversive, anti-national or anti-social activities, he is liable to be caught and punished. Is it necessary to inform him in advance if his mail is to be intercepted? I fail to understand the reasoning behind this. Perhaps, the hon. Member has not thought of the implications of incorporating such a provision in the Act.

We have a great tradition from times immemorial to respect the individual liberty. We have a system of Government in this country where the individual liberty is protected. The fundamental rights of our Constitution provide sufficient protection to our individual as well as collective

rights. But, we have to bear in mind, that reasonable restrictions on such rights are provided by the same Constitution.

Therefore, I would conclude by submitting that the amendment suggested by the hon. Member is unwarranted and is not at all required. At the same time, I would request the hon. Member, who has experience of the working of this Act, to come forward with a comprehensive Bill, covering all aspects of the working of the postal system in our country. With these words, I oppose this Bill.

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tiruppattur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Sir, you must have noticed that the parent Act was enacted 84 years ago during the British rule in India. Two World Wars have taken place in this period of eight and half decades. Man has gone to the moon and has brought stone and sand from there. Remarkable scientific achievements have been made during this period. But this Bill Act continues to be in force without any change.

We used to send messages through birds.

Then we switched over to mail runners. Now we have got sophisticated scientific gadgets to send messages instantaneously. We are sending messages and communications through air. Many such developments have taken place all over the world in the matter of sending and receiving communications. But, even in this age, it is really anachronism that the mail should be intercepted by the Government in power. In a democracy the people have their basic rights to dissent and to write and to propagate their view-points. Our Constitution guarantees these fundamental rights to our citizens. Naturally it will be an encroachment on the fundamental rights of our people, if their communications are to be intercepted by the Government for one reason or the other. Just because Shri Vajpayee has brought this

bill, the hon. Minister should not reject this Bill outright. It would be in consonance with democratic concepts if he accepts this Bill; otherwise, he can bring on his own another Bill incorporating this amendment.

Here I am reminded of certain things. Our narrators of Puranas used to say that if one wants to occupy the throne of Indra, in whose Indralok he can enjoy all the good things of life, he has to perform penance and yagnas. This meant that Indra can change. The man who performs the severest penance and yagnas can become Indra. But, all the while Indrani, his queen, remains the same. Like that, his Act has remained the same all this while. Whether they performed penance or yagnas many Ministers have come and gone, without trying to look at this old Act.

In Tamil Nadu, the letters of M.L.As. and M.Ps. are intercepted. From my constituency, some people wrote to me about the need for a High School. This petition had been signed by some people belonging to the ruling party in Tamil Nadu. Before I got this communication, these people had been warned by the ruling party in Tamil Nadu for signing the communication sent to the M.P. belonging to opposition D.M.K. party. This meant that this communication had been intercepted. The Congress-I M.Ps from Tamil Nadu are no exception to this taping of letters and taping of telephonic conversations. Even the Central Ministers visiting Tamil Nadu are not spared. Their telephones are also taped as if they have come to Tamil Nadu to dismiss the AIADMK Government there. I am sure that the Central Ministers must have come to know about this through their own sources.

I have referred to this because these things are not in the interest of democracy. This will endanger our democratic ideals enshrined in the Constitution. The hon. Minister should ponder over this problem in this background and he should *suo motu* bring an amending Bill, if he cannot accept this Bill under discussion, which will be supported by the entire house unanimously.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम तो मैं माननीय वाजपेयी जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा जिन्होंने इस अमेंडिंग बिल को यहां पेश किया और इस सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि शासक पार्टी के लोग कह सकते हैं और कहा भी है कि 34-35 सालों की आजादी के बीच में दो ढाई साल के लिये विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हुये लोगों की सरकार यहां बनी थी, उस समय इस बिल में अमेंडमेंट क्यों नहीं किया गया। आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते हुये पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने 1939 में कहा था—“अंग्रेज संचार और दमन के द्वारा ही इस देश के लोगों की छाती पर अपने साम्राज्य का पंजा गड़ाये हुये हैं।” शायद उस वक्त पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू को यह मालूम नहीं था कि एक दिन उनकी अपनी बेटी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी भी उसी रास्ते पर जाएंगी, जिस रास्ते पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद चल रहा था। 1975 की एमरजेंसी इस देश के लोग भुगत चुके हैं और आज भी बगैर घोषित हुए आपातकालीन जैसी स्थिति देश पर थोप दी गई है। हमारे देश के संविधान के निर्माता इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते थे कि जनतंत्र और आजादी के क्या मायने हैं। जनतंत्र और आजादी एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। अगर इस देश में आजादी नहीं है—किसी के साथ पत्र व्यवहार करने की, खुल कर टेलीफोन पर बात करने की, अखबार वालों को यह आजादी नहीं है कि सरकार के खिलाफ जनता तक अपनी बात पहुंचा सकें—तो वह क्या जनतंत्र है, ऐसी स्थिति में तो इस देश का जनतंत्र भी खतरे में पड़ जायेगा और हमारी सरकार आज उस तरफ बढ़ रही है।

इसलिये मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं—चाहे रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्य हों या विरोध पक्ष के सदस्य हों—एक जुट हो कर इस आजादी के लिये लड़ाई लड़ें। आप को श्री वाजपेयी जी के

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिये तथा एक साथ यह घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि 1975 जैसी स्थिति इस देश में पैदा नहीं होने देंगे, चाहे इस देश के लोगों ने आजादी से पहले जो लड़ाई लड़ी थी, उसी तरह की लड़ाई हमको अब भी क्यों न लड़नी पड़े। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उस वक्त जो कुछ कहा था, आज उन की बेटी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उस का उल्टा कर रही हैं। माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने जो लिस्ट दी है और जो "इन्डिया टूडे" में छपी है, उस पर नहीं जाना चाहता। वाजपेयी जी ने तफ़्सील से उस पर अपने विचार रखे हैं लेकिन अभी परसों जो ब्यान मेनका गांधी ने दिया है, उस में उन्होंने इस बात का इशारा किया है कि मेरी डाक सेंसर की जा रही है और उन का टेलीफोन भी सेंसर किया जा रहा है। आज देश में ऐसी स्थिति बन गई है कि प्रधान मंत्री को अपनी बहुपर भी विश्वास नहीं रहा है, तो फिर हम लोगों पर, अपोजीशन के लोगों पर और देश के दूसरे लोगों पर कैसे विश्वास हो सकता है।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : क्या बात कर रहे हो ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : यह ब्यान आया है। माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने इस कानून में संशोधन करने के लिए तफ़्सील से अपने विचार रखे हैं, इसलिए मैं इन की तफ़्सील में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं खास तौर से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश की आजादी के लिए, जनतंत्र के लिए इस तरह का जो कानून बना हुआ है, उस में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। अंग्रेजों ने अपने साम्राज्य को बचाने के लिए और उसे मजबूत करने के लिए यह काला कानून बनाया था लेकिन आज जब देश के लोग आजाद हैं तो उस

आजादी के रहते हुए लोग पत्र व्यवहार खुल कर न कर सके, तब यह सही नहीं होगा। आज उसका खुल कर पत्र-व्यवहार का अधिकार नहीं है और यह सरकार भी वही काम कर रही है जो अंग्रेज करते थे, तो मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि यह अपने परिवार का साम्राज्य-बाद इस देश के लोगों के ऊपर थोपना चाहते हैं और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की यह साजिश है और वे उस तरफ बढ़ रही हैं। अभी हमारे ज्ञानी जैल सिंह का जो चुनाव हुआ है राष्ट्रपतिपद के लिए...

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव कहां हुआ है

श्री जगपाल सिंह : पार्टी ने उन को राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए कैंडीडेट चुना है, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है और पार्टी के लोगों ने भी कहां किया है, वह सिर्फ श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने किया है और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग हम अपोजीशन के लोगों से यह बात कहते हैं कि यह सलेक्शन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने किया है।... (व्यवधान)... वाजपेयी जी ने अपनी स्थिति साफ कर दी है। जनता पार्टी के राज्य के अन्दर अगर यह काम हुआ है, तो मैं बिल्कुल उस का समर्थन नहीं करूंगा। जनता पार्टी ने अगर यह काम किया था, तो वह भी सही नहीं थी और माननीय वाजपेयी जी जब उस समय सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी में थे, तो इस कुकर्म का उन को विरोध करना चाहिए था। मुझे मालूम है कि श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज जब जनता पार्टी में थे, तो उन का टेलीफोन टेप होता था और उन की डाक सेंसर हुआ करती थी। वह ग़लत काम था। ऐसा काम चाहे जनता पार्टी ने किया हो या कांग्रेस पार्टी कर रही हो, दोनों ही ग़लत हैं और मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी इस से लेसन लेगी और इस कानून में जो संशोधन

