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Phalgun 14, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 5, 1982/Phalgun 14,
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, who was a Member of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1962—77 from Samastipur constituency of Bihar.

An active social workers, he was a Member of various Parliamentary Committees and founder of three High Schools. He worked for the abolition of early marriages and sub-caste and caste systems and spread of literacy among women and girls. He took keen interest in labour organisation and welfare of landless workers. He took active part in Shramdan and Bhoodan movements.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in Quit India movement. 1942 and suffered imprisonment.

He passed away at Bombay on 21st January, 1982, at the age of 72 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while.

3809 LS—1

2

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

Decline in value of Rupee

+

*187. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of rupee as at present, when compared with that in 1960-61 and 1947,

(b) its impact on assessment of (i) income tax; (ii) wealth tax; (iii) property valuation and (iv) an industry to determine whether it falls in the small scale or medium or large scale sector; and

(c) the steps taken to counteract the impact in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The domestic purchasing power of the Rupee, as a reciprocal of the All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960=100), works out to 138.89 paise in 1947, 96.15 paise in 1961 and 21.74 paise in December, 1981 (The latest available).

(b) and (c). It is not the policy of the Government to adjust taxation to the purchasing power of the Rupee. As such, the question of impact of value of rupee on assessment of income-tax, wealth-tax, property valuation and an industry to determine whether it falls in the small-scale, or medium or large-scale sector does not arise.

श्री सुरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
जैसे-जैसे आज़ादी का वक्त गुज़रता जा

रहा है, वैसे-वैसे हमारे रुपए की कीमत घटती जा रही है। 1947 में 138 पैसे थी और आज 21 पैसे मानते हैं। दरअसल मेरे ख्याल से 14-15 पैसे रह गई है। इन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी टैक्सेशन पालिसी रुपए की कीमत के हिसाब से नहीं है, लेकिन है किस हिसाब से यह इन्होंने नहीं बताया है। आपने एक मकान के ऊपर एक लाख रुपए की लिमिट रखी है। रुपए की घटती हुई कीमत को देखकर, आपके स्टेटमेंट के मुताबिक, उसकी कीमत एक-चौथाई से भी कम रह गई है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रुपए की घटती हुई कीमत को देखते हुए, यदि एक आदमी का एक मकान है तो क्या उसको वैल्यू-टैक्स और एस्टेट-ड्यूटी से एग्जैम्प्ट करेगा? इसके साथ मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने इनकम-टैक्स की लिमिट 15 हजार रखी है, इसको सबके लिए क्या आप 20 हजार रुपए कर देंगे, रुपए की घटती हुई कीमत को देखते हुए?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न किए हैं— एक इनकम टैक्स के बारे में और दूसरा वैल्यू टैक्स के बारे में। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी सदन में बजट पेश किया है, उसमें जो संभव था, वो इनकम टैक्स के बारे में जितनी रियायत दे सकते थे, वह सदन के सामने उन्होंने रखी है। मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए फिर भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1947 में इनकम टैक्स की एग्जैम्पशन लिमिट 2 हजार 5 सौ रु० थी, 1961 में 3,600 रु० और 1981 में 15 हजार रुपए। देश की इकानामिक सिचूएशन को ध्यान में रखते हुए बजट तैयार किया जाता है। जो राष्ट्र के हित में संभव होता है, वह किया जाता है। इसलिए यह दृष्टिकोण कि रुपए की कीमत कम हो गई है, उसी हिसाब से एग्जैम्पशन लिमिट बढ़ती रहे, तो यह संभव नहीं है। इसके

अलावा मैं वैल्यू टैक्स के बारे में भी माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि—

it was Rs. 1,00,000. After that, the Finance Act of 1970 extended the exemption from wealth-tax to investments in specified financial assets including, *inter alia*, units of the Unit Trust of India, deposits with banking companies, etc. The ceiling in respect of investment in such assets has, however, been fixed at Rs. 1,50,000 with an additional Rs. 25,000 in respect of units. These limits were proposed to be raised, and this has been done.

श्री सुरज मान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि टैक्सेशन की पालिसी क्या है, केवल यह कहा है कि वह रुपए की कीमत कम होने के आधार पर नहीं है। दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि रुपए की कीमत कम होने का प्रभाव सिर्फ इनकम टैक्स पेयर को ही नहीं है, बल्कि ग्राम कन्ज्यूमर पर भी होता है और खास तौर पर उन पर जिन की फिक्स सैलरी है, चाहे वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो या सरकारी मुलाजिम हो या और किसी क्षेत्र में हो, उनका पे-पैकेट न घटे, क्या इस किस्म की कोई आप व्यवस्था करेंगे? जिस किस्म की व्यवस्था पहले रेलवे में हुआ करती थी, एसेशियल गुड्स जैसे अनाज है, कपड़ा है या दूसरी चीजें हैं, उनको आप सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर देते रहेंगे, ताकि रुपए की कीमत घटने का उनके पे-पैकेट पर असर न पड़े?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न की सीमा से बाहर है। डी०ए० के बारे में, पे के बारे में या पे-कमीशन के बारे में क्या प्रिंसिपल हो, क्या सिद्धान्त हो, यह प्रश्न इससे संबंधित नहीं है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब कभी टैक्सेशन या बजट के प्रोजेक्ट्स

के बारे में विचार किया जाता है, तो माननीय सदस्य एक तरफ़ा तस्वीर को देखते हैं। इस तस्वीर का दूसरा पहलू भी है कि हमारे देश की आज़ादी के बाद कितना विकास हुआ है ; एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है। एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन 1960 में 60 मिलियन टन था, लेकिन अब यह 134 मिलियन टन है। इण्डस्ट्रीयल ग्रोथ चार गुना ऊपर जा चुका है। देश के विकास के कार्यों में पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं द्वारा काफ़ी व्यय किया गया है और विकास की दृष्टि से देश काफ़ी आगे बढ़ा है। इसलिये तस्वीर के दूसरे रुख को भी सामने रखना चाहिये। हमारे देश की हर दृष्टि से हर क्षेत्र में उन्नति हुई है, उस को सामने रखते हुए बजट के समय देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह सम्भव कोशिश की जाती है कि जितनी राहत दी जा सकती है वह दी जाय।

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। सविसडाइज्ड रेंट्स पर गुड्स दिये जायेंगे या नहीं।

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : यह इस प्रश्न की मर्यादा से बाहर है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : मंत्री महोदय ने ठीक कहा है कि देश में काफ़ी विकास हुआ है—पिछले 30—35 वर्षों में रुपये की कीमत घटी है इसलिये उस की कोई विशेष फ़िक्र नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के मज़दूरों का जो प्राविडेंट फण्ड आप काटते हैं और जिस को सरकार के पास जमा कराया जाता है

डा० कृपा सिंधु भोई : यह आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर की बात है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : गरीब मज़दूर जो कमाता है उस की कमाई में से प्राविडेंट फण्ड काटा जाता है, मैं उस का ज़िक्र कर रहा हूँ। इसी तरह से लाइफ

इन्शोरेंस कारपोरेशन में जो लोग बीमा कराते हैं और आप को प्रीमियम देते हैं—दोनों से प्राप्त रुपया आप देश के विकास के काम में लगाते हैं। पिछले 4—6 महीनों में जितनी देश में बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियाँ हैं सब नये-नये डिबेन्चर्स का एलान कर रही हैं और 30 साल पहले जो इन कम्पनियों में 10 रुपया लगा था वह आज 1000 रुपये तक पहुँच गया है—ऐसा प्रचार खूब कर रही हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में मज़दूरों से जो आप प्राविडेंट फण्ड के माध्यम से या सामान्य लोगों से, जो बीमे के माध्यम से प्रीमियम लेते हैं और जो राष्ट्र के विकास के कार्य में लगाते हैं तथा जिस के द्वारा राष्ट्र के कल्याण के साथ-साथ उद्योग-पतियों का कल्याण भी हो जाता है, उस गरीब के पैसे की कीमत न घटे, जैसे आज कल रुपये की कीमत घट रही है, तो क्या आप उस की भरपाई करने का कोई इन्तज़ाम करेंगे ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न भी, जो मौजूदा प्रश्न है उस के स्कोप के बाहर है। लेकिन

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Sir, it is for you to decide. The Minister cannot decide the scope of the question.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:
I am requesting the Speaker to consider this—that this supplementary is not within the scope of the question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You please ask the Finance Minister to reply. This involves a matter of policy. I am sure the Finance Minister can make a statement. I know how he understands the question.

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया :
Thank you for your understanding. मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में जो परिस्थितियाँ शासन के सामने आती हैं और उन सब के जो रिपरकशन्स होते हैं, परिणाम होते

हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाता है। सिद्धान्त के बारे में किसी डिक्लेरेशन का प्रश्न नहीं है और न ही ऐसा सम्भव है।

श्री आर्ष फरनाडिस : सवाल बहुत ठोस है, लेकिन उस का कोई जवाब नहीं आया।

Please ask the Finance Minister to reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He need not vote on his reply, but he can give his reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It is not a question of what my colleague has said.

Firstly, what has been suggested by Mr. Fernandes might have been an ideal situation in regard to indexing and in protecting the erosion of the value. But in a situation like this, he himself admits that it is not possible. Do you want to say that it is possible to index and protect the entire capital value of an investment to-day in a highly inflationary situation like this?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am talking of the provident fund.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am talking of the long-term investments like the provident fund and life insurance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he says is highly inflationary situation', but the Budget speech says that the inflation has been contained.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am talking of the previous decade.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, in view of the steep depreciation on the value of the rupee, I would like to know the Government's justification in equating, for purposes of income-tax, the incomes of people who are on

fixed salaries with the incomes of people whose income is not so easily identifiable or quantifiable. Because it is derived from other sources, it is possible to evade a part of the income; it is also possible to have a number of deductions made and all that. So, I would like to know whether, in view of this steep fall in the value of the rupee, they have given any thought to this matter on whether the people who are on fixed salaries should be treated, for income-tax purposes, on the same par with the people whose incomes are not easily identifiable or quantifiable. Is this not an injustice done to the people who are on fixed salaries?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There are two parts to this question. As regards the first part, I would like to make it clear. In fact, I have mentioned it as a part of my budget speech which I would like to repeat in a few words. I quote:

"I cannot accept, as a principle, that income limits for exemption from tax should be fixed on the basis of cost of living index."

I have not accepted that principle. In regard to the question of giving concessions to the fixed income group, as my colleague has indicated, from time to time, we have raised the exemption limit. The question which the hon. Member raised is whether we should also extend the same benefits to the unidentifiable income groups. (Interruptions) I am saying that in two slabs we have done a little. I do not want to disturb the tax structure because what is primarily needed to-day is to have some sort of stability in the tax structure and we should not make changes frequently.

Pension Cases of War Widows Pending for Settlement

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

(a) the number of pension cases which are still pending for settlement in the cases of War Widows whose husbands died in the following wars:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (i) Indo-China | 1962 |
| (ii) Indo-Pak | 1965 |
| (iii) Indo-Pak | 1970; and |

(b) the reasons for the delay in the settlement of these cases and the likely dates by which they would be settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Liberalised pensionary awards have been sanctioned in all cases of the widows/dependents of the Service personnel killed in 1962, 1965 and 1971 conflicts and there are no cases of this category still pending.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: According to information given, as on 1st April last year, there were 5,210 war widows in this country. If all cases have been settled, then I congratulate the Minister and I thank him.

Crash of Air Force Fairchild Packet Aircraft

*189. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI H N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air Force Fairchild Packet Aircraft crashed on the 7th February, 1982 near mountaneous Lohi Malar in Jammu area;

(b) what was the cause of the accident and has any enquiry been instituted;

(c) the names of the persons killed and the compensation paid to the families of the deceased;

(d) the extent of the loss caused;

(e) whether Fairchild Packet Aircraft was involved in rash eralier also;

(f) what are the details of such accidents; and

(g) whether this type of aircraft has been considered unsuitable for operational purposes and what steps Government have taken to replace it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

It is a matter of deep regret that an Air Force Fairchild Packet Aircraft crashed on 7th Februray, 1982 near Lohi Malar in Jammu area. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to enquire into the accident. The cause for the accident will be ascertained by the Court of Inquiry. The names of persons killed in the accident are given in the Annexure.

2. Action has been initiated for payment of compensation to the families of victims. In addition to an ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 1.00 lakh, the families would be entitled to special family pension, children allowance and children education allowance along with graded reliefs thereon, death-cum-retirement gratuity and family gratuity and payment under the group insurance scheme as admissible under the rules.

3. No civil property was damaged. The cost of the aircraft and other equipment destroyed in the accident is estimated at about Rs. 8.80 lakhs.

4. Packet Aircraft are not considered unsuitable for operational purposes. However, the Aircraft will be phased out in due course and replaced by a new Aircraft being acquired by the Air Force.

5. The Packet Aircraft was introduced in the year 1954. The number

of accidents and casualties that have taken place in the last five years are given below:—

Year	No. of accidents	Casualties
(1)	(2)	(3)
1977	3	..
1978	3	8

1	2	3
1979 . . . . .	..	..
1980	3	46
1981	1	..
1982	1	23

ANNEXURE

List of casualties in the Air Force Fairchild Packet aircraft accident near Jammu on 7th February, 1982

AIR CREW

Sl. No.	Service No.	Rank	Name
1.	12399	Sqn. Ldr.	N.S. Paintal
2.	15429	Fg. Offr.	M.P. Singh
3.	209319	W.O.	Ramakrishnan
4.	214601	J.W.O.	K. Singh

EJECTION CREW

5.	6363947	NK .	Joginder Singh
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PASSENGERS

6.	14224719	Sub Maj	Uma Shankar
7.	14230985	Sub Maj	Ravinder Nath
8.	14231407	Sub Maj	H.K. Gosh
9.	7118441	NK	Mohan Kumar
10.	9921656	NK	C. Dunglo
11.	13806852	L/NK	Thakur Das
12.	9921774	Sep	Tashi Thawang
13.	13937422	Sep	Munna
14.	6471529	Sep	Balu Narwada
15.	14270439	Sep	Akshya Kumar
16.	14299328	Sep	Kumar
17.	14231718	Sep	Raghubir Singh
18.	2645598	Sep	Pretam Chand
19.	13904707	NK	D.V. Joshi
20.	13833643	Sep	Nand Prakash
21.	494	Sal (Cook)	Mukhtar Singh
22.	7238442	Swl	Ramu Kumar
23.	6464263	Driver	Satya Narayan

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विखे पाटिल ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं पहले प्रश्न पर सवाल करना चाहता था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस समय बताते, तो मैं पुछवा देता । अब तो दूसरा प्रश्न है ।

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अभी स्टेटमेंट दिया है, इससे पता चलता है कि यह जो पैकेट एयरक्राफ्ट है, इससे 11 से ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट्स हो चुके हैं और एक्सपर्ट्स ने यह भी मत दिया है कि ज्यादा ऊंची पहाड़ियों के लिए यह अच्छा नहीं है । हमारा जो बोर्डर है, उसके लिए अभी काफी खतरा है और वहां पर हाई टेंशन चल रहा है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के रिप्लेसमेंट का जो काम चल रहा है, वह कितने दिनों में पूरा हो जाएगा क्योंकि दूसरे मुल्कों ने पैकेट एयरक्राफ्ट का इस्तेमाल काफी कम कर दिया है और नये एयरक्राफ्ट बे ले रहे हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान एरोनोटिक्स ने सेफ्टी के लिए जो नये इंजन बनाए हैं, उन का इस्तेमाल भी क्या इस में हो रहा है ? मेरा तीसरा सवाल यह है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक सवाल कीजिए, आप तो कंटलोग करते जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जवान जब अपने काम पर जाते हैं, तो उनमें विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री क्या करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक-एक कर के प्रश्न पुछिये ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, so far as replacement of the propeller system is concerned, the aircraft has been fitted with the better propeller system. All of them have been fitted with the better propeller system. There is no question.

So far as phasing out of these aircraft is concerned, we have already taken a decision to phase out the aircraft. We are going to have another type of aircraft. Therefore, these will be phased out very shortly.

So far as confidence is concerned, I am happy to say that our airmen and our soldiers have very great courage and confidence in flying these aircraft.

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल : ये जो आप फेज आऊट कर रहे हैं उसके लिए क्या कोई खास प्रोग्राम बनाया है ? इसके लिए पैसे की तो सुविधा होगी लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई समय निश्चित किया गया है कि कितने साल के अन्दर फेज आऊट करेंगे ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, it depends on the availability of the aircrafts. We have taken a decision to phase it out as quickly as possible. We have already placed an order for one type of aircraft and we are getting it but it is not possible to say exactly when it will be phased out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the Minister has just now informed the House that they have placed an order for an alternate aircraft. Could he inform the House what alternatives were considered before taking the final decision?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have decided for Soviet AN 32.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You would have considered some alternatives also. I would like to know what alternatives were considered before you choose this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have commonsense. Certainly before we choose anything we consider all the alternatives and choose the best.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I not only know the Minister's commonsense but also know his uncommon-sense. Sir, I want to know what alternatives were considered. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, we considered Franco-German Transhall—C 160. We also considered Lockheed L 400.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is American.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is American so they are happy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are happy that the best has been selected. We also considered Canadian aircraft DHC 5D Buffalo. We considered all these before we selected Soviet An 32.

(Interruptions)

SHR P. NAMGYAL: Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Defence Minister for taking a decision about the new aircraft because I personally know that earlier there had been a lot of casualties among the Airmen and soldiers. So, in view of this you have decided to buy AN 32. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how long it will take to complete the total phasing out.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that order has been placed and they are going to get it but it is not possible to say exactly when the phasing out will be complete.

Filling up of vacant posts in Communication Directorate

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*190. **SHRI N. E. HORO:**
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the news-item in 'Hindustan Times' dated 10-2-82 that an explosive situation is fast developing in the Communication Directorate of the Union Ministry of Civil Aviation because Government's orders regarding filling up to vacant posts are not being complied with; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government is aware of this news item. The report is highly exaggerated. The factual position in respect of the Communication Directorate of the Director General of Civil Aviation is as follows:

Category	Sanc tioned posts	No. of vacancies	Action taken for filling up vacancies
Group A	355	59	All the 59 vacancies have been notified to the Union Public Service Commission for direct recruitment.
Group B	363	83	Action to make promotion on ad-hoc basis has already been initiated in respect of all the 83 vacancies.
Group C	1396	490	Most of these vacancies are in the cadre of Technical Assistants which has been formed from 1-3-1982 as a result of merger of non-gazetted Technical cadres. These posts will be filled up through Employment Exchange after holding written and oral tests.

SHRI N. E. HORO: If you go through the statement of the Minister and the information issued by the Information Office of the Civil Aviation Ministry, which appeared in Hindustan Times on 18th February, you will find that the Minister's answer is most confusing. It is not up to the mark. It is also evasive. The Minister's statement shows that posts of Groups A, B and C are being filled up. Now, while you have taken care to fill up the posts of the operational cadre of direct recruits, you have hesitated to fill up the posts of technical officers of direct recruits. Now, your officer in his clarification has said this and I quote it:

"All the 43 vacancies are in the direct recruitment quota and are to be filled through the Engineering Service Competitive Examinations to be conducted by the U.P.S.C. In the cadre of A.T.Os. promotion orders of 86 persons had been issued on February 9, 1982."

It is not correct to say that the appointments were made on the 9th February one day before the news item appeared on the 10th February in Hindustan Times and the question, that I would like to ask is this: What is the reason for not filling up these vacancies of the technical officers of direct recruitment cadre along with the posts of operational cadre? What are the reasons for not filling up these posts in time? And (b): Is it not a fact that these appointments which are supposed to have been made on the 9th of February were actually made after 10th of February and the files were manipulated to show that appointments were made on 9th February? Is it not a fact? Will you verify this? Will he give an assurance that he will fill up the technical officers' posts, direct recruitment, as soon as possible?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I would like to begin with the last part of his question.

MR. SPEAKER: Start from the tail-end.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Yes, because the tail-end is more important. I have no information whether the orders were issued on the 9th, one day before the news item appeared on the 10th and whether it has been manipulated and so on. I have no information on that. Whatever information I have is the same as what the hon. Member has got. Its is just possible. I would like to explain that. Now, in the process of filling up the vacancies, the Director General, Civil Aviation Directorate might have gone upto the 9th and perhaps it is just a coincidence that this news appeared on the 10th. So far as I am concerned, would like to state that I have no such information, as my friend is trying to project. As far as filling up of technical vacancies are concerned, as he has himself already stated, they are in Group—A category. There are 355 vacancies and the number of such a large vacancies arose partly because of the recommendations of the Tata Committee and that is why this big accumulation. But only 59 vacancies are required to be filled now in the Group-A category. They are the posts of senior Technical Officers, Senior Communication Officers and Technical offices and Communication Officers. The vacancies have been notified to the Union Public Service Commission and I am quite sure that in the course of time, those vacancies will be filled.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I want to know from him a specific point. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has taken steps to fill up these Technical Officers posts which are of direct recruits. The hon. Minister has taken steps to fill up the operational posts of direct recruit cadre through the Union Public Service Commission. But he has not taken any steps to fill up the technical posts of direct recruit. That is my point.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already stated in answer to the main question that the vacancies are of three categories—A, B, and C categories. Now, so far as Group-A is con-

cerned, the vacancies are to be filled through the Union Public Service Commission by holding examinations. In Group-B, there are Assistant Communication Officers and Assistant Technical Officers. There are 83 vacancies of Assistant Communication Officers which occurred in December 1981. There are 30 vacancies in the grade of Assistant Technical Officers which also occurred in December 1981. All these 83 vacancies are *ad hoc* vacancies. This is what I told you that action was being taken to fill up these vacancies. My friend was also a Minister for some time and he knows the procedure of filling up the vacancies. For this purpose, we have to follow certain procedures. It takes time and action has already been initiated on this and I want to assure the hon. Member that these vacancies will be filled in course of time. There is no difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. G. Narasimha Reddy. He is not here. Mr. Shastri.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Sir, next is my name.

MR. SPEAKER: Your name has been printed under Q. No. 190 by mistake.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, let him have the benefit of mistake.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Sir, I may be allowed to put my supplementary after Mr. Shastri has put.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने वेकेंसीज के भरे जाने के बारे में एक लम्बा चौड़ा विवरण प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क और ख इन दोनों श्रेणियों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कितने स्थान आरक्षित हैं और उन में से कितने आपके द्वारा भरे गए हैं? यह भी बताएं कि क्या शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जो कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं उनका ग्रुप एक और ग्रुप बी में 1 प्रतिशत और 1.40 प्रतिशत की कोटा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी दे सकेंगे या नहीं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के कर्मचारियों के साथ, आपको कोई ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि वहां पर दुर्भावनापूर्ण व्यवहार किया जाता है।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिर एक बार में आखिर से शुरु करना चाहता हूँ और माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is fond of tails.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is a tendency towards 'tailism' now-a-days.

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जो कर्मचारी और अधिकारी हैं उनके प्रति कोई भी दुर्भावना हमारे मंत्रालय में या सरकार द्वारा बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकती है। और जहां तक मेरी सूचना है इस तरह की कोई दुर्भावना नहीं है।

पहला जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, आपने सही कहा है कि उसकी सूचना मेरे पास अभी नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : (क) और (ख) श्रेणी में 1 परसेंट और 1.4 परसेंट हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी इनके पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं इसलिए इस वक्त कैसे जवाब दे सकते हैं। आप फिर पूछ लेना सवाल, जवाब दिलवा देंगे। इनको आप धर जवाब भेज देना।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : जी हाँ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय टाटा कमेटी बनी थी पर परफारमेंस को इनप्रूव करने के लिये जिसने कुछ सिफारिशें दीं और उसके आधार पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के स्टाफ इंस्पेक्शन यूनिट ने जांच कर के 27 जुलाई, 1981 को कुछ टेक्नीकल और ऑपरेशनल पोस्ट्स क्रीएट की। 27 जुलाई, 1981 से जो पोस्ट्स क्रीएट कीं वह लगातार खाली चली आ रही हैं। और अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यू०पी०एस०सी० को रेफर कर दीं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपको सूचना है कि उन सिफारिशों को लागू करने में डी०जी०सी०ए० के अनकोऑपरेटिव एटीट्यूड की वजह से आपकी मिनिस्ट्री अपने आपको हैल्पलैस महसूस कर रही है? तो टेक्नीकल और ऑपरेशनल काडर में जो वैकेन्सीज थीं, आपने जो कहा कि टेक्नीकल काडर को हमने यू०पी०एस०सी० को रेफर कर दिया तो ऑपरेशनल काडर की जो वैकेन्सीज थीं उनको बिना यू०पी०एस०सी० को रेफर किए हुए कैसे आपके डायरेक्टर जनरल, सिविल एविएशन ने फिल कर लिया? और इनको डिस्क्रीमिनेट करके, ह्यूमिलिएट करने के लिये इन पोहपोस्ट्स को यू०पी०एस०सी० को रेफर किया जा रहा है। यदि यह ठीक है तो क्या आप इसकी जांच करायेंगे?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां इन वैकेन्सीज की बाढ़ सी आ गई है, बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हैं। तो जहां तक टेक्नीकल आफिसर्स का सवाल है माननीय सदस्य ने कहा हमने यू०पी०एस०सी० को लिखा है। लेकिन बाकी वैकेन्सीज को हम भरने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैंने बताया इस वक्त जो स्थिति है उसमें एड-हाक बेसिस पर भी भर रहे हैं, और किसी किसी जगह क्वालिफिकेशन और लैथ आफ सर्विस में रिलेक्सेशन करना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि वैकेन्सीज ज्यादा हैं और इसीलिये देर भी हो रही है क्योंकि आदमी हमें

उपयुक्त चाहियें। इसलिये मैंने 3 कैटगरीज में बांटा है और कहा है कि ग्रुप (बी) और (सी) में वैकेन्सीज को किस तरह से भरने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक मंत्रालय का सवाल है हम किसी भी मामले में हैल्पलैस नहीं हैं। हम इन वैकेन्सीज को फिल अप करायेंगे जो उपयुक्त होगा उनसे। इतना ही आश्वासन मैं देना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन नं० 191 श्री मुकुन्द मंडल।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : 199 भी इसके साथ ही ले लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही दिन ऐसा मसला हुआ, जब दोनों राजी हुए।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : पूछ लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन 199 भी साथ लेंगे इसके?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : 199 क्या है, यह देखना पड़ेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इसे भी ले सकते हैं अगर प्रश्न सिर्फ इतना ही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा हवाई जहाज कलकत्ता में लाये जायें, तो आप उसको भी ले सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री आनन्द पाठक हैं यहां?

अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : नहीं हैं, तो छोड़िये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती विभा घोष हैं?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : नहीं वह भी नहीं हैं, इसलिये 191 ही लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मुकुन्द मंडल हैं क्या?

(व्यवधान)

प्रध्वक्ष महोदय : सामने बैठे हों, उनको अदृश्य नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

श्री अन्नक्ष प्रसाद शर्मा : श्री मंड बैठे हैं, वह म देख रहा हूं ।

More direct flights from Calcutta

*191. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that requests have been made to Air India to enhance its lifting capacity from Calcutta but these yielded no result and this has been a stumbling block for development of air export from Calcutta;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to this, exporters are facing hardship; and

(c) if so, steps to be taken by Government to ease the situation by introducing more direct flights from Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air-India provides sufficient capacity for export cargo ex-Calcutta on direct flights and on transshipment basis over Bombay.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI MUKKANDA MANDAL: Sir, the Hon. Minister has given an evasive reply.

Sir, the Calcutta Airport is the pioneer airport of the whole of Eastern region. It is really the gateway to the whole of Eastern region. The declining importance of the Calcutta airport has seriously affected not only passenger traffic, including tourist traffic, but also the lifting of cargo and has eroded the export prospects of important commodities like leather, tea, carpets, garments etc.

So, in view of the evasive reply of the Hon Minister, may I ask him:

(a) whether he sometime on 28th December, 1981 met the air cargo shippers in Calcutta and assured them that he would take necessary measures to improve the Calcutta airport traffic by bringing in more airlines there?

(b) Whether he has got any request from the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding the development of this airport and also regarding utilisation of the available facilities of the Airport?

(c) Whether it is a fact that in 1971-72, Calcutta Airport was the busiest airport of India, but in 1980-81 it has handled only the lowest of the country's total airport freight? If so, what are the reasons for this?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I fully agree with the Hon. Member that Calcutta airport is a very important airport particularly in the part of the country which he has referred to.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Hon. Minister also belongs to that part.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I agree that I also belong to that part of the country.

Sir, we have been trying our best from time to time as to how we can bring in larger number of airlines to call at Calcutta Airport. Even in the negotiations which we concluded recently with Canada, we offered them Calcutta. Whenever we hold negotiations for air traffic right with any country, we invariably offer Calcutta, but the problem is that they don't agree. Then what can we do?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, will the Hon. Minister associate us in the negotiations? We will try to persuade them. We don't know how they put it. Sir, it was in the newspapers that the Tourist Office said: Why should they go to Calcutta? It is a dirty city.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I am making a statement of fact. If my hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee likes to see the records of the negotiations, he can see that also. We have invariably been offering Calcutta.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चटर्जी साहब को चाय पिलायें अपने कमरे में बुला कर ।

श्रीअनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : वह तो मैं बराबर पिलाने के लिए तैयार हूँ ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I shall entertain him with good tea, dinner and everything at Calcutta. Let him go and try to persuade these people.

MR. SPEAKER: Take him there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will give him red carpet welcome.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This is the position so far as other Airlines calling at Calcutta airport is concerned. As regards cargo, we have been trying our best, and my friend would be surprised to know—I can give him the facts—that according to the facts available to us, even the full capacity has not been utilized. Air India has been running into losses from time to time. Therefore, the question of increasing the capacity does not arise. This is the position.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: The Minister has agreed that this is one of the most important airports in India. It is also agreed that the International Pilots Federation has considered Calcutta Airport as the busiest and one of the most important airports in India. In view of this, have some international Airlines approached the Central authorities to allow them landing facilities in Calcutta? If so, is he considering the taking of early steps for providing landing facilities to the international Airlines and increasing Air India flights touching Calcutta airport?

He was saying that the earning of Calcutta airport or of the eastern

region was less, but my information is that the eastern region is earning more air fares from these Air India flights. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My hon. friend has got information with him, I have got the facts with me. On the basis of facts, I have said that we have been losing, but inspite of that, we are making all efforts to see that more and more Airlines should call at Calcutta airport. We are also making arrangements to move cargo presently by our two Boeing 747 services: one is the terminator, and the other is that transit service. These are the two services from Air India at Calcutta airport, and we are trying to carry cargo by them.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Have any international Airlines approached you or not. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This question has a specific reference to the lifting of cargo. It is not dealing with the general movement of passengers. I would like to know whether at present there is any agreement or any obligation that this cargo from Calcutta has to be lifted only by our carrier, i.e. to say by Air India, and that it cannot be lifted by any other Airlines, because as far as Air India is concerned, everybody knows—I am not imputing any motive—that Air India is known to be more of a Bombay-oriented Airline and it does not consider other airports to be of much importance? I want to know whether the lifting of cargo from Calcutta is necessarily restricted only to Air India or whether it is possible to despatch this cargo by other Airlines as well. If so, what are the possibilities of doing it, and what has been explored in that direction?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no restriction. As a matter of fact, there are presently eight foreign Airlines operating from Calcutta; and they can carry both passengers and cargo.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to know whether we are obliged to export only through Air India.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: By the other Airlines also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Cargo?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Yes.

चावल की तेल निकाली गई भूसी के निर्यात पर नकद सहायता

192. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या

वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चावल की तेल निकाली गई भूसी के निर्यात पर किस तारीख से नकद सहायता दी जा रही है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सहायता समेकित दावे के आधार पर केवल सोलवेंट एक्सट्रैक्टर्स एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया को ही प्राप्त हो रही है और यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और यह सहायता किस तारीख तक दी जाएगी ; और

(ग) उन अन्य वस्तुओं के क्या नाम हैं जिनके लिये सरकार द्वारा संघों के माध्यम से नकद सहायता दी जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No cash compensatory support is being given on the export of deoiled rice bran extractions with effect from 1-4-1981.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cash assistance on the export of cotton textiles is being given through the Indian Cotton Mills Federation.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारे क्वेश्चन को समझे और कृपा करके आन्सर को भी पढ़ें। मेरा क्वेश्चन है,

'The date from which cash assistance on the export of oil extracted

rice bran is being given and the reasons therefor;

And the answer given is:

'No cash compensatory support is being given on the export of deoiled rice bran extractions with effect from 1-4-1981.'

मैं आपका ध्यान पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

"The question of grant of cash assistance for deoiled rice bran for the year 1979-80 onwards was examined by the Ministry of Commerce on the basis of the recommendations of the Ministry for grant of cash assistance at 15 per cent f.o.b. value for 1979 of 1982, that a Cash Assistance Review Committee decided to grant assistance at 12.5 per cent f.o.b. value for a period of three years."

आप देखेंगे कि मेरा क्वेश्चन कुछ है और आन्सर कुछ है। इसके लिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कुछ कह सकें तो अच्छा है और कुछ न कहना भी उचित ही होगा क्योंकि मौन उपदेश भी बहुत अच्छा होता है।

अब मैं क्वेश्चन करना चाहता हूँ। चावल की तेल निकाली हुई भूसी के निर्यात के लिये कब से कब तक आपने नकद सहायता दी? क्या यह सत्य है कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ एग्रीकल्चर ने बार बार यह कहा है कि इस भूसी की देश में बहुत आवश्यकता है क्योंकि मुर्गीपालन और दुग्धशाला के लिये यह बहुत उपयोगी है अतः इसको एक्सपोर्ट न किया जाये? एक्सपोर्ट करने से यहाँ पर इसके भाव बढ़ जाते हैं तथा पशुओं एवं मुर्गीपालन में बाधा आती है। इसके बावजूद आपने इसको एक्सपोर्ट किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी निर्यात नीति किन आधारों पर बनाई जाती है?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : डागा साहब का जो प्रश्न था उसमें वे जो पूछना चाहते थे उससे ज्यादा हमने उन को बता दिया है। शायद हमने जो ज्यादा बता दिया है उसको वे डाइजेस्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) अपने प्रश्न में उन्होंने पूछा था

'The date from which cash assistance on the export of oil extracted rice bran is being given and the reasons therefor,'

वे ऐसा समझ रहे थे कि आज भी हम असिस्टेंस दे रहे हैं लेकिन वह परिस्थिति नहीं है। हमने बताया है कि हम असिस्टेंस नहीं देते हैं।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The question is, "from which date you are giving" (*Interruptions*)

The question is, "from which date are you giving?" (*Interruptions*)
This is Question Hour.

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : आज यह एसिस्टेंस देने का सवाल नहीं है। हमने एसिस्टेंस 1-1-1981 से देना बन्द किया है। यदि आप यह चाहते हैं कि हमने किस तारीख से एसिस्टेंस देना शुरू किया है, वह मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ। 1-4-1970 से 31-3-1971 तक हमने एसिस्टेंट दिया, फिर 1.4.1971 से बन्द किया। यह प्रजेन्ट के लिये हैं, पास्ट के लिये उनका प्रश्न नहीं है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Please do not misunderstand. You can read the question. The question says "The date from which"

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: He is an advocate.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों ही एडवोकेट हैं।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : डागा साहब के उत्तर को जानने की इच्छा को मैं अच्छी

तरह से जानता हूँ। मैं उनको यहां पर भी बताऊंगा और बाहर भी उनको बता दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाहर दूसरे ढंग से तो बताने की चेष्टा नहीं करेंगे।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि यह कौश-एसिस्टेंट्स 1971 से कुछ दिनों के लिये हमने दिया है, फिर बन्द किया है तथा फिर दिया है और कुछ बन्द किया है। तारीखों से संबंधित उनका पहला सवाल था, जिसका जवाब हमने अपने उत्तर में दिया है। आज कौश-एसिस्टेंट नहीं देते हैं, इसको हमने 1-4-1981 से बन्द किया है। पी० ए० सी० की 39वीं रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुये, यह कौश एसिस्टेंट्स बन्द किया था। परिस्थिति के अनुसार यदि हमने तीन साल के लिये कौश एसिस्टेंट्स देने के लिये अगर कहा भी है, तो जरूरत पड़ने पर उसको विदड़ा भी किया जा सकता है, बन्द भी किया जा सकता है। जो अधिकार हमें प्राप्त है, उस अधिकार से हमने इसको बन्द किया है।

दूसरा सवाल यह कि हमारे पास कोई शिकायतें आई हैं, इसकी बाहर भेजने से जो पोल्ट्री का धन्धा करते हैं, व्यवसाय करते हैं, उनको दिक्कत होती है? मैं कहना चाहता कि हमारे पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं और उसका भी हमने ध्यान रखा है। हम जो कुछ भी बाहर भेजते हैं, डी-आयल्ड केक्स भेजते हैं, उसका तेल निकाल कर। जितना जरूरी होता है, उतना रखने के बाद जो अधिक है, वही भेजते हैं। जितना यहां पर जरूरी नहीं है, उसकी यहां पर रखना हमारे देश की आर्थिक पस्थिति की दृष्टि से अच्छा नहीं हो सकता है। जब इसकी कमी होती है, तो हम उसको रोक भी लेते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब में कहा गया है कि 1970 से आप

एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और अब 1981 से बन्द कर दिया है। पी० ए० सी० ने जो 1981 में निर्णय लिया था कि एक्सपोर्ट को ही ये कैश एसिसटेंट दी जाय, एसोसिएशन को न दी जाय तो क्या आप उस निर्णय को मानने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : मैंने अभी आप को बताया है कि जो पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट है, उस का हमने मान लिया है। जो हम एसोसिएशन को कैशिसटेंट देते थे, उस को हमने बन्द कर दिया है। सिर्फ एक ही ऐसी एसोसिएशन है, जिस को हम बेते हैं। उस में परिस्थितियों को हमने मान लिए है। एसोसिएशन को तरफ से गवर्नमेंट एजेंसी की तरफ लाने के लिए जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है, जैसे आदमी रखने की जरूरत होती है, उस का काम आज भी हमारा चर रहा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मसला है। इस प्रश्न का हल्के ढंग से नहीं लेना चाहिए। यहां सब से ज्यादा धान की खेती होता है, वहां के लोगों को यह पता ही नहीं है कि चावल के छिलके को बर्बाद निकालना है वा नहीं। इसलिए वहां सारा सारा छिलका खराब चला जाता है। क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई योजना है, जैसे बिहार या दूसरे प्रांत जहां काफी मात्रा में चावल की खेती होती है तो चावल से बल निकालने के संबंध में किसानों को जानकारी दी जाए, वहां इस तरह के उद्योग-धंधे स्थापित किए जायें जिस से लोगों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ प्राप्त हो सके ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : यह बात सही है कि चावल को भी भूसी निकालती है या ऊपर की जो चीज निकालती है उस से तेज निकालना है और उसकी अहमियत होती है और वह तेज दूसरे कामों के लिये

इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है। जहां तक बामस मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है इस के बारे में जितनी मालूमगत हम दे सकते हैं, उतनी हम बेते रहते हैं। लेकिन यह सवाल दूसरी तरफ उठाना जरूरी है और हम समझते हैं कि दूसरी तरफ से भी जो प्रयत्न करना जरूरी है, हो सकता है कि वह किया जा रहा हो।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Vayudoot Airlines incurring Losses

*194. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Vayudoot' third level airlines are incurring huge losses since introduction in India;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) action proposed to make the third level airlines profitable one?