वाजपेयी जी ने दिये हैं, उन को सरकार स्वीकार करेगी।

जो सुझाव माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने दिये हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : माननीय सभापति जी, जनाब वाजपेयी साहब ने जो एमेंडमेंट इन्डियन पोस्ट आफिसेज बिल के लिए लाए हैं, उन पर मैं चन्द ख्यालात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक सेंसरशिप का ताल्लुक है, माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने उस की मुखाल-फत नहीं की है और मेरा भी यही विचार है कि सेंसरशिप होनी चाहिए और वह भी उस सूरत में जहां हमारे मुल्क की सिक्क्यूरिटी पर वह असर करती हो लेकिन मेरी तजवीज यह है कि मौजूदा एक्ट में जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सेंसरशिप के लिए अख्तियारात दिये गये हैं वे नहीं होने चाहिए। सारे मुल्क में एक सेंसरशिप एजेंसी हो जो इसको देखे। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप जो बिल पेश किया गया है, उसी पर बोलिये।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मैं उसी पर बोल रहा हूँ।

जनाब मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मैं भी ऐसी ही सेंसरशिप का शिकार हुआ हूँ। हाल ही में मैंने लेह से चार लेटर पोस्ट किये थे। एक लेटर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के नाम, दूसरा लेटर श्री राजीव गांधी के नाम, तीसरा लेटर श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद के नाम और चौथा लेटर अपनी स्टेट के प्रदेश कांग्रेस प्रेजीडेंट मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद के नाम। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को तो मेरा

लेटर पहुंच गया है लेकिन बाकी के जो तीन लेटर मैंने भेजे थे वे आज तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं।

मैंने उसमें यही लिखा था और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश की थी कि हमारे यहां 30 जून और 1 जुलाई को एक मेला लगता है, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब वहां 27-28 जून को आने वाले थे, मैंने उनको सजेस्ट किया था कि वे 30 जून और 1 जुलाई को वहां आएँ। इसी तरह से मैंने अपनी पार्टी के लोगों का भी प्रोग्राम बनाया था। लेकिन आज तक वे तीन लेटर मेरी पार्टी के लोगों को नहीं मिला है।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि सेंसरशिप तो जरूरी है और नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट में है, अपने मुल्क के इन्ट्रेस्ट में है। मणिपुर में पी० एल० ए० है, कश्मीर में प्लेबसाईट फ्रंट के लोग अभी तक तरह-तरह की साजिशें चला रहे हैं, उसी तरह से पंजाब में खालिस्तान की बात चल रही है। ऐसी चीजों के लिए सेंसरशिप की जरूरत है। लेकिन यह स्टेट के हाथों में नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए आपका जो डाक तार का पुराना बिल है, उसमें आपको तरमीम लानी चाहिए। इसी के साथ मैं वाजपेयी जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे अपना तरमीम बिल वापस ले लें।

شادی ہی - نام گھال (لداخ) :

مائلے سہا پتی جی - جناب واجپائی صاحب نے جو اہمدمہلت انڈین پوسٹ آفسز کے بل کے لئے لائے ہوں اس پر میں اپنے خیالات آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں -

جہاں تک سہلسر شب کا تعلق ہے مائلے واجپائی جی نے اس کی

[شہری پی - نام کھال]

مظالمات نہیں کی ہے اور مہرا بھی
 یہی وجہ ہے کہ سہلسر شب ہونی
 چاہئے اور وہ بھی اس صورت میں
 جہاں ہمارے ملک کی سوکوریٹی پر
 وہ اثر کرتی ہو لیکن مہری تجویز
 یہ ہے کہ موجودہ ایکٹ میں جو
 استھت گورنمنٹ کو سہلسر شب کے
 لئے اختیارات دئے گئے ہیں وہ نہیں
 ہونے چاہئیں - سارے ملک میں
 ایک سہلسر شب ایجنسی ہو جو
 اس کو دیکھے - (انٹریپٹ)

سہلسر شب (شہری ہری ناتھ)

مہرا: آپ - جو بل پیش کیا گیا
 ہے، اسی پر بولئے -

شہری پی - نام کھال : میں اسی

پر بول رہا ہوں -

جناب میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ
 میں بھی ایسی ہی سہلسر شب کا
 شکار ہوا ہوں - حال ہی میں میں
 نے لہہ سے چار لیٹر پوسٹ کئے تھے -
 ایک لیٹر ڈیفنس منسٹر کے نام
 دوسرا لیٹر شہری راجہو گاندھی کے نام
 تیسرا لیٹر شہری غلام نبی آزاد کے نام
 اور چوتھا لیٹر ایلی اسٹھت کے پریس
 کانگریس پریزیڈنٹ مفتی محمد
 سعید کے نام - ڈیفنس منسٹر صاحب
 کو مہرا لیٹر پہنچ گیا لیکن باقی
 کے جو تین لیٹر میں نے بھیجے تھے
 وہ آج تک نہیں پہنچے ہیں -

میں نے اس میں بھی لکھا تھا
 اور ڈیفنس منسٹر صاحب سے گزارش
 کی تھی کہ ہمارے یہاں ۳۰ جون
 اور یکم جولائی کو ایک مہلا لگنا ہے
 ڈیفنس منسٹر صاحب وہاں ۲۷-۲۸
 جون کو آنے والے تھے - میں نے ان
 کو سٹیٹسٹ کہا تھا کہ وہ ۳۰ جون
 اور یکم جولائی کو وہاں آئیں - اسی
 طرح سے میں نے ایلی پارٹی کے
 لوگوں کا بھی پروگرام بنایا تھا - لیکن
 آج تک وہ تین لیٹر مہری پارٹی کے
 لوگوں کو نہیں ملا ہے -

میں یہ مانتا ہوں کہ سہلسر
 شب تو ضروری ہے اور نیشنل انٹریپٹ
 میں ہے اپنے ملک کے انٹریپٹ میں
 ہے - مئی پر میں پی - ایل - اے -
 ہے کھمہر میں (plebisite front)
 پلے بسائٹ فرنٹ کے لوگ ابھی طرح
 طرح کی سازشیں چلا رہے ہیں اسی
 طرح سے پنجاب میں خالصتان کی
 بات چل رہی ہے - ایسی عنصر کے
 لئے سہلسر شب کی ضرورت ہے -
 یہ اسٹیٹ کے ہاتھوں میں نہیں
 ہونی چاہئے - اس لئے آپ کا جو
 قاک تار کا پرانا بل ہے اس میں
 آپ کو ترمیم لانی چاہئے - اسی کے
 ساتھ میں واجھائی جی سے گزارش
 کروں گا کہ وہ ایڈا ترمیمی بل واپس
 لے لیں -

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the principle and the substance of

this Bill. So far as the verbal text of the Bill is concerned, on the principle and the substance being accepted, perhaps the Bill could be made still better. It is good enough. But it is capable of being textually improved.

Sir, I have heard with attention the three speeches which have been delivered from the Treasury Benches. The three speeches remind me of what happened during the Watergate incident in U.S.A. While President Nixon was being impeached for having broken into the Democratic Party's headquarters for the purpose of getting information which he thought would be politically valuable to him. He at least was ashamed of it. He knew that he had committed a wrong against the Constitution of the United States, that he had committed an offence against the law of the United States and, in any event, that he had committed an offence against that subtle thing called the religion of freedom and democracy. So, he denied those acts and he repudiated the evidence of his involvement in those acts. But while Mr. Nixon was ashamed of what he had done and was trying to conceal it, a friendly newspaper in Thailand published an article which justified what President Nixon was doing in the United States; they wanted to curry favour with the United States President, and the newspaper in Bangkok said exactly what these three distinguished Congressmen have said today before this House. What they said in substance was this. How can a President of any country rule and act as President unless he knows what his political opponents are doing and what President Nixon has done is perfectly right. The difference between President Nixon and the Thai newspaper editor was that, whereas Mr. Nixon had violated the norms of democracy and he knew it, there were people in Thailand who did not even know what democracy required. This is the trouble with my friends on the other side.

I must congratulate my leader because, by this Bill, he has sought to remove what I regard as a relic of the colonial times, what I regard as an instrument of tyranny and autocracy, what I regard as a symptom of contempt for the rights of citizens and, above all, what I regard as a Con-

stitutional incongruity surviving in the year 1982, an incongruity which the Government which has been in power for the last three decades in this country ought to have removed if it had any attachment to the spirit or even the letter of the Constitution.

First of all, let us understand what this obnoxious section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act does. The post-office is not a sovereign body; the post-office is a public utility concern run by the Government and the post-office charges the citizen for the services which it renders. When an article is posted as one place to be delivered to another person at another place, the post-office, for compensation, agrees to become an agent of the consignor, and in some cases an agent of the consignee, to deliver the article and to transport it from one place to another; the post-office remains a trustee and an agent of that article. And when the Government, which is running the post-office, assumes the power to itself to secrete an article which is being held by it as a trustee, a trust which is not gratuitous but a trust which has been created for reward, for monetary compensation the citizen is paying—not only does this section 26 enable the Government to commit a theft but it also enables them to do something which anybody should be ashamed of, at least an ordinary citizen should be ashamed of—the officer not only commits a theft but permanently appropriates the stolen property to himself because he can secrete it away, he can dispose it of, he can put it in a museum or some officer can even put it in his pocket and say that he got it in the interest of public tranquility, and so on and so forth.

What is worse, if you are taking charge of any article in the custody of post-office sometimes it may be a letter and sometimes it may be a valuable article—you are taking charge of that article which belongs to somebody else without any corresponding liability to pay any compensation, real substantial or even illusory, which the Constitution of India requires.

The section, therefore, is in direct breach of the rights of citizens, and if it is in direct breach of the rights of the citizens, any Government which has some regard

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

for the rights of citizens should, itself, have come forward and said that they would remove this incongruity, the inconsistency, because it is a disgrace upon the Statute Book and the disgrace ought not to be perpetrated one moment longer than is necessary. But such is the effect of power: anybody who gets power gets corrupted by it. The Britishers had exercised this power for a long time, and when the Congressmen found that they had this power of keeping a watch over their political opponents, they succumbed to the temptation of retaining that power in their hands, and power has corrupted them. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has only warned you: please remove this symptom, this is a symptom of the past and it does not do any credit to the form and the look of our Statute Book.

Mr. Datta has thought, and wrongly thought—I do not blame him—as if this section is necessary for the purpose of criminal investigation into serious crimes which may be being carried on against the State. He said, 'Oh!, this section is very necessary because the Government must know that there are people who are trying to bring about a break-up of society. They are trying to destroy the integrity of the country.' So, these are emotional arguments which are devoid of any rational purpose or content. If there is a group of persons which is entering into a conspiracy or which has entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of destroying the integrity of the country or affecting its independence or creating, widespread disorder or rebellion or breach of tranquillity as it is called, surely those persons have either by the very fact of meeting together, putting their heads together, entered into a criminal conspiracy or have entertained designs to commit cognisable offences in the future. For the purpose of meeting consummated offences as also for the purpose of frustrating designs to commit offences in future, the ordinary powers of investigations which are created by the Code of Criminal Procedure are perfectly adequate. If an article, whether it be a letter, whether it be a cheque or whether it be any other article whatsoever in the custody of the Post Office is necessary

for the purpose of investigating into any crime and much more so, if it is necessary for the investigation of a crime on which the security and tranquility of the society depends, the ordinary powers of the District Magistrate and the Chief Judicial Magistrate to issue proper search warrants under Sec. 93 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are adequate. But the difficulty and the difference—and the difference creates the difficulty—between the ordinary law of the land and this obnoxious Sec. 26 of the Post Office Act is that if under the Criminal Procedure Code you seize an article, there will remain a trace of your action, there will remain a record that you have done so but under this Post Office Act you wipe out all evidence of your crime against the rights of the citizen. It is a clandestine activity which is contrary to all canons of fair investigation and fair play. Of course, there is no power however draconian, however mischievous, however obnoxious which power cannot in some given situations be used for some good purpose. Every bad power, every evil power can be used for some good purpose and merely because it is capable of being used theoretically for some good purpose, need not make us blind to the vast misuse of that power. The vast misuse of that power is apparent and is conclusively proved by the admission of Mr. Stephen. Mr. Stephen did say that the Janata people used to do this. Sir, if the Janata people did that, they were equally guilty and they deserve to be condemned if they did anything of that kind. But two wrongs do not make one right. Mr. Stephen tells us that because Janata did it, he is trying to outdo the Janata itself. If today when there is no threat to tranquillity, when there is no serious emergency in the country, when we are at peace, when we are in a normal state of affairs except the abnormality which the Government itself has created by its own corruption and incompetence, if in that situation, they continue to exercise those powers under the Post Office Act, that itself is the greatest admission of the misuse of the power to which this Section 26 is capable of being put.

Atal Bihariji has said in his amendment that you must substitute expression which

are capable of a definite meaning. My friends on the other side do not seem to be aware or perhaps Mr. Stephen does not seem to be aware that there has been an eternal controversy between the bureaucrats and the Government on the one hand and men of reason and common sense on the other and the Judiciary on the third as to what is the meaning of public safety, what is the meaning of public tranquillity, what is the meaning of public order and what is the meaning of these vague expressions like Public emergency, security of State and so on. I can give you illustrations in which the bureaucratic mind and the Minister's mind can be widely different from the functioning of an ordinary rational mind of the ordinary citizen. Supposing a Minister went to meet a lady and the incensed relatives of that lady beat him up and created a public commotion, the Minister might well think that tranquillity has been disturbed and 'Now, I can start intercepting letters and telegrams.' These are not imaginary situations. These are situations from actual life. I do not wish to name the people. People have been beaten up in circumstances I have described. They have got into the hospitals under some other excuse. These things happen in life.

Therefore, a reasonable man can differ from the bureaucratic or the ministerial understanding of this expression. Sir, when you open the Law Reports you will find in every single Volume of the Supreme Court Report the letting of detenus who have been detained on the ground of their activities being a threat to public order. Bureaucrats have detained; the ministers have detained; sometimes even the high courts have supported their detention orders. The Supreme Court, in a series of judgments, have said that you people do not seem to know what public order means. The elasticity of definition is always an attribute of dictatorship. You can describe the wrongful activities in such elastic terms, in such ambiguous terms that you can take, within the catch all of the elastic expressions almost anybody. The most obnoxious provision in Section 26 is not Sec. 26(1) but Section 26(2).

Section 26(1) puts at least a reasonable limitation that you can act when there is public emergency, when there is a threat to tranquillity and when there is a threat to safety. But, Sir, sub-section (2) wipes out everything. It says that:

"A situation of threat to tranquillity, public safety and the emergency would be deemed to have conclusively arisen when the Government thinks so."

In other words, you frame a law which may, on the face of it, appear to be a very reasonable law for example, one which says the criminals must be punished but, in the next section you say that a criminal is one, whom Mr. Zail Singh thinks so or Shri Stephen thinks to be a criminal, that would be conclusive. This is a sign of autocracy; this is a sign of dictatorship. You first have a law in very high sounding term to make it appear reasonable. With the left hand you take away what the right had has given. The amendment seeks to substitute in place of this elastic formula, this elastic, flexible, formula, which is capable of grace misuse—a definite formula which everybody understands.

In the amendment, Shri Atal Behariji says that it must be the period of emergency as understood in Art. 352 of our Constitution. If I have to draft this, I would perhaps say that during the period when proclamation of emergency in Art. 352 is in force. That makes it a reasonable law because, in an emergency, fundamental rights have to yield to the exigency of the State and it may be possible then to argue rationally that, after all, we have a situation in which fundamental rights cannot be given full effect to. Therefore, we must take upon ourselves this power to seize property, etc. So, Sir, I suggest that this amendment ought to be accepted and, I think, it is time that the Government go on to the task of formulating even a more effective amendment than what has been formulated in the present Amending Bill before you. Perhaps you will be acknowledging that you have some commitment to freedom and democracy. You will perhaps be able to make belated claim that you respect the verities of our Constitution.

17.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri
Harish Kumar Gangwar.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज जो भाषण माननीय
अटल जी के ऊपर माननीय डागा जी,
माननीय अराकल जैसे विद्वान व्यक्तियों
ने दिये उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि वास्तव
में जो विरोधी दल कहते हैं कि इनकी
जनतंत्र में आस्था नहीं है, वह बिल्कुल
सिद्ध हो रहा है। हमारे जो डाक तार
मंत्री हैं इनसे तो कुछ आशा ही नहीं।
नम्बर एक, इनको कुछ मालूम नहीं है,
सारा काम नम्बर 1 सफदरजंग से चलता
है। नम्बर दो, यह कुछ भी नहीं कर
सकते हैं। जो मंत्री यह कहता है कि
अगर तुम्हारा टेलीफोन ठीक काम नहीं
कर रहा है तो इसे कटवा लो, और
देश के अन्दर कितने अनआथोराइज्ड
ट्रांसमिटर्स लगे हुए हैं उनका पता नहीं
लगा सकता, और पता लगा ले तो कुछ
कर नहीं सकता स्मगलर्स के
कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम पर कोई असर,
प्रभाव नहीं डाल सकते, तो उस
मिनिस्टर से हम क्या उम्मीद करें कि वह
इस बारे में कुछ कर सकेंगे। वह अगर
चाहें भी तो कुछ नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि
ऊपर से हुक्म है कि ऐसा किया जाये।
जैसा ऊपर से हुक्म होगा, वैसा ही मंत्री जी
करेंगे।

संविधान में भाषण, अभिव्यक्ति और
विचार की स्वतंत्रता दी गई है। जैसा कि
इस पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि
चिट्ठी-पत्री का पढ़ा जाना या टेलीफोन
का टेप किया जाना यह भी संविधान

के विपरीत है, यह उस प्रावीजन के खिलाफ
जाता है। इसको समाप्त करना चाहिए।

मैं इस संबंध में दूसरी राय भी देता
हूँ। आप टेलीफोन का टेप करना या
चिट्ठी-पत्री का खोलना पढ़ना इसलिये
करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई
षडयंत्र तो नहीं रचा जा रहा है। पहली
बात तो यह है कि कोई संगठन हो या
व्यक्ति हो क्या वह ऐसी बातें पत्र में
लिखेगा या आपको कहेगा? आपके अफसर
कितने पत्र पढ़ते हैं, क्या आज तक एक
भी मुकदमा उन पत्रों के आधार पर या
टेलीफोन के आधार पर किसी पर कहीं
भी चलाया गया है जिससे यह साबित हो
जाये कि हां, अमुक व्यक्ति इस प्रकार
से हिन्दुस्तान की शांति व्यवस्था को
भंग करने की कोशिश कर रहा था?