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

(b) The estimated loss for the period 26-1-1981 to 31/12/1981 is approximately Rs. 74.00 lakhs. The main reasons for the loss incurred by Vayudoot are as under:—

(i) high cost of operation of the aircraft;

(i') low loadfactor; and

(iii) low fares charged so far.

The fares on the Vayudoot services have since been brought on par with those of Indian Airlines with effect from September, 1981.

(c) The financial position is expected to improve after a suitable type aircraft is acquired for Vayudoot operations. Efforts are being made to reorganise the structure and route

pattern to the advantage of the travelling public.

Contraband Goods in Market

*195. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
DR. A U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item which appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 30th January, 1982 under the heading "Smuggled goods set to flood market";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to check the flow of contraband goods in the clandestine market in the country?

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

(b) According to reports received by Government, silver continues to be sensitive to being smuggled out of India. However, these reports do not indicate any large scale smuggling of silver out of the country to finance smuggling of goods into India.

(c) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been strengthened especially in the areas vulnerable to smuggling, namely, the West Coast and the land borders with Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Burma. The Customs authorities periodically conduct searches and raids in metropolitan cities on the storage places of smuggled goods and on the shops and stalls known to be dealing smuggling goods.

Export of processed foods Vegetables and fruits

*196. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian processed food had attracted a good

deal of attention at the World Food Market Fair at Cologne;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a big potential for export of processed foods, vegetables and fruits in the country which remains mostly untapped;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to export processed food from the country in a big way; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATL): (a) Yes Sir, Indian processed foods did attract a good deal of attention at the World Food Market fair at Cologne.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Various export promotion measures are taken like participation in Trade Fairs, sponsoring of trade delegations, market surveys etc. apart from grant of import replenishment and other incentive.

Introduction of Computers in Reserve Bank of India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank have finally decided to introduce computers in the Reserve Bank of India Offices;

(b) if so, the particular reasons thereof;

(c) whether the proposed computerisation will lead to reduction of employment potential;

(d) if so, whether any step is contemplated to minimise it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The bank already has a computer at Bombay which is presently used for research and statistical purpose. Along with other matters, the issue relating to mechanisation and computerisation'

for operational purposes as also introduction of computers in other functional areas of the bank's work was referred to the National Industrial Tribunal Bombay presided over by the Hon'ble Justice C.T. Dighe. The Tribunal by its award has, inter alia, allowed the bank to make full use of the existing computer including for operational and enforcement purposes and also to introduce mini computers in the areas of cheque clearance, accounting of Government transactions, inventory control etc. The award of the Tribunal has been accepted.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that there has been very large increase over the years in the volume of work required to be handled by the bank in the discharge of its statutory functions relating to exchange control, balance of payment, credit control, note issue, controlling and regulating banking and non-banking companies, public debts etc. Various surveys conducted by the bank and statutory and other returns received in the bank generate voluminous data. Manual processing of the data results in considerable delay frustrating the very purpose for which such data are collected and processed. As time is an essential factor in the bank's regulatory control, and in operational and policy making functions, the bank has necessarily to make use of the latest technical advances like computer so as to put to use the data available for formulation of policy and discharge of bank's obligations to the public, Government and international agencies.

(c) to (e). The Tribunal has accepted the Bank's contentions on the introduction of computers and machines subject to the condition that there will be no retrenchment and the displacement would be minimum.

Income Tax Arrears

*198. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number and names of such big business houses/ individuals against whom Income Tax of more than Rs. 10 lacs has been outstanding as on 31st December, 1981;

(b) the time since which this amount is outstanding;

(c) whether some big business houses/individuals have been granted exemption in recent times and if so, the names of big business houses/individuals to whom exemption has been granted and basis on which they have been granted exemption; and

(d) the action Government have taken or proposed to take to recover the Income Tax arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The information relating to big business houses/individuals against whom income-tax of more than Rs. 10 lakhs as on 31.12.1981 is not readily available. However, the lists of 106 concerns registered under Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (which could be regarded, for the purpose of this question, as big business houses) and 267 individuals against each of which income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding on 30.9.1981 are as Statement 'A' and 'B'. laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (See No. LT-3482/).

(b) Income-tax demands, being annual levies for each assessment year are created from time to time. It would therefore, not be correct to say that the entire demands outstanding as on 30.9.81 were created on particular date. However, various financial years during which the demands have been raised have been indicated in the statement. Having regard to the large number of such cases, it has not been possible to incorporate the data in respect of each of them. However, the data in respect of the concerns belonging to concerns registered under the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, where gross demand exceeded Rs. 50 lakhs and the cases of

all individuals where gross demand exceeded Rs. one crore is given in the Statement 'C' laid on the Table of the House, *Placed in Library*. See No. LT-3482/82). If the Hon'ble Members require the information in respect of any other case or cases, the same will be collected and furnished.

(c) Under the Income Tax Act, 1961 exemption in contra-distinction to deduction/rebate is available only under section 10 of the Act. None of the clauses of Section 10 would apply in the case of any assessee deriving income from profits and gains of business and thus the question of granting exemption to any cases belonging to big business houses/individuals cannot arise.

(d) The lists have been prepared on the basis of the demands outstanding as on 30.9.1981 irrespective of whether the persons were in arrears of tax on that date or not. In a large number of cases, the demands had not fallen due for collection. In many cases the demands had been disputed in appeals and the disputed demands had been stayed till the disposal of the first appeal. In such cases, the concerned appellate authority has been requested to dispose of their appeal on priority basis. In a few cases, the demands had been stayed by the courts and could not be enforced for recovery. Wherever the taxes were in arrears within the meaning of Section 220(4) of the Income-tax Act, appropriate steps are being taken by the income-tax authorities concerned in accordance with law for expeditious collection of the taxes.

More Airlines to touch Calcutta

199. SHRI ANANDA PATNAK:

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GÓSWAMI:

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

(a) whether he has assured the air cargo shippers in Calcutta on 28th December, 1981 that the Centre would

make a constant endeavour to bring more airlines to Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government on the assurance given by the Minister; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR. A. P. SHARMA): (a) While inaugurating the Conference on Air Cargo at Calcutta on 28.12.1981, it had been stated that it would be Government's constant endeavour to bring more airlines to Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Calcutta is offered as a point of call to foreign airlines while negotiating new bilateral agreements. With a view to encouraging foreign carriers to operate to Calcutta, Government have provided all necessary facilities at the airport to make it on par with other international airports. The question of giving discount on the landing charges for new flights to Calcutta is being considered.

(d) Does not arise.

Deployment of Pakistani Troops across Borders

*200. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any unusual deployment and movement of Pakistani troops across the borders came to Government's notice during the past three months;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

Pakistani troops usually conduct Training Exercises close to the Borders during October to December every year.

Government closely monitor all developments affecting the country's security and initiate appropriate measures to maintain full and adequate defence preparedness.

Promotion of Tourism in Hill Districts of U. P.

*201. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what are the programmes being contemplated to promote tourism in the hill districts of U. P. and thereby promote tourism potential of the area?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Under the scheme to develop tourist infrastructure on the basis of travel circuit concept the following 2 travel circuits identified in consultation with the State Government cover places of tourist interest in the U.P. Hills and adjoining areas:—

(i) Delhi-Moradabad-Kashipur-Ramnagar-Corbett-Ranikhet-Corbett Dudhwa-Lucknow (Delhi).

(ii) Kapkot-Loharkhet-Dhapur-Khati-Kwali-Phurikiya-Pindari Glacier and back.

It is proposed to develop facilities at centres falling along the above 2 travel circuits in an integrated and phased manner by pooling available resources in the Central, State and private sectors.

2. The following facilities have already been provided/proposed in the Central Sector in the U. P. Hill areas:—

(i) A Youth Hostel has been constructed at Nainital not only to provide accommodation for the youth but also to promote outdoor recreational activities among the youth.

(ii) Rs. 6.26 lakhs have been sanctioned for the purchase of trekking equipment by the State Government for organising trekking in the U.P. hills, particularly for our youth in collaboration with the Youth Hostels Association of India.

(iii) There is a proposal to construct a hotel at Nainital by ITDC and the U. P. Tourism Development Corporation as a joint venture subject to feasibility study and availability of funds.

3. The following measures have been taken to promote tourism to the U.P. hills:—

(i) a brochure on Himalayan Holidays covering tourist centres in U. P. Hills has been brought out for wide distribution.

(ii) Government assistance was given for organising Himalayan car Rally in November 1981 covering Nainital, Ranikhet and Almora in U.P. Hills.

(ii) The Central and State Departments of Tourism and in consultation with Air India have jointly taken up promotion of Garhwal area in the U.P. hills by bringing about special brochures, audio-visuals presentation, arranging of lectures, talks and finalisation tours of travel agents and publicists for promoting Garhwal region.

(iv) Construction of a small runway at Gaucher is under consideration.

(v) A grand Himalayan Coach Safari has been planned from kumaon to Jammu and Kashmir.

4. In the State Sector, an allocation of Rs. 7.5 crores has been made for the development of tourism in the U.P. hill areas. Under this programme facilities will be provided along pilgrim and trek routes and at hill resorts

Complaints regarding Garuda Chit and Trading Company

*202. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several complaints have been received from the public regarding the functioning of Garuda Chit and Trading Company;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there have been complaints of non-payment of deposits by the above company; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to help the subscribers realise their deposits and other payments from the Garuda Chit and Trading Company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c): The Reserve Bank of India had received complaints against the Garuda Chit and Trading Company, alleging *inter-alia*, delay in the payment of money due to subscribers. As neither the Government nor the Reserve Bank of India is statutorily empowered to take action on such complaints, it is open to the aggrieved parties to pursue such claims through normal legal remedies available in cases of Breach of contract.

With a view to providing protection to the subscribers of conventional chit schemes, a comprehensive bill to regulate these activities is already before the Parliament.

Payment of Dearness Allowance to retired Government Employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that retired Government employees while drawing their pension do not get the same amount of dearness allowance as regular employees who draw salary equal to the amount of the pension drawn by the pensioners;

(b) if so, what is the difference between the two months of D.A. in different categories of services; and

(c) reasons due to which less amount of D.A. is paid to pensioners?

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

(b) the serving employees getting basic pay up to Rs. 400/- per month are sanctioned additional D.A. at the rate of 4 per cent on rise of 8 points in the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index and employees getting basic pay of more than Rs. 400/- per month are sanctioned additional D.A. at the rate of 3 per cent per month on a similar rise in the price index, subject to certain minimum and maximum amounts.

The pensioners, irrespective of their amount of pension, are being paid additional relief at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent on a rise of every 8 points in the 12-monthly average of the price index, subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50 and maximum of Rs. 12.50 per month.

(c) The amount of D.A. relief being paid to the pensioners is based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission which was accepted by the Government. The Commission did not recommend the grant of D.A. relief to pensioners, at the same rate as allowed to serving employees as the family and other responsibilities of a pensioner cannot be considered to be of the same order as of a serving Government employee.

Ban on Import of Copra and Coconut Oil

*204. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import policy for registered exporters is adversely affecting the coconut

growers of Kerala as the registered exporters are importing copra and coconut oil, taking advantage of the policy; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps for banning the import of copra and coconut oil even under the import policy for registered exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b): The existing import policy for Registered Exporters provides for only limited imports of coconut oil and copra, which is not likely to affect adversely the coconut growers of Kerala.

I.A. to Train British Pilots

†205. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI A. C. DAS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines will train British pilots at the Central Training Establishment, Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines initially gave familiarisation training to the British Airways Instructors and now in turn the British Airways Instructors are training their own pilots on the Indian Airlines HS-748 simulator at the Central Training Establishment, Hyderabad.

Exports of Goods to Japan

*206. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian goods including books on yoga are in great demand in Japan;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to boost exports of Indian goods to Japan in view of their great demand; and

(c) the items that are to be exported in the next couple of years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Books and pamphlets (printed) of the value of Rs. 2.63 lakhs were exported to Japan during 1979-80. About 11 per cent of India's total exports were made to Japan in 1980-81.

(b) Participation is organised in trade fairs/exhibitions, buyer-seller meets and contact promotion programmes. Exchange of trade and commercial delegations is encouraged. Offices of Trade Development Authority, Marine products Export Development Authority, STC, MPMC and HHEC have also been opened in Tokyo to facilitate exports.

(c) Some of the items having export potential in Japan are iron ore, manganese ore, raw cotton, engineering goods, processed foods sheep casings, guar gum, cashew nuts and cashew nut shell liquid, spices, marine products, unmanufactured tobacco, jute goods castor oil, ready-made garments, woollen products, gems jewellery, leather and leather manufactures, etc.

Capital of big Monopoly Houses and Government Dues against them

2083. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the amounts of Government's loans and Income Tax due from big monopoly houses as on 31st December, 1981; and

(b) the action taken by Government to realise those amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) It is presumed that the term 'big Monopoly Houses' in the Question refers to concerns registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

1969. Complete information about the income-tax dues against each of these over 1200 concerns is not presently available. However, according to the information collected quarterly about cases in each of which income-tax demand exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs is outstanding, the gross outstanding demand against 106 such concerns was Rs. 91.01 crores out of this demand, Rs. 69.74 crores was not enforceable as the same was not in arrears. The enforceable arrear amounted to Rs. 21.27 crores. As far as the Government loans are concerned, information about the loans advanced by the various Ministries of the Government is periodically laid on the Table of the House in the Annual Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Union Government (Civil). Appendix II of the latest available Report for the year 1979-80 gives the details of loans and advances to Government corporations, non-Government institutions, local funds etc., in which recovery of principal and interest remained in arrear at the end of 1979-80. While information is not readily available as on 31-12-1981, similar information as on 31-3-81 will be contained in the Annual Report to be submitted to the Houses for the year 1980-81.

(b) Substantial demands remain irrecoverable due to stays granted during the pendency of the appeals. Intensive steps have been taken to expedite the disposal of such appeals, viz, by augmenting the strength of Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals), requesting them to dispose of the appeals with larger arrears on priority basis and requesting the Appellate Tribunal to dispose of the appeals, in suitable cases where taxes are stayed, out of turn. Wherever the taxes were in arrears within the meaning of section 220(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, appropriate steps are being taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned in accordance with law for expeditious collection of the taxes.

जाली संस्थानों और संगठनों को ट्रकों, जीपों और रद्दी माल दिया जाना

2084. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उनके मंत्रालय से जाली संस्थानों और संगठनों के नाम में सेना के ट्रकों, जीपों और रद्दी माल आदि दिये जाने के कुछ मामलों का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने इस प्रकार की शिकायत की और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम, पते और सरकारी पद नाम क्या हैं जिनके खिलाफ अब तक मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर ब्यूरो ने इस बात की जांच की है कि इस घोटाले में अन्तर्ग्रस्त लोगों ने किस तरह सम्पत्ति प्राप्त की है और इस तरह प्राप्त की गई सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) मंत्रालय में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि सेंट्रल व्हीकल डिपो, पानागढ़, पश्चिम बंगाल, से झूठे रिलीज आर्डर पर सेना का फालतू सामान प्राप्त किया जा रहा है । इस शिकायत को केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो को जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये सौंपने का निर्णय किया गया था । उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी है कि इस डिपो से झूठे रिलीज आर्डरों पर पीतल की कत्तरने और बेटरी एम० टी० कतिपय मात्रा में रिलीज की गई थीं ।

(ख) शिकायतकर्ता का नाम बताना लोक हित में नहीं होगा । केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने अपनी जांच पड़ताल के आधार पर ई० ए०-41, इन्द्रपुरी-- नई दिल्ली के निवासी श्री आर० एल० वर्मा, गांव और डाकघर: राम कृष्णापुरम. जिला 24 पर-

गना, पश्चिम बंगाल के श्री नलिनी हल्दर, और कलकत्ता के श्री प्रेमनाथ खत्री के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है। श्री प्रेम नाथ खत्री की पहले ही मृत्यु हो चुकी है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो की जांच पड़ताल से पता चला है कि इस मामले में फंसे व्यक्तियों ने झूठे रिलीज आर्डरों के आधार पर अस्तित्वहीन सोसाइटियों के नाम भेपीतल की कतरने/बैंटरी एम० टी० प्राप्त की थी। इस मामले की अभी जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

Non-Implementation of minor irrigation and dairy development schemes in Karnataka

2085. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has found that several schemes relating to minor irrigation, dairy development, plantation, horticulture etc. remain unimplemented in Karnataka and other States in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for non implementation of the schemes; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given to the State Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) had made a study to assess the reasons for delay in the implementation of schemes sanctioned by it. This study revealed that there had been a delay beyond six months in the implementation of certain schemes relating to minor irrigation, dairy development, plantation/horticulture, storage, market yards. Such un-implemented plantation, horticulture schemes main-

ly related to the States of Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu etc.

(b) The main reasons for delay in the implementation of the schemes were found to be: inadequate farmer response arising from lack of extension support; deficiencies in infrastructural facilities such as energisation, ground water, assessment, marketing outlets, non-availability of agricultural inputs like, cement; delay in completion of documentation including the government guarantee; non-availability of quality animals; delay in acquisition of land; shortage of staff with banks, etc.

(c) ARDC is maintaining requisite liaison with the concerned State Governments to assist in the solution of various operational problems.

Smuggling on Indo-Burma border

2086. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of foreign goods has become very common on the Indo-Burma borders; and

(b) if so, the action taken to check the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAJ SINGH SISODIA): (a) According to reports received by Government the indo-Burma border is vulnerable to smuggling. However, these reports do not indicate any large scale smuggling across the Indo-Burma border.

(b) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department along the Indo-Burma border has been strengthened. The concerned enforcement agencies, namely, the Customs authorities and the Border Security Force have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling across the Indo-Burma border.

Losses sustained by public Sector

2087. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Public Sector Undertakings are sustaining losses during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to improve the working of power, machinery, plant maintenance as well as capacity utilisation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In 1980-81, out of 169 operating enterprises, 63 have sustained losses and in 1981-82, out of 168 operating enterprises 74 have sustained losses.

(c) Government have taken the following steps to improve performance:

- (i) Monitoring performance of infrastructure at the highest level in the Government.
- (ii) Sanctioning captive power plants for enterprises requiring reliable and large quantity of power.
- (iii) Stricter enforcement preventive and predictive maintenance practices of plant and machinery.
- (iv) Review of performance of the enterprises periodically by the Administrative ministries.

Air connection of Asansol by Vayudoot Development of Agartala Airport

2088. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to connect Asansol by the Vayudoot;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have requested the Central Government to connect Asansol by this service; and

(d) details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of West Bengal had requested for introduction of Vayudoot services to connect the district head-quarters of Malda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Asansol. Cooch Behar will be connected by Vayudoot services as soon as the aerodrome is ready for operation.

अमरावती के निकट चिखलदारा अछलपुर का विकास

2089. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र में अमरावती से 100 कि० मी० दूर स्थित चिखलदारा अछलपुर का विकास पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तहतबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) ऐसी कोई स्कीम विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of Agartala Airport

2090. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for development of Agartala airport;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to have new airports at Kohima, Itanagar, Gangtok and Aizwal; and

(c) if so, the likely cost on these projects and the time schedule for the development works?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Development works like extension, widening and strengthening of runway (18/36), modification of Terminal Building, construction of operational wall and improvement of drainage at a total estimated cost of Rs. 245 lakhs are in progress at Agartala. These are expected to be completed in the Sixth Plan period.

Development of telecommunication and Radio Navigational Aids at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs have been provided in Sixth Five Year Plan and are expected to be completed by 1984-85.

Visual ground aids and fire fighting facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 55 lakhs are also proposed in the VI Plan.

(b) and (c). Construction of new airports at Kohima, Itanagar, Gangtok and Aizwal at a total rough cost estimate of Rs. 13 crores is proposed in the Sixth Plan. The works on these airports will however be completed in the VII Plan.

Manufacture of short haulage aircraft by H.A.L. in collaboration with International aircraft manufacturing companies

2091. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have listed three international aircraft

manufacturing companies collaborating with the State-owned Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for the manufacture of short haulage aircraft;

(b) if so, whether a high level committee was constituted by Government which started negotiations with these manufacturers with a view to draw up a final check list in terms of comparative assessment of the proposals for the approval of Government;

(c) whether any decision for short haulage aircraft has been taken, if so, which is the company selected for collaboration and to which country it belongs;

(d) whether it has agreed for the manufacture of this aircraft; and

(e) when the final decision for the manufacture of this aircraft will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). In the light of recommendations of a High Level Committee, the Government have started negotiations with foreign manufacturing firms with a view to obtain the best offer for license manufacture of a light transport aircraft at HAL.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is not possible to indicate when a decision will be taken.

Indian trade fairs in France

2092. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that France has asked India to hold exclusive trade fairs in Paris and other important cities to make French businessmen familiar with India's capability in agricultural and scientific fields; and

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

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

However, the Ambassador of India in Paris has recommended that Trade Fair Authority of India should organise an exclusive Indian Trade Exhibition at Paris during 1982-83, projecting India's capabilities in industrial and technological fields. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Pending income tax cases

2093. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases are pending with Income-tax Department (State-wise) for fresh assessment for:

(i) more than one year upto two years;

(ii) more than two years upto three years;

(iii) more than three years upto five years; and

(iv) more than five years?

(b) the principal causes for the delay in finalising assessment; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to remove these causes and to accelerate the finalisation of assessments?

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

(a) The pendency of Income-tax assessments in the Department is not available State-wise. The same is, however, collected in respect of the charges of the Commissioners of

Income-tax. The year-wise break up of income-tax assessment in respect of the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax in India as on 31-3-1981 is given in the statement.

(b) and (c). The Estimates Committee has looked into this matter in detail during 1980-81 and has made several recommendations in this behalf in their 9th Report presented to Parliament on 15-4-81. Suitable action thereon is being taken by the Government. Some of the steps already taken by the Government to accelerate the disposal of income-tax assessments, *inter-alia*, include:—

(i) raising of the exemption limit for liability to tax from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 in the case of individuals and other non-corporate assessee by the Finance Act, 1981.

(ii) giving powers of assessment to the Income-tax Inspectors in summary assessment cases upto Rs. 25,000;

(iii) increasing the monetary limit for summary assessment scheme to Rs. 1 lakh in non-company cases;

(iv) summary assessment scheme now also covers company cases showing income below Rs. 10,000 and having paid up capital below Rs. 5 lakhs;

(v) deletion of sub-clause (ii) and sub-clause (iii) of section 143(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 which has taken away the discretion of the ITOs to make adjustments regarding apparent admissible and inadmissible items; and

(vi) efforts are being made to augment the strength of staff and officers at various levels.

Statement

Assessments pending as on 31-3-1981 relating to

Dharge of the Commissioner of Income-tax	Assessment year 1976-77 and earlier years	Assessment year 1977-78	Assessment year 1978-79	Assessment year 1979-80	Assessment year 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agra	220	54	525	6078	11877
Allahabad	367	238	909	11476	41035
Amritsar	700	625	1199	12389	24621
Andhra Pradesh	200	127	1675	9129	60075
Assam	520	337	1349	16222	25382
Baroda	164	467	3415	23181	67851
Bihar	399	440	1812	11305	28191
Bombay City	2056	1455	11643	150206	346013
Bombay (Central)	350	104	198	963	1280
Calcutta (Central)	530	102	180	860	986
Delhi	2805	2241	3783	45765	183234
Delhi (Central)	384	53	163	639	726
Gujarat	303	48	599	37640	104054
Gujarat (Central)	254	18	113	977	1193
Haryana	584	1227	3383	3973	13604
Jullundur	620	175	613	10179	24913
Kanpur	90	52	265	5847	20014
Kanpur (Central)	289	50	462	1067	1147
Kolhapur	18	424	283	8303	15825
Karnataka-I	238	59	1238	6404	40763
Karnataka-II	192	119	1869	18090	52684
Karnataka (Central)	138	111	148	958	1388
Cochin	522	326	1727	8478	17958
Lucknow	1000	450	878	7726	44017
Ludhiana (Central)	362	74	520	856	1258
Bhopal	1355	766	4387	30578	59150
Madras (Central)	439	147	333	670	1349

I	2	3	4	5	6
Meerut	1240	420	1157	6680	29659
Nagpur	390	140	435	4646	16927
Nasik	43	45	2216	264	5587
Orissa	147	46	425	715	10103
Patiala	604	650	3205	25394	36482
Pune	91	191	1964	12161	43146
Rajkot	142	274	556	12973	51139
Jaipur	783	229	976	1767	19189
Jodhpur	539	314	3249	7058	16812
Tamil Nadu	1400	990	4545	38707	168257
Jabalpur	602	159	4001	5044	36924
Trivandrum	93	89	925	7057	13629
West Bengal	5058	3601	27142	67655	158407

निर्यात योग्य जूट के कम मूल्य

2094. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात योग्य जूट के मूल्य पहले की तुलना में इस समय कम हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय म उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग). विश्व बाजार में कच्चे पटसन की कीमतों में मुख्य रूप से विश्व बाजार की सप्लाई एवं मांग स्थिति तथा बंगलादेश द्वारा जो कच्चे पटसन के लिये विश्व बाजार पर अभी भी छाया हुआ है, कच्चे पटसन की कीमत-निर्धारण नीति के कारण समय-समय पर

उतार-चढ़ाव आया है । कालीन अस्तर की खरीद कम होने की वजह से उच्च ग्रेड पटसन की कीमतों में कुछ सीमा तक कमी आई है लेकिन निम्न ग्रेडों के पटसन की कीमतें उनकी खपत में वृद्धि होने के कारण बढ़ी हैं । कच्चे पटसन के विश्व बाजार में भारत का हिस्सा केवल मामूली सा है । निर्यात योग्य ग्रेडों के लिये पक्की गांठ बनाने की क्षमता कच्चे पटसन के अधिक निर्यात के बारे में एक बाधा प्रतीत होती है । सरकार ने इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिये कार्यवाही की है । कच्चे पटसन के संबंध में एक स्थाई निर्यात नीति भी आरम्भ की गई है ।

अफीम के नम्बरदारों को कमीशन

2095. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफीम विभाग या अफीम के उत्पादकों ने गांवों में अपने में से ही अफीम के नम्बरदारों की नियुक्ति की है ;

(ख) वर्ष 190-81 के दौरान लम्बरदारों को कितने प्रतिशत कमीशन दिया गया है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान कितने प्रतिशत कमीशन दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान कमीशन घटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य बन्दी (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) अफीम के पटेलों (जिन्हें लम्बरदार अथवा मुखिया भी कहा जाता है) की नियुक्ति नारकोटिक्स विभाग द्वारा अफीम के कार्टकारों में से ही की जाती है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान अफीम के पटेलों/लम्बरदारों/मुखियाओं को दी गई कमीशन की प्रतिशत मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :--

ग्राम द्वारा दी गई औसत उपज	अफीम पटेलों/लम्बरदारों को दिया गया कमीशन
प्रति हेक्टेयर 30 कि० ग्रा० से कम	अपने गांव के कार्टकारों को दी गई कुल रकम का 3/4%
प्रति हेक्टेयर 30 कि० ग्रा० अथवा अधिक लेकिन 40 कि० ग्रा० से कम	अपने गांव के कार्टकारों को दी गई कुल रकम का 1 1/2%
प्रति हेक्टेयर 40 कि० ग्रा० अथवा अधिक लेकिन 50 कि० ग्रा० से कम	अपने गांव के कार्टकारों को दी गई कुल रकम का 2%
प्रति हेक्टेयर 50 कि० ग्रा० अथवा अधिक	अपने गांव के कार्टकारों को दी गई कुल रकम का 2 1/2%

(ग) फल वर्ष 1981-82 के लिये देय कमीशन की राशि, लम्बरदारों के अपने-अपने गांवों में कार्टकारों को देय कुल मूल्य

का 0.75% को समान दर निर्धारित की गई है।

(घ) विश्व भर में व्यापकों की सप्लाई को और भारतीय अफीम की लागत कम करने और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में इसे प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बनाने की अत्यंत आवश्यकता की दृष्टि से लम्बरदारों को देय कमीशन की दर को युक्तियुक्त बना दिया गया है।

Estate Duty Proceeds in Delhi

2096. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far collected by way of Estate Duty in Delhi under the Estate Duty Act during the last three years;

(b) whether it has proved to be burden on the widow who is not the bread winner;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are the different norms regarding valuation of the property—one for Municipality, another for Wealth Tax and the third for Estate Duty in Delhi and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to exempt the non-earning widow from the Estate Duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The amount of Estate Duty collected in Delhi during the last 3 financial years is as under:—

Year	(Amount in thousand of Rs.)
1978-79	2320
1979-80	1495
1980-81	5576
Total	9391

(b) Estate Duty is levied on the estate of the deceased which passes on his death. The legal heirs are accountable for the payment of estate duty to the extent the property of the deceased falls to their respective shares. It does not make any difference whether the legal heir is a non-earning widow or any other person.

(c) As far as the residential property is concerned, value for wealth-tax purposes is now determined under 188 of the Wealth-tax Rules whereas that for estate duty purposes is worked out on general principles of valuation. The former, by and large results in concessional treatment. The difference in treatment is because of the fact that Wealth-tax is an annual levy whereas Estate Duty is a one-time levy. There is, however, a proposal to value one residential house for Estate Duty purposes also on the same basis as in Wealth-tax assessment. While valuing properties, the municipality may take into account other considerations like services provided, rental value etc.

(d) No such proposal is currently under consideration by the Government.

Acquisition of lands of Gada and Ajani Villages Near Kamptee, Maharashtra

2097. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 7493 on 15th April, 1981 and Unstarred Question No. 2418 on 2nd September, 1981 regarding acquisition of Lands of Gada and Ajani Villages near Kamptee, and state:

(a) whether Government have finally taken a decision not to acquire the land of the villagers of Gada and Ajani near Kamptee, District Nagpur (Maharashtra) for the range;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the specific reasons for delay thereof; and

(d) what are being taken to expedite the decision, and when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHR R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The acquisition board proceedings have been held. The State Government has been requested to expedite the No Objection Certificate for initiating land acquisition proceedings.

Opening of Branches of Commercial Banks in Orissa

2098. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various commercial banks which are opening their new branches in Orissa in 1982-83;

(b) the total number of new such branches going to be opened by those banks;

(c) whether the Bank of Maharashtra is going to open any new branches in Orissa in 1982-83;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any proposal is under the consideration of Reserve Bank of India to permit Bank of Maharashtra to open its new branches in Orissa in the year 1982-83; and

(f) the expected time in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have recently formulated branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85. The new policy aims to achieve by March, 1985, banking coverage of one bank office on an average for 17,000 population in the

rural and semi-urban areas. In accordance with the new policy, about 350 additional offices are expected to be opened in the rural and semi-urban areas in Orissa during the three year period. The Reserve Bank of India have requested the Government of Orissa to identify rural unbanked centres in the State where bank offices are to be opened. Allotment of centres to various banks will be finalised only after the State Government's recommendations are received by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) to (f). Under the branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India in the districts where Regional Rural Banks have been set up or are proposed to be set up, the primary responsibility for opening branches will be of the functioning Regional Rural Banks or of the sponsoring banks if they are yet to be set up. In other districts priority will be given to the banks which have a fair network of branches or a large proportion of their branch network concentrated in the Region. Banks which have a definite regional character are not being asked to open rural/semi-urban branches in areas far removed from their primary region of operations. Bank of Maharashtra has neither any lead responsibility nor has it any branch in the State of Orissa. It also does not at present have any authorisation pending with it for opening an office in that State.

Benefit of L.I.C. Policies to small Policy Holders

2099. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that the conditions of L.I.C. policies have progressively become stiffer and less advantageous to small policy holders;

(b) whether the expenses of L.I.C. have increased successively and it has necessitated reduction in premium

rates and eating into the policy holders savings; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the measures Government propose to rectify so as to reduce the expenses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Premium rates and policy conditions of the LIC are being reviewed from time to time. On the basis of the last such review made in 1979, new tables of premium rates were introduced with effect from 1st April, 1980. The premium rates under most tables are significantly lower than those in force earlier.

Indices of expenses of management of the LIC do not show that the expenses have risen recently. However, every effort is being made to keep the expenses in check.

On the basis of the higher surplus disclosed by the latest actuarial valuation as at 31st March, 1981, the LIC has declared bonus of Rs. 28.00 per thousand sum assured per annum on endowment assurances and Rs. 35.00 per thousand sum assured per annum on whole life assurances. These are higher than the corresponding bonus rates of Rs. 24.80 and Rs. 31.00 declared at the earlier valuation as at 31st March, 1979.

New Branch of Urban Bank

2100. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has decided that no new licence should be given to open a new urban bank or new branch of urban bank; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

of the new branch licensing policy for commercial banks for the period 1982—85 the Reserve Bank of India had decided not to entertain for the time being any application for the establishment of new urban cooperative bank or opening of new branches by such existing banks in Metropolitan centres with a population of 10 lakhs and above. In a Press release dated 9th November, 1981 the Reserve Bank had clarified that the embargo on licensing of new urban banks in Metropolitan centres was only temporary and would last till the finalisation of the branch licensing policy aforementioned. Now that the new licensing policy has been announced the Reserve Bank is considering applications for opening of new urban banks in Metropolitan centres on merits of each case.

Export of cotton bales by Gujarat

2101. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued necessary permission for the export of cotton bales by Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to village artisans by Gramya Banks

2102. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gramya Banks have been extending loans to village artisans, weavers, small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, the total amount given as loans to the above classes of people by various Gramya Banks of Orissa in the last three years; and

(c) the total number of village artisans, weavers, agricultural labourers and small and marginal farmers benefited by the Gramya Bank in the last three years?

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

(b) As at the end of September, 1981, the nine Regional Rural Banks (Gramya Banks) functioning in Orissa have extended credit amounting to Rs. 34.45 crores to 3.90 lakh beneficiaries comprising mainly of small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others.

(c) Category-wise break-up of the number of accounts of these banks in the last three years (latest available) is indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Category	No. of accounts as at the end of		
		Dec. '79	Dec. '80	June '81
1.	Small/Marginal farmers, agricultural labourers	1,59,678	2,15,259	2,20,716
2.	Rural artisans	50,048	11,600	10,289
3.	Consumption loans	1,648	820	858
4.	Other purposes	61,499	1,37,146	1,46,732
	TOTAL	2,72,873	3,64,825	3,78,595

Interest-free credit from World Bank

2103. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of interest-free credit expected from the World Bank in the current financial year;

(b) what is the total amount of such interest-free credit asked for by Government from the World Bank; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), commonly known as the World Bank, carries an interest rate which varies from time to time. Credits made by its soft loan affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) carry no interest but commitment and service charges are levied on them.

In the financial year 1981-82, agreements for IDA credits have been signed for the following projects:—

Name of Projects	Amount of Credit (US \$ million)
1. N.C.D.C. II	125
2. Hazira Fertilizer	400
3. Korba—II	400
4. Kanpur Urban Development	25

Due to a reduction in the contribution of major donors to the second

instalment of the Sixth Replenishment of IDA, there is a shortfall in its commitment authority for its fiscal year 1982 (July 1, 1981—June 30, 1982). This is expected to result in a reduction in the amount available to India, but IDA has not yet officially notified the country allocations consequent upon the shortfall.

IDA loan through Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation

2104. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association had given credit to India through the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so, the total amount of credit obtained from the I.D.A. in the above years;

(c) the names of States where various project works for the utilisation of the loans had been undertaken; and

(d) the details about the progress made in the utilisation of the amounts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement giving details of projects assisted by the International Development Association for which agreements were signed in 1980-81 and 1981-82, in which the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation is participating, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of the Project	Amount	ARDC component	States involved	Utilisation of ARDC component (amount of refinance disbursed as on 31-1-82)
1	2	3	4	5
1. ARDC III Credit Project	Rs. 212 crores (\$ 250m.)	Full amount	All states	Fully utilised

1	2	3	4	5
2. Inland Fisheries Project	Rs. 17 crores (\$ 20 m.)	Rs. 7.9 crores (\$ 9.3 m.)	Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 3.4 lakhs (\$ 40,000)
3. Karnataka Sericulture Project	Rs. 45 crores (\$ 54 m.)	Rs. 3.7 crores (\$ 4.4 m.)	Karnataka	Rs. 54 lakhs (\$ 635,000)
4. Cashewnut Project	R. 18 crores (\$ 22m.)	Rs. 11.6 crores (\$ 13.7 m.)	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa	Rs. 64 lakhs (\$ 750,000)

Note :—Conversion of dollars to rupees and vice versa has been done at the rate of \$ 1 = Rs. 8.5

Expansion of Goa Shipyard

2105. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Goa Shipyard has drawn up an expansion programme; and

(b) the salient features of this programme and the expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Goa Shipyard Limited has drawn up plans for setting up facilities for the construction and repair of deep draught vessels at an estimated cost of Rs. 99 lakhs. The programme envisages extension of slipway into water front by 32 metres, providing side arms and walkways on both sides of the slipways and carrying out associated capital dredging. Building and equipping of an electronic workshop at an estimated cost of Rs. 17 lakhs is already in progress. Extension of Number 3 production and assembly bay by about 35 metres at a cost of Rs. 23 lakhs is also underway. The Company is also planning to extend the existing fit-

ting-cut jetty by 60 metres at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs.

Besides, G.S.L. is also in the process of drawing up a long-term plan for augmenting its infrastructure for construction and repairs of various types of vessels and crafts.