क्या आपने एक भी मुकदमा चलाया
जहां कोई इसका उपयोग किसी खास काम
के लिये कर रहा हो? अगर कोई पार्टी
या संगठन ने कोई बात कही कि अमुक
तारीख को मीटिंग होगी, आपने 10 दिन
तक उस पत्र को रोक लिया, वह उसके
पास पहुंचा नहीं, मीटिंग खत्म हो गई और
वह जा नहीं पाया। वही आपका तरीका
टेलीफोन के टेप करने का है। मैं समझता
हूँ कि कहीं आपकी यह राय तो नहीं है कि
अपनी पार्टी के अन्दर जो असंतोष
है, उसको मालूम करने के लिये आप
इस तरह के उपाय अपनाते हैं? इसके
कई उदाहरण हैं, जो मिनिस्टर के पद से
हटते हैं, उनके टेलीफोन आप टेप करने
लगते हैं, उनकी डाक सेंसर होने लगती
है। जब बहुगुणा जी चीफ मिनिस्टर के
पद से हटे तो उनका टेलीफोन टेप होने
लगा, डाक सेंसर होने लगी। तो हम
ऐसी बात कोई कर नहीं रहे और न हो
रही है न चिट्ठी से न टेलीफोन से। अगर

कोई कुछ कर भी रहा हो तो क्या चिट्ठी के जरिये से बता देगा ? हम तो वैसे ही जनतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं । ऐसे काम करते नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप इस तरीके से जरूर यह काम करते हैं कि 10, 10 दिन तक पत्र नहीं मिल पाते हैं ।

आप कहते हैं कि टैपरिंग विद नहीं किया जाता डाक खोली नहीं जाती । मेरी चिट्ठी 10, 10 दिन नहीं पहुंचती है । मैंने चुपके से डाकिये से पूछा कि क्यों देर होती है तो पता लगा कि इंटेलीजेंस वाले ले गये थे, देरी से देते हैं तो वह क्या करें । आप यहां कहते हैं कि हम ऐसा काम नहीं करते हैं, डाक को सेंसर नहीं करते हैं, टेलीफोन को टेप नहीं करते हैं ।

हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य जो लेह से आते हैं, लद्दाख के सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने अपनी बात आपके सामने बता दी । यह सीधे-साधे आदमी हैं, पर्वत का आदमी सीधा-साधा होता है और ऊंचे पर्वत का बहुत सीधा-सादा होता है ।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : यह स्टेट गर्वर्नमेंट ने किया है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि सेंट्रल गर्वर्नमेंट यह काम करे और स्टेट गर्वर्नमेंट न करे । यह बात नहीं चलेगी । फर्क सिर्फ इतना है कि जब वे शासन की पार्टी में होते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि जितनी दंड व्यवस्थाएं हो सकती हैं, वे लागू की जाएं और जब शासन से हट जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि दंड व्यवस्था बुरी है । उन्हें ऐसे नामर्ज और ऐसी परम्पराओं की स्थापना करनी चाहिए, जिससे लोगों को लगे कि जनतंत्र में उनकी आस्था है और वे जनतंत्र का सम्मान करते हैं ।

लेकिन वे जनतंत्र का क्या सम्मान करेंगे ? उनकी प्रधान मंत्री तो संविधान में ऐसे संशोधन करा लेती हैं कि उनके खिलाफ कोई दीवानी और फौजदारी मुकदमा दायर नहीं हो सकता, उनके खिलाफ इलेक्शन पेटिशन हाई कोर्ट का जज नहीं सुन सकता और लोक सभा की अवधि भी बढ़ जाती है । यह इनकी पार्टी और इनके नेता का हाल है, जो अपने मतलब के लिए हाई कोर्ट के जज के फैसले को भी बदलवा देती हैं । सब एम पीज की इलेक्शन पेटिशनज को तय करेगा हाई कोर्ट का जज, लेकिन अगर प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ कोई पेटिशन होगी, तो उसे हाउस की कमेटी तय करेगी । जनतंत्र में इनकी आस्था यह है । हम इनसे क्या कहें ? कुछ नहीं कह सकते ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह रेलिवेंट नहीं है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अगर यह रेलिवेंट नहीं है, तो क्या है ? बहुत जल्दी वह समय आने वाला है, जब आप इसकी रेलिवेंसी को ममजू जाएंगे, जब आप उधर से इधर बैठेंगे और हम लोक इधर से उधर बैठे होंगे ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : यह तो सुनहरा सपना है । देखते रहें । मगर अभी तो दिन है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप जनतंत्र में आस्था रखते हैं और अच्छी परम्पराएं डालना चाहते हैं, तो आप अग्रेजों के जमाने के बने हुए इस कानून को बदल डालें । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इसमें और बदल होना चाहिए, तो आप एक नया संशोधन बिल लाएं । हमने पहले भी आपने कई बिलों का स्वागत किया है, हम इस बिल का भी स्वागत करेंगे । लेकिन सरकार लोगों की डाक को सेंसर कर के या उनके टेली-

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

फोन को टैप कर के उन्हें परेशान न करे। यह प्रजातंत्र के नियमों के विरुद्ध तो है ही, मगर साथ ही यह कोई अच्छी आदत नहीं है कि किसी की चिट्ठी-पत्री को खोल कर पढ़ा जाए। हमारे घर में जब किसी की चिट्ठी आती है, तो उसे लिफाफा वैसे ही दे दिया जाता है। अगर कोई उसे खोल ले, तो उसे बुरा माना जाता है कि चिट्ठी कैसे पढ़ ली। मगर यहां गवर्नमेंट दूसरों की चिट्ठियां पढ़ रही है। शायद ये जानना चाहते हैं कि किसका किससे प्रेम है और अपना प्रेम लड़ाना चाहते हैं। पता नहीं, इनका क्या इरादा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वाजपेयी जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस का विरोध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are about 6 or 7 speakers who want to participate in the discussion. But we have got to complete it by 5.30 P.M. and the Minister has to intervene and then Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has also to speak.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, you can extend the time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If there are many speakers, you can extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From 5.30 we will extend the time by one hour. But at 6.00 P.M. the House will adjourn. The time for the discussion of this Bill has been extended by one hour. It means that the discussion will not

conclude today but this will be continued next time when the Private Members Bills are taken up.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, You can continue.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, I can speak only when the House is in order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no interruption. You can continue your speech.

श्री राम सिंह यादव : यह विरोध मैं रीति, नीति सिद्धांतों और कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुकूल करता हूं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के माननीय नेता आज और खास तौर से कुछ दिनों से इस राजनैतिक जीवन में एक भिन्न प्रकार से कुछ आशाएं और आकांक्षाएं लेकर चलना चाहते हैं। उन आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं की वजह से वह हमारा जो दल है और हमारी सरकार है, उस की जो कार्यविधि है उस को देखते हैं कि सुचारू रूप से चल रही है और सरकार की अच्छी उपलब्धियां हैं, तो उस में कुछ न कुछ अभाव दिखाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने यह कहा कि सरकार को इस तरह की कोई शक्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये कि वह किसी भी डाक को या डाक के आर्टिकल को किसी भी स्टेज पर देख सके, उस को इंटरसेप्ट कर सके या किसी तरह की कोई जानकारी उसके बारे में करना चाहे तो कर सके।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह नहीं कहा।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : यह समझाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जो मैंने सुना है वह कह रहा हूं।

(Interruptions)

I think I know better than yourself. I have got much more knowledge than you have.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): You have the monopoly of keeping all the knowledge.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: But we do not boast ourselves.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, I know something more about Mr. Suraj Bhan. He had worked in Postal Department.

श्री राम सिंह यादव : यह हमारी आदत है कि जो कांग्रेस दल के लोग हैं वह कभी भी अपने ज्ञान का बखान नहीं करते हैं जैसे कि आप लोग करते हैं । यह आप लोगों में एक अभाव है । आप लोग इस बात को सीखिये और आप भी सीखिये ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता ने इस संबंध में जो इंग्लैंड के, यू एस ए के, फ्रांस के या और दूसरे देशों के इस तरह के कानून देखे हैं क्या उनमें इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ? इस तरह से डाक को इंटरसेप्ट करने की राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं है ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : मैं आप को चेलेंज कर सकता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा राष्ट्र नहीं है जिस राष्ट्र के अन्दर जो भी डाक चाहे विदेश से आती हो चाहे इंग्लैंड जो लैटर आते हों उनको चैक करने की पावर सरकार को न हो । कोई ऐसा मुल्क दुनिया में नहीं है । चाहे वह सोशलिस्ट कंट्री हो चाहे कैपिटलिस्ट कंट्री हो सब के अन्दर यह व्यवस्था है और उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा और राष्ट्र का हित जो आप का भी उद्देश्य है और हमारा भी उद्देश्य है । उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये और

मजबूत तरीके से राष्ट्र की इंटिग्रिटी को कायम रखने के लिये कोई ऐसा अगर सरकार कार्य करती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका स्वागत है । जितने भी माननीय सदस्य विरोध पक्ष की ओर से बोले हैं, किसी ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि गर्वनमेंट के किसी अधिकारी ने मैला-फ़ाइडी तरीके से किसी की डाक को रोका हो या डेस्ट्रॉय किया हो या टेलीफ़ोन टैप किया हो । कोई एक भी एग्जाम्पल आज तक ऐसी नहीं आई है जिसमें डाक तार विभाग के किसी अधिकारी की तरफ से कोई मैलाफ़ाइडी एक्ट किसी भी स्टेज पर किया गया हो । आप जानते हैं कि पोस्ट आफ़िसेज एक्ट में जो भी व्यवस्थायें की गई हैं वह इस दृष्टि से की गई हैं कि राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा को कोई हानि न पहुंच सके तथा राष्ट्र तथा समाज का जो कार्य संचालन है उसमें कोई व्यवधान उत्पन्न न हो । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस देश में ऐसे पत्र नहीं भेजे गये जिनमें बम रखे गये हों ? क्या यहां पत्रों के अन्दर जीवित सांप रखकर नहीं भेजे गये ? यह एक हकीकत है, इस देश में ऐसा हुआ है । इसके बावजूद यदि आप इस विभाग को कोई अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते तो आप इस देश में अराजकता ही चाहते हैं । (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मुझे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक एडवोकेट की बात सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ । उन्होंने डाक को एक ट्रस्ट बना दिया । जेठमलानी जी ने बहुत कानून पढ़ा है लेकिन मैं भी इस क्षेत्र में थोड़ा सा दखल रखता हूँ । उनके हिसाब से कोई भी कन्ट्रा-बैंड गुड डाक से भेज दिया जाय तो उसको चेक करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये । आपके मुताबिक तो सी कस्टम्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत भी सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज को चेक करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये । आपके मुताबिक पोस्ट आफ़िस के जरिये से अवैध हथियार भेजने का अधि-

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

कार हो जायगा और गवर्नमेंट या पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट उसमें इंस्ट्रूमेंटल हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कोई कानून की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी। यदि आप ऐसा सोचते हैं तो यह गलत है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या जेठमलानी जी और वाजपेयी जी सन् 1977 से 1980 तक श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के टेलीफोन टेप नहीं करते थे? क्या उस समय उनकी डाक को सेंसर नहीं किया गया? इसी सदन में आपसे यह बात कही जाती थी लेकिन आपने उसका जवाब तक नहीं दिया। आप ने उस समय जैसा आज़रण किया वह इस बात का संकेत करता है कि आप यहां पर जो बिल लाये हैं वह बोनाफ़ाइडी नहीं है बल्कि आप सरकार को मैलाइन करना चाहते हैं, कमजोर करना चाहते हैं। 1977 से 1980 तक आप तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर पर हमारी डाक को भी सेंसर करते थे। आप कांग्रेस (आई) के कार्यकर्ताओं की डाक सेंसर करते थे? आप कांग्रेस (आई) के एम पीज और स्वयं स्टीफन साहब की डाक को सेंसर करते थे और फोन का टेप करते थे? इसलिए पहले आप अपनी तरफ ध्यान दें कि आपने किस तरह का कार्य किया था।

यह जो 1898 का एक्ट है इसको अपने टाइम में आपने देखा भी होगा। यह जरूर है कि अंग्रेजों का यह एक्ट है लेकिन आप तो अंग्रेजों के बफादार रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) सी पी आई और सी पी एम वाले भी अंग्रेजों के सहयोगी रहे हैं और आर एम एस वाले तो अंग्रेजों का स्तुतिगान करते थे। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस एक्ट का आपने उस समय भी पढ़ा होगा, जब आप विदेश मंत्री थे और आप एक सशक्त मंत्री थे, उस समय भी आपने इस कमी

की अनुभव नहीं किया। इसलिए नहीं किया क्योंकि उस समय आपका निशाना श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी थी, क्योंकि उस समय आपका निशाना कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी थी। उस समय आपका निशाना था कि राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में आपका विरोध करने वाला कोई व्यक्ति न रहे। इसलिए श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ मुकदमें चलाये गये। मैं माननीय जेठमलानी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस बात को नहीं जानते कि मनीपुर में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ मुर्गी के चार चुंजे और छोटी-छोटी चीजों को लेकर शाह कमीशन बैठाया गया और झूठे मुकदमें चलाये गये। आप यह बात नहीं जानते हैं कि आप ने उस समय इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग अधिकारियों को किस तरह से दबाकर के स्व० श्री संजय गांधी और शुक्ला जी के खिलाफ बयान दिये, किस तरह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ शाह कमीशन में पैरवी की गई। आज आप डेमोक्रेसी को दुहाई देते हैं और जनतंत्र के सिद्धान्तों पर चलना चाहते हैं। आज आप जनतंत्र के रक्षक हैं। आप यह नहीं जानते हैं कि इस जनतंत्र की रक्षा करने वाली पार्टी केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी है। यह वह पार्टी है, जिस पार्टी का कल्चर संयुक्त सैक्युलरिज्म, सोशियलिज्म और डेमोक्रेसी है। इस कल्चर को मजबूत करने के लिए हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी आज भी प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। आप लोगों को केवल एक दुख है, वह दुख यह है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी आज भी और अधिक मजबूत नेता के रूप में उभर कर सामने आ रही हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी गरीबों की मसीहा हैं। इस देश के अन्दर विकास की दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि माननीय जेठमलानी जी जैसे व्यक्ति जो कि कानून को जानने वाले हैं, वे भी इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं एक बात और कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। माननीय

वाजपेयी जी ने सेक्शन 26 के बारे में कहा है कि इसको दुरुस्त किया जाय, संशोधन किया जाय। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सेक्शन 18 से लेकर सेक्शन 25 तक इनको कायम रखना चाहते हैं और सेक्शन 26-ए को हटाना चाहते हैं। सेक्शन 18 से लेकर सेक्शन 25 तक सारी वही व्यवस्थाएँ हैं, जैसे डाक को समाप्त करना और डाक को चेक करना तथा दूसरे प्रावधान भी है। 26ए एक इनेब्लिंग सेक्शन है और सेक्शन 18 से सेक्शन 25 तक आप कायम रखना चाहते हैं।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आपने इस एक्ट को पढ़ा नहीं है। श्री जेटमलानी जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है, प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नहीं, अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कि यह संशोधन इनकम्प्लीट है। इस संशोधन से और विसंगतियाँ पैदा होंगी। आप इस तरह की विसंगतियाँ पैदा करना चाहते हैं और उस सही एक्ट में कन्ट्राडिक्शन पैदा करना चाहते हैं, अपने ही अमेंडमेंट के ज़रिए से। मेरे विचार से यदि आपने इस अमेंडमेंट को और इस सारे एक्ट को दोबारा पढ़ा होता तो आप इस नतीजे पर अवश्य पहुँचते कि आप का अमेंडमेंट एक कन्ट्राडिक्टरी प्रोवीजन इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहता है और उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि आज जो प्रावधान इस एक्ट में है, वह सही तरीके से है। हालाँकि विरोधी पक्ष ने गत दो वर्षों से काफी उकसाने की कोशिश की है और भिनिस्टर साहब को बारबार कहते हैं कि टेप करते हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में गवर्नमेंट ने बड़ी बोनाफाइड तरीके से, उसमें न किसी तरह की विरोधी दल के नेताओं को न टेप करने की बात है, न उनकी डाक को गलत तरीके से नष्ट करने की बात है, मेरी दृष्टि में सही तरीके से काम हो रहा है। उसके लिये मैं पोस्ट आफिस और पोस्ट आफिस के अधिकारियों को और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना

चाहता हूँ और माननीय वाजपेयी जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप एक समझदार सांसद हैं, इसलिये इस विधेयक को वापिस ले लें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो यह संशोधन माननीय वाजपेयी जी द्वारा पेश किया गया है, उसका विरोध करते हुये अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Hon. Member is praising the government for its efficiency. The efficient method is adopted to kill democracy. That is good.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वाजपेयी जी के इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बहुत ही सामयिक और बहुत ही उचित विधेयक है। यदि सरकार इसे, जिस प्रकार इस में कहा गया है, उसी नीयत के साथ मान लेती है तो शायद हमारे देश के लोकतन्त्र में काफी निखार आयेगा और उस से मजबूती और स्थायित्व प्रदान होगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है और जहाँ तक मैं इस सरकार को समझ पाया हूँ और इस देश के लोग समझ पाये हैं, यह सरकार लोकतन्त्र में आस्था नहीं रखती, इस के आज तक के तमाम आचरण इस बात के प्रतीक रहे हैं और यही कारण हैं कि आज यह सरकार तमाम विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के टेलीफोन टेप कराती है, उन की डाक को सेन्सर किया जाता है तथा तरह-तरह से उत्पीड़ित करने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

अभी श्री राम सिंह यादव ने कहा कि हर-एक देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था है। थोड़ी देर के लिये अगर यह बात मान भी ली जाय तो आप यह देखिये कि इस विधेयक

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

में क्या कहा गया है? वही बात कही गई है जो आप ने कही है। एक तरह से श्री राम सिंह यादव ने श्री वाजपेयी जी के विधेयक का समर्थन किया है। इन्होंने कहा है कि राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिये यह किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस विधेयक में क्या लिखा है—

“(a) for the words “any public emergency”, the words “a grave emergency proclaimed by the President under article 352(1) of the Constitution”, shall be substituted;

दूसरे यह कहा गया है—

(b) for the words “the public safety or tranquility”, the words “the security of India”, shall be substituted:”