Launch seized in Bombay Sea with contraband goods

2106. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Custom and Marine Preventive authorities in Bombay seized a launch near Hajiali shore in Bombay on 25th January, 1982 along with contraband worth Rs. 25 lakhs and arrested five Pakistani crew;

(b) if so, whether there has been any organized gang behind this smuggling; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to prevent such smuggling in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes. Sir. Officers of the Marine and Preventive Wing of the Collectorate of

Customs (Preventive), Bombay intercepted an Arab dhow "AL-KARIM" near Haji Ali on 25/26th January, 1982 and seized smuggled goods such as electronic goods, textiles etc. totally valued at about Rs. 24 lakhs, from the vessel. The vessel valued at about Rs. 2 lakhs was also seized. 5 Pakistani crew members who were found on board the vessel were arrested.

(b) The case is under investigation to ascertain whether any organised gang is connected with the seizure.

(c) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department along the West Coast has been strengthened. The Customs authorities are conducting regular sea, shore and road patrolling to prevent any attempts at smuggling in the region.

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने सूचना दी है कि शेष 319 पदों को जून 1982 तक उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार भरे जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा सभी रिक्त स्थान रोजगार कार्यालय को अधिसूचित किये गये थे। रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रायोजित उम्मीदवारों में से, साथ ही उन उम्मीदवारों में से, जिन्होंने भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम को सीधे समाचारपत्रों के द्वारा भेजे गये विज्ञापनों के उत्तर में आवेदन भिजवाये थे और उन उम्मीदवारों में से जिन्हें विविध अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति द्वारा प्रायोजित किया गया था, अन्तिम भर्तियां की गई थी।

होटल कनिष्क नई दिल्ली में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी

विवरण

2107. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

होटल कनिष्क में श्रेणीवार पदों की संख्या और 31 जनवरी, 1982 तक की गई नियुक्तियां

(क) होटल कनिष्क, अशोक रोड, नई दिल्ली में 31 जनवरी, 1982 तक वर्गवार कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये थे ;

(ख) इस होटल में वर्गवार कितने पद हैं और ये पद कब तक भरे जाएंगे ; और

(ग) क्या 31 जनवरी, 1982 तक की गई सभी नियुक्तियां, रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से नहीं की गई थी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :

(क) और (ख). होटल कनिष्क में श्रेणीवार पदों की संख्या और भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा होटल कनिष्क में 31-1-82 तक की गई नियुक्तियों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विभाग	स्वीकृत क्षमता	स्थिति
कार्मिक और प्रशासन	24	11
लेखा	51	20
स्टोर और खरीद	17	10
खाद्य और पेय	151	80
किचन	115	68
फ्रंट आफिस (पी आर को शामिल करते हुये)	52	34
हाउस कीपिंग	124	68
सुरक्षा	42	12
इंजीनियरिंग	67	21
जोड़	643	324

Development of International Airports

2108. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme for the development of international airports in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of the expansion programme in respect of each such airport;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on each airport and when the expansion work is likely to be completed;

(d) what is the present traffic and cargo load handled by each international airport; and

(e) what will be the increased traffic and cargo load handled after the completion of the expansion work of each airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The International Airports Authority of India has drawn up plans for expansion of the International airports with a total expenditure of Rs. 141 crores during the sixth plan period, and the Civil Aviation Department has taken up the modernisation of equipment; details are given below:—

Bombay Airport

(i) Construction of New International Passenger Terminal Complex (Phase II) at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.49 crores, proposed to be completed by 1984.

(ii) Provision of Category II Lighting System to improve the operational facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.89 crores, proposed to be completed during the next financial year.

(iii) For modernisation of Communication/Navigational equipment Rs.

11.84 crores approx. will be spent during the sixth plan period.

Calcutta Airport

Further augmentation to the bulk services and improvements to operational facilities such as visual lighting etc. during the Sixth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.10 crores. Currently, the work on extension to the International Arrival Block is proposed to be completed in this year. In addition, Rs. 3.65 crores approx. will be spent towards modernisation of communications/Navigational equipment.

Delhi Airport

(i) Construction of New International Passenger and Cargo Terminal Complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 63.95 crores, proposed to be completed by 1985.

(ii) Construction of New International Departure Block at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.74 crores, proposed to be completed before the Asian Games, 1982.

(iii) Modernisation of Communication/Navigational equipment at a cost of Rs. 2.67 crores approx.

Madras Airport

(i) Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.04 crores proposed to be completed by 1984.

(ii) Expansion of the existing building on the international side is proposed to be completed during this year.

(iii) Modernisation of Communication/Navigational equipment at a cost of Rs. 5.20 crores approx.

(d) & (e). A statement showing the passenger traffic and cargo load handled for 1980-81 and the traffic projection for 1984-85 is enclosed.

Statement

The Passenger and Cargo traffic for 1980-81 and Projected Passenger and Cargo Load for the Year 1984-85.

Airport	Passenger Traffic (in lakhs)		Cargo Load (in tonnes)	
	1980-81	1984-85	1980-81	1984-85
	Actuals	Projected	Actuals	Projected
Bombay	50.54	80.16	67,932	1,24,815
Calcutta	13.33	20.19	16,734	23,839
Delhi	33.99	55.64	63,250	1,17,021
Madras	9.52	10.61	40,750	68,076
Total	107.38	166.60	188,716	3,33,751

Trade relations with Pakistan

2110. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our trade relations with Pakistan are sought to be renewed through Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission;

(b) if so, since when the relations are facing stalemate;

(c) whether Pakistan had been asking for certain preferential treatment of its goods in having access to Indian markets; and

(d) if so, what progress has so far been made in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The precise nature and scope of the proposed Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission is yet to be determined in consultation with the Government of Pakistan. Trade between the two countries is expected to be one of the issues which will fall within the purview of the Joint Commission. Negotiations are continuing with the Govt. of Pakistan for the conclusion of a new trade agreement. However, pending the conclusion of this agreement, trade is being carried

out between the two countries in accordance with their respective import-export policies.

Loan assistance Sanctioned by L I C to Rural Water Supply Scheme of Maharashtra

2111. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loan assistance sanctioned by L.I.C. to rural piped water supply scheme of Maharashtra; and

(b) whether the LIC proposes to increase the loan in view of the representation made by Government of Maharashtra that it should be increased from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 12 crores?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 1206 lakhs has been allocated by way of loan assistance from the LIC for water supply and sewerage schemes in urban as well as rural areas in Maharashtra for the year 1981-82. Loans totalling Rs. 1202 lakhs have already been sanctioned. Out of these loans, Rs. 692 lakhs are for financing urban water supply and sewerage schemes and Rs. 510 lakhs for financing rural piped water supply schemes. Sanctions for almost the entire amount allocated to Maharashtra have thus already been issued.

Income-tax paid by factories having Head Offices in other States

2112. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries have their factories in one State and Head Office in another State; and

(b) how much Income-tax has been paid by such factories during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 as a result of having Head Offices in other States and the share allotted to the States from their Income-tax returns during these years to the States where the Head Offices are established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Income-tax Department has, as on 31-3-1979, 41,532** companies on its registers. Even limiting the question to industries run by companies only, information will have to be collected in respect of all these companies. Time and labour involved may not be commensurate with the results achieved. If information is asked for in respect of any specific case it can be collected and furnished.

** (page 5 of the Ninth Report of Estimates Committee)

Income-tax raids in Dhanbad

2113. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any raid by the Income Tax Department in the Dhanbad District of Bihar having one of the highest concentration of black money in 1981; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). During the year 1981, one bank locker belonging to a person at Dhanbad had

been searched by the Income-tax Department. However, the locker did not yield any unaccounted assets for the purpose of seizure by the Department.

Indian Navy

2114. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) has Government's attention been drawn to the article published in Indian papers and weeklies relating to Indian Navy and its defence;

(b) is it true that Indian Navy is not that strong; and

(c) what are the steps taken to protect our naval defence system and expand its offensive capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government is aware of the articles appearing in the press from time to time, relating to the Indian Navy.

(b) The capabilities of the Navy are adequate to meet the present threats from the sea and for safeguarding our maritime interests.

(c) The Naval Plans aim at development of a balanced Navy with adequate defensive and offensive capabilities. These Plans are periodically reviewed to suit the changing security environment.

Growth of Tourism in India during 1980-81

2115. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any growth of tourism in India during 1980-81;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether it is a fact that for facilities of tourists, the trend in tourists arrivals, his Department has made various tourist generating markets into several regions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED AL-AM KHAN): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. The statistics of international tourists visiting India are compiled on calendar year basis and not on financial year basis. During 1981, a total of 853,148 international tourists visited India recording an increase of 6.6 per cent over the preceding year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Detailed statistics computed for the period January to November 1981, show that among the ten regions, tourists from West Asia recorded an increase of 12,678 (17.5 per cent) over the corresponding period of last year, Western Europe recorded an increase in tourist arrivals of 11,94 (4.3 per cent), Africa 5,734 (17.8 per cent), South East Asia 5,448 (10.2 per cent), North America 3,948 (4.4 per cent), South Asia 3,336 (3.3 per cent) Central and South America 2,871 (37.3 per cent), and Eastern Europe 2,706 (15.0 per cent). In case of Australasia and East Asia, a decline of 2,232 (9.0 per cent) and 177 (0.6 per cent) was registered in tourist arrivals during the above period.

Issue of Convertible Bonds by I. C. I. C. I.

2116. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) has issued for subscription Seven-Year Convertible Bonds;

(b) what was the response to the 13.5 crores debenture issue for the shareholders and how much of it was taken up;

(c) whether the Chairman of ICICI has written a personal letter to Managers of over 2000 companies who are borrowers of ICICI to sub-

scribe to the bonds as a stand by support to the debenture issue;

(d) whether this type of letter to borrowers is considered a coercive measure for a public financial institution; and

(e) was any prior permission taken by the Chairman from the Finance Ministry for this type of "Special Personal" appeal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) to (e). The Industrial credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) issued convertible debentures on a rights basis for Rs. 13.50 crores wholly convertible into equity shares in three stages, that is one third each at the end of three, five and seven years. As against the letters of offer issued to the shareholders, ICICI received on 6th January, 1982, 245 applications for Rs. 11.30 crores. In anticipation of some shortfall in subscription by shareholders, the Chairman and Managing Director, ICICI wrote to about 125 Companies having long standing relationship with the corporation to secure standby support. The debenture issue had been made by ICICI after obtaining necessary approval from the Govt. as well as RBI. The letter issued by the Chairman and Managing Director of the corporation was strictly an operational measure and hence no approval of Govt. was necessary. As a commercial body ICICI is expected to make reasonable and legal efforts to get its debentures subscribed. The letter of the Chairman and Managing Director is not considered as a coercive measure.

Property of Nizam of Hyderabad

2117. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the successors of Nizam of Hyderabad have disposed off a number of Nizam properties

during the last one year without proper clearance from Government and valid documents; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the authorities in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No property is reported to have been disposed of last one year without proper clearance from Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Evasion of Payment of Income-Tax

2118. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR:

SMT. PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases filed against Mr. Prabodh Raval, Home Minister of Gujarat, by the Income-tax Authorities for evasion of payment of income-tax have been withdrawn even after instituting criminal proceedings against him;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) The firm Anand Traders had filed returns of Income for assessment years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, which was during these years constituted by two partners Shri Prabodh Chandra Raval and Shri Hariparshad N. Vyas. On examination of the books of accounts relating to these years, it was found that the sales recorded therein were different from those disclosed in the returns of income for the assessment years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and for the year 1969-70, discrepancies in commission and ex-

penses accounts were noted. Consequently for concealment of income penalties of Rs. 18,327/- Rs. 10,566/- and Rs. 16,657/- respectively were levied for these assessment years. Complaints for offences under section 277 of Income-tax Act, 1961, were also filed against the firm and its two partners, in the Court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

Subsequently, on a petition filed for compounding the offences, the Commissioner of Income-tax, compounded the offences under section 279(2) of Income-tax Act, 1961. On compounding the offences, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Ahmedabad permitted the Income-tax Department to withdraw the complaints.

Institutional Credit for Rural Development

2119. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have discussed with the State Governments the need for provision of adequate and timely institutional credit for rural development and also stressed the need for supervised credit system with organisational efficiency aiming at the benefit of weaker sections; and

(b) if so, what are the details of specific achievements made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A meeting was convened on 21-11-81 under the chairmanship of Governor, Reserve Bank of India which was attended by the Chief Executives of public sector banks, the representatives of the State Govts., Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Reconstruction, Finance and Home Affairs along with the representatives of the Planning Commission, Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation and Agricultural Finance Corporation. The meeting reviewed the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and

discussed various operational problems at the field level in the implementation of the programme. The need for streamlining and strengthening the existing structural, organisation, administrative and procedural arrangements was recognised by all concerned and it was decided that further steps necessary in this direction will be taken by all concerned at all levels to ensure the success of anti-poverty programme to which the Government is committed. Based on these, the RBI have issued detailed instructions to the banks vide their circular letter dated 10th December, 1981. These instructions relate *inter alia* to identification of beneficiaries, avactions and viable schemes; timely and expeditious disposal of application for loans; supervision over disbursement and to establishing a reporting system to monitor receipt and disposal of applications by banks under the programme.

अफीम की खेती

3120. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं, जिन्हें अफीम की खेती की अनुमति दी गई है तथा उनके उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती के लिये अनुमति प्रदान करने हेतु राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कब पत्र भेजा था और इस मामले की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) पोस्त की काश्त करने की अनुमति मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में दी गई है । 1980-81 की फसल का उत्पादन

सम्बन्धी विवरण (अनन्तिम) निम्नानुसार है :—

राज्य	काश्त का रकबा (जिसमें फसल उगाई गई)	90° गाढ़ता की उता-दित अफीम की मात्रा
	हैक्टेयर	मीट्रिक टन
मध्य प्रदेश	15956	550
राजस्थान	10114	356
उत्तर प्रदेश	9308	220
जोड़	35378	1166

उपर्युक्त तीन राज्यों के अतिरिक्त हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकारी फार्म पर भी आजमाइशी तौर पर पोस्त की काश्त करने की इजाजत दी गई थी और 1980-81 की फसल के दौरान केवल 2.76 हैक्टेयर रकबे पर ही फसल उगाई गई थी, जिससे 90° गाढ़ता की 3.65 किलोग्राम अफीम प्राप्त हुई ।

(ख) और (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी कृषि भूमि पर पोस्त की काश्त हेतु इजाजत देने के लिये सम-समय पर अनुरोध करती रही है । इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से, वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान दिनांक, 2-7-81, 25-7-81, 9-9-81, 5-11-81 और 15-2-82 के जवाब प्राप्त हुये हैं । वर्तमान में विश्व भर में स्वामकों की आपूर्ति होने से उनके मूल्य अत्यधिक निर गये हैं । परिणामतः अफीम का निर्यात कम हो गया है और इसका एक बड़ा स्टॉक जमा हो गया है । इन परिस्थितियों में सरकार ने विवश होकर 1980-81 की फसलों में पोस्त की काश्त के रकबे को,

जो 1977-78 की फसल में 63,680 हेक्टेयर था, कम करके 35,378 हेक्टेयर कर दिया। हिमाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में वाणिज्यिक आधार पर पोस्त की काश्त करने की इजाजत दिये जाने सम्बन्धी जो अनुरोध किया था, उसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार की इस विकट स्थिति को देखते हुये स्वीकार कर पाना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है।

Loans to Cyclone-Affected People of West Bengal for House Building

2121. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the nationalised banks to advance long term house building loans to the cyclone-affected people of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have received any representations on the above subject; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). A representation from a Member of this House suggesting, *inter-alia*, that banks should provide housing loans to the people whose houses have been damaged by the cyclone on 10th and 11th December, 1981 in West Bengal, has been received in this Ministry through the Ministry of Agriculture. To avoid the necessity of issuing separate instructions to banks in each such case standing instructions have been issued to banks on the subject of housing loans, which, *inter-alia*, provide for loans for repairs to houses, and for taking prompt action in providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to victims of natural calamities in association with concerned State Governments. Issue of

separate instructions to banks once again was, therefore, considered not necessary by Reserve Bank of India.

Delay in Clearance of dues by N.C.C.F. to N.T.C.

2122. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Consumer Cooperative Federation has so far paid only about Rs. 8 crores against the total dues of Rs. 45 crores the Federation owes to the National Textile Corporation for the purchase of mill-made controlled cloth and if so, the reasons for the delay in clearing these dues; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that besides the above dues, a further sum of Rs. 22 crores has also become over due from the N.C.C.F. to the N.T.C. and if so, the steps being taken to clear these dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to set up National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

2123. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The bill to establish the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development as passed by Parliament has since been assented to by the President on 30th December, 1981. Requisite action for

early establishment of the Bank in pursuance thereof is already in hand.

India's Position in International Seafood Market

2124. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been the leading exporter of shrimp during the last few years;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that its position in the International seafood market has recently been affected by China; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) India has been a leading exporter of shrimps.

(b) and (c). Japan and USA are the principal markets for Indian shrimp, which happens to be the main item, constituting about 68 per cent of the total marine products exports from India in terms of quantity.

China has not been a competitor at all for Indian seafood items in the US market. In the Japanese market too, the Chinese competition is not severe. During 1981, India's shrimp exports to Japan recorded an all time high of 40054 tonnes as compared to 14954 tonnes from China. In fact the share of Chinese shrimp in the Japanese market has declined from 10.12 per cent in 1980 to 9.24 per cent 1981. Participation in specialised International Food Fairs, product and image projection through Overseas Offices of the MPEDA and expanding production base within India (particularly, by promoting prawn culture) are the major steps that India would follow in maintaining and improving her share in the International seafood market.

Memorandum from Niyantrit Kapad Vikreta Sahakari Sangh Nagpur

2125. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the price hike declared by Government by 80 per cent to 100 per cent of the controlled cloth, it has become too costly for the poor consumer as the cloth is beyond his purchasing power;

(b) whether in this connection Government have received a memorandum from Niyantrit Kapad Vikreta Sahakari Sangh, Nagpur suggesting to bring down the prices; and

(c) what action Government intend to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The weighted average increase in the consumer price of the mill-made controlled cloth is 88 per cent over the consumer prices obtaining in 1974. On account of the subsidy being paid by Government, the cloth is not beyond the purchasing power of the common man.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to reduce the prices of controlled cloth at present having regard to the fixed subsidy rates and increase in cost of production.

Functioning of I. R. C. I.

2126. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the functioning of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) to know as to what extent

its role has been useful in abating industrial sickness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India was constituted in 1971 with the objective to revive the closed units and rehabilitate and nurse the weak and sick units. The working of the Corporation is reviewed on a continuing basis by the Government to ensure that the operations of the Corporation are conducted in accordance with the national priorities and policies. Guidelines are issued from time to time by the Government on various important matters and the Corporation is functioning in accordance with these guidelines. The performance of the Corporation is also adjudged by the periodical returns received from the Corporation regarding the operational results. The Government Directors on the Board of the Corporation, keep a constant watch on the affairs of the Corporation. The IRCI Board constituted a Committee in 1975 under the Chairmanship of Shri R. N. Sen to review its operations and the Committee suggested various reforms/modifications in the functions of the Corporation like the change in internal structure, streamlining of procedures etc. Most of these recommendations have been accepted by the Government and have been since implemented by the Corporation.

Smuggling of Gold and Watches

2127. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two officials of the Soviet Airlines were remanded in jail custody for two months in Bombay for having smuggled into the country gold and watches valued at Rs. 22-25 lakhs

and Rs. 82,400 as reported in the 'Indian Express' of 15 December, 1981;

(b) if so, details with full fact and action taken with the present position of the cases; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On 12-12-81, the Customs authorities at Bombay intercepted a Traffic Assistant of Aeroflot while he was coming down from an Aeroflot aircraft which had landed at Bombay en route from Singapore to London and recovered 130 gold bars with foreign markings valued at about Rs. 22.56 lakhs and 105 wrist watches, valued at about Rs. 82,400 from an attache case being carried by him. On investigation, it was revealed that the attache case containing the contraband was handed over to him by a transit passenger bound for London in the aircraft, and was to be delivered to the Airport Manager of Aeroflot at Bombay. All the three persons who are Indian nationals were arrested on 12-12-81 and released on bail on 21-12-81. Pursuant to further investigations, another Indian national found involved in the case was arrested on 4-2-82 and released on bail on 8-2-82. The case is under investigation.

Recognition of Hindi as medium for Examination for Direct recruitment and departmental promotion in Banking Service

2128. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindi has not been recognised as a medium for examination for direct recruitment and the examinations for departmental promotions in Banking Services; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). Public Sector banks have been advised to allow optional use of Hindi medium in their Promotion Examinations. Some banks have already permitted optional use of Hindi in their tests for promotion. Recruitment to clerical and Officers' cadre of banks is made by the various Banking Service Recruitment Boards. These Boards are also taking steps to bilingualise their tests to the extent feasible.

पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और श्रीलंका के साथ
भारत का व्यापार

2129. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो सालों के दौरान पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, और श्रीलंका के साथ भारत के आयात और निर्यात व्यापार का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन शो को निर्यात किये गये और इन से आयात किये गये मर्दों के नाम तथा मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) क्या भारत का इन देशों के साथ कोई व्यापार समझौता है ;

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

(ङ) सरकार इन देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये क्या विशेष उपाय कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) तथा (ख). गत दो वर्षों के दौरान पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश तथा श्रीलंका के साथ हुए भारत के आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार के यथाउपलब्ध ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टी. 3483/82] विवरण में व्यापार की मर्दें तथा उन के मूल्य का भी उल्लेख है ।

(ग) भारत के बंगलादेश तथा श्रीलंका के साथ व्यापार करार हैं ।

(घ) व्यापार करारों की प्रतिलिपियां संलग्न हैं ।

(ङ) सरकार इन पड़ोसी देशों के साथ व्यापार संबंधों की निरन्तर समीक्षा करती रही है और उन के साथ आर्थिक तथा वाणिज्यिक सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए समुचित कदम उठाती रही है । उन के साथ व्यापार के सुदृढीकरण तथा संवर्धन के उद्देश्य से समय समय परामर्श किये जाते रहे हैं । उपयुक्त अवसरों पर व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों का आदान प्रदान किया गया है और एक दूसरे के देशों में व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने को प्रोत्साहित किया गया है ।

Department Candidates awaiting Promotions to posts of Income tax Inspectors

2130. SHRI SOMJI BHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of persons who have qualified in Departmental Examinations but are still awaiting promotions to the posts of Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department, year-wise and charge-wise; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the gap of waiting period to a maximum of 5 years?

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

(a) The information is given in the statement attached.

(b) Keeping in view the nature of the examination which is only a

qualifying one and also the strength of the large number of feeder cadres as compared to the total number of promotion quota posts in the Inspectors' cadre, the gap of waiting period cannot be reduced to a maximum of five years.

Statement

Number of persons who qualified in the Departmental Examinations and are still awaiting promotions to the post of Inspectors in the Income-tax Department, year-wise and charge-wise.

Charges	YEARS																	Total
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980		
1. Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	1	8	13	15	12	7	19	42	11	24	41	49	242	
2. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	5	17	22	32	104	44	71	55	79	82	63	89	663	
3. Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	11	4	10	11	10	6	9	29	110	
4. N.E.R. Shillong	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	1	12	12	13	21	2	14	86	
5. Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	28	1	11	13	13	31	6	30	140	
6. Punjab Patiala	—	—	—	—	—	9	25	26	20	14	31	37	55	93	62	96	468	
7. Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	10	30	28	12	31	12	8	11	19	183	
8. Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	26	34	20	22	39	75	71	72	160	525	
9. Andhra Pradesh	—	1	16	14	13	13	29	28	51	56	13	50	81	54	41	40	500	
10. Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	36	38	18	21	47	41	28	26	58	326	
11. Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	73	73	114	109	144	177	187	892	
12. Pune	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	26	6	27	32	33	45	51	64	307	
13. Lucknow	—	—	—	14	3	16	13	10	20	10	11	28	35	37	26	23	246	
14. Kaupur	—	—	—	8	2	7	5	6	20	11	8	14	12	38	29	38	198	
15. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1	—	—	4	10	16	26	10	18	23	20	31	22	45	226	
16. Nagpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	10	16	19	22	3	19	168	
17. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	23	23	28	25	44	78	91	85	405	
18. West Bengal	—	—	1	—	—	25	37	62	67	75	84	76	135	152	127	130	971	
TOTAL	1	—	18	36	24	105	202	303	542	407	481	665	813	965	859	1175	659	

Growth of Exports

2131. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the prospects of growth of exports as against the current year in the next two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): According to the provisional figures, India's overall exports during the first 8 months of the current financial year, i.e., April-November, 1981, amounted to Rs. 4661.60 crores as compared to the provisional figure of Rs. 4037.98 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 15.4 per cent. With the recent improvement in the domestic economy and increasing agricultural and industrial production, coupled with various measures taken by the Government to promote export production and exports, it is hoped that there would be further step-up in the growth of exports in the next two years.

Assault on Custom Official

2132. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name, designation and place of duty of each of the Custom Officials who have been assaulted or killed since the year 1977 while performing his/her duty by criminals or interested persons;

(b) the compensation, if any, paid to each one of the victims or his/her family;

(c) the security arrangement that had been in existence, if any, at the time of the occurrence in each case; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken with a view to protecting the Custom officials for the proper discharge of their duties in a peaceful

atmosphere and for boosting up their morals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) According to the available information, the name, designation and place of duty of each of the Custom official/officials employed on preventive duties who have been assaulted or killed since the year 1977, while performing his/her duty, by criminals or interested persons are as given in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. (See No. LT-3484/82)]

(b) No cash compensation has been paid to any assaulted officials or his family except in five cases where ex-gratia payment was made.

(c) The Preventive parties are equipped with fire arms where required. Police assistance is also taken whenever considered necessary.

(d) Such measures as are considered necessary in the changing situations for the upkeep of the morale of the staff deployed on such duties continue to be taken from time to time.

Permission Sought by Airlines to Operate from Calcutta

2134. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in the recent past, only one airline, which discontinued operations in 1971, had made a request to resume services to Calcutta but the Central Government could not give permission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to give permission to the said airlines to operate service from Calcutta?

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

(b) KLM the Dutch Airlines had made a request for operating a third frequency to Calcutta, over and above the frequency entitlement available to it under the bilateral air service agreement. Hence the request was not agreed to.

(c) Government would welcome operation by KLM or any other airline to route its services through Calcutta so long as the number of services are in accordance with the frequency entitlements under the bilateral air services agreements.

डोमचंच बाजार के व्यापारियों से अन्नक की खरीद

2135. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्नक व्यापार निगम जिस का गठन छोटे अन्नक व्यापारियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए किया गया था, की हालत दिन प्रति दिन खराब हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि डोमचंच के कमजोर वर्गों के व्यापारी उनकी अल्प अन्नक की मात्रा की बिक्री की गारन्टी न होने के कारण भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़े हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो डोमचंच बाजार में कुल कितने अन्नक के व्यापारी हैं और अन्नक व्यापार निगम ने पिछले दो सालों में प्रत्येक व्यापारी से कितना अन्नक खरीदा और इस का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या अन्नक व्यापार निगम के पास व्यापारियों से हर साल अन्नक की एक निश्चित मात्रा, अन्नक व्यापारियों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए व्यापारियों का एक पैनल बनाकर खरीदने के बारे में कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) तथा (ख). लघु अन्नक व्यापारियों की दशा में सुधार हुआ है क्योंकि अन्नक व्यापार निगम उन को उन के उत्पादकों की बेहतर कीमतें दे रहा है और साथ ही उत्तरोत्तर अधिक मात्रा में खरीद भी कर रहा है ।

(ग) डोमचंच तथा उस के आस पास के मिटको के पास पंजीकृत अन्नक व्यापारियों की संख्या 86 है और उन से की जाने वाली खरीद इस समय 61 लाख रु० से अधिक की है जब कि 1979-80 में 31 लाख रु० की खरीद की गयी थी ।

(घ) 1980-81 के दौरान मिटको ने लगभग 80 प्रतिशत खरीद कमजोर वर्गों से की, यद्यपि कमजोर वर्गों से सप्लाई के लिए कोई निश्चित कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

Overdrafts by States

2136. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount of overdrafts in all the States from 1975 to 1981—State-wise and year-wise figures;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of India had advised them to effect reduction in overdrafts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India reflect their daily cash position and vary from day to day. Their quantum can therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only. A statement showing the adjusted

overdrafts of the State Governments at the end of each of the financial years from 1974-75 to 1980-81 is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Overdrafts of the State Governments are either on account of structural imbalances in the budgets of the States or on account of temporary aberrations in their cash flow.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has been having a continuous dialogue with the State running overdrafts in order to correct the situation where there are structural imbalances in the budgets. The Prime Minister wrote to the Chief Ministers of the States in October, 1980 advising them

strictly to regulate expenditure on the basis of firm availability of resources and to avoid recourse to overdrafts. Discussions were held in the Ministry of Finance during 1981-82 with those State Governments whose deficits were considered to be deep rooted. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission also held meetings with the Chief Ministers of such State Governments as were expected to close the year 1981-82 with deficits. These discussions were designed to impress upon the State Governments the need to avoid deficits and consequent overdrafts and to work out acceptable solutions for gradually eliminating the deficits without seriously jeopardising the development plans.

Statement

Adjusted Overdrafts of State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India.

(Rs. crores)

States	31-3-75	31-3-76	31-3-77	31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-80	31-3-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.05
2. Bihar	96.49	86.53	79.46	69.01	..	..	..
3. Gujarat	2.81	..	14.88	..	..	..	17.59
4. Haryana	10.09	11.27	12.49	..	..	1.95	36.01
5. Himachal Pradesh	7.39	5.87	4.14	..	..	..	..
6. Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.37
7. Kerala	5.26	19.66	31.21	4.62	..	..	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	8.47	..	..	49.60	..	1.27	97.93
9. Manipur	0.91	3.83	7.86	3.45	6.59	11.06	22.49
10. Meghalaya	..	0.77	..	..	..	..	..
11. Nagaland	..	7.69	11.07	7.80	1.94	6.81	0.54
12. Orissa	5.83	8.36	14.36	0.98	..	..	..
13. Punjab	22.93	29.87	38.11	56.36	..	9.53	64.01
14. Rajasthan	11.54	4.13	1.48	8.89	..	22.10	143.27
15. Tripura	..	5.66	4.03	0.38	..	2.66	9.46
16. Uttar Pradesh	99.55	135.13	86.21	145.68	..	..	..
17. West Bengal	..	8.07	46.58	91.40	..	41.16	97.08
TOTAL	271.27	326.84	351.88	438.17	8.53	96.54	535.90

Plan to develop Airports in North-Eastern Region

2137. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a plan to develop airports in the North-Eastern Region;

(b) whether the plan also envisages construction of new airports and expansion of existing facilities in the region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the cost of these development works?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Gauhati aerodrome is being developed at a cost of Rs. 5.06 crores for operation of Airbus.

Aerodromes at Agartala, Mohanbari, Imphal, Jorhat and Silchar are being developed at a cost of Rs. 3.25 crores, Rs. 1.89 crores, Rs. 0.36 crores, Rs. 0.26 crores and Rs. 0.28 crores respectively for operation of Boeing 737 type of aircraft.

Aerodromes at Lilabari, Dimapur and Tezpur are being developed at a cost of Rs. 0.38 crores, Rs. 0.05 crores and Rs. 0.1 crore respectively for operation of HS 748/F 27 type of aircraft.

All these works are expected to be completed during the current Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to activate/develop following nine airports at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.42 crores for Vayudoot services by HS 748 and F 27 type of aircraft. Work is expected to commence soon:

1. Daporijo
2. Rupsi
3. Kailashahar

4. Kamalpur
5. Cooch-Behar
6. Passighat
7. Zero
8. Barapani and
9. Tezu.

New Airports

It is also proposed to construct four new aerodromes at Gangtok, Kohima, Itanagar and Aizwal at a total estimated cost of Rs. 13 crores. A token provision of Rs. 1.91 crores has been provided for these works in the current Five Year Plan and the balance expenditure of Rs. 11.09 crores is proposed to be spilled over for completion in the 7th Five Year Plan.

Discontinuance of cash assistance to garment Exporters

2138. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cash assistance given to exporters of garments has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Cash compensatory support on "other garments" category is available till 31-3-1982. No decision regarding Cash Assistance to be allowed on other categories of garments for the year 1982 has been taken so far.

Income Tax Raid in Gaziabad

2139. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unaccounted cash, jewellery and other valuables worth more than Rs. 60 Lakhs were seized by the Income Tax Authorities during a raid on a firm in New Mandi in Ghaziabad;

(b) whether the benami deals of transactions worth Rs. 1 crore were

also seized and searches were to continue; and

(c) if so, the details of the persons from whom these have been seized and the final outcome in the matter with a massive drive on the wholesalers in foodgrains and owning fields, factories in and around Ghaziabad?

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

(b) and (c) In view of the answer to part (a) above, (b) and (c) do not arise.

आयातित स्टेनलैस स्टील का उपयोग

2140. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस साल विदेशों से कितना स्टेनलैस स्टील आयात किया गया है और इसका उपयोग कैसे किया गया ; और

(ख) विदेशों से स्टेनलैस स्टील का कितना सामान आयात किया गया और इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) चालू वर्ष के लिये वस्तु-वार आयात आंकड़े अभी संकलित नहीं किए गए हैं । तथापि, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम और भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि० ने सरणीकरण अभिकरणों के रूप में अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 से के दौरान 8464 टन स्टेनलैस स्टील हीट/रैसिसर्टिंग स्टील का आयात किया ।

स्टेनलैस स्टील के आयात की अनुमति वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं (औद्योगिक) द्वारा कच्चे माल के रूप में प्रयोग के लिए पंजीकृत निर्यातकों हेतु आयात नीति

के अन्तर्गत निर्यातों के आधार पर प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में है ।

(ख) 1981-82 के लिए वस्तु-वार आयात आंकड़े अभी संकलित नहीं किए गए हैं । 1980-81 (अक्तूबर, 1980 तक) के दौरान स्टेनलैस स्टील निर्मित सामान का आयात 11 एम टन का था ।

Unfilled Vacancies of District Directors of Nationalised Banks

2141. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AH-MAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of vacancies of District Directors of nationalised banks lying unfilled as on 1st January, 1980, 1st January, 1981 and 1st January, 1982 in the country (bank-wise and State-wise), and the reasons for not making appointments in the banks so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The criteria for selection of persons for appointment as Directors on the Boards of nationalised banks are given in clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980. These appointments are not made district-wise. Depending on the branch network of a bank in a State and categories to be given representation in accordance with the provisions of the "Nationalisation Scheme", suitable persons are selected and appointed on the Boards of Directors of nationalised banks after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. A statement indicating the number of vacancies of non official Directors on the Boards of 20 nationalised banks on relevant dates is attached.

Out of 20 nationalised banks, the Boards of Directors of 4 nationalised banks have been reconstituted by the Government this year. In the case of remaining six nationalised banks, ex-

isting Boards of Directors are still functioning. Notwithstanding the expiry of the prescribed term of office of non-official Directors on the Boards of some of the Banks, they continue to hold office in terms of clause 9(3) of

the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme 1970. The Boards of Directors of the remaining six banks are proposed to be reconstituted by the Government shortly.

Statement

The number of vacancies of non-official Directors on the Boards of 20 nationalised banks.

Name of the Bank	No. of Vacancies of non-official Directors on each Bank	Vacancies as on 1-1-80	Vacancies as on 1-1-81	Vacancies as on 1-1-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Central Bank of India	9	1	8	9
2. Bank of India	9	1	8	9
3. Punjab National Bank	9	1	8	9
4. Bank of Baroda	9	1	9	9
5. United Commercial Bank	9	1	8	9
6. Canara Bank	9	1	9	9
*7. United Bank of India	9	3	8	9
8. Dena Bank	9	1	8	9
9. Syndicate Bank	9	1	9	9
10. Union Bank of India	9	1	9	9
11. Allahabad bank	9	1	9	9
*12. Indian Bank	9	2	9	9
13. Bank of Maharashtra	9	2	9	9
14. Indian Overseas Bank	9	1	8	9
*15. Andhra Bank	9	@	9	9
*16. Corporation Bank	9	@	9	9
17. New Bank of India	9	@	9	9
*18. Oriental Bank of Commerce	9	@	9	9
19. Punjab and Sind Bank	9	@	9	9
*20. Vijaya Bank	9	@	9	9

@ These six banks were nationalised by Government on 15th April, 1980.

*In respect of these six banks, the boards are proposed to be reconstituted shortly. There are at present no non-official directors on the Boards of (i) Andhra Bank (ii) Corporation Bank (iii) Oriental Bank of Commerce and (iv) Vijaya bank.

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का कार्यकरण

2142. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यवार उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या हाल ही में धार-झबुआ क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक में अनेकों रिक्त स्थान भरे गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन रिक्तियों पर कितने आदिवासी और हरिजन नियुक्त किये गये हैं; और

(घ) धार-झबुआ क्षेत्रीय बैंक द्वारा अपनी स्थापना से ले कर अब तक विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये कितना ऋण बांटा गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) (क) एक विवरण जिसमें राज्यवार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के नाम तथा उनके द्वारा प्राप्त जिलों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है सभी पटल पर रखा गया । ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । [देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3485/82]

(ख) और (ग) झबुआ-धार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक ने 20 जून, 1980 से कार्य करना शुरू किया । दिसम्बर, 1981 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार बैंक में 38 अधिकारी और 45 निपिक मौजूद थे । नियुक्त किए गए लिपिकों में से 2 अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के थे ।

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रयोजन-वार बकाया ऋण इस प्रकार है :---

प्रयोजन	बकाया रकम (लाख रुपये)
अल्प वधिक (फसल) ऋण	2.89
कृषि निवेश के लिए सावधिक ऋण	7.62
संबंधित कार्यकलापों के लिए सावधिक ऋण	7.98
ग्रामीण कारीगर/ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योग	6.98
खुदरा व्यापार/छोटे कारखाने/आत्मनियोजित	11.47
अन्य प्रयोजन	0.64
जोड़	37.58

Lounge at Santa Cruz Airport Closed to Public on 5th February, 1982

2143. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKER:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire Arrival II lounge at Santa Cruz, Bombay air port was closed to public for more than three hours on Friday, the 5th February, 1982 (Morning hours); and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

System of giving DA to Central Government Employees

2144. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of which DA is given to Government employees by Government;

(b) the origin of the system and the compulsion for the same at the time; and

(c) Government's thinking for the system of giving DA to its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Payment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees is at present based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and as improved upon by the Government from time to time.

(b) About the middle of 1940, the Government of India sanctioned a scheme of grain compensation allowance for their lowest paid employees. Under this scheme the Central Government employees stationed in the various Provinces received the same benefit as the respective provincial Government employees and the scale of benefit was dependent on the actual market price of foodgrains. With prices continuing to rise, it was felt that the question should be tackled on an all-India basis, and in August, 1942, the Government of India devised a scheme of Dearness Allowance which replaced the grain compensation allowance scheme with effect from 1st August, 1942. The reason for introducing the scheme of Dearness Allowance as also for the earlier grain compensation allowance scheme was that the Government of India had to formulate measures to protect their employees against hardships caused by the rise in prices.

(c) The Government has at present no proposal under consideration for revising the existing system of payment of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees.

Set-back to trade in absence of through Flights in Eastern Region

2145. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the absence of through flights in the Eastern Region, export cargo had to be transhipped to other places of the country, causing unusual delay in delivery to overseas buyers;

(b) whether Government are also aware that due to this, the overseas buyers were reluctant to place any big orders in this region and thus crippling the economy of the Eastern Region as a whole;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air-India and Indian Airlines provide adequate direct cargo capacity for export cargo, both in the west bound and east bound directions and there are no transshipment delays in carriage of this cargo.

(b) Government have no information in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Calcutta is being invariably offered as a point of call to foreign airlines at the time of negotiating new bilateral air service agreements. With a view to encouraging foreign airlines to operate to Calcutta, Government have provided all necessary facilities at the airport to make it at par with other international airports.

Review of Controlled Cloth Scheme

2146. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reviewing the controlled cloth scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government are prepared to review the above scheme in view of the present situation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present situation does not warrant any review in the existing controlled cloth scheme.

Tax-arrears against Monopoly Houses

2147. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the total assets of each of the monopoly houses registered under the MR&P Act, total credits advanced to each of them by the public financial institutions and the arrears of income and other taxes of each of them; and

(b) whether it is proposed to fix a time-limit for clearing all tax arrears and all credits by public financial institutions and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) A statement showing the assets of monopoly houses as on 31-12-1980 (which is the latest available) incorporating therein the details of the amount of direct project assistance sanctioned and disbursed to the monopoly houses by the term Financing Institutions, namely Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India (IRCI) as on 31-3-1981 and the amount outstanding as on 31-3-1981 as well as the aggregate group-wise tax demands outstanding against the various concerns belonging to each Group as on 30-9-1981 is laid on the

Table of the House, placed in library. (See No. LT-3486/82)

(b) Suitable time limit for repayment of loans is stipulated by the Financial Institutions in the loan agreements entered into with the borrowers. However in the case of viable sick units, rescheduling of the over dues liabilities is reported to on merits on a case by case basis, as a concessional measure for revival of the unit. As far as direct taxes are concerned, the respective statutes prescribe that any tax demanded has to be paid within a period of 35 days from the service of the notice of demand. The statute, however, contains enabling provisions for extension of this time-limit in suitable cases and also for payment of the taxes in suitable instalments vide subsections 3, 6 and 7 of Section 220 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the corresponding provisions of other direct Taxes. The courts have held that the discretion given under these provisions has to be exercised by the Income-tax authority in a quasi-judicial manner and with reference to the facts and circumstances of each case.

RBI Control over Sanchaita Investments.

2149. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Section 45(K) of the 1934 Act, the Reserve Bank of India is empowered to frame rules to regulate the working of the unincorporated firms by asking them to send returns, statements and other information relating to the amount of deposits, rate of interests and other conditions on which they are receiving the deposits; and

(b) whether under this section, any steps were taken by RBI with regard to "Sanchaita Investments" of Calcutta; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Under Section 45K of the Reserve Bank

of India Act, 1934 the Reserve Bank is empowered to issue directions to non-banking institutions to furnish such statements, information or particulars relating to or connected with deposits received by the non-banking institutions, as may be specified by the Reserve Bank and also to issue directions to non-banking institutions in respect of any matters relating to or connected with the receipt of deposits, including the rates of interest payable on such deposits and the period for such deposits may be received, if considered necessary in the public interest.

(b) Since, M/s. Sanchaita Investments of Calcutta is a partnership firm having a capital of less than Rupees one lakh, it is not a 'Non-banking institution' within the meaning of the aforesaid Act. Hence, no action could be taken by the Reserve Bank under this provision.

Permission given to public limited companies to issue Convertible Debentures

2150. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Public Limited companies which were given permission to issue convertible debentures during the last three months, giving the total value of the same; and

(b) what is the number of companies which sought the permission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) 22-non-Government public limited companies were given permission during the last three months ended 27th February 1982 to issue convertible debentures of the value of Rs. 67.89 crores.

(b) 15 companies sought permission during the last three months ended 27th February 1982 for issuing convertible debentures of Rs. 93.28 crores.

मध्य प्रदेश में तस्करी

2151. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर से प्रकाशित, 23 अक्टूबर, 1981 को "नई दुनिया" में दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 1.72 करोड़ रुपये की तस्करी का माल जब्त किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनका इस में हाथ था और उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) तस्करी विरोधी गतिविधियों को तेज करने तथा मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी गतिविधियों पर चौकसी रखने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, नहीं। सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1981 तक की अवधि में लगभग 8.47 लाख रुपये का माल पकड़ा।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) सीमाशुल्क विभाग के निवारक और आसूचना तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों को इस क्षेत्र में तस्करी के प्रत्येक प्रयास को रोकने के लिए संतर्क कर दिया गया है।

Checking of "Discount Racket" in sale of Air Tickets

2152. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Air-India has sought the Government's help to

check the flourishing "discount racket" in the sale of air tickets;

(b) if so, what are the different ways and irregularities regarding these discounts; and

(c) what steps are taken by Government to check this racket?

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

(b) Discounts ranging from 10 to 40 percent on the published fares are being offered unofficially by some carriers.

(c) Director General of Civil Aviation is having discussions with the Council Members of Board of Airline Representatives, the Chief IATA Compliance Officer and Air-India. Besides, the question of setting up a full-fledged Tariff Enforcement Directorate is being considered.

Revision of value of Rupee Against Sterling

2153. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many times since 1-1-1982, the value of the rupee was revised in

the downward and upward directions against Sterling;

(b) the details and reasons thereof; and

(c) the value of rupee on 31-12-1981 and on 1-3-1982?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The value of the Indian rupee in terms of Pound Sterling has been revised on 15 occasions since 1st January, 1982 till 1st March, 1982. Indian rupee depreciated against Pound Sterling on 6 occasions and appreciated on the remaining 9 occasions.

(b) A Statement showing the extent of adjustments of the Indian Rupee against Sterling is attached.

In a regime of floating exchange rates, variation in the exchange value is a normal phenomenon. The exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with reference to daily exchange rate movements of a suitably weighted currency basket so that the value of Rupee in terms of the basket of currencies is maintained within specified limits.

(c) The value of Rupee as on 31st December, 1981 was Pound 1=Rs. 17.35 and it stood at Pound 1=Rs. 16.85 as on 1-3-1982.

Statement

The exchange rate of Rupee vis-a-vis Pound Sterling during the period 1st January to 1st March, 1982

Date	Middle Rate Pound 1=Rs.	Percentage Depreciation(-)/ Appreciation(+)
1	2	3
1-1-82	17.45	-0.57
5-1-82	17.60	-0.85
11-1-82	17.45	+0.86
12-1-82	17.30	+0.87
14-1-82	17.05	+1.47
19-1-82	17.25	-1.16

1	2	3
25-1-82	17-10	+0-88
29-1-82	17-20	-0-58
2-2-82	17-05	+0-88
5-2-82	17-20	-0-87
8-2-82	17-10	+0-58
10-2-82	17-00	+0-59
19-2-82	17-10	-0-58
24-2-82	17-00	+0-59
1-3-82	16-85	+0-89

Puri Committee report on Gold Auctions

2154. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high level committee has been appointed to examine and suggest follow-up action on 'Puri Committee Report' on Gold Auctions;

(b) when are the said high level Committee's findings expected to be received; and

(c) whether Government propose to take follow-up action suggested by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). A Group of Cabinet Ministers was constituted to examine the Report of Shri K. R. Puri and indicate the course of action to be taken on the Report. The Report is still under the examination of the Group. A decision on the Report will be taken by the Government as expeditiously as possible.

To enable the Government to make further investigations, Shri Puri had forwarded a secret note containing various details. The information furnished in this note has been passed on to the Investigative Agencies of the Department of Revenue for further

action. Appropriate action would be taken under the respective laws on the basis of the results of these investigations.

Indo-French Trade

2156. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY;
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of February 1982, India-France have agreed to expand trade during the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether any accord was reached with France during the meeting held between the two representatives;

(c) if so, what are the main features of the agreement reached between the two countries; and

(d) whether after the Indian Prime Minister's visit to France, the Indo-French economic relations have improved to a greater extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The second meeting of the Indo-French Joint Business Council established under an agreement signed between the Federation of India Chambers of

Commerce and Industry and the Conseil National Du Patronat Francais, Paris was held in Paris on 3rd February, 1982. According to the report received from the FICCI, the subjects discussed at the meeting included policy on industrial collaboration and transfer of technology; review of performance of Indo-French collaboration and indentification of areas suitable for French investment; third country projects; issues relating to multi fibre arrangement and liberalisation of trade and French collaboration in the areas of technology.

(d) India and French already enjoy good relations and the visit of the Prime Minister to France has strengthened the relations and opened up further possibilities for cooperation between the two countries.

Special component plan in Mirzapur District

2157. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many block have been taken under Special Component Plan in Mirzapur District and how much money has been ear-marked for the above Component Plan for 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) is it a fact that money sanctioned under this plan has not been spent particularly in Mirzapur District and generally in U.P. due to non-cooperation of the lead banks; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to utilise the sanctioned money for the upliftment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The State Government has informed that although special component plan was being implemented in the entire Mirzapur district, ten blocks have been selected for intensive all-round economic development of scheduled castes. Schemes under the plan

need not necessarily depend on institutional finance and the State Government has reported that schemes for infrastructure economic development namely construction of service-cum-marketing centres, digging of blast wells for irrigation, soil conservation etc. also form part of the special component plan.

According to information furnished by State Government, as against the sanction of Rs. 63 lakhs & Rs. 68 lakhs under special component plan for Mirzapur District for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively, the expenditure has been Rs. 38,000 during 1980-81 and Rs. 5,90,000 during 1981-82 (upto January, 1982). Allahabad Bank, which is the lead bank for Mirzapur District has reported that according to available information, banks have so far sanctioned Rs. 20.59 lakhs to 668 beneficiaries under special component plan of which Rs. 16.38 lakhs to 467 beneficiaries was sanctioned by Allahabad Bank.

Reserve Bank has reported that banks in U.P. had advanced a sum aggregating to Rs. 233.28 lakhs under special component plan to 6818 scheduled caste families upto June, 1981. Outstanding advances to members of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes at the end of December, 1980 amounted to Rs. 3473.70 lakhs covering 2.37 lakhs accounts.

Steps for accelerating progress under the special component plan was one of the points discussed at a recent meeting of Regional Consultative Committee for nationalised banks (Central Region-comprised of the States of U.P. & M.P.) held at Lucknow on 16th January, 1982. Some of the recommendations were:

(i) Quick action by banks to open all branches for which licenses have been issued. State Government to provide all assistance for the purpose.

(ii) Integration of District Credit Plan commitments into branch budgets.

- (iii) Monitoring of performance of individual branches in lending to weaker sections.
- (iv) Better coverage by increase in number of small borrowers financed by each branch.
- (v) Support by State Government in recovery operations to enable recycling of funds leading to larger spread of benefits of bank credit etc.

These recommendations are being followed up with the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, 30 per cent of whose beneficiaries will be from Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the situation is likely to improve further.

Advances to Sugar Industry by Banking Sector

2158. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present credit policies pursued by Government in regard to advances to sugar industry by the banking sector;

(b) whether Government are aware that the sugar production during the current year will be substantially higher than the last year; and

(c) what are the specific measures Government propose to take to provide for the additional credit needs necessitated on account of increased production and increased payment to cane growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The working capital requirements of individual sugar units are assessed by banks on the basis of their production estimates, previous season's carry over stocks, as also the anticipated monthly releases and the estimated stocks they are required to carry through the peak

period. The sugar units are expected to draw up their cash budgets well in advance of the commencement of the sugarcane crushing seasons and approach their bankers for necessary credit facilities. The credit limits are fixed on the basis of the maximum deficit projected in the cash budgets subject to availability of sufficient drawing power against sugar stocks/stores and spares. Banks are required to satisfy themselves about the unit's capacity to achieve the projections and also regulate the actual drawing the cash credit account on the basis of updated monthly cash budgets to be obtained from it, which should reflect, inter-alia, the actual quantity released for sales, the sales realisations therefrom and price paid for sugarcane. Banks are also required to monitor payment of cane price to cane growers and a portion of working capital limited is earmarked by them for this purpose.

(b) During the current seasons sugar production is expected to be around 65—70 lakh tonnes as against about 51 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

(c) Banks have been asked to spend up processing of applications for higher credit limits for sugar units and obtain prior authorisation of the Reserve Bank of India, wherever, required, expeditiously. The proposals received by the Reserve Bank of India are attended on a priority basis. According to the data collected by the Reserve Bank of India several banks, it appears that they have already been allowing suitable credit limits to sugar mills under the authority delegated to them. The Reserve Bank of India is reviewing the position with various banks and is taking bank-wise measures to ensure adequate flow of credit to the sugar industry to sustain their operations.

Joint venture minimum price Hotel

2159. SHRI GHULAM RASQOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of

TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tourism and Civil Aviation have formulated a scheme for constructing joint venture minimum price hotels at important centres to bring about balanced growth of tourism in all the regions; and

(b) whether Jammu and Kashmir State will also be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) I.T.D.C. has formulated a scheme for setting up medium priced hotels in the joint sector in collaboration with State Government/State Tourism Corporation at selected tourist centres so as to ensure a balanced growth of tourism in all regions by pooling available resources and avoiding duplication of efforts.

(b) The above scheme is open to all States/Union Territories including Jammu and Kashmir State. The implementation of any project under this scheme is subject to satisfactory feasibility studies and availability of resources.

Short Haul Aircraft for IAF/Coast-Guard Vayudoot

2160. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether choice of short-haul aircraft for the IAF, Coast-Guard, Vayudoot etc., has been finally made;

(b) if not, by when it is likely to be decided and the reasons for this delay; and

(c) if so, by when would deliveries of this aircraft commence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to say when the decision would be taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Discipline among States and Central Ministries

2161. **SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering measures to effect discipline among the States and Central Ministries in order to tide over the economic situation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures being considered to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Instructions are already in force to the Central Ministries for observance of austerity and economy in expenditure, particularly the non-developmental expenditure. The Prime Minister wrote to the Chief Ministers of the States in October 1980, emphasizing the need for financial discipline and advising them strictly to regulate the expenditure on the basis of firm availability of resources and to avoid recourse to overdrafts. This advice has been reiterated from time to time in the meeting with the State Governments in the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

Scheme for Financing Primary Agricultural Societies by Commercial Banks

2162. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for financing primary agricultural societies by commercial banks is being scrapped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what would be the modalities of winding it up;

(c) whether the scheme was reviewed by the Reserve Bank; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A study group for this purpose was set up by the Reserve Bank of India in 1978. The Group submitted its report in April, 1981. The report revealed that while the overall picture of Societies ceded to the commercial banks was not bright, such societies appeared to have done better in some states. The Group observed that the scheme has failed to achieve its major objectives and could not make any perceptible impact on the functioning of the such ceded societies. The Agricultural Credit Board of the Reserve Bank of India has suggested that it would be practical to let the societies themselves decide whether they would like to continue their links with the commercial banks or they would like to opt for retransfer to the concerned district Central Cooperative Banks to which they were affiliated earlier.

The recommendations of the Study Group as well as the decisions of the Agricultural Credit Board are being communicated to all concerned.

Aircraft fleet for Vayudoot Service

2163. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the size of Vayudoot fleet at present;

(b) whether Government propose to enter into negotiations with some foreign aircraft companies of West Germany, Australia, Spain etc., in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHAR-

MA): (a) Vayudoot operations are at present being carried on with two aircraft taken on lease from Indian Airlines and two more are being taken on lease.

(b) and (c). A Committee has been formed by the Government to select a suitable aircraft for Vayudoot and negotiate with foreign companies. The details would be available only after a decision is taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

Permission to Cotton Textile Export-oriented Unit to Sell their products

2164. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed cotton textile export-oriented units to sell 25 per cent of their production in the domestic market; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). No, such decision has yet been taken.

Work Allocation in various Sections of J.C.B.

2166. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in Joint Cypher Bureau, the staff in the pay scale of Rs. 260—400, Rs. 330—480, Rs. 330—560 and Rs. 425—600 are doing the same cypher jobs and are shouldering the same responsibilities which are also being done by Technical Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 425—800, which seems to be borne out from work allocation registers/work distribution records maintained various sections of JCB?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): No, Sir.

Payment of matured policies by L.I.C. to persons coming back from Sri Lanka

2167. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. has paid the matured policies of those who have come back from Sri Lanka and settled in India, together with the number of such policy holders; and

(b) whether the L.I.C. has not yet said the matured policies of the value of Rs. 75,000 and above of such people who have come back from Sri Lanka and settled here and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1981, claims under 101 policies were settled.

(b) At present there are two such policies for sum assured exceeding Rs. 75,000/- each which have matured for payment but payments have not been made. In both the cases the policyholders have filed suits against the LIC and the LIC has offered to settle the claims out of court if the suits are withdrawn.

Report of task force on marine products exports

2168. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on marine products exports has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the important recommendations made in this Report and Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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Refusal of permission to foreign Airlines to operate from Calcutta

2169. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign airlines wanted to operate services from Calcutta but the Central Government are not giving necessary permission to them;

(b) what are the reasons behind this for not giving permission to touch Calcutta; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove the discriminatory policy pursued by Government by giving landing rights to the foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. No foreign airlines has so far come up with a request to operate services from Calcutta within the frequency entitlements available to it under the concerned bilateral air service agreement.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पाकिस्तान से रूई का आयात

2170. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1981 में पाकिस्तान से 50 हजार रूई की गांठों का आयात किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का मूल्य क्या है और बम्बई पत्तन पर ये गांठें कब से पड़ी हुई हैं और उस के कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1981 के शुरू में रूई का निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस के आयात के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) भारतीय रूई निगम ने अलग अलग मिलों की ओर से सितम्बर, 1981 में पाकिस्तान से रूई की 49,584 गांठों का आयात किया।

(ख) रूई 66.90 अमरीकी डॉलर प्रति पाँड से लेकर 71.80 अमरीकी डॉलर प्रति पाँड तक की जागत तथा भाड़ा कीमत पर आयात की गई। इस रूई का आयात बम्बई पत्तन के रास्ते नहीं किया गया और इसलिए बम्बई पत्तन पर गांठों के पड़े रहने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ) आयात किसम संबंधी असंतुलन के कारण करना पड़ा। जबकि लंबे तथा अघिक लंबे रेशे की रूई का अघिशेष था, मध्यम तथा बढ़िया मध्यम रेशे की रूई के मामले में कमी अनुभव नहीं की गई। हम उस लंबे तथा बढ़िया लंबे रेशे की रूई के निर्यात की अनुमति दे रहे हैं जो हमारी घरेलू आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए आवश्यकता से अधिक समझी जाती है।

Memorandum from Cottage Match Units

2171. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a Memorandum dated 6th February, 1982 from the Cottage Match Units (Tiny Sector) Sattur and Kovilpatty bringing out their grievances;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto, together with details thereof; and

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Government received a combined representation dated 6-2-82 from Ramanathapuram Distt. Cottage Match Manufacturers' Association, Sattur and Kavil-

patty Village Industries and Match Manufacturers' Association Kavilpatty.

(b) and (c) The Government are continuing the concessional rate of Rs. 1.60 per gross match boxes for the cottage sector of the match industry. The clearance limit of 120 million matches in a financial year and the additional stipulation that, in a particular month, the production should not exceed 15 million matches, for the purpose of availing of the concessional rate of duty of Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes, are also being continued. The Government have also taken a decision about the use of banderolls of different colours for different sectors of match industry. These three decisions correspond to the requests of the two Associations referred to in part (a) of the Question. However, their request for equating the rate of central excise duty for card board and wooden match boxes has not been accepted by Government. The Government have also introduced a stipulation, for the purpose of enjoying the concessional rate of Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes, that the labels of the mechanised or middle sector should not be used by the cottage sector match units.

Flow of foreign exchange through Remittances from abroad

2172. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps being taken to liberalise the flow of foreign exchange through remittances from abroad by giving better incentives than those available at present and the details of the scheme formulated in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Various steps to encourage flow of funds by way of remittances from abroad by people of Indian origin have been indicated in the Budget Speech for 1982-83. Broadly these are:—

(i) Interest rates on new deposits of maturities of one year and above held

in non-resident (external) accounts will carry interest of 2 per cent above rates permissible on local deposits of comparable maturities.

(ii) Gifts made in India out of deposits in these external accounts will be free from gift-tax.

(iii) Non-residents can invest in the 12 per cent 6 year national savings certificates which, for them, will be free from wealth, income & gift taxes.

(iv) Any investment, without repatriation right, made by the non-residents of Indian origin, so long as it is not for transactions in commercial property and land, will be treated on the same footing as investments of resident Indian nationals.

(v) They will be allowed to invest, with repatriation rights, in any new or existing company upto 40 per cent of the capital issued by such company.

(vi) They can purchase shares of companies quoted on the stock exchanges subject to specified limits.

(vii) Facilities for investment in non-resident (external) accounts and in Indian companies will be extended to companies, partnership firms, trusts, societies and other corporate bodies owned, to the extent of at least 60 per cent by non-residents of Indian origin.

(viii) Tests of 'residence' in India laid down for taxation purposes are proposed to be liberalised/deleted in some respects.

Talks with Canadian Government for Starting Air Service

2173. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have held any talks with the Canadian Government on starting air services between the two countries;

(b) if so, what decisions have been arrived at; and

(c) when these services will be launched?

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

(b) The delegations representing the two Governments have reached an understanding which would facilitate commencement of air service by Air-India to Canada (Montreal).

(c) Before the services are operated the two Governments would be signing an air service agreement which has been initialled in Ottawa on 26-2-1982. Thereafter formal designation of Air-India will be made by the Government of India and the Government of Canada would issue an operating permit to Air-India for such operations which are expected to be twice a week with B-747 aircraft.

Promoters contribution in setting up Industries in Hilly and Desert areas

2174. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that in hilly areas the Promoters' contribution for setting up of industries is 10 per cent while in case of desert areas it is 17½ per cent to 20 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons for distinction; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this inequity, particularly when the conditions in desert areas are more difficult?

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

(b) and (c) The hill areas have been extended concession in promoters' contribution with a view to encourage industrial development in these areas which are handicapped by adverse geographical conditions. The question of extending similar concessions to desert areas is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Industrial Development Bank of India.

Opening of cafe for Central Government employees in Defence headquarters

2175. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government employees working in the Defence Headquarters in the Hutments, South Block, Sena Bhawan etc. find it extremely difficult to take wholesome lunch or breakfast in the departmentally run or contracted canteens existing therein because of quality, variety, etc;

(b) whether the opening of a cafe like the one existing in Majestic Hotel Building in Bombay run by Sehkar Bhandar will go a long way in helping the employees to get wholesome food at reasonable rates;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. New Delhi will be directed to start a Cafe in 'A' Block Hutments immediately and to construct multi-storeyed building over its Raisina Road Branch Store for optimum use; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Amount allotted for improvement of Bhubaneswar Airport

2176. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which was allotted for improvement of Bhubaneswar Airport and buildings in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether all the allotted amount has been spent by now; and

(c) whether this was done departmentally or through any private contractors?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) The amounts allotted and spent during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount allotted	Amount spent
1979-80	15.32	11.42
1980-81	40.19	19.19
1981-82	5.25	2.3

(c) Work was done through private contractors, Equipment was procured through DGS&D and installed departmentally.

राजस्थान माउण्ट आबू को विमान सेवा से जोड़ा जाना

2177. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सुविधात पर्यटक केन्द्र माउण्ट आबू को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कब तक विमान सेवा शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परमटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी. नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) माउंट अबू की साफ मौसम की हवाई पट्टी इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमान-बंदे में उपलब्ध किसी भी विस्म के विमान द्वारा परिचालन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

Appointment of Scheduled Castes in Reserve Bank of India, Nagpur

2173. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Reserve Bank of India, Nagpur, has appointed only one Scheduled Caste candidate to the clerical cadre in the recent past out of more than 50 appointments made in that cadre;

(b) how many posts were to be reserved for Scheduled Castes in the total appointments; and

(c) whether there is a shortfall in the quota of Scheduled Castes on the basis of reservation in service, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, their Nagpur office recently filled up fifty-eight (58) vacancies in the cadre of Clerk Grade II/Coin Note Examiner. After adjusting for shortfall/excess recruitment, Bank calculated that out of fifty-eight (58) vacancies, three (3) were required to be filled up by Scheduled Castes and eleven (11) by Scheduled Tribes. Against this the Bank has appointed four (4) Scheduled Castes and eleven (11) Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Sale of Smuggled Goods

2179. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggled goods with marking from China Honk Kong, Japan are sold freely in open in Dharamtala, Calcutta and Fort, Bombay;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to check the smuggling of these goods particularly through Calcutta and Bombay Port; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop the sale of smuggled goods in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAN SINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Governments do not indicate any large scale and open sale of smuggled goods in Calcutta and Bombay. Enquiries made by the Customs Department have revealed that many of the items offered for sale are found to be spurious.

(b) and (c) The preventive and intelligence Department in Calcutta and Bombay has been strengthened. The Customs authorities at these ports thoroughly rummage vessels arriving from foreign ports to detect the concealment of smuggled goods. A special drive has been launched to prevent the open display and sale of smuggled goods in the markets of the metropolitan and other cities in the country. Raids and searches are carried out periodically on storage places of smuggled goods and on shops and stalls known to be dealing in smuggled goods in such cities.

Rules for Recruitment and promotion of officers working in I.T.D.C.

2180. SHRI ERA AMBARASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 7323 on 10th April, 1981 regarding notification of Recruitment/Promotion Rules by I.T.D.C. and state;

(a) whether the Rules for recruitment and promotion rules for the officers working in ITDC have been finalised and approved;

(b) if so, the details of the rules approved;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the details of draft promotion and recruitment rules; and

(d) whether adequate provision has been made to ensure that all get fairly equal chances of promotion without discrimination and supersession and ly equal chances of promotion without tive action taken to avoid any supersession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED-ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The draft Recruitment and Promotion Rules of ITDC for various posts in the ITDC are under finalisation.

(c) The draft Rules were circulated to the Members of the ITDC Board for comments and suggestions. These were examined and placed for consideration of the concerned Sub-Committee of the Board. The Sub-Committee desired that the draft Rules should be screened by an inter-Departmental Committee consisting of representatives of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation and I.T.D.C. The screening by the inter-Departmental Committee is expected to be completed shortly. Thereafter, the draft Rules will be placed for the approval of the Board.

The draft Rules includes provisions relating to classification of posts; reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, ex-servicemen, employment of physically handicapped persons and dependent family members of deceased em-

ployees; methods of recruitment; Selection Committees Departmental Promotion Committees, etc.

(d) Yes, Sir, based on merit-cum-seniority.

Water Sterilizing kit developed by D.R.L.

2181. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Potassium Dichlorisocyanurate, a water sterilizing kit which is a better substitute to Halazone compound, presently used in the Indian Armed Forces, has been developed by one of our Defence Research Laboratories;

(b) whether any arrangement has been made to supply this kit which is a better substitute of Halazone compound to our Defence Forces;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the name of the small scale unit which will manufacture this product; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The item was not introduced in Service because of high cost as compared to the existing halazone tablets in use. As such the question of its manufacture and its being made available to the Defence Forces does not arise.

Payment of interest on Savings Bank Accounts by S.B.I.

2182. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the interest on saving fund accounts in the banks is credited on the balance

amount in the accounts of account holders, on half-yearly basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the case of State Bank of India, the interest is calculated and credited to the accounts of account holders only once in a year; and

(c) the reasons for such disparity and what steps Government have taken to direct the State Bank of India to calculate and credit the interest on half-yearly basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The directive of the Reserve Bank of India requires all the scheduled commercial banks to calculate interest on savings and fixed deposits at quarterly or longer intervals. Within the framework of this directive State Bank of India calculates interests on savings accounts on a twelve monthly basis for twelve months October-September every year. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks are reported to be calculating interest on saving bank accounts at half-yearly intervals. However, such half years for calculation of interest differ from bank to bank.

(c) The State Bank of India has observed that in view of the large size of its savings accounts portfolio involving more than 109 lakh accounts and the relatively smaller balances held in those accounts by the depositors, the cost of calculating interest in savings accounts at half-yearly intervals would be disproportionately high as compared to the benefit that may accrue to the depositors by way of compound interest. The bank has, therefore, decided to continue the existing practice of paying interest on saving bank accounts annually.

Tourist Sports in Tripura Identified

2183. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified any tourist spots in Tripura so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what are the details of the proposals under consideration of Government to increase the number of tourists visiting Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Based on the concept of integrated development of tourism in the country, travel circuits have been identified in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories. The travel circuits identified in Tripura are:—

1. Agartala-Sipahijala-Rudrasagar-Udaipur-Matabari-Amarpur-Dumbur - Gandacherra-Kumarchat / Fatikre-Unakoty-Kailashahar.
2. Kailashahar-Unakety-Fatikrey-Jumpai-Kailashahar.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) (i) Construction of a joint sector 30-room hotel by the India Tourism Development Corporation and the State Government at Agartala subject to feasibility study and availability of funds.

(ii) Printing of a Directory giving factual information on tourists Centres in Tripura for circulation through offices attract tourists to Tripura.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Public Undertaking

2184. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employed in the Public Undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) what is the present policy of Government to give adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Undertakings have issued reservation orders only in the year 1971;

(d) if so, the reasons why Constitutional provisions were disregarded by the public sector undertakings; and

(e) whether the public sector undertakings intend to make good the losses of jobs to SC/ST communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

P. A. SANGMA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Orders/instructions on this subject, as applicable to the Government Ministries/Departments are also applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the public sector undertakings.

(c) and (d). The first formal draft Presidential Directive was issued by the B.P.E. in September, 1969 to the administrative Ministries to issue instructions to public sector undertakings under their control. The Ministry of Commerce transmitted these instructions in 1970 and public sector undertakings issued reservation orders in 1971. Two major undertakings have reported that the reservation orders have been given effect from 1970. Six undertakings came into existence from 1971 or later. The Presidential Directive of 1970 is being followed by all public sector undertakings.

(e) All public sector undertakings are making earnest efforts to clear the backlog of vacancies for the reserved categories.

Statement

The total number of employees and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (As on 1-1-1981)

Ministry/Depts./Pub. Ent.	Total No. of employees in Grs. A&B	No. of SC employees in Grs. A&B	No. of ST employees in Grs. A&B	Total No. of employees in Grs. C&D	No. of SC employees in Grs. C&D	No. of ST employees in Grs. C&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Ministry of Commerce</i>						
1. Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	41	..	..	564	58	..
2. Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	74	7	..	1189	75	5
3. Handicrafts & Handloom Export Corpn. Ltd.	77	2	..	295	23	2
4. Export Credit & Guarantee Corpn. Ltd.	31	..	..	261	36	1
5. Jute Corpn. of India	138	8	2	829	138	8
6. Mica Trading Corpn. Ltd.	55	..	..	157	14	4
7. Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. Ltd.	889	30	5	2396	174	59
8. National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	3494	56	8	197086	37848	4163
9. Projects & Equmt. Corpn. Ltd.	211	18	1	47	18	4
10. State Trading Corpn. of India	1013	63	15	1169	77	5
11. Tea Trading Corpn. of India	69	2	2	183	33	..
12. Trade Fair Authority of India	70	2	1	317	45	2

SWEEPERS

Ministry/Deptts/ Puublic Enterprises	Total No. of Employees	No. of Sch. Castes	No. of Sch. Tribes
	2	3	4
I			
<i>Ministry of Commerce</i>			
1. Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	29	29	..
2. Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	6	4	..
3. Handicrafts & Handloom Export Corpn. of India Ltd.	..	..	..
4. Jute Corpn. of India	4	4	..
5. Mica Trading Corpn. Ltd.	734	160	116
6. Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. Ltd.	27	27	..
7. National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	1029	767	53
8. Projects & Equipment Corpn. Ltd.	4	4	..
*9. State Trading Corpn. of India	34	34	..
10. Tea Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. Export Credit & Guarantee Corpn. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Trade Fair Authority of India	33	33	..

*This includes the figures relating to Cashew Corporation of India Ltd. and State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India.

Danger of Economic depression

2185. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the statement made by Shri L. K. Jha, Chairman of the Economic Administrative Reforms Committee in Bombay appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 21st January, 1982 that "there was every danger of the economic tragedy of the great depression of the Thirties being re-enacted if the concept of inter-dependent world is not propagated and practised earnestly by the world community"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government views on the concept of inter-dependent world have been expressed at various international fora and are well known.

IMF's condition to raise prices of coal and cement and power tariff

2186. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the IMF's condition is to raise the prices of coal, cement and power tariff and so on; and

(b) what are the other terms and conditions which are to be implemented by the Union Government?

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

(b) A statement has already been made in the House on November 23, 1981 regarding India's extended arrangement with the IMF.

New Commercial Banks branch licensing Policy of R.B.I.

2187. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new commercial banks branch licensing policy of the R.B.I. will restrict banks growth in urban areas and port towns;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have formulated branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85. The main thrust of the policy will be to secure further expansion of the bank branch network in the rural areas with greater emphasis on special distribution to ensure an average banking coverage of one branch for 17,000 people in the rural and semi-urban areas. In urban and Metropolitan/Port Town centres branch opening will be on a selective basis, new branches being allowed keeping in view the needs of the newly developed localities, necessity of allowing splitting of some very large branches for improving customer service, increase in economic activity due to new projects in some areas etc. Proposals for expansion in urban and metropolitan/Port Town centres will be considered on an annual basis.

Items being looked after by STC for Export and Import

2188. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the items which are being looked after by the State Trading Corporation for export and import;

(b) the total amount of business done by the STC during 1980-81; and

(c) whether the STC is running in loss; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

P. A. SANGMA); (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Rs. 1670 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

List of Major items as export & import in which STC generally trades

1. Exports

Canalised Items	Non-Canalised Items
1	2
1. Shellac/Seedlac	1. Jute Goods
2. Groundnut Extractions	2. Rice
3. Opium	3. Barley
4. Lemongrass oil	4. Coffee
5. Caster Oil	5. Instant Coffee
6. Semi-processed leather	6. Tobacco
7. Sugar	7. Spices
	8. Bidi Leaves
	9. Cocoa Beans/Powder
	10. Tea
	11. Henna Powder
	12. Finished leather
	13. Footwear
	14. Footwear components
	15. Leather Goods & Garments
	16. Fresh & Processed Foods.
	17. Meat & Marine Products
	18. Construction Materials
	19. Engineering Products
	20. Consumer Products
	21. Army Software
	22. Readymade Garments
	23. Cotton Textiles
	24. Coir Products

1

2

II. Imports

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Edible oils | 1. Journals |
| 2. Mutton Tallow/Fatty acids | 2. Explosives |
| 3. Newsprint | 3. Survey Equipments |
| 4. White Printing Paper | 4. OT Cans |
| 5. Cement | |
| 6. Natural Rubber | |
| 7. Sugar | |

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग में निरीक्षकों की नियुक्ति

2189. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग के निरीक्षक रेंज में कम से कम 4 वर्ष और अन्य स्थानों पर 5 वर्ष सेवा कर सकते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहर्तालय, कानपुर के निरीक्षकों को 1981 में यह अवधि समाप्त होने पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया और कितने ऐसे निरीक्षक हैं जो उक्त अवधि समाप्त होने पर भी वहीं कार्यरत हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो एक स्थान पर 4-5 वर्ष सेवा करने के पश्चात् भी ऐसे निरीक्षकों को स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) बोर्ड न समूह "ग" के कार्यकारी अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तर के संबंध में जो सामान्य मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं उन में सामान्य सेवाकाल 4 से 6 वर्ष तक रखा गया है। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में अपेक्षाकृत थोड़े समय के बाद स्थानान्तरण किए जाने की भी व्यवस्था है, ऐसा प्रशासनिक

कारणों से अथवा अनुकम्पा के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्तालय, कानपुर में वर्ष 1981 के दौरान 20 निरीक्षकों को एक ही स्थान पर 4 वर्ष की सेवाअवधि समाप्त होने से पहले ही स्थानान्तरित किया गया था। इन में से 11 निरीक्षकों का स्थानान्तरण अनुकम्पा के आधार पर किया गया था और 9 का प्रशासनिक कारणों से। इस समाहर्तालय में 9 निरीक्षक ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने एक ही स्थान पर छ वर्ष का सेवा काल पूरा कर लिया है किन्तु नेमी स्थानान्तरणों पर लगाई गई मितव्ययिता सम्बन्धी पाबन्दी को देखते हुए उन्हें अभी तक स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया है।

Export Target

2191. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which India's export target had fallen short during 1980-81 and the extent of rise in the Indian imports, stating the extent of trade deficit;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent the Indian exports picked up during 1981-82 as against the target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to the available data India's overall exports during 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 6709.17 crores against a target of Rs. 7100 crores. Imports on the other hand amounted to Rs. 12484.34 crores showing a rise of as much as 38.4 per cent over the level of imports in 1979-80. Consequently deficit of foreign trade during 1980-81 was Rs. 5775.17 crores.

(b) A substantial increase in the trade deficit during 1980-81 was due mainly to steep hike in world prices of imported goods particularly Petroleum & Petroleum Products. The growth of exports during 1980-81 was hampered by adverse international trading environments as well as domestic constraints.

(c) According to provisional figures India's overall exports during the first eight months of the current financial year i.e., April—November, 1981, amounted to Rs. 4661.60 crores as compared to the provisional figure of Rs. 4037.98 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 15.4 per cent. At this stage it is difficult to indicate the likely level of export performance for the full year 1981-82.