इस में सिक्योरिटी आफ इण्डिया की बात कही गई है, जिस से हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री रामसिंह यादव भी सहमत हैं। इस का मतलब है कि वह वही बात कह रहे हैं जो श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कही है, लेकिन कहने के लिये विधेयक का विरोध करते हैं। मेरी दृष्टि में इन्होंने विधेयक का पूरा समर्थन किया है, लेकिन विरोध शब्द का प्रयोग कर के शायद वह अपनी नेता को प्रसन्न करना चाहते होंगे, परन्तु इस में उन को सफलता नहीं मिली है, क्योंकि इन्होंने इस विधेयक का समर्थन कर दिया है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then, why did he finally ask Mr Vajpayee to withdraw the Bill?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : यही बात वह समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन की नेता समझ जायेंगी कि वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ विधेयक का समर्थन करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वापस लेने की बात करते हैं।

राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिये, जैसा इन्होंने कहा है, इस को किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इन की नेता और इन की पार्टी राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिये नहीं, अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये यह काम करती है और जब कभी भी ऐसे मौके आये हैं, मौजूदा सरकार के नेताओं ने अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये ही यह काम किया है। इस में कहा गया है—पब्लिक एमर्जेंसी की जगह पर—

“(a) for the words “any public emergency”, the words “a grave emergency proclaimed by the President under article 352(1) of the Constitution,” shall be substituted;”

यह जो पब्लिक एमर्जेंसी की बात कही गई है—यह नहीं हटाई जाती है तो इस का भाषान्तर सरकार कुछ भी कर सकती है...

श्री राम सिंह यादव : यह कानून की बात है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : ग्रेव-एमर्जेंसी का अर्थ आप नहीं समझेंगे अगर इन्जीनियरिंग की बात होती तो शायद ज्यादा आसानी से समझ जाते। 26 जून, 1975 को जो एमर्जेंसी लागू की गई थी, वह कैसी एमर्जेंसी थी? आप की अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये लागू की गई थी, देश की सुरक्षा के लिये लागू नहीं की गई थी। जिस सुरक्षा की बात इस में कही गई है और जिस का उल्लेख यादव जी ने किया है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Harikesh, it is better that you do not touch some subjects relating to Emergency.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, this word has been used in this Bill itself. That is why I am trying to interpret it.

मैंने कहा है कि ये लोग जब कभी भी इस प्रकार की चीज का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये करते हैं, राष्ट्र

की सुरक्षा के लिये नहीं करते हैं। राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा इन की दृष्टि में गौण है, इन की अपनी सुरक्षा प्रधान है, इस लिये उस का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

अभी-अभी श्री राम सिंह यादव जी ने कहा कि कभी-कभी डाक में सांप रखे जाते हैं, बम रखे जाते हैं। कौन रखता है? क्या वाजपेयी जी रखते हैं, एडवानी जी रखते हैं, बहुगुणा जी रखते हैं, इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी या दण्डवते जी या चन्द्रशेखर जी रखते हैं? सांप या बम कौन रखता है? सांप और बम जो लोग रखते हैं, उन की डाक सेंसर नहीं की जाती बल्कि ऐसे लोगों की डाक सेंसर की जाती है, जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर के नेता हैं, राष्ट्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति के व्यक्ति हैं, मानव जीवन को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, सारे देश के विकास की बात करते हैं और जो राष्ट्र का नेतृत्व करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों की डाक का सेंसर किया जाता है न कि उन लोगों की डाक को जो सांप रख कर भेजते हैं। सांप कौन रखता है? इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में जो प्रावधान सुझाए गये हैं, वे राष्ट्र हित में हैं और लोकतंत्र के अनुरूप हैं और सरकार को इन को मान लेने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए अगर वास्तव में देश में लोकतंत्र की जड़ों को मजबूती प्रदान करनी है और लोकतंत्र में आस्था है वैसे लोकतंत्र में इनकी आस्था नहीं है, यह इन के कार्यों से सपष्ट हो चुका है। हरियाणा में जो कुछ हुआ है, लोकतंत्र में इन की कितनी आस्था है, यह उस से साफ जाहिर हो गया है और देश के दूसरे भागों में जो इन्होंने कार्य किये हैं, उनसे साफ जाहिर हो गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के किसी भी लोकतंत्र में जो मानवीय आजादी दी गई है, जो लिबर्टी की बात कही गई है,

जो फंडामेंटल राइट्स की बात कही गई है, वे सभी संशोधन जो माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने सुझाए हैं, वे सभी उस के अनुरूप हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह अपील करूँगा कि वह इन सुझावों को मान कर, इन के अनुरूप एक काम्प्रोहेंसिव बिल लाएँ, जिस में यह हो कि विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की डाक को सेंसर न किया जाए। सरकार के कुछ नेता उन की डाक से आने लिए कुछ खतरा महसूस करते हैं, इसलिए वे इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वाजपेयी जी के विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इसे स्वीकार करेगी।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) •
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संशोधन विधेयक के प्रस्तुतकर्ता माननीय सदस्य से ले कर के विरोधी पक्ष और उस तरफ के अपने सभी मित्रों की बातों में ने बड़े ध्यान से सुनी। उन की बातों से एक आम बात जो निकल रही थी वह यह थी कि मानों किसी साजिश के अन्तर्गत वे एक एकट के साधारण प्रावधानों को ले कर इस प्रकार का वातावरण इस सदन में या इस सदन के माध्यम से बाहर बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि लोगों को यह प्रतीत हो कि ऐसे छोटे छोटे साधारण एकटों के द्वारा भी मनुष्य के जो मूल संविधान प्रदत्त अधिकार हैं, उन का हनन किया जा रहा है और लोगों की मौलिक स्वतन्त्रता का हनन किया जा रहा है और यह सरकार कोई एमर्जेंसी लगाना चाहती है। मुझे तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कोई साजिश इन लोगों की यह है कि लोगों के मनो में इस प्रकार का कन्फ्यूजन पैदा कर दो जिससे प्रजातंत्र जो एक सही रास्ते पर मजबूती के साथ श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में आगे बढ़ रहा है, वह कमजोर हो जाए।

[श्री. हरीश रावत]

ये उस को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं। इस ऐक्ट में जो प्रावधान हैं, उन में कोई ऐसी खास बात नहीं है, जिन पर एतराज किया जा सके। हमारी डेमोक्रेसी एक ओपन डेमोक्रेसी है लेकिन इस डेमोक्रेसी में मूल अधिकारों के नाम पर, संविधान प्रदत्त अधिकारों के नाम पर कुछ लोग उस का दुरुपयोग करने चाहते हैं जैसे धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता का अधिकार है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संशोधन विधेयक के प्रस्तुतकर्ता इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर कई ऐसे संगठन हैं, जो मूल अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं और धर्म के नाम पर घृणा पदा करने को कोशिश करते हैं। मुरादाबाद को घटना में किन लोगों का हाथ था, ये अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, बिहार-शरीफ की घटना में किस का हाथ था, अलीगढ़ की घटना में किस का हाथ था, यह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। आज जहाँ पर ऐसे संगठन हों, जो असम विघटनकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं, जो देश-विभाजन का समर्थन दे रहे हैं, जो पूर्वोत्तर अंचलों में उग्रवादो तत्वों का समर्थन दे रहे हैं, पंजाब के अन्दर खालिस्तान के आन्दोलन का समर्थन दे रहे हैं, तो इस तरह का प्रावधान होना जरूरी है। जब इस प्रकार के संगठन हमारे देश के अन्दर मौजूद हैं, जो धार्मिक जामा पहन कर, सामाजिक संगठनों का जामा पहन कर इस तरह का कार्य करते हैं, तो निश्चित तौर पर मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो, उस को इस तरह का अधिकार होना चाहिए जिस से वह ऐसे संगठनों पर नजर रख सके और उन के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित कर सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे कोई भी सरकार रही हो, चाहे 1977 से पहले की सरकार रही हो, या 1977 से 1980 की सरकार रही हो, उसने इस अधिकार का उपयोग किया

है। माननीय प्रतिपक्ष मित्र जिन्होंने कि एक साधारण सी बात को लेकर इतना हाय-तौबा मचाया है, वे मुझसे इस बात को बेहतर जानते हैं। अपने शासन काल में हमारे नेताओं पर किस तरह से नजर रखी जाती थी, हमारी महान् नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की मेल को किस तरह से सेंसर किया जाता था, उनके टेलीफोनों का किस तरह से टेप किया जाता और उन्हें किस तरह से तरह तरह से परेशान किया जाता था।

आज मुझे यह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि हमारे यहाँ जो अच्छे खासे पदों पर थे और 1977 से पहले हमारी पार्टी में थे और हमारी पार्टी में रह कर जो बड़े पदों पर आये और 1980 में भी यहाँ चुन कर आने के लिए उन्हें और कोई सहारा नहीं मिला तो वे हमारी पार्टी का दामन पकड़ कर, हमारी पार्टी का निशान ले कर यहाँ जीत कर आये, आज वे लोग भी हम पर आक्षेप कर रहे हैं। क्या उस समय उन्हें डेमोक्रेसी पर आघात नहीं दिखाई देता था, क्या उस समय उन्हें तानाशाहियत दिखाई नहीं देती थी। 1980 में उन्हें हमारी पार्टी का दामन पकड़ कर इस सदन में आना पड़ा और आज वे भी इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं जो कि समय को आवश्यकता है।

लेकिन जहाँ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ वहाँ इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि इसका उपयोग सोच-समझ कर किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए अधिकारियों को खुली छूट नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम को यह सब देखना पड़ेगा। इसका दुरुपयोग कई राज्य सरकारें भी कर रही हैं जैसे कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की राज्य सरकार। चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के लोग हों, जनता पार्टी के लोग हों, वे सभी जानते हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार उनकी डाक को सेंसर कर रही है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We cannot do it. It is a Central subject.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): My letters consist of abuse of Government. The best way of reaching those letters to Government is that there should be censorship. I have a personal interest in censorship continuing.

श्री हरीश रावत : आपका इण्ट्रेस्ट तः बहुत व्यापक है । आपका इण्ट्रेस्ट तः ईजरायल में भी है । आपकी पार्टी का भी इण्ट्रेस्ट है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is a point for clarification. Since my friend has referred to the West Bengal Government, I openly and unequivocally say that the West Bengal Government does not believe in censorship. Neither does it have the authority, nor is it tapping the telephones. Nor does it have any authority for tapping telephones.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are doing so.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): This is the list of the Parties. Here is the list of people whose letters have been censored by the West Bengal Government. Here it is. (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is it? What is that list?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Do you want it? Do you really want it?
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is that list?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Just one minute. Let me explain. Under the Act either the Central Government or the State Government or any officer nominated either by the Central Government or the State Gov-

ernment by a written order direct the Postal authorities to censor the postal articles coming to or despatched by a person or an institution. I checked up. I asked for the list, whether the West Bengal Government has a list of persons or institutions whose letters have to be censored. I have got the order here. Whether I should place it on the Table of the House or not is a different matter. They have given a list of persons and institutions numbering about 98 whose postal articles are to be censored. We are collecting those articles and handing over them to their people. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is the date of the order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Current. It is currently in force.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the State Government of West Bengal. Now, Professor, it is for the State Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Why do you not lay it on the Table of the House? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, now, Sontosh Mohan Dev, those who are living in glass houses should not throw stones on other houses.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Let the debate continue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has come out openly and it has been recorded.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I do not want that. There must be a full debate whether you send circulars to West Bengal

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything is clear now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I do not want to enter into that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Mr. Chakraborty owes to this House that he gets the Chief Minister to deny what Mr. Stephen has said to this House.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka): Why are you forcing it upon him (Interruptions). The West Bengal Government's requirements may be perfectly genuine. We do not object to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He did not make that statement on behalf of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is all the more reason that the Act should be amended.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We are never willing that such types of laws should continue. But so long as they are there, we will use them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know that you oppose it whether it is the West Bengal Government or the Central Government.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of clarification. About the number I am not exactly correct. The order is there. The number I am counting. So, I stand corrected on that.

श्री हरीश .रावत : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी के कथन के बाद ज। स्थिति उभर कर आई है, उसको देखते हुए मुझे प्रोफ़ेसर चक्रवर्ती साहब पर वास्तव में दया आती है और वे वास्तव में नहीं जानते हैं कि उनकी पश्चिमी बंगाल को सरकार क्या-क्या कर रही है ।

मान्यवर, मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार को स्थिति है और कई प्रकार से प्रजातंत्र और इस व्यवस्था को कमजोर करने को कोशिश की जाती है और उनके बहकावे में आ कर कई राजनीतिक दल

भी उनको शह देते हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार के पास ऐसे अधिकारों का होना बहुत जरूरी है और साथ ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि सरकार ऐसे अधिकारों का जहां पर आवश्यकता होती है, उपयोग करें । इस बात का हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के मित्रों को समझना चाहिए और डेबल आलोचना करने के लिए, अपने मन की भड़ास और निराशा को प्रकट करने के लिए ऐसी अनर्गल और असत्य बातों को सदन के सामने नहीं कहना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ और निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे इसको वापिस ले लें ।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, वाजपेयी जी जो बिल लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । लेकिन समर्थन करने का मतलब यह नहीं समझा जाए कि वाजपेयी जी की पार्टी की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों से हमारी पार्टी की नीतियां और कार्यक्रमों का कोई मेल है, लेकिन अगर वाजपेयी जी पूरब को पूरब कहें और हम पूरब को पश्चिम कहें तो यह भी हमारे लिए ठीक बात नहीं है । इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, केन्द्रीय सरकार कानून लाई और जब राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के बाद भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने सत्ता संभाली तो जो कानून उनको सूट करते थे, उनको रहने दिया गया । जो कानून ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा बनाए गए थे, एक नहीं अनेक, लेकिन सरकार को सूट करते थे इसलिए ब्रिटिश शासन समाप्त होने के बाद भी उनको बदलने की कोशिश नहीं की गई । वाजपेयी जी ने सही कहा है कि ये साम्राज्यवाद के अवशेष हैं । अंग्रेजों ने अपने इंटरेस्ट में, अपने निहित स्वार्थों

को कायम रखने के लिए इस तरह के कानून बनाएँ। कांग्रेस जब सत्ता में आई तो उसने भी इसको नहीं बदला। वाजपेयी जी को सरकार ने भी इस कानून को नहीं बदला। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी अगर आप इस कानून को लागू रखते हैं तो इसका मतलब है कि हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों की आजादी पर आप अंकुश लगाते हैं। यह जो अंकुश है इसको तोड़ने को दिशा में वाजपेयी जी का यह जो कानून है इसको सरकार को मान लेना चाहिए।

यह कहा गया है कि हमारे देश की साठ या सत्तर करोड़ आबादी है और उस में कितने प्रतिशत आबादी पर यह लागू होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई तर्क नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि इस तरह के कानून को लागू क्यों किया जाता है? क्या आधार है इसको कायम रखने के? वाजपेयी जी ने बताया है कि आपकी सरकार के लोगों के ऊपर भी यह सेंसरशिप लागू होता है, उनके भी फोन टैप किए जाते हैं। जो नाम उन्होंने बताए हैं, उतने ही नाम नहीं हैं। और भी बहुत से नाम हैं। एक मित्र ने मुझे कहा कि सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के जो लोग हैं उन में से भी कुछ के फोन टैप होते हैं। जो लिस्ट वाजपेयी जी ने बताई है नाम उससे कहीं अधिक है। यह कामन फ्रिनोमिनन हो गया है। अगर आप इस कानून को बदलते नहीं हैं तो इसका मतलब है कि आपका जनता पर विश्वास नहीं है। आपका मंशा यह है कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों के टेलीफोन टैप हों, अधिक से अधिक उनके पत्र सेंसर हों। यह नागरिक आजादी पर हमला है।

देश में साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियाँ सिर उठा रही हैं, आनन्द मार्ग जैसी शक्तियाँ सिर उठा रही हैं, देश का विभाजन करने वाली शक्तियाँ सिर उठा रही हैं,

देश को विघटित करने वाली शक्तियाँ सिर उठा रही हैं, देश के वास्ते खतरा पैदा करने वाले तत्व सिर उठा रहे हैं। ऐसे शक्तियों से लड़ने के लिए सरकार को कुछ तो करना ही पड़ता है। लेकिन यह जो स्थिति है यह वैसी नहीं है जिस प्रकार की तब थी जब यहां पर इस कानून को बनाया गया है। ब्रिटिश सरकार का जनतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं था। तब संविधान नहीं था। सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन नहीं हुए थे। अब यह सब कुछ हो गया है। अब ये सब परिवर्तन हुये हैं। इन परिवर्तनों का तकाजा है कि देश के नागरिकों की आजादी को बरकर रखने के लिये कदम उठाये जायें और अधिक नागरिक आजादी देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। यह नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये जो कानून है इसमें संशोधन करना जरूरी है।

संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि जनता सावरेन है, सर्व सत्ता सम्पन्न है। इस तरह के कानून आप लागू करते हैं तो उस की इस सर्वसत्ता सम्पन्नता को आघात पहुंचता है, बाधा पैदा होती है, उस पर आंच आती है। इस वास्ते अवश्य ही इस कानून में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिये।

यह कहा गया है कि एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव कानून इसके बारे में लाया जाना चाहिये। वाजपेयी जी ने अपने ढंग से कानून का मसौदा आपके सामने पेश किया है। परिवर्तन अनिवार्य शर्त है। देश में जनतंत्र को कायम रखने लिये, राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप कांद्र करने के लिये, राजनीतिक बदला लेने की भावना को खत्म करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि इस कानून का संशोधन किया जाए। इसके लिये जरूरी हो तो कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सिद्धांत रूप में इस बात को मान लें कि संशोधन होना चाहिये और बिल जो कम्प्रिहेंसिव हो लायें।