Direct flight from Trivandrum to Doha

2192. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation requesting for starting a direct flight from Trivandrum to Doha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government reaction and when the flight is expected to be started?

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

(b) The Kerala Arts Society, Doha, Qatar had represented to Minister of

Tourism and Civil Aviation that there are 35000 Indians in Qatar out of which 25000 were from Kerala and that in the absence of direct flight they face difficulties in obtaining connecting flights from Bombay to Trivandrum.

Air-India is in favour of commencing operations between Trivandrum and Doha in view of adequate traffic potential for such operations. They had filed schedules proposing operations between Trivandrum and Doha with the aeronautical authorities of Qatar who are yet to give their unconditional clearance to the proposed operations, on receipt of which operations are expected to commence.

Complaint against Banks by Small and Marginal Farmers

2193. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the small and marginal farmers about the reluctance of Branch Managers of some banks in advancing loans to the small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have proposed to send guidelines to those Branch Managers to change such attitude while granting loans to small and marginal farmers; and

(c) what other steps Government propose to take to make the loans easily available to the small and marginal farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Government and the Reserve Bank of India monitor the performance of banks regarding their advances to the agricultural sector and for various rural development programmes meant for ameliorating the conditions of small and marginal farmers and weaker sections of the society. Instances of delay or denial of credit that came to the notice are looked into at appropriate levels.

Detailed guidelines have also been issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time on adoption of relaxed security norms margin money requirements, simplification of applications and procedures etc. A High Level Committee has been set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission to review the extent of support to the weaker sections including the small and marginal farmers under the Integrated Rural Development Programme required from various credit institutions and to suggest corrective measures that may be called for from all concerned.

Seizure of precious stones at Jaipur

2194. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some precious stones were seized by Custom officials at Jaipur from some businessman on the 29th January, 1982;

(b) if so, the cost of those precious stones; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check smuggling of precious stones from the country with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Customs authorities in Jaipur seized smuggled rough, and cut and polished, precious stones of foreign origin totally valued at about Rs. 3 lakhs from a residential-cum-business premises on 29.1.1982.

(c) The Customs authorities have been alerted to prevent smuggling of goods, including diamonds and precious stones into and out of the country.

Air links to certain Cities in Maharashtra with Bombay and other Major Cities

2195. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOUR-

ISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the speedy growth of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporations at Nasik, Pune, Ahmadnagar and Kolahapur, Government propose to provide internal airlinks of these cities with Bombay and other major cities in the country to facilitate quick communication system; and

(b) if so, when these cities are likely to be airlinked?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). At present Indian Airlines is operating daily morning and evening services on Bombay-Pune sector with HS-748 aircraft. However, there is no proposal at present to airlink Nasik, Ahmednagar and Kolhapur in the near future.

पर्यटन के लिये महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों के विकास हेतु महाराष्ट्र को धनराशि

2196. श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटकों के देखने लायक, प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य स्थल, तीर्थस्थान, आकर्षक और चट्टानों से काट कर बनाई गई गुफाएं, किल, पर्वतीय स्थल और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के कितने स्थान मन्त्रालय की पर्यटन सूची में हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य के कुछ और स्थानों को सूची में शामिल करने का है ;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटन के महत्व के स्थानों के विकास के लिये इस वर्ष इस राज्य को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी न्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) और (ख) समग्र रूप में देश के अन्तर्गत पर्यटक अभि-रुचि के स्थानों की बहुतायत के कारण पर्यटन विकास के संबंध में एक चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके अनुसरण में केन्द्र, राज्य और प्राइवट सेक्टरों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों को एकत्र करते हुये एकीकृत और अवस्थानुसार ढंग से महाराष्ट्र में गहन विकास के लिये राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से 15 केन्द्रों को कवर करते हुये निम्नलिखित यात्रा परिपथ निर्धारित किये गये हैं :—

1. बम्बई-पुणे-अहमदनगर-औरंगाबाद-
(अजन्ता और एलौरा)-नासिक-बम्बई।

2. बम्बई-मुरुद/जनजीरा-गनपतिफूले-
बेंगुर्ला-बम्बई।

3. नागपुर-रामटक-नागपुर-वर्धा (सेवा-
ग्राम)-चन्द्रापुर (तडोबा नेशनल
पार्क)-नागपुर।

(ग) और (घ). पर्यटन सेक्टर में धनराशियों का आबंटन राज्यवार आधार पर नहीं किया जाता बल्कि शुरू की जाने वाली स्कीमों के आधार पर किया जाता है। राज्य सरकार से उपर्युक्त यात्रा परि-पथों के साथ-साथ पड़ने वाले केन्द्रों पर पर्यटक आधारिक संरचना के विकास का एक ब्ल प्रिंट प्राप्त हुआ है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। इसके बाद, यदि धनराशियां उपलब्ध हुईं और पारस्परिक प्राथमिकताएं अनुकूल रहें तो महाराष्ट्र में कार्यान्वयन के लिए पर्यटन स्कीमों का निर्धारण किया जाएगा। औरंगाबाद, अजन्ता, एलौरा, बम्बई, एलोफेटा और कारला में केन्द्रीय सेन्टर के अन्तर्गत पहले ही पर्यटक सुवि-धाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है।

केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा सेवाग्राम में एक यात्री निवास का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का बम्बई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे पर एक होटल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है।

हवाई अड्डों के विकास की योजना

2197. श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों के विकास की एक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;
और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विकसित किये जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों के नाम क्या हैं और इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और इसके क्या लाभ होंगे ?

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

(ख) और (ग). जिन अन्तर्देशीय हवाई अड्डों के लिए इंडियन एयरलाइंस/वायुदूत द्वारा विमान सेवायें परिचालित की जा रही हैं अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है उसके सम्बन्ध में नए हवाई अड्डों के निर्माण, धावनपथों टैक्सीपथों तथा एप्रनों के सुदृढीकरण टर्मिनल भवनों के विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण/निर्माण, सुरक्षा सेवा उपकरणों के सुधार/प्रावधान के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 147.00 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का प्रावधान किया गया है। योजना में अन्तर्देशीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर रेडियो, राडार दिक्चालन उपकरणों

तथा संचार सुविधाओं का विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण भी सम्मिलित है।

छठी योजनावधि के दौरान 141 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों के निर्माण की भी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। विस्तार कार्यक्रमों में बंबई में नए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्री टर्मिनल काम्प्लेक्स (चरण II) के निर्माण, दिल्ली में नए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्री तथा कार्गो टर्मिनल काम्प्लेक्स, मद्रास में नए अन्तर्देशीय टर्मिनल भवन का निर्माण तथा बम्बई में श्रेणी II प्रकाश व्यवस्था का प्रावधान आदि सम्मिलित हैं।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिन महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्देशीय हवाई अड्डों का विकास किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, वे निम्नलिखित हैं:—

1. गोहाटी
2. अगरतला
3. डिब्रूगढ़ (मोहनबाड़ी)
4. राजकोट
5. भावनगर
6. बड़ौदा
7. भोपाल
8. इंदौर
9. हैदराबाद
10. बंगलौर
11. मद्रुरै
12. त्रिवेन्द्रम
13. पटना
14. गोवा
15. श्रीनगर
16. कोचीन
17. कालीकट (नया हवाई अड्डा)

18. भूबनेश्वर
19. विशाखापत्तनम्
20. अहमदाबाद
21. लखनऊ
22. जम्मू

वायुदूत स्टेशन :

1. कैलाशहर
2. कमालपुर
3. रुपसी
4. गिनांग (बाराभानी)
5. कूच बिहार
6. पासीघाट
7. डपारिजो
8. जैरो
9. लुधियाना
10. कोटा
11. गया
12. मुजफ्फरपुर

प्राप्त किए जाने वाले फायदे इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. विमान परिचालनों की अधिक सुरक्षा ;
2. वाणिज्यिक, औद्योगिक तथा पर्यटक दृष्टि से क्षेत्रों का विकास ;
3. पर्यटकों के लाभ के लिए सुदूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों को खोलना।

Loan from Japan

2198. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has agreed to provide Rs. 44 crores loan to assist three projects in India;

(b) if so, what are the projects that will be assisted by the loan provided by Japan; and

(c) whether the loan has been provided to Government and if not, when the same will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A number of projects are being financed from various Yen credits extended by Japan from time to time. The Honourable Member is probably referring to a loan assistance of Yen 10.48 Billion (equivalent to Rs. 41.05 crores approximately) agreed upon by Japan for the following three projects:

(i) Telecommunications Expansion Project.

(ii) Indian Railways Development programme.

(iii) Bombay Suburban Railways Modernisation Project.

(c) Notes purporting to the agreement have been exchanged between the two Governments and the details of the loan are under negotiation. The disbursements will start when payments become due for the proposed imports under the loan.

Indo-Chinese Agreement of Cooperation for Promotion of Arbitration

2199. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of settlement of international trade dispute was discussed on 26-12-1981 by the Indian Council of Arbitration with the representatives of the China Council for the promotion of international trade;

(b) if so, what were the topics of discussion and what was the outcome of the discussion held and whether any agreement in this regard has been reached between the two sides;

(c) whether the need for an Indo-Chinese agreement of cooperation for

promotion of arbitration was also favoured; and

(d) if so, whether any decision was taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the replies given to Starred Question No. 93 dated the 26th February, 1982 and Unstarred Question No. 1078 dated the 26th February, 1982. The Chinese team had discussions with the Indian Council of Arbitration to get an understanding of our arbitration procedures.

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

Permission to Foreign Tourist Charter Flights to come to certain Airports in India

2200. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Government have recently decided to allow certain foreign tourist charter flights to come to certain Airports in India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the facilities extended by our Government to foreign tourists in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Swiss agency has been accorded 'no objection' in principle by the Government to operate weekly tourist charters to India from West Germany with effect from 1-11-1982. The necessary arrangements such as internal travel, hotels, sights-seeing etc., and other facilities to handle tourist charters will be made by an approved India travel agency, as the Government does not make such travel arrangements.

In so far as the general question of extending facilities to tourists is concerned, it is a continuing process. Facilities such as accommodation, surface transportation, air links, improvement/expansion/construction of airports, guide and information services, cultural programmes, streamlining of entry and exits for malties, etc. are provided by the various agencies concerned in the Central, State and private sectors.

Regional Council in C.D.A. Patna

2201. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Regional Council in Controller of Defence Accounts Patna Office has not been formed since June, 1980;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that due to this lapse the problems of the employees are not being discussed and solved properly; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). It has not been possible to form an Office Council under JCM in the Office of Controller of Defence Accounts Patna as the two recognised Associations have not so far established their representative character under the approved procedure. However, the Staff Associations have been discussing staff welfare matters with the Controller of Defence Accounts and appropriate action is being taken.

Settlement of Pension Cases

2202. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of pensions in respect of Military and other civilians retired from the Armed Forces which are pending for settlement for

over (i) 10 years, (ii) 5 years, (iii) 3 years, and (iv) 2 years; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the settlement of these cases and the efforts made by Government for an early settlement of these cases?

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

(a) Over 10 years	..	3
Over 5 years	..	25
Over 3 years	..	66
Over 2 years	..	273
		<hr/>
	Total	.. 367
		<hr/>

(b) Broad reasons are:—

(i) want of essential documents/information; legal heirship certificate; nominations for death-cum-retirement gratuity; certificate of resumption of Government contribution, in cases where former service was rendered on Contributory Provident Fund basis etc.

(ii) Non-compliance of requirements connected with counting of former military service.

Instructions have been issued from time to time to make available wanting documents for expediting such cases.

Opening of more Sainik Schools

2203. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to open any more Sainik Schools during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which each one of them would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Sainik Schools under the Sainik Schools

Society are established at the specific request of State Governments who have to bear the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure involved. Government of India do not formulate any proposals for opening of Sainik Schools.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of Disability Pensions Pending for Settlement

2204. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of disability pensions in the case of the

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Over 10 years . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Over 5 years	3	..	1	4
Over 3 years	16	2	4	22
Over 2 years	189	30	4	223

(b) Disability pension to Service personnel is admissible if the disease/injury is accepted as attributable to or aggravated by military service. The delay in early settlement of certain cases occurs for want of additional medical/service documents from various hospitals, record offices, units etc. which are scattered all over the country.

(c) A Committee for simplifying and streamlining the existing procedure for expeditious settlement of pension cases has been set up by the Government.

Improvement in Services to Salary Saving Policy Holders

2205. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation of India, has received some suggestions about the improvement in services to salary savings policy holders through an MP;

Army, Navy and Air Force pending for settlement for over (i) 10 years, (ii) 5 years, (iii) 3 years, and (iv) 2 years;

(b) the reasons for this delay and the efforts made by Government so far, for an early settlement; and

(c) whether the procedure for decentralisation is proposed to be restored to further facilitate early settlement of pension cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The number of pending disability pension cases in the three Services is as under:—

(b) if so, what are the specific suggestions made therein;

(c) what decision L.I.C. of India has taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, specific reasons therefor and when the same is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member had forwarded to the Chairman, LIC, a note prepared by Shri S. A. Gangal on improvement in the services to policyholders covered by the Salary Savings Scheme. The main suggestion contained in the note is that the LIC should forward to each such policyholder an annual statement regarding the status of his policy. The suggestion has not been found to be practicable in view of the enormity of the work involved and the limited

capacity of the office machinery installed in the LIC at present.

Expenditure of Nationalised Banks on Advertisements

2206. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nationalised and scheduled banks are spending huge amounts on advertisements;

(b) if so, the total amount spent on advertisements in newspapers, magazines, special issues, souvenirs etc. during 1979-80, 1980-81 and from April 1981 upto date;

(c) from the above, how much was spent on English advertisements and

how much was spent on advertisements in language newspapers;

(d) whether Government have given any guidelines and set some norms or percentage to be spent on advertisements and such other expenditure of nationalised and scheduled banks; and

(e) if so, what are the directives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The accounts of public sector banks are maintained calendar year-wise and not financial year-wise. The expenditure on advertisements in newspapers, magazines, special issues, souvenirs etc. during 1979 and 1980 are as follows:—

Year	Expenditure on advertisements in newspapers, magazines, special issues, souvenirs etc.			Remarks
	In English	In Languages	Total	
(Rs in lakhs)				
1979	115.17	97.49	212.66	For 22 public sector banks
1980.	212.30	186.01	398.31	For 28 public sector banks i.e. including 6 banks nationalised in 1980

Figures for 1981 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) and (e). Public Sector Banks have been advised from time to time to exercise utmost care in the formulation of their publicity programmes and to affect maximum economy in respect of expenditure on this account. The guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank in this context emphasises on the need for increasing use of regional/language newspapers joint publicity programmes at the industry level; greater use of official media, etc. Banks were also suggested in July, 1981 a notional target for production of their expenditure on publicity programmes etc.

Deposits held by State Governments in Scheduled Commercial Banks

2207. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governments of Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab, Gujarat and M.P. hold sufficient bank deposits in scheduled commercial banks; if so, the latest figures in respect of each of the above State's deposits in scheduled banks;

(b) whether the bank credits to the above States are not provided according to the ratio of bank deposits of each State;

(c) whether it is a fact that predominant outstanding bank credit is centralised in Union Territory of Delhi, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra; if so, details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are considering to provide bank credits on the accepted basis of deposits in scheduled banks in each State and if so, the details of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). State-wise data on Deposits, Advances and C.D. Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on the last Friday of December 1980 are set out in the Statement.

The volume of bank credit and its regional distribution is determined not by the volume of deposits but by

various other factors, including the adequacy of arrangements for formulation of viable schemes of development in agriculture, small scale industry and other sectors, the level of activity in the organised sectors of medium and large industry and trade, and the availability of infrastructural facilities such as power, transport, communications, irrigation etc. However, the banks have been advised to ensure increased attention and effort to secure larger credit deployment in industrially less developed areas through increased credit to the priority sectors which accounts for predominant share of economic activity in such areas. Banks are also endeavouring to draw up credit schemes under the District Credit Plans to ensure coordinated effort on the part of all financial agencies at the district level to increase credit assistance in these sectors and within these sectors to the weaker section of the society.

Statement

Statewise Deposits, Advances and Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (Credit according to sanction) as on last Friday of December 1980

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

Region/State/Union Territory		As at the end of December 1980		
		Deposits	Advances	C.D. Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
	I.C.D. Ratio	7349.56	5657.29	71.2
1.	Haryana	653.62	469.10	71.8
2.	Himachal Pradesh	206.03	69.21	33.6
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	377.44	117.58	31.1
4.	Punjab	1952.21	845.17	43.3
5.	Rajasthan	842.52	569.18	67.6
6.	Chandigarh	266.86	578.75	216.9
7.	Delhi	3649.86	3008.30	82.4
8.	Assam	339.97	156.28	46.0
9.	Manipur	15.53	5.46	35.2
10.	Meghalaya	49.65	8.18	16.5
11.	Nagaland	19.63	5.02	25.6
12.	Sikkim	4.97	0.23	4.6
13.	Tripura	35.05	17.99	51.3
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.35	1.09	11.7

1	2	3	4
15. Mizoram	9.04	0.88	9.7
16. Bihar	1555.62	636.36	40.9
17. Orissa	430.34	253.79	59.0
18. West Bengal	4136.03	2501.13	60.5
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.82	2.25	25.5
20. Madhya Pradesh	1172.41	653.22	55.7
21. Uttar Pradesh	3581.85	1513.45	48.2
22. Gujarat	2564.50	1490.62	58.1
23. Maharashtra	6956.73	5481.46	78.8
24. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.32	1.48	112.1
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	322.50	128.43	39.8
26. Andhra Pradesh	1862.07	1383.56	74.3
27. Karnataka	1933.28	1449.25	75.0
28. Kerala	1454.97	982.87	67.5
29. Tamil Nadu	2523.27	2373.69	94.1
30. Lakshadweep	58.40	0.08	6.6
31. Pondicherry	1.22	33.28	57.0
ALL INDIA	36995.18	24737.34	66.9

NOTE : Data are provisional.

Data are according to sanction and therefor do not reflect actual utilisation of advances.

Unclaimed Dead accounts in Banks

2208. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of (a) Savings (b) Fixed Deposit and (c) Current Account in Indian nationalised banks which are listed and treated "Unclaimed" and what is that total amount standing as credit in each of the above types of accounts as on 31st December, 1981;

(b) the total number of accounts declared as "Dead" and the amount which has been credited back to the Reserve Bank;

(c) what efforts are made to trace the account holders or to keep the credit amount "in suspense"; and

(d) whether Government have decided to change the old outmoded method of treating "unclaimed" or "dead" account in bank and frame new forms and procedure for the same; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of inoperative deposit accounts (i.e. accounts which have not been operated for 10 years or more) with

public sector banks as on 31-12-80 is give below:—

Amount in crores of rupees)

Current		Savings		Fixed	
No. of A/cs.	Amount	No. of A/cs.	Amount	No. of A/cs.	Amount
171509	3.58	1602895	13.17	23678	2.17

The information as on 31-12-81 is not available.

No amount lying in the inoperative deposit accounts is credited to the Reserve Bank of India. Such amounts remain with the banks forming a part of their deposits.

(c) and (d). Public Sector Banks do take initiative to contact such account-holders or their nearest relatives personally or through correspondence, with the introducers of such accounts of the employers of the depositors etc., for the proper disposal of the balances in the inoperative accounts. Also, it is proposed to amend the banking Regulation Act, 1949 to provide for nomination facilities to account-holders which will result in reducing accretion to such inoperative accounts.

Regional Rural Banks in Orissa

2209. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Regional Rural Banks proposed to be opened in Orissa, in the year 1982-83; and

(b) the names of the places in various districts of Orissa where rural banks are proposed to be set up in 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to open any new Regional Rural Bank in Orissa. The State already has 9 Regional Rural Banks which provide coverage to all 11 out of 13 districts in the State.

Opening of Naval Hydrographic Training Schools in Orissa.

2210. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Naval Hydrographic training schools opened in the country;

(b) the places they are located;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to open some more Naval Hydrographic schools during the Sixth Plan period;

(d) if so, the number of such institution proposed to be opened in Orissa Coast; and

(e) the details about their location and the expected time in implementing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) One.

(b) Vasco-da-Gama, Goa.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Air India's Travel Agents Abroad

2211. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has any Travel agency in the U.K., U.S.A., and Canada;

(b) whether any amount is outstanding from these travelling agents on this date;

(c) what steps Air India has taken to recover the amount;

(d) what any amount has been written off as irrecoverable; and

(e) if so, the names of the Travel Agents and the amount written off from each party?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):(a). Air India has business dealings with Travel Agents in the U.K.,

1. ITA Travel Store Kenmore, U.S.A.	\$ 1,50,277·62
2. VIP Holidays Inc., New York	\$ 2,23,205·38
3. Playa Travel Centre, New York	\$ 87,505·00
4. Gaylord Travel Inc., Chicago	\$ 23,203·44

Statement

The Agents from whom Amounts are due to Air India— Reply to part 'B' of unstarred question No. 2211

Sl. No.	Name of agents	Amounts Due
1	William Backer Travel Bureau, Inc., NYC	\$ 2,30,451·67
2	UTTA Tours, Chicago, U.S.A.	\$ 26,204·13
3	Bharat Travel Service, New York	\$ 93,335·72
4	East-West Travels, Chicago, U.S.A.	\$ 19,713·63
5	Meteor Travel Service, Philadelphia	\$ 14,161·80
6	Peters Tours, Toronto Can	\$ 29,756·22
7	Ramji Bros. U.K.	£ 19,535·00
8	All World Travel, Toronto Can	\$ 23,804·00
9	Golden Mile Travel, Toronto Can	\$ 1,04,447·56
10	Travel and Voyages, Montreal Can	\$ 1,32,225·86
11	Safeways Travel, Port Alberni, British Columbia Can	\$ 958·94
12	Darmis Travel, Toronto Can	\$ 4,17,967·95
13	Pack-n-Fly, New York Approx.	\$ 91,000·00
14	Bel-air Travels, New York Approx.	\$ 71,745·00
15	Pandya Travels, New York Approx.	\$ 34,000·00
16	Hindustan Travels, Toronto Can	\$ 12,079·00

U.S.A. and Canada, which are approved either by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) or the Air Traffic Conference of America (ATC).

(b) and (c). A list of the agents from whom money is due to Air India is enclosed.

Air India has taken legal action to recover the amount from the defaulting agents.

(d) and (e). Air India has written off the amounts due from the following agents; the amount written off is indicated against the name of the agent:—

**Appointment of non-official directors
on statutory Corporations**

2212. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any non-official members have been appointed as Directors of any of the Statutory Corporations under the control of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the names of the Directors, the names of the concerns and the interest they represent?

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

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Inspection of non-Banking Institutions
under section 45 N of Reserve Bank
of India Act**

2213. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has inspected any non-banking institution under Section 45 N of the Reserve Bank of India Act; and

(b) if so, the details and the names of such institution and the purpose for which the inspection was made and the result of the inspection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Such inspections are caused to be by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time keeping in view the provisions of section 45N of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(b) Information to the extent possible is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House when received.

**Incentive scheme for Income Tax
Officers**

2214. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentive scheme is in practice for quality work in assessment for Income Tax Officers; and

(b) to how many Officers this award of merit was granted during the last three years?

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

(b) Under the Incentive scheme for outstanding performance for assessment work, 10, 11 and 6 entries respectively have been received in respect of the assessments completed during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 which are still under consideration. No entries have been received so far for assessments completed during the financial year 1980-81.

Promotion of Tourism in Andamans

2215. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to boost tourism in Andamans;

(b) whether proposal is under the consideration of Government to introduce some Travel circuits in Andaman Nicobar Islands;

(c) if so, when such travel circuits are proposed to be introduced; and

(d) the details about the estimated cost of each of the proposed travel circuit and the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d).

Yes, Sir, The following travel circuits have been finalised in consultation with the Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration:

(i) port Blair-Wandoor-Grubb Island-Redskin Island-Jollyboy Island-Cinque Island-Chiriya Tapu-Port Blair.

(ii) Port Blair-Rangat-Mayabandar-Port Blair.

A blue-print of tourism development has been received from the Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration for the development of above travel circuits in an integrated and phased manner consistent with the availability of resources and inter-se-priorities. Since, inter-island cruising facility is an immediate need, the Central Department of Tourism has a proposal under consideration to provide a motor launch for organising cruises from Port Blair to the islands covered in travel circuit (i) above, as also for arranging harbour cruises. A Youth Hostel at a cost of Rs. 13.80 lakhs is also being constructed at Port Blair by the Central Department of Tourism.

Cash Crops

2216. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cash crops are declining in production and export;

(b) what is the amount of cash crops exported and the amount received in the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) what are the incentives given to the production and export of cash crop such as cardamom, rubber, nutmeg, coconut; and

(d) have Government received any representation from the Government of Kerala or the cash crop cultivators; if so, what action has been taken on their representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The figures of production and export of major cash crops during 1978-79 to 1980-81 are furnished below:

S. No.	Name of cash crop	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
I PRODUCTION					
1.	Sugarcane	Thousand tonnes.	15734.0	13090.7	154,02.4
2.	Raw Cotton	Thousand bales of 170 kgs. each	7957.8	7697.6	7800.0 (estimated)
3.	Oil Seeds	Thousand tonnes	9702.4	8425.5	8828.1
4.	Raw Jute	Thousand bales of 180 kgs. each	6470.3	6071.5	6515.2
5.	Coconut	Million nuts	5729.7	5636.0	5677.4
6.	Nutmeg	Tonnes	150.0	160.0	180.0
7.	Natural Rubbe	Tonnes	1,35,297	1,48,470	1,53,100
8.	Small Cardamo	Tonnes	4,000	4,500	4,400

S.No.	Name of cash crop	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
II. EXPORTS					
1.	<i>Sugar</i>				
	Quantity . . .	Lakh tonnes	7.37	5.68	0.715
	Value . . .	Rs. Crores	131.85	128.94	35.96
2.	<i>Raw Cotton</i>				
	Quantity . . .	Thousand tonnes	11.8	85.6	105.3
	Value . . .	Rs. lakhs	1602.0	7510.0	12964.0
3.	<i>Oil Seeds (HPS Groundnuts)</i>				
	Quantity . . .	Tonnes	4.400	22.422	58.899
	Value . . .	Rs. Crores	2.81	13.74	62.97
4.	<i>Raw Jute</i>				
	Quantity . . .	Thousand bales	27.8	0.2	104.6
	Value . . .	Rs. lakhs	185.23	1.23	668.67
5.	<i>Small Cardamom</i>				
	Quantity . . .	Tonnes	2876	2636	2337
	Value . . .	Rs. Crores	58.35	48.36	34.50

Coconut, nutmeg and natural rubber are not exported.

(c) The incentives given for the production and export of cardamom and for production of natural rubber, nutmeg and coconut are detailed below:

I. CARDAMOM

(a) Production: Cardamom Board is implementing various developmental schemes for the benefit of cardamom growers in the country with a view to increasing production and productivity of cardamom in the country. These include the following:—

1. Extension Advisory Scheme under which free technical advice for qualitative and quantitative improvement of crop is imparted to growers. Quality seedlings produced in the departmental nurseries of the Board are offered to

the growers at subsidised rates, production of quality seedlings in certified nurseries under private holdings is encouraged by providing financial incentives/quality seed material.

2. Scheme for supply of sprinkler irrigation equipment and other specialised agricultural equipment on hire-purchase terms.

3. Scheme for opening demonstration plots for demonstrating to the growers the scope for enhancing productivity.

4. Scheme for financial assistance for construction of curing houses for adoption of modern curing techniques to retain the original parrot green colour of Cardamom.

5. Scheme for encouraging beekeeping industry in the cardamom growing tracts for better pollination and increased productivity.

6. Scheme for distribution of plant protection equipment at subsidised rates.

In addition to the above schemes, the Board is formulating a scheme of financial assistance to small growers for replanting and intensive cultivation of cardamom by mobilising institutional credit and providing subsidies.

(b) Exports:

The following measures have been/are being taken to boost cardamom exports:

1. A trade promotion office of the Cardamom Board has been established at Bahrain to collect and transmit market intelligence on cardamom and to undertake market promotion activities in the core Middle East markets.

2. Production of export promotional literature.

3. Making earnest efforts to form a cardamom community of the cardamom producing countries of India, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Guatemala.

4. Market promotion activities being implemented under ITC/SIDA and Market Development Assistance programmes.

5. Sales-cum-Study Delegation for cardamom in the Middle East.

6. Projects for publicity campaign in the Middle East through production of T.V. films.

II. NATURAL RUBBER:

Rubber Board is implementing a major developmental scheme called the 'Rubber Plantation Development Scheme' during the Sixth Plan period with a view to accelerating the rate of new planting/re-planting under rubber cultivation by provid-

ing various incentives to the rubber growers. These include:—

1. Cash subsidy at the rate of 5,000/- per hectare to the small growers owning upto 20 hectares and at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per hectare to the large growers owning above 20 hectares.

2. Assistance to weaker section of growers identified as those owning not more than 6 hectares of rubber by way of reimbursement of cost of planting materials used, half cost of prescribed fertilisers applied during immaturity period and a subsidy of upto Rs. 150 per hectare for soil conservation work undertaken.

3. Long-term credit to a maximum extent of Rs. 15,000 per hectare under Agricultural credit scheme of ARDC for supplementing cash assistance from Rubber Board. The interest on the loan is subsidised by the Board to the extent of 3 per cent to all categories of growers excepting large growers (owning more than 20 hectares) undertaking re-planting.

4. Free advisory and extension support.

III. NUTMEG

During the V Plan, a centrally sponsored scheme for the production and distribution of nutmeg seedlings was implemented in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented by establishing 100 demonstration plots in cultivators' fields and a 5 hectare progeny garden in the Government farms. Central assistance at 100 per cent is being provided for the scheme.

IV. COCONUT

To ensure sizeable increase in productivity within a short period, programmes for scientific management covering irrigation, manuring and plant protection have been formulated. Long term programmes of production of hybrid planting material for re-planting

and new-planting within a reasonably short period have been adopted. The following centrally sponsored schemes, to be shared equally between Central Government and State Governments, have been undertaken during VI Plan period:—

1. Package programmes on coconut.
2. Production & distribution of TXD hybrid seedlings.
3. Production of D & T Hybrids.
4. Rejuvenation of disease affected holdings.
5. Distribution of pump sets in Kerala.

(d) An all-party delegation of Kerala led by its Chief Minister resented a Memorandum to the Prime Minister on 24th August, 1981, representing against import of Coconut Oil, Copra, Cocoa beans, natural rubber and pepper and also about the crisis in the tea industry in Kerala. Their representation was examined and the Governor of Kerala was thereafter informed of the position pertaining to various points raised in the Memorandum.

Income Tax Raid

2217. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item that appeared in the Indian-Express dated 7th February, 1982 captioned "Raid yields 10 lakhs rupees";

(b) if so, the full details in this regard;

(c) how much money has been obtained during the period from March, 1981 to January, 1982 from the raids;

(d) how much time Government official take to make the raid after getting the information; and

(e) how many pending cases are there in this regard?

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

(b) The Income-tax Department has conducted search in the case of M/s. Nagpal Electrical Company, Bhagirath Palace, New Delhi on 31-1-1982. During the course of the search, *prima facie* unaccounted assets of approximate value of Rs. 4.39 lakhs were seized. Besides, *prima facie* unaccounted stock of Rs. 5 lakhs approximately was also found. The case is under investigation.

(c) During the period 1-3-1981 to 31-1-1982, *prima facie* unaccounted assets consisting of cash and other valuables of the approximate value of Rs. 28.61 crores were seized.

(d) The time taken to conduct a search is dependent upon the facts and circumstances in each such case.

(e) As searches are authorised by specified income-tax authorities in utmost secrecy, it is not practical to furnish this information.

Smuggling on Gujarat and Saurashtra Sea Coast

2218. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether international smugglers are operating on the Gujarat and Saurashtra sea-coast;

(b) The details of the seizure of the contraband goods during the last five years on the sea-coast of Gujarat and Saurashtra;

(c) the details of the disclosures made in the reports by the Customs officials; and

(d) the preventive measures taken to check the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (c). According to reports received by Government, the Gujarat coast, including the Saurashtra coast, is vulnerable to smuggling. The Customs authorities in Gujarat have been able to unearth, the activities of several major gangs of smugglers operating in the region during the recent past.

(b) The value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities in Gujarat, including Saurashtra, during the period 1977 to 1981 is given below:—

(Value:)	Rs. in lakhs)
Year	Value
1977	49.40
1978	89.28
1979	69.60
1980	145.44
1981	324.58

(d) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department along the Coast of Gujarat, including Saurashtra has been strengthened. The Customs authorities are conducting regular sea, shores and road patrolling to prevent any attempts at smuggling in the region.

Visit of World Bank President

2219. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the World Bank, Mr. Clausen during his recent visit to India has assured to make up for the shortfall in concessional credit from International Development Association; and

(b) if so, the net outcome of the talks with the President of the World Bank in this context?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During his discussions with Government, Mr. Clausen indicated that to the extent possible the shortfall in concessional assistance in 1981-82 (July, 81 to June) will be made good through increased commitments by IBRD.

Upgradation of Hydrographic School in Goa

2220. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to upgrade the Hydrographic School in Goa as a national Centre; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The National Hydrographic School at Goa is the National Centre for training in Hydrography and Defence Oceanography. It trains candidates from the Navy and the civilian hydrographic organisations of all the maritime States of India. Training is also imparted to candidates sponsored from the developing countries of Asia and Africa.

Cut in Allocation of Interest-Free Credit from World Bank

2221. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether World Bank imposes an interest payment burden of over 100 million dollars a year on India which will now have to pay 13 per cent interest on nearly 800 millions dollars on borrowing which it should have normally got interest free;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) to what extent it will be disadvantageous for India to get the World Bank loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a): India receives assistance from the World Bank group in the form of IBRD loans which carry an interest varying from time to time and currently standing at 11.6 per cent as well as IDA credits which carry no interest charge but a commitment charge of 0.5 per cent and a service charge of 0.75 per cent. Interest payment for World Bank group loans/credits in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 were \$63.241 million (Rs. 1.79 crores) and \$ 71.232 million (Rs. 59.19 crores) respectively.

As a result of reduction in major donor contributions to the second instalment of the Sixth Replenishment of IDA, it is facing a reduction in commitment authority for its fiscal year 1981. As a result, a reduction in the IDA commitment available to India in this year is likely. The Bank has, however, not officially notified country allocations consequent upon such reduction. We have received indications that the Bank group may, to the extent possible, compensate for the reduction in IDA credits by increasing IBRD loans, although no amount has been specified. Such additional IBRD loans will be at the normal rate of interest.

(b) Government are taking all steps to see that reduction in IDA assistance to India is minimised.

(c) Although a change in the blend of Bank group assistance to India will effect our debt servicing position, it is not possible, at this stage, to quantify effects.

Credit to Farmers by Commercial Banks

2222. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the agricultural credit provided to farmers by commercial banks in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) whether any assessment had been made about the farmers actual annual requirements of loan and the amount they receive;

(c) whether, the condition of farmers has improved by taking these loans; and

(d) the details in this regard for the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to

(d) The total number of borrowers and outstanding agricultural advances in the State of Orissa for the last three years (latest available is indicated below:

	March 1978	March 1979	March 1980
No. of Accounts (in thousands)	174	227	253
Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)	21.34	36.1	40.76

There has been a continuous rise in the number of beneficiaries as well as the banks advances to agriculture. The lead banks prepare credit plans for the development of the lead districts allotted on the basis of assess-

ment of credit needs made by them taking into consideration the potentialities in the district and the availability of resources. The credit plans at present under implementation cover the three years period 1980, 1981 and

1982, Particulars of credit outlays envisaged for disbursements in respect of all the district of Orissa State to agriculture and alleged activities were to the extent of Rs. 27.87 crores in 1980 and Rs. 41.85 crores in 1981. The achievement in the year 1980 was Rs. 33.97 crores while achievements upto September, 1981 last year had been Rs. 27.31 crores.

Policy regarding Tariff value of Sugar

2223. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have recently reviewed its policy, has fixed the tariff value for free sale of sugar; and

(b) if so, whether there has been any increase over the existing tariff and if so, to what extent?

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

(a) Tariff value for free sale sugar is reviewed every month.

(b) Tariff value fixed for February, 1982 was Rs. 485. As a result of the monthly review, the Tariff value has been fixed at Rs. 490/- for the month of March, 1982. There has thus been an increase of Rs. 5.

Export of Sugar

2224. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has shipped 40,000 tonnes of sugar for which export deals were contracted in November, last;

(b) whether the entire collection was exported by the end of December, as stipulated in the deals;

(c) whether the Union Government have not taken any decision so far on the quantum of sugar exports in the current year;

(d) by what time the final decision in regard to this is likely to be taken; and

(e) the total surplus sugar that is available with the Union Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). STC has shipped 38,000 MT during December, 1981 against export contracts concluded in November 1981 for 40,000 MTs at +15 per cent at buyer's option.

(c) and (d). The quantum of sugar to be exported in this sugar year is under consideration. A decision is likely to be taken shortly.

(e) Sugar production is estimated to be 67-68 lakh tonnes in the sugar year 1981-82 and an exportable surplus would be available.

Winding up of Multinational Drug Companies

2225. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the multinational drug companies operating in India have been asked to wind up their business in the country as they have failed or refused to dilute their foreign equity in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) if so, the names of these foreign drug firms; and

(c) how much time has been given to them to wind up their business in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) No, Sir. Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1153 dated the 26th February, 1982.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Theft in Five Star Hotel

2226. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "\$10,000 that at five-star hotel" appearing in the *Indian Express* of 17th January, 1982;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto with full details thereof; and

(c) the action taken with details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). According to the management of the hotel involved, the 2 foreign guests concerned had checked in at the hotel on 13-1-82 and went for dinner at 10.30 p.m. On returning to the room, one of the guests kept his jacket containing \$ 7,000/- in cash in the wardrobe, and the other guest \$3,000/- in cash and some travellers cheques in his closed combination lock briefcase. Next day both the guests went down to the Coffee Shop for breakfast allegedly leaving their money in the room. On their return they found the currency notes missing from the jacket and the briefcase left in their room. The matter was reported by them to the Lobby Manager. In accordance with

the hotel rules, further check of the room was made by the hotel management. When the currency notes were not found the staff was questioned and their lockers searched. After drawing a blank, the matter was reported to the Police who also questioned some hotel employees, but the currency notes could not be incited. The travellers cheques also lying in the brief case along with the cash were found intact.

It was revealed that, as required, the two foreign visitors had not declared to the Customs authorities the foreign currency brought in by them on entering India, and that no endorsement to this effect was found in their Passports.

Financing of Industries by International Finance Corporation

2227. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation has been financing medium industries set up in India and the third countries;

(b) if so, the total number of such medium industries financed by IFC set up in the country so far;

(c) the particulars of those industries and the places where such industries have been set up;

(d) the estimated cost of each of those industries;

(e) how many of them have started commercial production; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The International Finance Corporation, [IFC (W)], an affiliate of the World Bank, has been providing equity investment and loans to joint/private sector enterprises.

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

Statement

Sl. Fiscal No. Year	Particulars of the Industries	Type of business	Estimated Project cost (\$m)	Amount \$ Million		Project Completion date	Remarks		
				Equity	Loan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Total		
1	1959	Republic Forge Co. Ltd.	. . . . . Steel Forging	. . . . .	1.5	1.5	1.5	} These loans were cancelled by the borrowers before they became effective	
2	1959	Kirtloskar Oil Engines	. . . . . Diesl Engines	. . . . .	0.9	0.9	0.9		
3	1960	Assam Silimanite Ltd.	. . . . . Refractory Bricks	N.A.	. . . . .	1.4	1.4	N.A.	Fully repaid.
4	1961	K.S.B. Pumps Ltd. Pune	. . . . . Pumps	N.A.	. . . . .	0.2	0.2	N.A.	Fully repaid.
5	1963 1966	Precision Bearings India Ltd., Baroda	. . . . . Bearings	4.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	N.A.	Fully repaid.
6	1964	Fort Gloster Industries	. . . . . Transmission Cables	N.A.	0.4	0.8	1.2	N.A.	Fully repaid.
7	1964 1975 1978	Mahindra UGINE Steel Co. Ltd. Bombay.	. . . . . Steel Products	40.31	1.3	11.8	13.1	Dec. 1979	
8	1964	Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd., Coimbatore.	. . . . . Textile Machinery	N.A.	0.3	1.0	1.3	1968	
9	1967	Jayshree Chemicals Ltd., Ganjam (Orissa)	. . . . . Chemicals	N.A.	0.1	1.1	1.2	N.A.	Fully repaid.
10	1967	Indian Explosives Ltd. Kanpur	. . . . . Fertilizers	N.A.	2.9	8.6	11.5	1971	
11	1969 1970	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd, Zuarinagar, Goa	. . . . . Fertilisers	N.A.	3.8	15.1	18.9	1974	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	1976	Escorts Ltd., Bangalore	Engine parts	19.14	..	6.6	6.6	6.6	Dec., 1980
13	1978	Housing Development Finance Corpn. Bombay.	Housing Finance	N.A.	1.2	4.0	5.2	5.2	May, 1981
14	1980	Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corp. Ltd. Bombay.	Chemicals	51.2	1.1	7.5	8.6	8.6	July, 1982
15	1981	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur (Bihar).	Steel Manufacture	263.0	..	38.0	38.0	38.0	March, 1983
16	1981	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. Irigatpuri (Maharashtra)	Motor Vehicles and Accessories	132.9	..	15.0	15.0	15.0	Oct. 1984
17	1981	Nagarjuna Steels Ltd., Hyderabad	Iron & Steel	9.5	0.3	2.9	3.2	3.2	June, 1983
18	1981	Nagarjuna Signode Ltd., Hyderabad	Iron & Steel	8.75	..	2.4	2.4	2.4	Sept., 1983
19	1981	Nagarjuna Coated Tubes Ltd., Hyderabad	Iron & Steel	8.9	0.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	Sept., 1983
20	1981	Coromandel, Fertilizers Ltd., Cuddpah, (A.P.)	Cement and construction material	98.75	..	15.9	15.9	15.9	Feb., 1983
21	1982	Ashok Leyland Ltd., Ennore & Hosur (Tamilnadu) Bhandara (Maharashtra) Alwar (Rajasthan).	Motor Vehicles	434.0	..	28.0	28.0	28.0	1987
22	1982	Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay	DMT Project	75.7	..	18.8	18.8	18.8	June, 1984.
TOTAL					12.1	183.6	19.57		

N.A. — Not available.

Smuggling in Ladakh

2228. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling has risen in Ladakh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check smuggling of imported goods and opium mostly coming from European market through foreign tourists; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

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

National Workshop of Project Management in Public Enterprises

2229. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national workshop of Project Management in Public Enterprises was held in New Delhi on 19, 20 and 21 November, 1981;

(b) the recommendations made for improving project management;

(c) the steps taken to implement these recommendations and names of projects which are adopting them; and

(d) the instructions issued to projects which have not yet adopted them?

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

(b) A copy of the recommendations made by the National Workshop is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (See No. LT-3487/82].

(c) and (d). The recommendation cover the preparation and implementation stages of all projects. These have been brought to the notice of all administrative Ministries for taking suitable necessary action for implementation.

Overdrafts by States

2230. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether what are the limits—ways and means—allowed for the overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India for each one on the States of the Indian Union as on 1st January, 1982;

(b) the names of the States which have crossed these limits during the past three years and the extent to which they have crossed it, separately for each year and each State; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to discourage this tendency?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):
(a) Statement-I showing the limits as on 1st January, 1982, of normal and special ways and means advances allowed by the Reserve Bank of India to the State Governments is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Borrowing by a State Government from the Reserve Bank of India, in excess of the authorised limits of ways and means advances is termed overdraft. Statement-II, showing the maximum overdrafts availed of by the State Governments during the past three years is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The Central Government has been having a continuous dialogue with the States running overdrafts in order to correct the situation where there are structural imbalances in the budgets. The Prime Minister wrote to the Chief Minister of the States

in October, 1980 advising them strictly to regulate expenditure on the basis of firm availability of resources and to avoid recourse to overdrafts. Discussions were held in the Ministry of Finance during 1981-82 with those State Governments whose deficits were considered to be deep rooted. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission also held meetings with the

Chief Ministers of such State Governments as were expected to close the year 1981-82 with deficits. These discussions were designed to impress upon the State Governments the need to avoid deficits and consequent overdrafts and to work out acceptable solutions for gradually eliminating the deficits without seriously jeopardising the development Plans.

Statement I

Limits for normal and special Ways and Means advances to State Governments

(In force from 1-10-1978)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Limits for formal (Clean) Ways and Means Advance	Limits for Special (Secured) Ways and Means Advance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	10.00
2.	Assam	8.00	4.00
3.	Bihar	14.00	7.00
4.	Gujarat	14.00	7.00
5.	Haryana	6.00	3.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	2.00
7.	Karnataka	16.00	8.00
8.	Kerala	12.00	6.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	16.00	8.00
10.	Maharashtra	30.00	15.00
11.	Manipur	2.00	1.00
12.	Meghalaya	2.00	1.00
13.	Nagaland	2.00	1.00
14.	Orissa	12.00	6.00
15.	Punjab	12.00	6.00
16.	Rajasthan	12.00	6.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	22.00	11.00
18.	Tripura	2.00	1.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	34.00	17.00
20.	West Bengal	20.00	10.00
	TOTAL	260.00	130.00

Statement II

Maximum amount of Overdraft availed of by the State Governments

(Rs. crores)

States	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Amount	Date	Amount	Date	Amount	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.03	17-3-79	.	.	7.69	16-3-81
2. Assam . . . . .	.	..	.	.	25.13	21-2-81
3. Bihar	88.72	27-6-78	.	.	..	..
4. Gujarat	8.56	13-4-78	..	..	1.56	2-3-81
5. Haryana	28.57	1-6-78	5.91	8-6-79	21.50	26-3-81
6. Karnataka	27.19	28-1-78	9.88	14-3-80	35.33	21-4-80
7. Kerala . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2.82	16-3-81
8. Madhya Pradesh	71.04	15-4-78	..	..	58.06	25-3-81
9. Maharashtra	9.57	13-1-79	31.57	30-10-79	42.87	28-10-80
10. Manipur	1.41	27-6-78	2.29	28-3-80	14.56	17-6-80
11. Nagaland	5.67	26-3-79	2.27	7-4-79	8.26	22-5-80
12. Orissa	5.87	7-3-79	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab	80.70	20-6-78	..	..	51.69	24-3-81
14. Rajasthan	21.47	26-6-78	41.20	18-3-80	151.66	24-3-81
15. Tamil Nadu	2.24	30-3-79	4.25	11-4-79	..	..
16. Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4.80	21-3-81
17. Uttar Pradesh	182.34	13-4-78	..	.	0.52	14-3-81
18. West Bengal	133.89	14-4-78	126.18	2-10-79	151.65*	21-3-81

*As notionally worked out by the Reserve Bank of India.

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क का अपवंचन

2231. श्री शूल चन्द डाला : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नालिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान 10 हजार रूपये से अधिक की केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के अपवंचन के कितने मामले पकड़े गए और कुल कितनी राशि की चोरी की गई ; और

(ख) अब तक कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क की चोरी के लिए कार्यवाही की गई और उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजस्थान में फालना में हवाई पट्टी

2232. श्री मूल चन्द डांगी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान ने पाली जिले में फालना में एक हवाई पट्टी के निर्माण की योजना बनाई गई थी और यदि हां, तो यह कब बनाई गई थी ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कर्नाटक, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडू, महाराष्ट्र, और गुजरात में बसे राजस्थान के कई निवासियों ने फालना में हवाई पट्टी के निर्माण की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो इसकी आवश्यकता को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार उसे कब तक बनाने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी किसी मांग की जानकारी नहीं है।

News-Item Captioned IA Computers may not be ready by Asiad

2234. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen a press report which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated January 1982 under the heading 'IA computers may not be ready by Asiad' ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and what steps are being taken in this respect?

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

(b) Initially there was a proposal to augment the capacity of the computer available with Air India to cater to the needs of Indian Airlines also. The proposal was later abandoned due to technical reasons. A proposal for an integrated computer system both for Indian Airlines and Air India is under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of Bank by Government of West Bengal

2235. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently rejected the proposal of West Bengal Government for setting up a Bank of its own; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such rejection?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Expanding export base through Air from Calcutta Airport

2236. MR. CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under their consideration any proposal to tone up the Calcutta Airport with a view to expanding the export base through air;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) by when they are likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The export examination area at the Air Cargo Complex at Calcutta is proposed to be approximately doubled in order to provide more space for examination of larger number of export consignments.

(c) Plans are in the process of being made and the work will be taken up on priority.

Promotion of officer, in G.C.

2237. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR
AHMED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers/officials belonging to the general as well as reserved categories have been promoted in General Insurance Corporation of India as on 1st January, 1981 category-wise details;

(b) details as to what relaxations, except the weightage of 10 percent marks, the General Insurance Corporation of India has provided to the SC/ST employees while granting promotion to them;

(c) why one SC/ST Employees' Association working in the General Insurance Industry which is registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926 and looking after the interests of the SC/ST Employees is not properly consulted and given hearing by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries; and

(d) why the General Insurance Corporation of India management does not extend the above SC/ST Employees Association the same concessions which it gives to the certain other unrecognised Unions/Association in the matter of Office accommodation, train fare and special leave for attending conference, etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) According to the information available as at the end of 1980, there

were 2722 employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, working in the General Insurance Industry. Category-wise breakup of the total number of such employees and those promoted during 1980 is as under:—

Category	Total SC/ ST Employees	Promoted during 1980
Class I	136	2
Class II	34	1
Class III	1794	9
Class IV	758	8
Total	2722	20

(b) The G.I.C. have extended the following concessions in the matter of promotion of SC/ST Employees:

(i) Under Class III/IV promotion policy reservation of promotional vacancies for SC/ST has been stipulated at 15 per cent and 7½ per cent respectively.

(ii) Passing percentage in the competitive examination written by Departmental candidates and in promotion tests has been reduced by 10 points in the case of SC/ST candidates.

(iii) Under Class II promotion policy marks scored by SC/ST candidates under the marks rating system are loaded by 10 per cent.

(iv) To encourage SC/ST employees to acquire professions qualifications, they are reimbursed fees for postal tuition including the cost of study courses for examination conducted by Federation of Insurance Institute Bombay (limited to first attempt).

(c) Various SC/ST Employees Associations including the Association registered under Trade Unions Act 1926 are attended to whenever they correspond with the management.

(d) No Union is recognised at present and hence the question of G.I.C. granting trade union facilities to them does not arise. However, some Unions/Associations were granted certain facilities by their management in the past and such facilities have not been withdrawn after nationalisation of the Insurance Industry.

Loans advanced by the business houses by LIC

2238. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big business houses of the country have been getting loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) quantum of money advanced by the LIC to each big business house of the country during the last three years;

(c) what is the rate of interest; and

(d) whether prior permission of Government was obtained; and if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) The LIC has been granting loans to private sector companies on long term basis, in collaboration with other public sector financial institutions as well as its own. Currently the rate of interest on such loans granted in collaboration with other financial institutions is 14 per cent. Those granted by LIC on its own are 16 per cent. The rate of interest currently charged by on short term loans by the LIC is 17 per cent.

(d) In the case of an investment by the LIC in the private sector, other than in collaboration with other public sector financial institutions, prior approval of Government is required if the investment exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs in a single undertaking and it does not satisfy the statutory criteria regarding income and assets cover.

Statement

Showing Loans Advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to Companies/ Undertakings belonging to Business Houses during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(Rs. in crores)

Business Group (MRTP)	During April/ March		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-8
1	2	3	4
A. Large Groups			
1. A.C.C.	0.50
2. Asbestos Cemet	0.50
3. Bangur	..	0.85	0.15

1	2	3	4
4. Bajaj	0.59
5. Birla	7.65
6. Brooke Bond	0.55	..
7. Chowgule	0.25	0.08
8. Dunlop	0.50
9. Escorts	0.50	0.10
10. Garware	0.50	0.20
11. G.K.W.	0.40	..
12. Ghia	0.50
13. Goenka	1.75
14. Golden Tabocco	0.15
15. I.C.I.	1.00	..	0.50
16. I.T.O.	2.05	0.15	..
17. J.K. Singhania	1.25	2.40
18. Kamani	0.25	..	..
19. Kasturbhai Lalbhai	0.25	6.30
20. Kilachand Tulsidas	0.30	0.55	1.65
21. Khatau	0.50	..
22. Kirloskar	1.25	0.50
23. Kothari	0.25	..
24. Larsen & Toubro	0.80
25. Macneill & Magor	0.50
26. Madras Cement	0.05	..	..
27. Madura Coats	0.50	..
28. Mafatlal	1.50	1.50
29. Mahindra & Mahindra	1.20	1.00
30. Metal Box	1.72
31. Modi	0.50
32. Murugappa Chettair	0.50
33. Oil India	0.35	0.20	0.56
34. Parry	0.50
35. Rallies	1.00
36. Raunaq Singha	0.26	..

1	2	3	4
37 Relliance Textile	0.40	1.15
38 Sahney	0.45	0.05
39 Sarabhaixx	0.50
40 Shri Ambica (Hari Vallabhdas)	0.35	0.15
41 Shri Ram	0.60	0.80
42 Soorajmull Nagarmall	0.25	..
43 Swedish Match	0.50
44 Tata	0.25	9.55
45 Thackersey	0.25
46 Thapar	19.8	3.40
47 Union Cabride	0.54	..
48 United Breweries	0.80
TOTAL LOANS IN LARGE GROUPS	4.00	15.68	41.65
B Single Large Undertakings Having Assets of Rs 20 Crores or more	1.20	6.97
C Dominant Undertakings	0.60	0.99	1.80
	4.60	17.87	10.42

Seminar on Indirect Tax Exemption System for Exports

2239. DR. KRUPASINGHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on 'Indirect' tax exemption system for exports' was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the suggestions made therein and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A National Seminar on Indirect Tax Exemption System for Export was conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

(b) Government have not yet received the suggestion made in the Seminar from the Institute.

(c) Does not arise.

Non Fulfilment of Export Obligation by Companies

2240. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of companies which have failed to fulfil their export obligations during the last three years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange lost by India for non-fulfilment of such export obligations;

(c) what action Government have taken against the companies which have failed to fulfil export obligations; and

(d) what safeguards Government propose to take in future to ensure fulfilment of export obligations by companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Provisions already exist to ensure fulfilment of export obligations, by way of obtaining legal agreements or export bonds supported by bank guarantees and for taking penal action against the defaulters under the Import Control regulations.

**Recruitment to Posts of Leaders/
Handymen/Cabinet Cleaners in ..
A.I.**

2241. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1973 a panel for recruitment to the post of Loaders/Handymen / Cabinet Cleaners was drawn by Air India out of the casual labourers working in Air India;

(b) if so, were separate panels prepared for the above posts or only one panel was made for all the three categories of posts;

(c) the number of persons on the panel (or panels, if separate lists for different categories were prepared), period of validity of these panels; and

(d) the number of persons recruited out of the above panel/panels so far or till the validity of the panel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) The panel for recruitment of Loaders, Handymen and Cabin cleaners was drawn up after inviting applications in 1973 from the casual workers who were working and also from Employees' sons fulfilling the necessary conditions.

(b) and (c). A single panel was prepared listing out the candidates as under:

Loaders Handymen Cabin cleaners

The number of loaders in the panel was 37, handymen 49 and cabin cleaners 29. The period of validity of the panel was one year.

(d): Till the 28th June, 1974, when the validity of the panel expired, 17 loaders, 26 handymen and 25 cabin cleaners were recruited out of this panel.

**Contract for Storage of Edible Oils of
Kandla Port by S.T.C.**

2242. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contract for storage of edible oils at the Kandla Port was given by State Trading Corporation to private parties without calling tender from 1977 onwards;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Trading Corporation spurned the lower offers of certain parties who approached on their own; and

(c) how much money is being paid by S.T.C. towards rent and handling charges at Kandla Port Trust for edible oils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) S. T. C. has been hiring storage tanks at Kandla on long-term basis through advertisements in the newspapers. However, it has also hired storage tanks by negotiations to meet immediate requirements on a short-term basis. The total storage capacity at present hired by STC in Kandla is about 1.30 lakh MT, out of which the long-term contracts account for more than 72,000 tonnes.

(b) S.T.C. has never turned down any offer in response to its advertisements, which was lowest and conformed to the terms and conditions stipulated by the Corporation.

(c) Presently the monthly charges paid by STC towards storage rent and handling charges at Kandla comes to about Rs. 23 lakhs.

वायुदूत के लिये विमानों पर व्यय

2243. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या प पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी स्तर की विमान सेवा "वायुदूत" के लिए कितने विमान खरीदे जा रहे हैं और उन पर कितना व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) इन विमानों की खरीद के बाद कितने स्थानों को नागर विमानन सेवा से जोड़ा जाएगा और ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) वायुदूत के लिए खरीदे जाने वाले विमानों की संख्या तथा उन पर होने वाला खर्च सरकार द्वारा इस उद्देश्य से गठित की गई समिति द्वारा चयन किए जाने वाले विमान की किस्म पर निर्भर करते हैं।

(ख) भारत के अन्य भागों में एक चरणबद्ध क्रम से वायुदूत सेवाओं का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। प्रथम चरण में निम्नलिखित 23 स्थानों के इस सेवा से जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

कुड्डापाहा, राजामुन्द्री, वारंगल, रुकेला, जमशेदपुर, गया, मुजफ्फरपुर, पूर्णिया, बिलासपुर, जगदलपुर, नांदेड़, लुधियाना, कोटा, बीकानेर, जसलमेर, तंजौर, कालीकट, रायचूर, हुबली, देहरादून, गाजीपुर, पंतनगर और रायबरेली।

Daily Flights between Cochin and Trivandrum, Madras and Trivandrum

2244. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-running of flights on all the days

between Cochin and Trivandrum and Madras and Trivandrum is causing inconvenience to passengers; and

(b) whether it is a fact that unsatisfactory seat factors, if any, are only because of the fact that the flights are not running on all the days and the passengers are forced to try other modes of conveyance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b): No, Sir.

Touring up the working of L.I.C.

2245. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are taking to tone up the working of the L.I.C. in regard to its mounting expenses and deteriorating service to policy holders; and

(b) what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) In order to improve the working of the life insurance industry and the service to policyholders, it has been decided to restructure the LIC. For this purpose, legislative proposals to bring into being more compact and manageable units are being worked out.

Committee to Identify areas of Arab Investment

2246. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian and Arab industrialists are contemplating formation of a committee which may identify areas where Arab money could be invested in India;

(b) whether Government of India have been sounded in this regard for help; and

(c) whether Government have extended their help in this regard; and if so, when the committee will come into existence and the economic spheres chosen for foreign investment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The third meeting of the Indo-Arab Joint Business Council was held in New Delhi in 4th and 5th November, 1981. At the conclusion of the meeting a joint statement was issued by the Indo-Arab Joint Business Council which *Inter-alia* stipulates:

"It was mutually agreed to consider the setting up of a small committee which could meet frequently to discuss in detail areas for increasing trade, investment and industrial collaboration and identify specific business proposals."

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Adulteration of Imported Palmolene Oil in Gujarat

2247. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officials of STC in collusion with some private importers adulterated imported palmolene oil in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints from the retailers of the consumers in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have tried to inquire in to the matter and if so, the findings thereof and whether any action has been initiated against the officials who have been on enquiry found to have been involved in this case and if so, the particulars thereof?

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

Food Inspector of Gujarat Government collected some samples from a shop and storage tank of a tinning firm engaged by STC Kandla. The analysis of the samples collected by the Food Inspector is reported to have shown that the oil is adulterated. On the basis of this report the Gujarat Food and Drugs Control Department has filed a case in the Court of Ist Class Judicial Magistrate, Gandhidham, accusing partners of a tinning firm engaged by STC Kandla for tinning of RBDPO for supply to the Public Distribution System, and also STC Head Office and STC Branch Office Kandla.

Separate Foreign Trade Service

2248. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Committees have recently favoured a separate foreign trade service;

(b) whether in 1970 the Alexander Committee which studied export/import policies had commented: "A review of the existing network of the commercial representatives and the nature of the functions performed by them brings out the gross inadequacy of the present system and the wide gap that exists between the actual and expected functions of the commercial representatives";

(c) whether Estimates Committee of Parliament in 1979 (i) did not agree with External Affairs Ministry's view that it could continue to handle economic and commercial work in the missions and (ii) found it necessary to take "from time to time, most qualified persons from outside IFS for a certain percentage of posts in economic and commercial wings"; and

(b) whether in view of the foregoing, Government propose to have a separate foreign trade service; if so, when, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Committees set up from time to time to suggest pressures for improving the system of recruitment and training of commercial representatives abroad have made certain recommendations, which also, include proposals to broaden the method of recruitment.

(b) Alexander Committee in its Report on Import-Export policies and Procedures (1978) had made certain observations in the adequacy of present system.

(c) The Estimates Committee of Parliament in 1980-81 recommended review of the existing system and strengthening of the Commercial Wings abroad by selecting qualified persons for a certain percentage of posts from sources other than the one at present.

(d) The system of commercial representation is under constant review and corrective steps are taken as and when necessary to strengthen and improve the arrangements.

Setback to cheap cloth scheme

2249. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-items captioned "Set back to cheap cloth scheme" in the Economic Times dated 31st January, 1982;

(b) whether the controlled cloth scheme introduced about a decade ago for clothing the economically weaker sections of the society has failed and stocks worth about Rs. 20 crore have piled up at various State-owned distribution outlets following series consumer resistance;

(c) whether Government have instructed the Corporation to suspend the production of long cloth and to "go slow" on the production of other varieties of cloth;

(d) whether Government have declined to raise the subsidy on controlled cloth to even the earlier levels prevailing before July, 1981 or to reduce the consumer prices of different varieties of controlled cloth; and

(e) other steps taken to solve the problem of supplying cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the society?

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

(b) It is not correct to say that the controlled scheme has failed. The controlled cloth scheme has been revised from 1st July, 1981 envisaging changes in the consumer prices and subsidy rates. On receipt of reports about accumulation of stocks of controlled cloth in some States on account of higher prices, the matter has been discussed with the State Governments and certain suggestions have been made to them for disposal of stocks lying with the State level agencies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not possible to reduce the prices of controlled cloth at present having regard to the fixed subsidy rates and increase in cost of production.

(e) In addition to mill-made controlled cloth, 325 million metres of janata cloth from the handloom sector has been brought within the scope of the controlled cloth scheme.

Development of Passenger Traffic Growth by Indian Airlines

2250. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps for the management development of the Indian Airlines to encourage passenger traffic growth, induction of more air-buses and boeing aircraft and improvement in production to gain a higher profit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any special measures are proposed to be taken to meet the requirement of the Asian Games by the Indian Airlines; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Management Development is a continuing exercise. To ensure that the Indian Airlines discharge its functions efficiently as well as earns profit, Government takes necessary steps from time to time to ensure proper management. The induction of aircraft is made in accordance with the actual recruitment and on the basis of anticipated/projected traffic growth. Indian Airlines is acquiring 2 Airbuses and 4 Boeing 737s during May, 1982 and September/October, 1982 respectively to meet the projected traffic demand upto 1982-83. This will incidentally take care of the Asiad traffic also. Additional check-in counters where necessary will be opened by Indian Airlines in the domestic site to handle Asiad traffic.

Increase in Air India's direct Cargo Services from Calcutta

2251. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

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

(a) is there any proposal of increasing Air India's direct cargo services from Calcutta;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) progress, if any, made, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Soiled Currency Notes

2252. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of soiled currency notes received by the Reserve Bank of India during each of the last three years;

(b) what has been the time taken and total expenditure incurred in checking and destroying them during each year;

(c) what is the value of the present stock of soiled notes that still remains to be checked and destroyed; and

(d) is there any proposal to dispose them of quickly; if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The information as received from the Reserve Bank of India is as under:—

Period	Value of soiled notes received (Rs. in crores)
July 1978 June 1979	5090.26
July 1979 June 1980	5324.52
July 1980 June 1981	5650.23

The above figures relate to July to June of a year as the Reserve Bank's records are maintained according to its accounting year July to June.

(b) No scientific study of the time taken and total expenditure incurred on the examination and destruction of soiled notes has been made so far by the Reserve Bank of India. The time taken in the completion of each remittance varies from office to office depending upon their size, the number, volume and frequency of remittances/tenders and manpower actually

available daily for their examination. The total cost incurred in a year can, however, be given only on a rough basis, since the Cash Department where examination of soiled notes is conducted is one of the Wings of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India. However, on the basis of staff ratios as between these two Wings, RBI has informed that the total expenditure on examination and destruction of the soiled currency attributable to the Cash Department would be as under:—

Period (July—June)	Rupees in crores
1978-79	6.80
1979-80	8.40
1980-81	10.94

(c) As at the end of June, 1981, upto which period the information is available, the total value of the soiled notes awaiting examination and disposal at the Reserve Bank of India Officers was about Rs. 3703.06 crores. The figure is, however provisional,

(d) The Reserve Bank of India has made certain proposals for expediting the clearance of huge backlog of the soiled and non-issuable notes of Re. 1 and Rs. 2 denominations. The proposals are still under consideration and a final view has not yet been taken.

प्राइवेट/संगठनों/फर्मों/व्यक्तियों के पास
विमान

2253. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देकर बाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) देश में प्राइवेट संगठनों, फर्मों और व्यक्तियों के पास, पथक-पथक, कितने

विमान और परिवहन विमान हैं तथा उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने विमान और परिवहन विमान खरीदे गये और उपरोक्त वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) निजी संगठनों/फर्मों तथा व्यक्तियों के स्वामित्व में 245 विमान/परिवहन विमान हैं। दो अलग-अलग सूचियां, जिनमें विमानों की किस्में तथा उनके मालिकों के नाम व पते दर्शाये गये हैं, सभा पटल पर रखी गई। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। [देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3488/82]

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 3 विमान आयात किये गये। (यह सूचना विदेशों से खरीदे गये विमानों से संबंधित है)। इन विमानों का विदेशों के लिये यात्री अथवा कार्गो सेवाओं के लिये प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है, और इसलिये विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Workers to be affected by closure of retail outlets by Nationals Textile Corporation

2254. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers likely to be affected by the closing down of all retail outlets by N.T.C.; and

(b) the steps to be taken to absorb them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). About 2,200 employees of NTC's retail outlets are likely to be affected in the event of closure of the retail outlets. It is proposed to absorb all these employees in the various units of the Corporation.

Rotation of Bank Employees

2255. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no employee of a bank will be allowed to remain continuously in one branch of a bank for unduly long as the same culminates in unwanted cliques which finally results in undesirable activities;

(b) if so, what are the details of the programme drawn up in that behalf and whether the bank employees are proposed to be rotated throughout the Region to which they belong and to other regions compulsorily on promotion beside spending a major period of this tenure in rural banks; and

(c) whether it is also proposed that such other members of the staff as have transfer liability are not allowed to hang around at one place unduly long?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The officers are transferable all over India. The clerical staff is generally transferred only within the State or the language area. The Government have advised the public sector banks in January this year that in the case of officers the rotation should be made every 3 years and in the case of clerical staff such period should not extend beyond 5 years. The public sector banks have reported that they have initiated measures to give effect to the advice of the Government.

Applicability of Conduct Rules to Government Servants vis-a-vis Nationalised Bank

2256. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that in the corporate undertakings, entirely financed, controlled or partly financed by Government activities of employees should be restricted in the same manner as in case of those working directly under it;

(b) if so, are the conduct and other rules applicable to Government servants also applicable to employees of nationalised banks, etc.;

(c) are the employees working in nationalised banks residing with their parents in Government accommodation eligible to claim H.R.A.; and

(d) if not, has a survey been carried out to know as to how many such employees residing with their parents are claiming H.R.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government's policy is to have in the entire public sector, to the extent possible, a broad uniformity of principle in the matter of conduct and discipline of employees. The employees of the nationalised banks are governed by the Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules framed by the banks themselves. They are not necessarily the same as the rules applicable to government servants but wherever possible the basic rationale and principles underlying them are similar.

(c) In terms of the Third Bi-partite Settlement entered into by the Managements of the banks and the Unions of workmen, House Rent Allowance is paid to the award staff as per their entitlement without production of any rent receipt. In the case of officers, where an officer is not provided with residential accommodation by the bank,

he is paid House Rent Allowance subject to the prescribed limits provided he hires an accommodation in his own name and produces rent receipts in support thereof or resides in his own accommodation. Where no rent receipt is produced by an officer, he is paid standard House Rent Allowance calculated up to a basic pay of Rs. 750/- per month.

(d) No such survey has been carried out.

Outstanding claims of L.I.C.

2257. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that settlement claims of over a lakh policies of L.I.C. are outstanding;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to expedite the settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of claims outstanding on 31st March, 1981 was 1,71,533 as against 7,40,727 claims settled during the year.

(b) The main reason for the pendency is delay on the part of the claimants in furnishing the requirements including policy documents and discharge forms. In some cases the delay occurs in the LIC offices as well.

(c) Government has impressed on the LIC the need to expedite pending claims and the LIC is making efforts to dispose of the claims as expeditiously as possible.

Exports and Imports

2258. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value (in Indian currency) of all goods exported from India during the calendar years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 to other countries (country-wise and year-wise) with value of raw materials and manufactured goods, separately; and

(b) the value (in Indian currency) of all goods imported from other countries (country-wise and year-wise) during the calendar years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 with value of raw materials and manufactured goods, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The country-wise figures of exports and imports on calendar year basis and as per classification of raw materials and manufactured goods are not maintained.

However, the figures of exports and imports in respect of selected countries on financial year basis are given below:

DIRECTION OF INDIA'S TRADE

(value Rs. crores)

Countries	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (Prov)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>North America</i>						
1 U.S.A.	771.62	761.91	816.99	926.07	852.23	1510.88
2. Canada	48.23	240.33	62.55	226.48	60.36	275.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E.C.M.						
3. Belgium	227.86	356.52	166.84	268.69	148.25	306.04
4. France	167.15	226.14	197.32	107.05	155.14	267.50
5. F.R.G.	272.07	630.68	380.10	644.55	355.80	758.45
6. Netherland	179.34	158.50	220.46	145.19	164.56	254.16
7. U.K.	528.00	659.60	516.50	709.81	427.76	825.43
Asia and Oceania						
8. Australia	88.52	91.97	102.00	162.84	91.44	181.97
9. Japan	595.06	565a.02	64b.26	609.40	611.59	643.28
10. Iran	93.51	352.46	96.11	620.69	121.97	1348.94
11. Iraq	46.96	583.20	61.48	917.27	50.87	804.11
12. Kuwait	120.21	104.58	123.81	165.51	96.69	331.34
East Europe						
13. Poland	64.33	43.62	44.29	60.48	46.17	33.44
14. Czechoslovakia	36.12	30.92	42.59	51.68	54.06	60.45
15. G.D.R.	35.21	30.89	47.96	34.51	45.53	42.10
16. Rumania	40.62	45.03	45.47	88.25	54.24	91.75
17. U.S.S.R.	411.36	470.59	638.23	824.33	1157.30	955.25
OTHERS	641.52	556.45	873.60	813.48	797.70	1197.15
GRAND TOTAL	5726.26	6814.30	6458.77	9021.75	6708.84	12434.58

Ratio of gross profit to turnover in public sector

2259. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the ratio of gross profit to turnover was 21.3 per cent in 1980-81 of P&T Department while the corresponding profit ratios for the whole of public sector is 13 per cent and for the Railways 8.51 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Presumably, the Hon'ble Member refers to the ratio of gross profits to turnover. For the year 1980-81 the ratio of gross profit to turnover reported by the P&T

Department, Central Public enterprises and the Railways are shown below:

	Percentages
P & T Department	9.8
Central Public Sector enterprises	5.0
Railways	5.3

News Item captioned 'Deteriorating Service benefit of L.I.C.

2260. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in Times of India dated 5th

February, 1982 under the caption 'Deteriorating service bane of L.I.C.'; and

(b) the reaction of Government and the action Government propose to take in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have taken note of the views.

Smuggling of Silver

2261. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR:**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 82,000 Kg. of Silver worth over Rs. 22 crores was smuggled out in a period of three months last year;

(b) whether any international silver smuggling racket has been unearthed in Gujarat by Income Tax Authorities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of persons involved in the racket and preventive measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Sir, no information is available with the Government indicating that 82,000 Kgs. of silver worth over Rs. 22 crores was smuggled out of the country in a period of three months last year.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, during the course of search on 24-12-1981 by the Income-tax authorities in Gujarat *prima facie* unaccounted silver weighing 1548 Kgs. and approximately valued at Rs. 40.24 lakhs has been seized from the following persons and their associates:—

1. Shri Amratlal Chandmal Jain.
2. M/s. Sanjay Kumar & Brothers.

ITDC Tie-up with states to promote tourism

2262. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has plans for tie-up with States to promote tourism in order to build hotels and develop tourist spots;

(b) if so, whether agreements with some States have been reached in this context; and

(c) if so, the names of the States and the nature of the agreements reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. ITDC has formulated a scheme for construction of medium priced hotels in the Joint sector in collaboration with the State Governments/State tourism Corporations. The concept is to construct hotels at selected tourist centres so as to ensure a balanced growth of tourism in all the regions by pooling available resources and avoiding any duplication of efforts.

(b) and (c) So far ITDC has signed agreements with the State Governments/State Tourism Corporations of Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. Under these agreements, separate Companies will be formed with equal or nearly equal equity participation by ITDC and State Governments/State Tourism Corporations/Union Territory. ITDC will also provide consultancy services in planning, designing and construction of hotels and will manage and market these hotels after their completion.

Smuggling of Silver to pay for Contraband goods

2263. SHRI S. K. KRISHNA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether silver worth crores of rupees is being smuggled out of the country to make payments for purchase of contraband goods which are again smuggled in the country;

(b) if so, whether he has information and figures regarding this sort of smuggling;

(c) whether some of the big smugglers have been brought to book during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the number and names of these smugglers and the goods-confiscated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) According to reports received by Government, silver continues to be sensitive to being smuggled out of India. However, these reports do not indicate any large scale smuggling of silver out of the country to finance smuggling of goods into India.

(b) There is no authoritative estimate of the value of silver smuggled out of India. However, figures are available of the value of silver seized by the Customs authorities while being smuggled out of the country during 1980 and 1981 and are given below:—

Year	Approximate value of silver seized
	(Value : Rs. in lakhs)
1980	949
1981	131

(c) and (d) A number of persons found involved in smuggling activities, including some involved in major cases, were brought to book under the law during 1980 and 1981. The

total number of persons arrested under the Customs Act, 1962, and the total number of persons detained under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974, during the above period is given below:—

Year	Number of persons arrested under Customs Act, 1962	Number of persons under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974
1980	1878	298
1981	2153	265

The number of persons arrested/detained during the above period being quite large, compilation of their names and details of the goods confiscated in the cases would involve considerable time and labour. If the Hon'ble Member specifies the particulars of the case(s) in respect of which information is required, the same will be collected and furnished.

Rationalisation of Freight Structure for Cargo from Calcutta Airport

2264. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in order to attract more cargo by air from Calcutta, is there any proposal to rationalise the freight structures;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) In order to provide the advantage of a competitive rate structure to the exporters from Calcutta, the difference between through rates from Calcutta and those available from Bombay/Delhi to major destinations has been kept at a minimum. In respect of certain major commodities such as carpets etc., the rate

levels from Calcutta have been commorated with those ex-Bombay/Delhi for all destinations.

(c) Does not arise.

Discount on Landing charges for new flights to Calcutta

2265. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of giving a discount on the landing charges for new flights to Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The question of charging less landing fees at Calcutta Airport for international flights is under examination.

Large Individual account in Syndicate Bank, Calcutta

2266. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Syndicate Bank in Calcutta had an individual's account operating and running into Rs. 28 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when this account was opened and whether the Manager of the Bank or some other person recommended the opening of this account; and

(d) whether any investigation has been made regarding the source of income of this account-holder?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to

(d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind such an account referred to in the judgement of the Hon'ble

Supreme Court of India in civil appeals Nos. 1129 of 1981 of State of West Bengal and other versus Swapan Kumar Guha and others and No. 1130 of 1981 of State of West Bengal and others versus Sanchaita Investments & others. The matter is being looked into.