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सिद्धांत रूप से सरकार इसको मान ले कि संशोधन होना चाहिये। जनतंत्र का यह तकाजा है कि ब्रिटिश राज में लगाये गये अंग्रेजों को समाप्त किया जाय। जनता की आजादी को बहल रखा जाए। इसलिए इस बिल को पास किया जाए और अगर आप जरूरी समझते हैं तो एक विस्तृत बिल भी आप लायें।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वाजपेयी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ, और इसलिये कि जब माननीय वाजपेयी ज. का राज्य आया तो इन्हें फुर्त ही नहीं थी, यह तो रात और दिन विदेशों में घूमते थे, एक दिन भी हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं रहे। इनको मालूम नहीं था कि देश में क्या हो रहा है। तो उस वक्त ख्याल नहीं आया कानून में परिवर्तन करने का। अब इनको फुर्सत मिली है क्योंकि कोई और दूसरा काम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was in charge of External Affairs. He was not in charge of internal affairs.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि बाहर ही रहे और इस लिये ख्याल नहीं आया कि देश में किस प्रकार के कायदे कानून रहने चाहिये। जिससे पब्लिक सेफ्टी और पब्लिक ट्रांक्विलिटी बनी रहे। और माननीय जेटमलानी जी को शाहन कमीशन से फुर्सत नहीं मिली, यह इसी में लगे रहे, इसलिये इनको भी ख्याल नहीं आया। नहीं तो यह भी संशोधन पेश कर देते कि इसमें किस प्रकार का परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। यह हालत है विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की। जब अपना राज्य आता है तो ख्याल नहीं आता कि कौन सा कानून ठीक है और कौन सा गलत है

लेकिन जब राज्य चला गया तो ख्याल आया कि हमारी चिट्टियां सेंसर हो रही है टेलीफोन टेप हो रहे हैं। अब ख्याल आया इसलिये संशोधन लाये हैं।

इन्होंने कहा कि यह कानून ब्रिटिश सरकार के समय का है। तो उस समय के कितने ही कानून हैं, जैसे आई० पी० सी०, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड, सी० पी० सी०, एवीडेंड एक्ट, जिनके जरिये से प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था चलती है। यह सारे के सारे कानून अंग्रेजों के समय के बने हुये हैं और उनमें बहुत कम परिवर्तन हुये हैं। जो कानून पोस्ट आफिसिस के सम्बन्ध में बना है वह स्वागत योग्य है क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया, वेस्ट बंगाल के एक भाई पैरवी कर रहे थे कि हमारी स्टेट इस प्रकार के काम नहीं करती, तो मंत्री जी ने बताया कि आपकी सरकार भी वही कर रही है जो दूसरी सरकार कर रहीं हैं, अर्थात् जम्मू कश्मीर, तमिलनाडु की विरोधी दल की सरकारें भी यही कर रही है। इसलिये जब सब सरकारें इस कानून के जरिये से व्यवस्था चला रहीं हैं तो आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि यह खराब कानून है, और कैसे आप कह सकते हैं कि जनता के मौलिक अधिकार खत्म हो रहे हैं? ऐसी बात आप नहीं कह सकते। इसलिये यह कानून ठीक है और उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होना चाहिये।

माननीय जेटमलानी ने बड़ी पैरवी की डेमोक्रेसी की। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो इंसान पार्लियामेंट में जनता द्वारा चुन कर आया उसको आपने क्यों सदन से बाहर निकाल फेंगा? क्या ऐसा प्रजातंत्र आप चाहते हैं? इस प्रकार की डेमोक्रेटिक प्रोसेस में विश्वास करने वाले लोग हैं और आज प्रजातंत्र की दुहाई देते हैं। आप तो कतई डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। आप तो औटोक्रेटिक हैं। हमारी पार्टी प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करती है, और इस

व्यवस्था को बराबर जमाने का हमने प्रयास किया है। हमारी पार्टी के चुनाव चिन्ह पर जीते और बाद में इन्होंने दल बदल कर लिया, और आज वहीं कहते हैं कि कोई व्यवस्था नहीं चल रही है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के समय में आप धमंड से कहते थे दल बदल को रोकने के लिये कानून लायेंगे। उसके बाद कोई कानून लाये नहीं। कोरी बातें करने के सिवाय इनके पास कोई काम नहीं है। यह केवल बातें करना चाहते हैं, काम करने का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। न इन्होंने कोई काम किया है।

जनता पार्टी के शासन में जिस प्रकार भयंकर दुरुपयोग प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं को खत्म करने का किया गया था, उतना गड़बड़ काम किसी राज्य में और किसी पार्टी के समय में नहीं हुआ। जिस तरह की हालत जनता पार्टी के शासन में इस देश में हुई है, हमने वापिस आकर इस प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था को वापस जमाया है और जनता में विश्वास पैदा किया है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ही ऐसी पार्टी है जो प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं में विश्वास करती है, गरीबों और डाउन ट्राउन को ऊपर उठाती है, उनके प्रति उसके मन में हमदर्दी है। सब विकास के कार्य कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ही किये हैं, यह केवल शोषण करने वाले लोग हैं, इनके पास और कोई काम नहीं है।

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के भाइयों की बात मैं कहता हूँ, हम वेस्ट बंगाल के चुनाव में वहाँ गये थे। यहाँ ये लोग प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था की बहुत दुहाई देते हैं लेकिन वहाँ इन्होंने क्या किया? सारे वोट बन्दूक की नोक पर इन्होंने वहाँ डलवाये, रिगिंग किया और इस तरह से वहाँ इन्होंने प्रजातंत्र की हत्या की।

हमारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग वहाँ पर जबर्दस्ती जाकर खड़े हो गये

यह इसलिये कि वहाँ पर कांग्रेस के लोग न जीते जिससे कांग्रेस की सरकार न बन सके। इनका इस प्रकार का दृष्टिकोण है यह कोई प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत बनाने वाले लोग नहीं है। अगर यह प्रजातंत्र है तो मजबूत बनाने वाले लोग होते तो निश्चित रूप से हम कह सकते थे कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी तो केवल नाम की पार्टी है, उसके पीछे केवल आर० एस० एस का दल, है, जो साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को भड़काने वाली पार्टी है। इसके अलावा कोई दम, जहरा इनका नहीं है। इसके पास से अगर यह मोहरा अलग हो जाये तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी का खाका बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जायेगा। इसके बाद कुछ इनके पास नहीं रह जाता है।

यह ऐसी पार्टी है जो कम्युनल भावनाओं में विश्वास रखती है और साम्प्रदायिक दंगे फैलाती है जिसकी नजीर हमारे भाई ने भी दी है। इन्होंने 3, 4 जगहों पर दंगे करवाये। इनके खिलाफ कमीशन भी बठा और उन कमीशन ने भी कहा कि इन्होंने जगह जगह साम्प्रदायिक दंगे फैलाये थे और उसके लिये एक जगह एक एम० एल० ए० को भी जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया था लेकिन इन्होंने उसके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया, इनकी पार्टी यही चाहती है। अगर वह चाहते तो उस एम० एल० ए० को अपनी पार्टी से बाहर निकालते, लेकिन इनसे का विश्वास प्रजातंत्र में नहीं है, यह केवल ढकोसले की बात है, कुछ तन्त इनमें नजर नहीं आता है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य स्टीफन साहब से निवेदन करूँगा कि ऐसी कम्युनल पार्टी, जो इस देश में अशांति फैलाना चाहती है, ऐसी राजनीतिक पार्टी जो इस देश को विघटित करना चाहती है, उसके खिलाफ और सख्ती से कार्यवाही करें ताकि ऐसी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

गड़बड़ इस देश में न हो जिसकी वजह से देश खंडित हो। आप इस बात से घबड़ाइये मत, हमारी सरकार मजबूत सरकार है, इसे मजबूती से देश को खंडित होने से बचाना है, देश को मजबूत बनाना है, इसकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत बनानी है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जिन समगलर्स को पकड़ा था, उनकी जेठमलानी जो ने पुरवी की और सारे समगलर्स को इन्होंने जनता पार्टी के शासन में छोड़ दिया। ब्रैक मार्केटियर्स और हार्डर्सको इन्होंने छोड़ दिया कौनसा आदमी ऐसा बचा जो जनता पार्टी के शासन में ने छोड़ दिया गया हो। उस समय जो आर्थिक स्थिति देश की खराब हुई, उतनी पहले कभी नहीं हुई। इसलिये इस तरह का कानून नितान्त आवश्यक है, इस देश में स्थिरता रखने के लिये, कोमुनल टेंशन को समाप्त करने के लिये और इस देश को विघटित होने से बचाने के लिये। इस तरह की राजनीतिक और सामाजिक संस्थायें गड़बड़ पैदा करती हैं, इन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिये ऐसे प्रावधानों की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। इसलिये मैं इस अमेंडमेंट बिल का घोर विरोध करता हूँ और माननीय वाजपेयी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को वापिस लें।

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): I beg to present the Thirty-
first Report of the Business Advisory Com-
mittee.

18.00 hrs.

RE.: CANCELLATION OF SITTING
OF THE HOUSE FOR 12-7-1982 AND
FIXING THE SITTING FOR 7-8-1982.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTA-
RY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUS-
ING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):
Further, Sir, the Business Advisory
Committee, at its sitting held today, agreed
that the House might not sit on Monday,
the 12th July, 1982 due to Presidential
election on that day. The Committee also
agreed that to make up for the time, the
House might sit on Saturday, the 7th Au-
gust, 1982.

I hope the House will agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does it have
the approval of the House?—Yes, I find
the House agrees.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 13,
1982/Asadha 22, 1904 (Saka).*