Memorandum regarding Fixation of Statutory Minimum Price of B-Twills

2267. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association had submitted a memorandum to his Ministry demanding fixation of a statutory minimum price of B-twills, provision of purchase by DGS&D at the suggested price and removal of excise duty; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) As the basic problem of the jute industry at present is serious imbalance between demand and supply, caused by a depressed gunny market, the problem will not get resolved by fixing minimum price for B-Twill purchase by DGS&D and removal of excise duty on sacking. Govt. have been trying to tackle the problem by stimulating off-take of jute goods by user-industries like foodgrains, fertilizers, cement, sugar, etc., by DGS&D buying of one lakh bales of sacking as 'one time buffer', to be followed by repeat orders on behalf of FCI and other State Government Departments and by pursuing export promotion measures through existing export incentive schemes as a stable measure of correcting the imbalance.

R.B.I. Committee on Industrial Sickness

2268. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI's Committee on Industrial Sickness has submitted its recommendations to Government; and

(b) the decisions taken or proposed to be taken for the revival of sick enterprises in the country on the basis of the committee's report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Tiwari, Chairman, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to examine the legal and other difficulties faced by banks and financial institutions in rehabilitation of sick industrial units and to suggest remedial measures including the changes in existing laws. The Committee has submitted an interim report to RBI, a copy of which has been received by the Government from RBI. The comments of RBI on the recommendations are being awaited by the Government. Final decision will be taken in due course after examination in depth of the recommendations of the Committee and the comments of RBI.

[1979-80

Calcutta-Patna . . .	Calcutta-Kathmandu	Calcutta-Hyderabad
Kathmandu-Varanasi . . .	Delhi-Kathmandu	Delhi-Lahore
Delhi-Karachi . . .	Delhi-Kabul	Bhopal-Jabalpur-Raipur
Hyderabad-Bangalore . . .	Madras-Trivandrum	

1980-81

Bombay-Indore . . .	Bombay-Karachi	Calcutta-Agartala-Gauhati
Patna-Kathmandu . . .	Calcutta-Port Blair	Kathmandu-Varanasi
Delhi-Lahore . . .	Delhi-Karachi	Delhi-Kabul
Delhi-Nagpur . . .	Bhopal-Jabalpur-Raipur	Delhi-Chandigarh-Leh
Delhi-Lucknow-Patna . . .	Delhi-Khajuraho-Varanasi-Bhubaneshwar	Cochin-Trivandrum
Trivandrum-Colombo . . .	Madras-Madurai-Trivandrum	Madras-Trivandrum
Madras-Trich		

Doubling of seating capacity of I.A.

2269. SHRI G. NARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by the end of 1982 Government propose to double the seating capacity of Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, on what basis this scheme has been formulated and the investment proposed for this project;

(c) what was the occupancy of the Indian Airlines flights during 1979 and 1980 and the areas where the occupancy was less than 50 per cent and the growth rate of I.A. traffic during this period; and

(d) whether before launching the scheme at (a) above, Government propose to ensure that the extra capacity does not turn out to be a bad investment?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The passenger occupancy ratio of Indian Airlines system during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was 73.4 per cent and 66.9 per cent respectively. The routes on which the passenger occupancy ratio was less than 50 per cent during this period are listed below:—

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Allocations for Development of Tourism in Andhra Pradesh

2270. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what allocation have been made for development of internal tourism in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has remained rather backward so far as internal tourism is concerned; and

(c) if so, what allocations have been earmarked for Andhra Pradesh to boost tourism and the plans formulated and those approved for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The allocation for the tourism sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 72 crores in the Central Sector. In addition the State Governments/Union Territories have their own allocations for development of tourism in their respective State/Union Territory. The tourist facilities provided in the Central and State Sectors can be utilised by both international and domestic tourists.

(b) and (c). The development of tourism, domestic or international, depends upon the availability of facilities. Funds for tourism development are thus not provided on State-wise basis, but on the basis of schemes to be taken up at various centres. With this in view, the following travel circuits have been identified in consultation with the State Government for the development of tourist facilities in an integrated and phased manner and by pooling available resources in the Central, State and private sectors: —

1. Hyderabad - Nagarjunasagar - Ethipothala - Srisailam - Mahanandi - Guddapah - Tirupati - Kalashasti-Pulicat Lake- Tripurati-

Horsley Hills - Lepakshi - Anthapur - Kurnool - Hyderabad.

2. Hyderabad - Medak - Hyderabad - Bhongir - Yadagir - Igutta-War—
angal - Ramappa - Pakhal (Lake and Ethunagaram Wildlife Sanctuary) - Warangal - Amravati (Chirala) - Vijayawada - Suryapet - Hyderabad.

3. Visakhapatnam - Bhimuniapatnam - Burra Caves - Anantgiri - Araku - Visakhapatnam.

In the Central Sector, it is proposed to develop water sports facilities in Hussain Sagar lake in Hyderabad. For this purpose the lake has been surveyed and the scheme is under formulation. Secondly, the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to set up a 3-star Hotel at Hyderabad as a joint sector project with the Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation subject to feasibility study and availability of funds.

Trade and Economic Cooperation in South-East Asian Region

2271 SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 14th January, 1982 of the noted Economist Sir John Hicks that there is likely to be an economic boom in the whole of the Pacific region and India too could derive some tangible benefits from it;

(b) whether it has also been suggested that the countries of the South East Asians Nations could forge a front on the lines of EEC for trade and economic cooperation;

(c) if so, whether Government have pondered over it; and

(d) if so, what initiative Government propose to take in this connection?

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

(b) to (d). Suggestions for various forms of economic cooperation between the countries of South East Asia Region have been made from time to time. It has always been our endeavour to encourage Economic cooperation between India and other countries of the region. India has been participating in meetings which have been held for identifying the areas for economic cooperation.

Proposal to Develop Natural Rubber

2272. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to develop the natural rubber in the country in the next three years;

(b) the names of the States where such schemes will be undertaken for development;

(c) funds allocated for each project; and

(d) how far it will meet the indigenous requirements of rubber in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Rubber Board is implementing various research and development schemes for the development of the rubber plantation industry. The most important of these schemes is the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme launched from 1980-81 with the object of intensifying rubber cultivation in new areas and rehabilitating the existing old and uneconomic rubber plantations. The States to be covered under this Scheme are the traditional rubber growing States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and non-traditional States/Union Territories of Goa, Maharashtra, Tripura, Assam, and other North Eastern States.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) As a result of the research and development activities being undertaken by the Board, it is hoped that productivity & production would increase, substantially narrowing down the gap between supply and demand.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Funds allocated (Rs. Lakhs)		
		1982-83	1983-84*	1984-85*
1.	Rubber Plantation Development Scheme	385	575	700
2.	Schemes for encouraging newplanting and re-planting (Discontinued schemes— spill over payments)	210	150	115
3.	Schemes for production and distribution of high yielding planting materials; modernisation of small holdings, improvement of processing and marketing of small holder rubber, extension services and training	100	110	117
4.	Operational expenses for the above development schemes	55	56	57
5.	Research	100	114	131
	TOTAL	850	1005	1120

*These figures are provisional and subject to revision on the basis of Planning Commission allocations on a year to year basis.

Tea Industry in South India

2273. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tea industry in South India is facing great hardship;

(b) whether it is true that a meeting was held in Delhi some months ago to devise means to overcome the crisis;

(c) if so, what were the recommendations of this meeting; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The tea industry is passing through difficult times.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement indicating recommendations made at the National level meet on tea in August, 1981 is laid on the Table of the House Placed in Library [See No. LT-3489/82]

(d) Central Government have already announced an Excise rebate scheme on exports of Tea and has also reduced basic excise-duty on tea for certain areas. Draw-back of Customs and Excise duty on packing materials used in the export of tea chests has also been allowed.

Kerala and Tamil Nadu Governments have reduced Sales tax on sales of tea. Kerala Government has also abolished sales tax on fertilisers used for tea plantations and has announced that plantation tax on tea will be levied at the pre-revised rate and not at the enhanced rate. Action on the other recommendations of the National level Meet is under active considerations in consultation with the State Governments and other concerned Departments of the Central Government.

Proposal to Change Engine of Vijayanta Tank

2274. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Indian Army is seriously considering a proposal to change the engine of the Indian-made Vijayanta Tank;

(b) whether it is also true that the Rolls Royce produced EV-12 engine is to replace the indigenously made L-60 engine; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). In keeping with the policy of modernisation and improvement of weapon systems of the Army, trials on modifications to modernise and improve the engine of the Vijayanta Tank are being carried out. It is not desirable in the interest of national security to disclose the details.

UNCTAD help for promoting cooperation between developing countries

2276. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Group of 77' has recently called for UNCTAD help in promoting cooperation between developing countries; and

(b) if so, what concrete proposals were made by this Group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Group of 77 has called for the preparation and servicing of the meetings of Governmental Experts of developing countries in respect of Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries by the UNCTAD.

Amendment of Army, Navy and Air-Forces Acts for redressal of the Grievances of service personnel

2277. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Army, Navy and Air Force Acts were inherited from Britishers in

early 20th Century and these are lacking in adequate provisions for the redressal of grievances of service personnel; and

(b) if so, action taken to up date them and bring them to conform to the changing times?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the Army, Navy and Air Force Acts were inherited from Britishers. The Army, Navy and Air Force Acts have been enacted in 1950, 1957 and 1950 respectively. Government are aware of the need to revise these Acts so that they are in tune with present day situations and requirements. These Acts are amended whenever it is felt necessary.

विश्व बाजार में भारतीय चाय के अलाभकारी मूल्य

2278. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बाजार में भारतीय चाय के मूल्य अलाभकारी सिद्ध हो रहे हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विश्व बाजार में भारतीय चाय के लिये अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य प्राप्त करने के लिये कुछ नई प्रणाली अथवा उपाय अपनाने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) तथा (ख). लन्दन नीलामियों में विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय चाय की औसत कीमत लगभग 104 पैसे प्रति कि० ग्रा० रही। उत्पादन की समय लागत को पूरा करने के बाद यह कीमत उत्पादकों को सम्भवतः लाभकारी प्रायः न दे सके।

(ग) भारत, विश्व बाजार में चाय के लिये और अधिक लाभकारी कीमतें प्राप्त करने के लिये समुचित सप्लाई प्रबन्ध उपाय प्रस्तुत करने के लिये इंकटाड के तत्वावधान में चाय निर्यातक देशों द्वारा किये गये अनेक प्रयासों में एक पक्षकार रहा है। चाय निर्यातक देशों की नई दिल्ली में 12 फरवरी, 1982 तक हुई विगत बैठक में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चाय करार के नए मसौदे की रूपरेखा पर सहमति हुई, जिसमें निर्यात कोटे, बफर स्टॉक का विश्व बाजार में चाय सप्लाई के सुव्यवस्थीकरण के अनुरूप अन्य समन्वय उपाय भी शामिल किये जा सकते हैं।

Implementation of Defence Project in Arkoham, Tamil Nadu

2279. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an 80 crores rupees Defence Project has been sanctioned for implementation in Arkonam, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing this project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No Defence Project has yet been sanctioned for implementation in Arkonam, Tamil Nadu.

(b) The question does not arise.

Staff for Skylark Project

2280. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff for the project SKYLARK has been sanctioned and also positioned in Tirunelveli District while the necessary funds for implementing this projects have not yet been provided; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Project Skylark is being progressed in phases under proper sanctions.

The implementation of such a complex Project requires many studies and detailed geographical and geological survey to collect data for establishing suitability of the land, development of the required design and for preparation of the cost estimates. Some staff has accordingly been positioned temporarily at Tirunelveli District to undertake these studies.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Kalahandi District, Orissa

2281. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a plan for opening of Branches of nationalised banks at Manichala, Moter, Dasigaon of Junagarh Block of Kalahandi District, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India covers the period January 1979

to March 1982. The centres for opening branches in the rural and semi-urban areas were identified in consultation with the State Governments, none of The Centres referred in the question were identified by the Government of Orissa for branch opening during this period. For drawing up the branch expansion programme under the branch licensing policy for 1982-83 to 1984-85, the State Government has been recently requested by the Reserve Bank of India to identify centres for opening additional bank offices.

Profits and losses of public undertakings in Orissa

2282. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the profits and losses of public sector undertakings in Orissa with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Although certain units of Central Public Enterprises are functioning in Orissa, separate unit-wise profit and loss is not required to be reported by the public enterprises, and as such is not available. However, in respect of Rourkela Steel Plant of the Steel Authority of India, information regarding profit and loss for the last three years is available and is indicated below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Turnover	372.87	505.85	520.51
Gross Profit	52.96	54.94	25.33
Net profit	47.24	47.65	13.97

Grant of Income Tax Exemption Certificates in Haryana

2283. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trusts and societies granted income-tax exemption certificate during 1981 in Haryana;

(b) whether it is a fact that it takes a long time in granting exemption certificates; and

(c) if so, steps to be taken to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) Recognition certificates under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 were issued during the period January to December 1981 by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Haryana, Rohtak, in 32 cases. During the same period renewal certificates were granted by him in 71 cases.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of answer on par (b) of question, answer on his par does not arise.

Opening of branches of State Bank in Haryana

2284. SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open more branches of the State Bank in Haryana; and

(b) if so, their number and the names of places selected to open them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that currently 8 authorisations are pending with the State Bank of India for opening branches in Haryana as per details set out below:

District	Name of Centres
Ambala	(1) Naharpur
	(2) Budhkalan
Hissar	(3) Bhattuklan
	(4) Mothreogram
	(5) Bhatla
Jind	(6) Thurana
	(7) Kothianan
Sirsa	(8) Mallicka

Trusts in India

2285. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) the number of Trusts, State-wise, functioning in the country under various names;

(b) whether income-tax exemption has been granted to them;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that these Trusts utilise large scale of money of the trusts for their private trade and personal interest; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The number of Trusts functioning in the country is very large and it would be difficult to collect information in relation to all the Trusts, some of which may not be on the records of the Income Tax Department. Grant of exemption to such trusts by the Income-tax Officer is under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and is given after due examination of the return of income and the compliance of statutory provisions. Taking assessment year 1980-81 as the basis, such assessments can go on under the Law of Limitation till 31st March, 1983. In view thereof information regarding the number of trusts in each charge of Commissioner of Income-tax which claim exemption under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 relevant to the assessment year 1980-81 has to be collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after such collection, in due course.

(c) and (d). Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, Trusts which violate the provisions relating to prohibition of user of Trust funds for private trade and personal interest will not be entitled to exemption under section 11.

गत दो महीनों के दौरान तस्करी की घटनायें

2286. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तस्करी की कितनी घटनाएं, गत दो महीनों के दौरान सरकार की जानकारी में आई हैं ;

(ख) तस्करी का कार्य करते समय गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और इनमें उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें छोड़ दिया गया है;

(ग) कब्जे में किये गये तस्करी के सामान का अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है;

(घ) क्या सरकार तस्करी के कार्य में लगे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) तथा (ग). जिन मामलों में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने तस्करी का माल पकड़ा, उनकी संख्या और उनके परिणामतः पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य, जो कि नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1981 के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध हैं, नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

अभिग्रहणों की संख्या	अभिग्रहीत माल का मूल्य
	(लाख रुपयों में)

नवम्बर	1981	2267	317
दिसम्बर	1981	3411	339

(आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं)

(ख) नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1981 में तस्करी की गतिविधियों में ग्रस्त होने के कारण सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत जो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये, उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या

नवम्बर	1981	127
दिसम्बर	1981	169

(आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं)

न्यायालयों ने उक्त अवधि में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में से किसी भी व्यक्ति को सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के तहत इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही में 15 फरवरी, 1982 से पहले नहीं छोड़ा था।

(घ) और (ङ) : तस्करी की गति-विधियों में ग्रस्त पाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कानून के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई शुरू की जाती है। उपयुक्त मामलों में ऐसे व्यक्तियों के संबंध में विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के तहत नजरबन्दी आदेश भी जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

Operations Exercise Launched by Pakistan Air Force

2287. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Air Force has launched a country-wide operational exercise called "Jet Stream 1982;

(b) whether the exercise is aimed at testing operational and combat effectiveness of the Air Force and to improve its defence capabilities;

(c) if so, what is Government of India's reaction in this regard; and

(d) steps Government have taken or propose to take to safeguard the security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government have seen Press Reports to this effect.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government take cognizance of all developments in our security environment and take appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness.

Loans from I.D.A.

2288. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the total amount of all types of loans received from IDA during the fiscal year (ending June) 1981-82 and anticipated loans for the fiscal year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Agreements for IDA credits for the following projects have so far been signed in its fiscal year 1981 (July 1, 1981—June 30, 1982):

Name of the Project	(US \$ Million)
1. N.C.D.C.-II	125
2. Hazira Fertilizer	400
3. Korba-II	400
4. Kanpur Urban Development	25

As regards the IDA's fiscal year 1983 (July 1, 1982—June 30, 1983), we have indicated to the Bank a pipeline of projects. The actual number of projects for which assistance can be tied up and the quantum of such assistance will depend, amongst other things, on the total availability of IDA funds and the status of project preparation and processing.

Defective functioning of VOR at Bombay

2289. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether since serious complaints have been voiced by the Pilots, Director of old Airport and other technicians about mal-functioning of a vital equipment called very high frequency omni Directional ranger finder (VOR) located at the end of the runway at Bombay Airport;

(b) whether failure or defective functioning of VOR creates safety hazard for aircraft movement over Bombay Airport;

(c) whether the Regional Operations Committee of Bombay Region has also drawn the attention of Government to this glaring operational danger and pointed out to over seven likely midair collisions around Bombay Airport due to unreliable VOR;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Department has ordered for the installation of new equipment at a new site; if so, when would the same become operational; and

(e) what steps Government have taken for providing safety to the aircrafts, passengers and all airport operations

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Airlines have been complaining about "Scalloping" of the VOR at Bombay airport. The scalloping is not due to the mal-functioning of the VOR but due to the new structures having come up in the vicinity of VOR.

(b) Aircraft safety is not jeopardised as other facilities for navigation are available at Bombay airport for use by the aircraft.

(c) The Regional Committee at Bombay have pointed out the "Scalloping" of the VOR. However air

miss (likely midair collusion) incidents, were not on account of unreliable VOR facility.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Civil Aviation Department has already initiated action for the installation of new facility called Doppler VOR which is less site-sensitive at the existing site. This facility is expected to be operational by 1983.

(e) Improving the level of safety of aircraft operations at various airports is a continuous process. New Navigation and Communication Aids and Equipments are being installed at airport in a phased manner.

Article captioned "Horse Delays Plane's landing"

2290. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article "Horse delays plane's landing" appearing in the Bombay Times of India issue dated the 15th January, 1982;

(b) if so, have any inquiries been made into the incident; if so, with what result;

(c) is it a fact that sometime ago a buffalo had also strayed on the Airport runway;

(d) is it a fact that in both the Airports viz. Domestic as well as International, some portions of the area are "unsecured" and open to public or animal entry; and

(e) what steps have been taken by the Airports Authority of India to plug these vulnerable areas of danger and sprawling Zopadapatti all round both the Airports?

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

(b) The matter was enquired into. The stray horse entered into the operational area at Bombay Airport on 30th December, 1981 through the breaches in the fencing. These breaches were caused by the residents of Zopadpatties around the perimeter of the airport. Necessary repairs have since been carried out and the Security Plice deployed has been strengthened.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Buffalow strayed into the runway at Bombay Airport on 10th June, 1979.

(d) The airport operational area is fenced with barbed wire and bick walls. Due to the presence of Zopadpatties around the perimeter, security has been impaired due to breaches caused in the fencing/walls.

(e) In spite of the security police and International Airports Authority of India personnel going around the perimeter from time to time the undesirable elements living in the Zopadpatties which have mushroomed around the perimeter make breaches in the fencing and walls. International Airports Authority of India has taken up the matter with the Maharashtra Government time and again with a view to remove these unauthorised squatters. The last meeting on the subject took place on 19th February, 1982.

Foreign countries interest in holding trade fairs in agricultural and scientific fields

2291. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have shown their interest to hold exclusive trade fairs in their countries to make businessmen familiar with Indias capability in agricultural and scientific fields; and

(b) if so the details in this regard?

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

However, the Ambassador of India in Paris has recommended that Trade Fair Authority of India should organise an exclusive Indian Trade Exhibition at Paris during 1982-83, projecting India's capabilities in industrial and technological fields. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Plan for increasing operational and passenger areas at certain Airports

2292. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently drawn up a plan for increasing the operational and passenger areas for providing more facilities and equipment at certain airports; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan and the airports which are to be covered by the Government's plan.

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

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 147.00 crores in respect of construction of new aerodromes, strengthening/extension of runways, taxiways and aprons, extension/modification/construction of terminal buildings, improvement/provision of safety service equipment at domestic aerodromes to which Indian Airlines/Vayudoot are operating/propose to operate air services. The plans also include augmentation/modernisation of radio, radar, navigation aids and communication facilities at domestic and international airports.

Plans have also been drawn for expansion of the international airports at a total cost of Rs. 141 crores during the Sixth Plan period. The development plans include construction of New International Passenger

Terminal Complex (Phase II) at Bombay, New International Passenger and Cargo Terminal Complex at Delhi, Construction of new Domestic Terminal building at Madras and provision of Category II lighting system at Bombay etc.

Some of the important domestic airports proposed to be developed in the Sixth Five Year Plan are:

1. Gauhati
2. Agartala
3. Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)
4. Rajkot
5. Bhavnagar
6. Baroda
7. Bhopal
8. Indore
9. Hyderabad
10. Bangalore
11. Madurai
12. Trivandrum
13. Patna
14. Goa
15. Srinagar
16. Cochin
17. Calicut (New Aerodrome)
18. Bhubaneswar
19. Vishakhapatnam
20. Ahmedabad.
21. Lucknow
22. Jammu

Vayudoot Stations

1. Kailashahar
2. Kamalpur
3. Rupsi
4. Shillong (Barapani)
5. Cooch Behar
6. Passighat
7. Daparijo
8. Zero
9. Ludhiana
10. Kota
11. Gaya
12. Muzaffarpur.

Decline in Export of Traditional Goods

2293. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imports, especially of non-essential goods, are showing a rising trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the country's exports are losing ground in traditional areas like coffee, spices, minerals and textiles;

(d) what are the original export target in this regard for the last year and the actual exports and whether these have been fulfilled; and

(e) what measures are envisaged for reducing the trade gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). India's overall imports showed a substantial increase of about 38.4 per cent in 1980-81 as compared to 1979-80. Our imports are heavily dominated by a few items. Imports of POL, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals and iron & steel, all of which are essential inputs into domestic production accounted for 60 per cent of the total imports in 1980-81. The increase in the import bill for these items accounted for 83 per cent of the increase in imports between 1978-79 and 1980-81.

Import of non-essential and luxury goods on commercial basis is not permitted under the Import Policy. Import Policy is kept under constant review and steps are taken to reduce import of goods and relatively low priority.

(c) Although exports have tended to show weakening trend in respect of some of the specified items, it may not be very correct to say that we are losing ground for such products in international market. Exports of coffee, though increasing in terms of quantity during 1981-82, have declined in terms of export earnings because of international prices and fall in the unit value

of exports. In the case of spices exports have continued to decline during 1981-82 because of non competition among the producing countries and fall in price. The decline can also be attributed partly to increase in domestic consumption. Exports of minerals have not shown significant improvement mainly because of continued recession in world Steel Industries. Exports of Cotton Textiles are doing well, though they are still faced with the problem of protectionist measures pursued by developed countries.

Exports of Jute manufactures have continued to decline during the current financial year because of severe competition from Jute goods supplies from Bangla Desh as well as growing threat from synthetic substitutes in spite of hike in crude oil prices. Persistent recessionary conditions caused by curtailment of house building activity, particularly in US has also been an important factor.

(d) According to available information India's overall exports during 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 6709.17 crores, as against the target of Rs. 7100 crores for the year. The shortfall in export target was caused by marked decline in the exports of sugar from Rs. 129 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 36 crores in 1980-81, in the case of leather & leather manufactures from Rs. 520 crores to Rs. 376 crores, in spices from Rs. 149 crores to Rs. 106 crores and in Jute manufactures from Rs. 336 crores to Rs. 243 crores.

The decline in sugar exports was entirely due to steep fall in sugar output during 1979-80 season, thereby resulting in non-availability of surpluses for exports. Export of leather and leather manufactures during 1980-81 were hampered on account of severe international recession in the Leather Industry. The international demand has now started showing signs of recovery and exports are picking up. The factors responsible for decline in the case of spices and Jute Mfrs. are as stated above.

(e) A series of export promotion measures have already been undertaken to step up exports. These include removal of licensing constraints on export production, setting up of hundred per cent export oriented units and EXIM Bank, simplification and rationalisation of duty draw-back, fiscal concessions on exports. Efforts are also being made to increase the domestic production in critical import areas like crude oil, fertilizers, steel, cement, edible oils, etc. which in due course may help in reducing the trade gap.

Opposition of Government Employees' Organisation regarding impounding of Dearness Allowance

2294. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Government employees' organisations have expressed opposition to the Government's proposal to impound the Dearness Allowance till 1983;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the objections of the workers' organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for impounding the Dearness Allowance of the Central Government employees till 1983. However, in a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Joint Consultative Machinery National Council held on 15-2-1982, the Official Side had *inter alia* made a proposal that the arrears upto 31-3-1982, of three instalments of Dearness Allowance which became due for consideration from 1.8.1981, 1.10.1981 and 1-11-1981, may be deposited in Provident Fund Accounts of the employees. All the Staff Side representatives accepted the proposal of the Government, except two who expressed different views. The final views of the Staff Side are awaited.

Proposal to Amend Export Act

2295. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the news-report titled "Government proposes to amend Export Act" in the Hindustan Times dated 4th February, 1982 and state:

(a) what are the lacunae observed in pre-shipment inspection of export consignments by Export Inspection Council/Agency or Textiles Committee;

(b) how many cases involving malpractices have been detected in the last two years with particulars of defaulting shippers and nature of offence along with action initiated thereon;

(c) whether the Ministry have examined recommendations made in a doctoral research dissertation titled "Export Marketing of Non-Traditional Items" concluded at Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics regarding the need to change the pre-shipment quality control law and procedures;

(d) whether the Ministry have referred recommendations of this study as forward to it by the Indian Council of Social Science Research to the Export Inspection Council/Textiles Committee for their observations and necessary change of faulty procedures; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(c) to (e). The study was not sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research but was conducted by a Research Scholar of the Delhi University. Attention is also invited to the reply given earlier on the subject vide Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 682 dated 17th March, 1980.

Statement

The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 came into force, on 1st January, 1964 empowering Government to notify commodities for purposes of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection for export purposes. Over the years over 800 commodities have been brought under quality control and pre-shipment export inspection in the interest of projecting the right image of Indian goods in overseas markets. In view of the substantial growth in the export activities, and with the experience gained in the field, certain amendments to the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 are under consideration to make it more effective.

2. The number of cases regarding quality complaints received from various sources by Quality Complaint Cell of the Export Inspection Agency during 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been of the order of 329 and 225 respectively, whereas the number of consignments certified by the Export Inspection Agencies during the same period stood at about 2.07 lakhs and 2.30 lakhs respectively. The complaints are normally related to export of sub-standard products.

3. During these two years action has been taken or is in progress in 51 cases against employees of the Export Inspection Agency and in 64 cases against exporters/manufacturers.

4. Regarding pre-shipment inspection of export consignments by the Textile Committee, 13 cases involving mal-practices during 1980-81 were detected. These mainly related to tempering with the seals and substitution of goods. Action against the cases such as these, is taken under the Import and Export Control Act, 1947 and other relevant laws.

Power and Raw material problems faced by Engineering Industries

2296. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of engineering industries are finding it difficult to compete with the exporters of other developing countries due to shortage of power supply and Iron and Steel and other raw materials required for manufacture of engineering goods particularly in the Northern region; and

(b) if so, the steps being proposed to be taken to improve the present situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Government had received representation from six engineering industries in the Northern region regarding power cuts affecting production of their exportable goods, during the last one year. All these cases were taken up with the concerned State Electricity Boards for exemption of these units from power cuts. There are some recent reports regarding power cuts in this region affecting production of engineering goods for exports. These reports are of general nature. The Engineering Export Promotion Council has been asked to look into these reports and bring up cases of specific industries whose exports have been affected as a result of power cuts so that the matter can be similarly taken up with the concerned State Electricity Boards for relief. There has been no difficulty in supply of iron and steel and other raw-materials in the current year affecting production of engineering goods in the northern region for exports. Supplies of raw-materials, such as, steel and pig iron, to the exporters of engineering goods are being made by the Joint Plant Committee of the Department of steel on priority basis on the basis of recommendations made by the Engineering Export Promotion Council and these supplies in the current year

have been found satisfactory. Government is constantly reviewing progress in supply of iron and steel against recommendations made by the Council.

Increase in Passenger Flights from Calcutta

2297. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are ready to increase the passenger flights from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are also aware that if the passenger flights are increased that would automatically increase the cargo capacity;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) steps to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) The Government is willing to allow more international operations at Calcutta airport by foreign airlines so long as such operations are within the frequency entitlement available to the airlines under the bilateral air service agreements. No foreign airline has come up with a request to route its services through Calcutta within its entitlement. Air-India has no plans to operate additional passenger flights for the present.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Additional passenger flight from Calcutta would generate cargo capacity also. However, introduction of additional flight depends upon several factors including commercial viability and operational feasibility. Any increase in Air-India operations at Calcutta would not at present be economically justified.

(e) Does not arise.

East-Bound Flights of AI Originating and Terminating at Calcutta

2298. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) do all East-bound flights of Air India originate and terminate in Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons why all the East-bound flights of Air India do not originate and terminate in Calcutta?

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

(b) and (c). Air-India's engineering base is established in Bombay and servicing maintenance etc. are done in Bombay. If the east-bound flights are to originate/terminate at Calcutta this would entail setting up maintenance base at Calcutta which would be a costly proposition in commensurate with the benefits likely to accrue.

Diversion of Flights to Calcutta and Madras

2299. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) are the Bombay and Delhi Airports very congested;

(b) if so, the reasons why the flights are not diverted to Calcutta and Madras;

(c) have Calcutta and Madras airports made any such requests;

(d) if so, are they under consideration; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The growth of passenger and cargo traffic in the past few years, required expansion

and modernisation of facilities at all international airports. Bombay airport with the commissioning of Terminal II for international traffic and appropriation of Terminal I for exclusive domestic use, the passenger and aircraft movement has become satisfactory. Delhi airport has only congestion in the international departure wing. An interim international building is likely to be completed by October 1982. The peaking of aircraft at night at both the above airports due to night curfew in Europe and East Asia, and telescoping of schedules cause congestion.

(b) The foreign air lines operate to the point(s) specified in the bilateral air service agreement for the airline. Although Calcutta and Madras are invariably offered as points of call in India to the foreign carriers at the time of negotiating the bilateral air service agreements the airlines find it commercially advantageous to operate to Delhi or Bombay.

(c) It is upto the airlines to decide on the points of call in India in accordance with the route schedules specified in the bilateral air service agreements, depending on traffic. The airports cannot force any airline to operate.

(d) As no proposal is pending the question of consideration does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

I.M.F. Loan and Discontinuance of Subsidies

2300. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the I.M.F. loan conditions, the subsidy of essential items food will be discontinued;

(b) if so, whether Government have any other plans to subsidise the essential items; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Campaign Against Tea Plantation in South India by Leftist Lobby in London

2301. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI DAULAT SINHJI

JADEJA:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a leftist lobby in London is spreading sob stories against tea plantation in South India to denigrate the industry and lead to a boycott of Indian tea in the West;

(b) whether foreign TV crews have filmed the living conditions of workers in Nilgiris and are distorting the whole issue as an aid to the above boycott motive; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop the campaign and present the correct picture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government is not aware.

(b) and (c). The United Planters Association of Southern India had addressed a representation to Government alleging clandestine shooting of documentary film on tea plantation workers by foreign nationals in the Nilgiris. It has been ascertained that no permission was granted to any foreign TV Team for this purpose. As a precautionary measure,

State Governments of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Assam etc. were immediately informed not to permit any unauthorized filming in any of the tea growing regions in their respective States. The Nilgiris District Collector has cautioned plantation workers against entertaining foreign visitors wanting to shoot films. All Tea Producers' Associations in West Bengal have also been advised in similar fashion. Custom Authorities in India have also been requested to ensure that documentary films are not taken out of the country without proper authority.

Performance of Trade

2302. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details regarding the performance of the trade during last year and whether Government is satisfied with its performance as per target fixed to achieve it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): According to the available information, India's overall exports during 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 6709.17 crores as against the target of Rs. 7100 crores for the year. The growth of exports during 1980-81 was hampered by both domestic and external constraints, viz., poor performance of India economy in 1979-80 and first half of 1980-81 characterised by low production levels, lack of infrastructural facilities for export production and domestic inflation, world recession, instability in international money market and stronger protectionist policies pursued by developed countries.

स्वर्णकारों की मांग

2303. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम लागू होने के बाद हजारों स्वर्णकारों की स्थिति काफी दयनीय हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वर्णकार समुदाय काफी लम्बे समय से यह मांग कर रहा है कि पिछड़े वर्गों के बारे में गृह मंत्रालय के निर्णय के अनुसार उन्हें अनुबन्ध-II में वर्गीकृत करने की अपेक्षा उन्हें अनुबन्ध-एक में वर्गीकृत किया जाना चाहिये तथा उनके पुनर्वास हेतु आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिये ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) जब 1963 में स्वर्ण नियंत्रण उपाय लागू किये गये, तभी से स्वर्णकारों की ओर से सामान्य अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहे हैं। सरकार ने उनकी समुचित जांच करके समय-समय पर स्वर्णकारों को विभिन्न राहतें दी हैं। प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों को दी गई विभिन्न राहतों की मुख्य-मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) 1966 में आभूषणों की शुद्धता पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया गया था ;

(ii) उन्हें इस बात की अनुमति दी गई है कि ग्राहकों से आर्डर प्राप्त होने पर व उन मानक स्वर्ण छड़ों से आभूषण बना कर बेच सकते हैं जिनके रखने की उन्हें पहले ही अनुमति दी हुई है ;

(iii) उन्हें यह अनुमति भी दी गई है कि वे एक समय में एक व्यक्ति से 35 ग्राम के आभूषण खरीद सकते हैं और कुछ शर्तों के अन्तर्गत अन्य ग्राहकों से विशेष आर्डर प्राप्त होने पर उसका प्रयोग आभूषणों का निर्माण करने के लिये कर सकते हैं ;

(iv) स्वर्णकार प्रमाणपत्र केवल स्वर्णकारों के परिवार के सदस्यों को ही जारी किये जाने सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध को हटा दिया गया है ;

(v) रोजगार कार्यालय में नाम दर्ज करवाने पर प्रामाणिक विस्थापित स्वर्णकारों को, रोजगार सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ वही प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जो स्टाफ में छंटनी (रिट्रैचमेंट) का शिकार हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को दी जाती है ;

(vi) प्रामाणिक विस्थापित स्वर्णकारों को निम्नलिखित के सम्बन्ध में अधिकतम आयु सीमा में छूट दी जाती है :—

(क) औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में शिल्पियों अथवा अर्द्ध कुशल कर्मचारियों के रूप में रोजगार के मामले में 45 वर्ष की आयु तक ।

(ख) जिन गैर-औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों/कार्यालयों में भर्ती, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा से अन्यथा रूप में की जाती है उनमें श्रेणी iii तथा श्रेणी iv के कर्मचारियों के रोजगार के मामले में 5 वर्ष की आयु की छूट ।

(vii) स्वर्ण व्यापार का लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये कुल कारबार की अर्हता सीमा को 5 कि० ग्रा० से घटाकर 2 कि० ग्रा० कर दिया गया है ;

(viii) भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को लिखा था कि स्वर्णकारों को उनके पुनर्वास के लिये दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया राशि को सामान्य रूप से माफ कर दिया जाये ;

(ix) चरणबद्ध रूप में 18 या 14 कैरेट स्वर्ण जवाहरात को पुनः चालू करने सम्बन्धी स्वर्ण नीति जांच समिति की सिफारिश को सरकार द्वारा जांच की

गई थी । सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करने के बाद और इस प्रकार के उपाय के विभिन्न आर्थिक, सामाजिक और प्रशासकीय प्रभावों को और बहुत से व्यापार-संघों, जिनमें स्वर्णकार संघ भी शामिल हैं, से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों को देखते हुये सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार न करने का निर्णय किया ;

(x) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा स्वर्ण बन्धपत्र 1980 के अन्तर्गत सोना रिलीज करने के लिये प्रक्रिया तैयार करते समय स्वर्णकारों को भी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निहित सांविधिक सीमाओं के अधीन रहते स्वर्णादि को बदलवाने की अनुमति दी गई थी ।

(ख) से (घ) 1961 में सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया था कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की मौजूदा सूचियों के अतिरिक्त पिछड़े वर्गों की ओर कोई अखिल भारतीय सूची तैयार नहीं की जायेगी । पिछड़ेपन को परिभाषित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारें स्वेच्छा से कोई मानदण्ड अपना सकती हैं । गृह मंत्रालय ने इस निर्णय की जानकारी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अगस्त, 1961 में दे दी थी ।

Decision on Carrying of Kirpans on I.A. Flights

2304. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken about carrying of "Kirpans" on Indian Airlines flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) other measures taken or proposed to be taken to check hijacking?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). In the wake of the hijacking incident on 29-9-81, instructions were issued prohibiting carriage of Kirpans and daggers on board domestic flights of

Indian Airlies. However the matter is under review by the Government.

(c) As a result of assessment made in the wake of recent hijacking incidents of Indian Airlines/Air India aircrafts, renewed instructions were issued to (i) tighten checking procedure of hand baggage of passengers (ii) to frisk the passengers thoroughly, and (iii) to enforce strict preflight anti-sabotage check by carriers.

Inquiry into Sanchaita Affairs

2305. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers it desirable to institute an Inquiry into the affairs of the Sanchaita in view of the comments in the Supreme Court Judgement delivered recently; and

(b) if not, the particular and specific reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The implications of the judgement of the Honourable Supreme Court in the case relating to Messrs Sanchaita Investments are being examined.

Sanchaita's New Companies in Delhi

2306. SHRIMATI GEETA MIKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Supreme Court Judgement in the case of 'Sanchaita Investment', Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to examine the possibility of prosecuting the promoters of this company;

(c) if so, the details;

(d) whether Government are aware that the promoters of "Sanchaita Investment" have set up new companies in Delhi by name "Rajdhani Finance Corporation and Santoshi Investments"; and

(e) if so, the details?

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

(b) and (c). The implications of the judgement of the honourable Supreme Court are being examined.

(d) and (e). Government have no information in this regard.

Credit or Farm Sector

2307. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that credit for the farm sector was one of the most important inputs to help people to cross the poverty lines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to solve the credit problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Government are aware that credit for farm sector is one of the most important inputs to help people to cross the poverty line. It is only in this context that a decision had been taken to extend the Integrated Rural Development Programme to all development blocks in the country from 2-10-1980. The objective of the programme is to generate additional employment through productive activities, and to raise the income level of 3000 families identified as poorest in each block at the rate of 600 families per year in the Plan period. Assistance by way of subsidy and credit from banks is made available to the beneficiaries based on viable economic activities. Sixth Five

Year Plan makes a provision of Rs. 1500 crores to provide subsidy etc., to support the programme. The institutional finance needed for the Programme during the Plan period would be of the order of Rs. 3000 crores.

Commercial/Cooperative banks are progressively gearing themselves to meet the requisite credit requirements of the beneficiaries under the Programme. The flow of credit in support of the Programme is also kept under constant review and remedial action taken where called for.

Dubious Activities of Savings-Cum-Investment Firms

2308. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal State Government has been writing to the Centre and to the R.B.I. over a period of two years that they should take action against some of the dubious activities of saving-cum-investments firms and impose certain regulations on them; and

(b) if so, details and the reasons for not taking any action thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). As M/s. Sanchaita Investments is a partnership firm having a capital of less than Rs. one lakh, the Reserve Bank is of the opinion that it has no statutory control over the firm and no power to investigate into its activities. No action could, therefore, be taken in the matter by the Reserve Bank. In the meantime, in exercise of the powers vested in the State Government under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, the State Government initiated action against the firm under the provisions of the aforesaid Banning Act. The firm filed a writ

petition in the Calcutta High Court challenging the applicability of the Banning Act to it and the matter thus became *sub-judice*. By its judgement dated 5th March, 1981, the High Court, *inter-alia* held that the business of the firm does not come within the purview of the Banning Act. State Government of West Bengal went in appeal to the Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has upheld the High Court's ruling by its judgement dated 2-2-82 and made some observations in the case. The implications of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court are being examined.

Fluctuations in Export

2309. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fluctuation in export value caused by steady decline in the terms of trade is going to cause the country as much as Rs. 2 900 crores by the end of current Plan Period;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to see that such loss does not occur again in 1982; and

(d) to what extent these measures will help to overcome this loss?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) The Sixth Five Year Plan document has estimated depletion of external resources of the order of Rs. 2913 crores (at 1979-80 prices) due to deterioration in terms of trade during the Plan period i.e. 1980-81 to 1984-85.

(b) The deterioration in terms of trade and erosion thereby in the real purchasing power of exports arises mainly due to the projected increase in import prices of crude oil and petroleum products and continuous in-

ternational inflation affecting the cost of other essential imports such as fertilizers, steel, non-ferrous metals, edible oils etc.

(c) and (d) The Sixth Plan policies and priorities emphasise to the fullest extent the degree of import substitution and export promotion. Thus, particular stress is being laid on rapid increase in domestic production of petroleum, coal, steel, fertilizers, cement, non-ferrous metals, edible oils etc., with a view to reducing the country's dependence on imports of these items. Simultaneously, special efforts are being made to strengthen export capability through removal of constraints on the expansion of exports. However, it is not possible to ensure complete stability in terms of trade (i.e. prices of our exports vis-a-vis prices of our imports) as they depend on world market conditions.

Platforms constructed by DCB on Service Roads

2310. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Cantonment Board has constructed platforms on service roads in Sadar Bazar resulting in violation of the Kerosene Oil Licencing Orders at throw-away monthly rent;

(b) if so, reasons thereof, with details of the parties to whom these have been rented out, at what rate, since when and steps taken to remove the same;

(c) circumstances in which the Cantonment Board permitted the enclosing of verandahs and the reasons for non-checking of putting up chajjas outside them to further unauthorised use of Government land together with steps taken to clear the verandahs and straighten the chajjas; and

(d) bringing Delhi Cantonment under Municipal Limits of Delhi as far as civilian population problems are concerned, when it has been decided

to hand over the supply of electricity to civilians to DESU?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt, have constructed one platform in Sadar Bazar between the footpath adjacent to the main road and the service road in front of the shops and given it on temporary licence to M/s. Lakhi Ram Sagar Chand at a monthly licence fee of Rs. 50/- from 1-4-1977 which was revised to Rs. 30/- per month w.e.f. 10-10-1979. There is no violation of the Kerosene Oil (Export & Price) Control Order 1962 of Delhi Administration.

(c) Permitting enclosing of verandahs and putting up chhajjas outside the verandahs in respect of property owned by the Cantt Board and rented out to parties is regulated by the terms and conditions of the lease and the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924 and the bye-laws framed thereunder.

(d) The question of entrusting to DESU the responsibility for distribution of electricity for the civil population in Delhi Cantonment is under consideration of Government. There is no other proposal to bring Delhi Cantonment under the Municipal limits of Delhi as far as its civic problems are concerned.

Engineering units in Northern India

231. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHI
KARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the face of stiff competition from China, Taiwan and South Korea, engineering units in northern India are struggling hard against heavy odds to maintain their position in the export markets in the developing world;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether some of the export-oriented engineering units have pointed out certain basic weaknesses in India's exports efforts;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to improve the position in the world competition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Engineering units in India exporting hand tools, castings and bicycle components are facing stiff competition in price from China, South Korea and Taiwan to maintain their position in the export markets in the developing world. Several of such units are located in the northern region.

(b) Government have taken following steps to maintain competitiveness of the engineering industry, which also includes units of the above nature:—

(i) A scheme for supply of steel and pig iron on priority basis to engineering exporters has been in operation. During 1981-82, a quantity of 330,000 tonnes of steel and 140,000 tonnes of pig iron is earmarked for supply to engineering exporters with export orders on hand.

(ii) Domestic steel prices were increased in February, 1981. It has been decided that in respect of subsisting contracts, the difference between the pre-increase price and post-increase price of steel and pig iron will be reimbursed to the exporters. In respect of other contracts, it has been decided that exporters will get their requirements of steel at international prices. The difference between the domestic price and the international price will be reimbursed to the exporters after exports are effected.

(ii) To facilitate higher production, it has been decided that production for exports will be outside

the licensed capacity of industrial units.

(iv) A scheme of issue of advance import licence with Import Duty Exemption is in operation which facilitates the import of essential raw materials required for export production. A large number of items required for engineering goods are included in this scheme.

(v) Import of technology is permitted wherever considered necessary.

(vi) A scheme of 100 per cent export-oriented units has been introduced recently providing for attractive facilities for units which undertake to export their entire production.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As given in (b) above.

Offers from West Germany for Co-operation

2312. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that German Minister of Economic Affairs met the Commerce Minister during the month of December, 1981 and had stated that India was considering offers of cooperation from West Germany in the field of steel, coal, mining, telecommunication and aircraft industry;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was signed between the two countries;

(c) if so, what are the fields in which West Germany has agreed to cooperate with India; and

(d) if so, in how many fields India has agreed to seek the cooperation from the West German Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Dr. Count Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Minister

for Economic Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany met the Commerce Minister at New Delhi on the 14th December, 1981 and had discussions on bilateral economic cooperation between India and the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Minister evinced interest in the modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant and the establishment of a new Steel Plant at Vijayanagar, besides collaborating with India in tele-communication, petro-chemical & coal mining sectors. No formal Agreement was, however, signed during that discussion.

Export of Potatoes

2313. SHRI KRISHNA PRAKASH TIWARI:

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that irregular supplies and poor business management has prevented India from making a mark in the world potato market;

(b) whether absence of an organised agency for export of potato was also responsible for India's poor performance in potato export and potato was accorded "C" priority in transportation, despite the fact that India's potato crop area has increased three times and production seven times; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take for improving potatoes export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Potatoes being a perishable commodity can be exported only during winter. On account of disparity in prices, there is limited export of potatoes.

(b) and (c): All export traffic including potatoes is arranged under priority 'S' Production of potatoes was 10 million tonnes during 1978-79, while it was 9.6 million tonnes during 1980-81. The area under production

was 0.8 million hectares in 1978-79 and 0.7 million hectares during 1980-81. Export of potato is freely allowed under Open General Licence without any quantitative restriction.

12 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have raised a very important national issue. The ex-Chogyal's son has actually challenged the integration of Sikkim with India.

MR. SPEAKER: You talk to me first and then talk about it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I see your difficulty....

MR. SPEAKER: No difficulty whatsoever. I want to talk to you about this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a challenge to the integrity..

MR. SPEAKER: Please talk to me before you talk over it here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now I am talking to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. I want to talk to you privately. We will talk it over first and then you can talk here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The security of India demands it and you want me to talk to you in the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chamber is yours, not mine.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not an important issue?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, I am asking you. I will explain to you certain things and I will do whatever you say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Anyway, I accept your invitation to the Chamber.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I have

given an adjournment motion. The public distribution system in Delhi is reported...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to do it. I will see to it. This is under my consideration, but not as an adjournment motion.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Will you take it up, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I have not rejected another motion. Why do you take it so? I have assured you yesterday and that promise stands fulfilled. In the same way, your motions are not rejected out of hand. I can take up one by one. Wait and see how I will do it. If you want all of them in one day, how can I do it?

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) :
मानतलाई में धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी ने...

MR. SPEAKER: This is nothing. This is a State subject. Not allowed.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record, whatever he says.

आप किसी की रिक्वेस्ट को सुनते नहीं हैं। आप कहाँ थे जब मैं इनको कह रहा था ?

When I was talking to the hon. Member, were you not listening? You are also invited.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed other motions.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे एडजार्नमेंट मोशन का क्या रहा ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not important for an adjournment motion. It cannot be taken up as an adjournment motion.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: ****

MR. SPEAKER: The State Government is there. The Assembly is still in session. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH****

MR. SPEAKER: No question of anybody. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): The incidents of rape have assumed a national proportion. Higher-ups are involved. In front page of 'The Hindustan Times' of today, there is a news item regarding Ambala Depot. Ministers are involved in that.

MR. SPEAKER: Again it is an unfounded thing. Mr. Mani Ram Bagri raised it the other day. I have got the affidavit of the girl's mother. Everything is with me. That is why, I always say, do not say a thing which is unfounded, which is not based on facts.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am on a different ground. This is a different thing. We must know...

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. Before I say nothing will go on record.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow it. So many accusations are made. I cannot allow them without going into them.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. You come to me. Nothing is going on record. Unless and until I have the facts, I will not allow it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: **

MR. SPEAKER: Now you sit down. First let me ascertain what you have written. Then I will see.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North East): On the same matter I want your ruling. We are the representatives of the people of Maharashtra. We want to know certain things. Editorials have appeared and there are rumours about the Maharashtra....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There are editorials.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: What is the inference to be drawn?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. It is not a public scandal house.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: It is not a scandal House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you please listen.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Nothing is going on record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): He must be expelled from the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, nothing is going on record. When I say "nothing is going on record", nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, why don't you sit down? I know my job.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why does he not understand that nothing is going on record? I am saying "nothing has gone on record".

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You allow them to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? There is nothing on record, Mr.

Tewary. There is nothing on record.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : ये मुख्य मंत्री की मुखालफत करवाना चाहते हैं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You have asked these gentlemen, who have raised this...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has been raised. Without my permission nothing can be raised. What is going on?

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह बात अब चलेगी । अब नहीं रुकेगी यह बात ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, कांग्रेस के आदमी यह बात चलाना चाहते हैं । वे मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ इस को लाना चाहते हैं, तो आप क्यों रोकते हैं । आप ने इस बात को रोक दिया था और वे इस बात को चलाना चाह रहे हैं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप मुख्य मंत्री को क्यों बचाना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसी को नहीं बचाता ।

I have allowed Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : वे तो चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उनकी आदत है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : वे इस बात के लिये मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ जो यह बात है, इस को हाउस में लाया जाये । वे इस बात को चाह रहे हैं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**Not recorded.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is such a serious allegation...

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I have raised this issue, because the question of national integrity is involved. In Sikkim...

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are saying the same thing.

I did not expect it from you. You are also welcome to see me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What happens to the demand for expulsion of Shri Rajda?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तो आप इनसे भी कहिये कि वे भी इनके साथ आएँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह तो दिया है। मेरा घर नहीं है चेम्बर। ये सारे लोगों का है। मैंने कह तो दिया है कि ये भी आएँ।

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: Can be demand the expulsion of a Member?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know, unnecessarily, he is creating a situation.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: He must withdraw his words.

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, पटना और बिहार के कई शहरों में टेलीफोन सिस्टम जो है वह बिल्कुल काम नहीं कर रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: It is for an adjournment motion. You can give anything else.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) Annual Report of Industrial Finance Corporation for year ended

30-6-81, Notification re-exemptions etc. in Indirect Taxes under customs Act and Central Excises and salt Act announced by the Finance Minister in Budget speech dated 27-2-82. Central Excise (5th Amdt) Rules, 1982 and Notifications under customs tariff Act, 1975.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): On behalf of Shri Janardhan Poojary. I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1981, along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. (Placed in Library See No. LT-3469/82).

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 175(E) to 229(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Customs Duty changes and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 27th February, 1982, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3470/82)

(3) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 82(E) to 168(E) and G.S.R. 170(E) to 174(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise Duty changes and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 27th February, 1982, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3471/82).

(4) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1982, Hindi

and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 169(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1982, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3472/82).

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued in pursuance of Note 7 to Chapter 27 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

- (i) G.S.R. 230(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1982, together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing the method of determining 'carbon residue' of certain petroleum products.
- (ii) G.S.R. 231(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1982, together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing the method of doing the 'colour comparison test' of certain petroleum products. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3473/82).

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं आप से यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि जो गलत-फहमी थी, जब आप के नोटिस में यह आ गया है, तो इसको मिटा देना चाहिये। मुझ को 'हां' या 'न' में लिख कर कुछ नहीं मिला है। मैंने आपको लिखित दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपको भेज दूंगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : श्री सुरज भान, मैम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट ने इल्जाम लगाया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली बात तो यह है कि उनको लगाना नहीं चाहिये था। मैंने पूछा है और मैं बगैर पूछे बात नहीं करता। मेरे पास उस लड़की की मां का एफीडेविट आया है कि लड़की अपने नाना के पास है और सही सलामत है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप ने सुरज भान जी से पूछा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुरजभान जी से क्यों पूछूँ ? जब सुरज भान जी कहेंगे तब मैं पूछूंगा। अगर उनमें हिम्मत है तो वह कहे फिर मैं उनके खिलाफ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. No, no. Not allowed. I am not going to allow him now. Yes, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

(Interruptions)**

12.14 hrs.

RE. MANDAL COMMISSION REPORT

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I have written to you a letter to raise this point, that on 18th this House assembled and the Mandal Commission issue was raised here.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, about that Mandal Commission Report.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I would like to know when are you going to place this report before the House and what are you going to do for the implementation of the Report. I would like to know that.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहेब, मंडल कमीशन की एंगजायटी हाउस के मेम्बरों को है, उतनी ही एंगजायटी सरकार को भी है। हम जान बूझ कर कोई डिले करने का इरादा नहीं रखते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ये क्या कह रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : जीं यह कह
रहे हैं उसे आप पुनः। (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बोल रहे हैं,
उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

श्री जल सिंह : मैं यह प्रार्थना करता
हूँ कि हमारी यह कोशिश है कि मेमोरेण्डम
आफ एक्शन टेकन उन रिपोर्ट के साथ रखा जाये
उसके लिये मैंने पहले भी हाउस को
यकीन दिलाया था कि हम इसी सेशन में
रिपोर्ट टेबल पर रख देंगे। इसमें कुछ
वक्त लग सकता है।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: As
soon as possible.

श्री जल सिंह : मैं कह सकता हूँ
कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी उसको लाने की
कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन यह मेरा डेफिनिट
प्रोमिज है कि इन सेशन में रिपोर्ट रख
दी जायेगी। (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्टर का
अर्थोरेस तो यही था। जो उन्होंने
कहा था वह यही था। (व्यवधान)
प्लीज आर्डर।

पिछली दफा जब सेशन हुआ
था तब मैंने इनिशियेटिव लिया था और
आप के कहने से यह सब हुआ था।
मैंने इनको कहा था कि मुझे वह दो।
जो माशन आया था, उसमें गवर्नमेंट
ने माना था कि इस सेशन में रखनी
है। (व्यवधान) उमिं तारीख की
बात नहीं है। मेरे पास लिखा हुआ है। अगर
लिखा हुआ नहीं है तो मैं आप से माफी
मांग लूंगा। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I will stand cor-
rected.

मैं आप को बताता हूँ कि यही था।
रिकार्ड जो मैं ने देखा है, उसमें यह है कि
गवर्नमेंट कह दे कि कौन से सेशन में
वह रखगी। फिर गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि हम
बजट सेशन में रखेंगे। अब मैं आप
की तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से भी
कहता हूँ वह जल्दी से जल्दी उसको
रखे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री जी को इस
बात के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इन्होंने
कहा है कि वे रिपोर्ट बजट सेशन में रखेंगे।
लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछता हूँ कि
क्या वे रिपोर्ट ही रखने जा रहे हैं या
एक्शन टेकन की बात भी रखने जा रहे
हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों की बात है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-
KATASUBBAIAH): Unless there is
also Action Taken Report, we cannot
lay it. (Interruptions). It is a manda-
tory provision.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers Laid.
Mr. Sangma.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

(ii) Annual Report and Review of Ma-
rine Products Export Development
Authority, Cochin, Jute Manufactures
Development Council, Calcutta, for
1980-81, etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay
on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-
port (Hindi and English versions) of

the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3474/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3475/82].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3476/82].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3477/82].

12.15 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General), for 1981-82.

12.16 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-NINTH AND SEVENTY-FORTH REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(i) Sixty-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Fifty-fourth Report on Union Excise Duties.

(ii) Seventy-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Fifty-second Report on Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(Interruptions)

RE. CALLING ATTENTION

✓ MR. SPEAKER: Now calling attention. Mr. Lawrence.

✓ DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): On a point of order, Sir. It is only for future reference. This is a very important calling attention motion. But today I see in the newspaper that the Government has already announced the decision in regard to the matter to which the call attention is being raised today. About an enquiry, it has appeared in the Press. Why could not they announce this in Parliament yesterday when there was some....

MR. SPEAKER: No.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have seen it. We have learnt these things only from the newspaper. And you said yesterday that you were having the matter looked at. The Minister could have said yesterday at 5 O'clock that the Home Ministry had decided to appoint an officer for enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: It is an administrative matter. No question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I agree. But it is a question of propriety. We stand up here and ask questions. Don't you think the Minister should come and say this?

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not a budgetary proposal for which they have to come and ask me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You should see the dignity of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: No question. No question of dignity is involved here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, Sir. I say, to raise the dignity.

आचार्य भाषान देव (अजमेर) : बयान देने से पहले ही इन्होंने अनुमति लगा लिया ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I enquired thrice at the Notice Office. I sent my men thrice to the Notice Office. The copy has not been given.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): It is coming, Sir.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हाजीपुर नया-नया कार्य कम चल रहा है, नया नया तरीका निकल रहा है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : क्या सरकार है ? सरकार इस तरीके से चलेगी क्या ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे देखा करेंगे, पहले आ जाएगी कापी। अभी आ जाती है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Lawrence.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now you read the whole thing in the total context. The House has not been given the importance. We have been reading it from the newspaper. You can protect the House. You can tell the Minister.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक कापी तो लारेंस साहेब के पास आ गई है, दूसरी भी आ जाएगी।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Where is the paper? How are we going to participate in the discussion?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Since 11 O'clock, I have been asking for a copy of the statement. Even at 11-30, it has not come.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हाउस को एक घंट के लिए एडजर्न कीजिए। हम सब लोगों को पढ़ने का मौका दीजिए।

AN HON. MEMBER: Why should it be suppressed now?

MR. SPEAKER: How is it being suppressed? It is coming before the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, information delayed is information denied.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like, justice delayed is justice denied. You are becoming a lawyer by profession!

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जानी जी भी पंजाब के हैं, आप भी पंजाब के हैं।

अध्यक्ष मोहदय : आप भरो लडाई कराना चाहते हैं, भले आदमियों का काम नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप लंच आवर तक के लिए हाउस को एडजर्न कर दीजिए। इन लोगों को स्टेटमेंट तैयार करने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय :- ऐसा है, अब क्यों वक्त जाया करते हैं। उनको तो एक कापी आ गई है, दूसरी कापीयां भी आ जाती हैं। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Does this not prove that they are not interested?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से बिलकुल इत्तफाक करता हूँ। यह होना चाहिए

I agree with you that the copies should have been supplied to you.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही बात कह रहा हूँ। अब वक्त क्यों जाया कर रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस : उन लोगों के पास अभी तक स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। यह बहुत ही गलत बात है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम इनको इस तरह से छोड़ेंगे नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन.....।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, we abide by your decision. But how will we ask the questions? The House is taken in a casual way.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is the only way to teach them. You please adjourn the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You adjourn the House for 10 minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am myself not happy. The copy of the statement should have been with you.

मैंने तो खुद इसके बारे में कहा है। इनको कापी देनी चाहिए थी।

It is not good. I have appreciated your point;

I take your point. I agree with you that there should have been no delay.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is the Home Ministry of India! you adjourn the House for 10 minutes.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You adjourn the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I make a submission?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is correct that copies of the statement should have been in the hand of the members. There has been some sort of unavoidable delay. That is why we are unhappy; we are very sorry. Hence forward, we will make all the arrangements to see that the copies are given to members at an appropriate time.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a very serious lapse something very sordid in the home affairs.

(Interruptions)

you adjourn the House for 10 minutes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You adjourn the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, there is a way out.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I make a submission? I will make the statement now. Let it be taken up at 2 P.M.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. (Interruptions) You adjourn the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You cannot take the House for granted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): May I make a submission, Sir? (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. You adjourn the House.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Adjourn the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I adjourn the House for 10 minutes.

12.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Adjourned till thirty five Minutes past twelve hours of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at thirtyeight minutes past Twelve of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER: in the Chair.]

MR. SPEAKER: Before we start...

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दी का स्टेटमेंट नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिये।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर हिन्दी के लिए इंतजार करना है तो 10 मिनट और लगेगे। कहे तो 10 मिनट और लगा दें।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हो जाये, 10 मिनट और इंतजार।

MR. SPEAKER: I will adjourn the SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER: in the Chair.]

MR. SPEAKER: Call Attention—Mr. Lawrence.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : पार्लियामेंट के एक मिनट पर कितना पैसा खर्च होता है ?

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR (Gorakhpur): This is a Government that does not work.

MR. SPEAKER: If that is taken into consideration, then I will have to put everybody in the dock... (Interruptions). Some and not all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): They are the principal accused.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We have been complaining that this Government does not function. Today, Sir, you have expressed solidarity with us.

MR. SPEAKER: I am an impartial man and I do what I feel like doing.

श्री सत्यदारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

आपका निर्णय अभिनन्दनीय है :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I have already expressed my regret.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You should have done it much earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: But you did not allow him.

14.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SEEKING OF PREMATURE RETIREMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE LAL BHADUR NATH ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION, MUSSOORIE.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported seeking of premature retirement by the Director of the Lal Bahadur National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie in protest against Government's refusal to take secure action against an I.A.S. probationer charged with attempt to rape another I.A.S. probationer."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The Government shares the concern expressed by the Hon'ble members about the misbehaviour of one I.A.S. probationer with some probationers including lady probationers undergoing training at the Mussoorie Academy. The Government is conscious of higher standards of discipline, conduct and public behaviour expected of the civil servants

especially those belonging to higher echelons of the services. The press reports have highlighted certain aspects of this episode that had happened in the course of the trekking tour to Badri Nath-Valley of Flowers-Hemkunt-Kedar Nath. The allegations of rape or attempted rape by the I.A.S. probationer brought out in the press are not borne out by the report we have received from the Director of Academy. Neither the Deputy Commissioner has sent any report to the Academy nor any complaint was lodged with the police about the incident I have referred to.

According to the report of the Director of the Academy received by Government, while on a trekking tour of Badrinath-Valley of Flowers-Hemkunt-Kedarnath between 25th September and 3rd October, 1981 in which 40 probationers took part (Trekking Group No. 2), one IAS probationer committed gross misconduct in relation to his fellow probationers including some lady probationers on 1st October, 1981. This report is based on the enquiry conducted by a Deputy Director of the academy by taking the evidence of probationers who were on the spot. The report reveals that on the next day, i.e. 2nd October, 1981 the probationer apologised to his fellow probationers including the two lady probationers for his conduct on the previous evening. On the basis of this report, the Director recommended that the concerned probationer may be discharged from service under the relevant rules. Initially Government thought that a reformatory approach would be adequate. However, on a further review of all aspect of the case, Government have now decided that the probationer should be discharged under Section 12(b) of the IAS (Probation) Rules and this decision has been communicated to the Joint Director, incharge of the Academy. On 8th February, 1982, the Director sent a leave application asking for 457 days leave preparatory to voluntary retirement from service with effect from the afternoon of the 31st May,

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1983. Subsequently, the Director had modified his leave application and asked for 426 days leave commencing from the 2nd March, 1982, preparatory to voluntary retirement from service with effect from the afternoon of the 1st May, 1983. Accordingly, he has been permitted to relinquish charge of his office and proceed on leave.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement made by the hon. Minister of State to the Calling Attention, it has been stated that:

"The allegations of rape or attempted rape by the I.A.S. probationer brought out in the press are not borne out by the report we have received from the Director of Academy."

I further quote:

"However, on a further review of all aspects of the case, Government have now decided that the probationer should be discharged under Section 12(1) of the I.A.S. (Probation) Rules."

Sir, this House then has the right to know on what specific charge, the probationer has been discharged now. If it is appropriate to discharge Mr. V. K. Singh now, on the report received earlier, why the Home Ministry did not do it earlier?

It is very clear that there is something murky and fishy in dealing with the whole affair of the attempted rape incident. The Home Ministry cannot shirk its responsibility in dealing with this case by trying to save this unsocial man who is an IAS probationer...

It is reported in the papers that the colleagues of Mr. V. K. Singh numbering about forty have testified in writing about his attempt to rape by brandishing a loaded revolver at the lady's temple. How was such a person allowed to continue in the probation? In the I.A.S. (Probation)

Rule made in 1954, Rule 12(bb), it is specifically stated and I quote:

"If he is found lacking in qualities of mind and character needed for the Service or in the constructive outlook and human sympathy needed in the public services generally."

So, as per Rule 12 (bb) if he is not constructive in outlook and human sympathy he should be relieved.

Sir, Mr. V. K. Singh was a trainee in the National Defence Academy earlier. From there also he was expelled for misbehaviour finding that he was not fit to safeguard the country from the enemy. Then how was he found to be a person fit for civil service? Is that because this Government needs people like him to see the people as **enemy and** without any **constructive outlook and human sympathy**.

Sir, this Government maintains double standards in the matter of giving employment in the Central Government. Job seekers have to fill up a column testifying whether they have lived in the States of West Bengal and Kerala for more than one year. They go into the ideological antecedents of the applicants and deny employment on that basis and even retrench on that basis. But the same Government has no hesitation to shield anti-socials and criminals in high position even if the crimes have come to light undeniably.

Sir, in this incident the attitude of the Government has forced the Director of the Academy, Mr. P. S. Appu to resign his job in protest. Now in the statement it has been stated that he has been permitted to relinquish charge of his office and proceed on leave. It is just a jugglery of proceedings. It is just to allow one to hang himself. Sir, Government should immediately call back Mr. Appu who is a man of integrity and efficiency

thus honouring his straightforwardness, constructive outlook and human sympathy.

Sir, on 17th September, 1981 in her reply to the No-Confidence Motion the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said and I quote:

"Offences against women are really a shame on all of us. I am told that they are showing a decrease and that the law and order machinery is vigilant. But of course they still are occurring unfortunately. With the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, IPC and the Evidence Act, it is hoped that these will be under further control. This is an area in which public opinion is very important and the opinion of the neighbours."

Then further she has said:

"I do wish the House and the nation to know that my Government and my party will stand for the highest principles of conduct in public life and ensure that those principles and rectitude are not only followed by all those who are privileged to exercise power but also ensure that they seem to be followed."

Sir, this has been aptly said by the Prime Minister for our Home Minister and the officials of the Ministry. If our Prime Minister is sincere in her proclamations and statements then she should ask the Home Minister to resign immediately.

I strongly request the Home Minister, if he has an iota of shame, to resign immediately, and I ask for a full judicial enquiry into the matter, into the whole incident, including the part played by the officials of the Home Ministry, including the Home Minister. I thought that the Prime Minister would have come here and

be present here to give an explanation about this because many questions are arising out of this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please hurry up. You are taking long time.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Is it a fact that this IAS probationer, Mr. Singh, was first in the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla? On what ground was he discharged from the NDA? Would the Minister place on the Table of the House the Academy's letter of discharge of Mr. V. K. Singh? How was this fact allowed to be suppressed when he entered IAS? What action does the Government propose to take against the probationer for suppressing his own background and against the police officials conniving by giving false verification reports regarding his antecedents? How many incidents were there involving this probationer since he entered the Academy? When he along with other probationers went on a trekking trip to Badrinath, a very famous place of worship, what has this man done? The ruling party members must lower their heads with shame. Was a case registered by the Police against him with regard to this incident? If so, under what circumstances was it suppressed? What was the role** in suppressing this case?

MR. SPEAKER: No names.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Is it a fact that 40 IAS probationers have given written statements in this case? Will the Government place on the Table of the House the report made by Mr. Alok Sinha, Deputy Director of the Academy, who enquired into this incident? Is it a fact that the girl probationer (against whom the delinquent officer made advances and who lost her modesty) lost her father recently who died of shock? (Inter-ruption). I once again urge upon the Home Minister to resign immediately

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and conduct a thorough and full enquiry into this incident.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have explained in the statement that has been made in the House... (*Interruptions*)... that there was a misbehaviour of this particular probationer against some other probationers... (*Interruptions*) Just I am coming to this point. Why are you agitated?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) Just spell out the incident of misbehaviour.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am coming to that.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him speak. Otherwise how will he do it? Can there be a silent telepathic message?
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is why we had to intervene...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear him.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Why don't you allow me to speak?
(*Interruptions*)

The hon. Member asked me certain points with regard to this probationer. Number one—when this gentleman was there first in the National Defence Academy, what about his misconduct? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us come to the point. One by one.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: From there he has been removed, dismissed; and why such a person has been taken? That is one point which I want to explain.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why was he expelled from there?

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting unnecessarily?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, according to the information we got from the Defence Academy, I may state that he has been discharged from the Defence Academy and discharge does not disqualify a person from employment with Government.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री नारायण चौबे (मिदनापुर) :
चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना चाहिए ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: (Badagara): What do you mean by "discharge"? Please spell it out.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Why discharge? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear him. You are jumping to conclusion and not allowing him to say anything.

(*Interruptions*)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
अध्यक्ष जी,**

(व्यवधान) ... यह क्या ** है । जब मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं, तो इनको सुनना चाहिए ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order order.

आचार्य भगवान देव : यह कोई तरीका है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महीदय : आप दोनों बाहर क्यों नहीं चले जाते ।

... व्यवधान ...

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear what he has to say.

आचार्य भगवान देव : जब इन्होंने अपना पक्ष रख लिया, तो मंत्री जी का

जवाब मुनें । उसके बाद जो कुछ कहना है, कह सकते हैं । गलत गलत है और सही सही है लेकिन यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि बीच में खड़े हो गये ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गारायण चौबे : इनको क्यों मिर्ची लग रही हैं । ... (व्यवधान) ...

आचार्य भगवान देव : मुझे चौबे जी से यह कहना है कि इनको जो कुछ कहना है, बाद में भी पूछ सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक बात है ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : ये खड़े हो कर **करना शुरू कर देते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो ** शब्द, श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती ने कहा और इन्होंने कहा, ये दोनों शब्द कार्यवाही से निकाल दो । बात यह है ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरी बात सुनिए, श्री अमर राय प्रधान बड़े तेज हो जाते हैं । आप शान्ति से क्यों नहीं बैठ सकते । थोड़ा शान्त रहिए और इनकी बात को सुन लीजिए । कोई बात होगी तो दोबारा आ जाएगी । ये कहां जा रहे हैं और आप कहां जा रहे हैं । मैं भी यहां बैठा हुआ हूं । आप बेफिक्र रहिए । जेंट अस दिथर व्हाट ही सेज । जब तक कहने का मौका नहीं देंगे । तो गलती क्या है, कैसे पता चलेगी । ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : किसी का दामाद है, किसी का साला है और किसी का लड़का है ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी का कुछ हो ।

I am not concerned with 'Damad' or 'sala'. I am concerned with only the fact.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, you are expunging the word** used by Prof. Chakraborty. But the same word was also used by the Prime Minister in her reply recently.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The word** I have used you say, is unparliamentary. If the same word which was used by the Prime Minister was not unparliamentary, why should it be unparliamentary when I used it? How can you expunge it?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस को टैकस्ट में कहां यूज हुआ है, मैं देख कर कर दूंगा । I will look into it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Here you are differentiating between a Member and the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां तो सारे के सारे साथी बराबर होते हैं, यहां उसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं होती है ।

It is not according to the status. It is according to the rules. That is what is done here.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am sorry I stand corrected. I would like to tell the actual position that Mr. V. K. Singh was withdrawn from the Khadakvasla Academy and not discharged, on certain disciplinary grounds.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What does it mean?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Another matter on which the hon. Member has said is that the father of one of the probationers had died of heart attack. It is not correct. It is not at all correct.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What is the correct thing? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That he did not die is the correct thing. That is what it means.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is not at all related to this case.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): He died! Did he die at all?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: No.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am in possession of all the facts. But it is impossible for me to reply to some of the points made out if there is a running commentary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I will pass on to the next item without doing anything if you proceed like this. It is not fair. I do not like it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will give the chronological facts of this case, which the hon. Member wanted me to tell the House.

On 25-9-1981, the trekking group No. 2 consisting of forty probationers including 8 ladies left on a trekking covering Mussoorie, Badrinath, Valley of Flowers, Hemkund, Kedarnath and Mussoorie. On 1-10-1981 at Badrinath Shri V. K. Singh had a heated argument with a lady probationer who was also the group treasurer when she was coming out of a restaurant in the presence of several probationers. Half an hour later, Shri V. K. Singh threatened another lady probationer in the corridor of the Dharamasala where the probationers were staying. Five probationers who were witnesses to the incident have also supported that this particular lady probationer had been threatened. Later on Shri V. K. Singh entered the room in Dharamasala where 9 male probationers were staying. He threatened them particularly their group leader by brandishing a fire

arm. The trekking group began its return journey on 2-10-1981, and they came back to the Academy in Mussoorie on 3-10-1981.

Then on 4-10-1981, the Course Director, Shri S. H. Mohan, happened to hear of the incident of misbehaviour, and the facts of misbehaviour were brought to the notice of the Director, who thereby ordered Shri Alok Sinha, Deputy Director, to conduct a detailed enquiry into the matter. However, that detailed enquiry could not be conducted immediately, as the probationers were away for Dussera holidays. The enquiry commenced on 14-10-1981, and particularly four charges appeared against Shri V. K. Singh. Then on 15-10-1981, Shri V. K. Singh appeared in the Academy briefly and then left abruptly without permission. When the enquiry started, eighteen probationers filed their statements. Again on 16-10-1981, five probationers filed their statements. On 17-10-1981, the Academy received a telegram from him from New Delhi for leave. Three more probationers also filed their statements.

On 18-10-1981, Shri K. Alladin, group leader, filed his statement. On 19-10-1981, Shri V. K. Singh returned to the Academy and on that day one more probationer also filed his statement. Shri V. K. Singh was also advised to give his own statement, but he pleaded for time. On 20-10-1981, his room was also searched, but no weapon was found. On that day, one more probationer also filed his statement. On 21-10-1981, Shri V. K. Singh left the Academy premises and his leave was upto 5-11-1981.

On 24-10-1981, the Deputy Director gave his report on the incidents to the Director substantiating three charges out of four. The Director, with his D. o. letter, forward the enquiry report and his recommendation that he should be discharged from service, under the Indian Service Probationers' Rule, 1954 was received by the Government.

In none of the reports that have been made by the enquiry authority, it was mentioned that there was any attempt made to rape or any attempt in that direction. Then, it was thought....

AN HON. MEMBER: When was that D. o. received?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Director sent his D. o. letter on 28-10-1981 with the report etc. and it was received on the 29th October, 1981... (Interruptions)

The letter from the Director had been received here in our Office on 28-12-1981.

And even in that report no such mention has been made about the rape or the attempted rape.

Then the Government, after considering all aspects of the matter, thought that a reformatory attitude which can make him behave properly would meet the ends of justice. But in view of the entire facts of the case and also as I have clearly stated that this is a service for administering the various units of the country and that the highest standard of rectitude as well as character should be kept, the Government has taken a decision to see that he is discharged. These are the facts of the case.

I may tell you in this connection that the statements of the two lady members have also been recorded.

Nowhere have they said that this particular probationer had attempted to rape them or do anything in that connection. After taking into consideration all the factors, the Director, Shri Alok Sinha who was in charge of conducting the inquiry, had sent this report and the report was sent to us by the Director who had asked them to conduct the inquiry.

Sir, the action has been taken under the Probationers' Rule No. 12(b). And I quote:

"If the Central Government is satisfied that the probationer was ineligible for recruitment to the Service or is unsuitable for being a Member of the Service,..."

So we found him to be unsuitable for being a Member of the Service. That is why he has been discharged.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Sir, the Minister has not answered my questions. He is evading.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lawrence, may I tell you that under Rule 197(b) there shall be no debate on such a Statement at the time it is made, but each Member in whose name the item stands in the List of Business, may, with the permission of the Chair, ask a question? And you catalogued them 7 or 8. This is quite enough. So, now I ask Mr. George.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Sir, he has not replied to my question. Ask him to reply my question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. George will ask. You cannot.

MR. GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I hope you will get the Minister to reply to the question which I will be putting, because I do agree with my Hon. colleague, Mr. Lawrence that the Minister has avoided to answer the very pointed and specific questions that were directed at him.

Sir, I will like to start by congratulating Mr. Appu. He is one of the finest officers of the Indian Administrative Service. It is indeed a pity that this fine Officer was sacrificed by the Home Minister in preference to a delinquent.

(Interruptions)

Earlier during the Session, while initiating the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, our most respected Member, the Deputy leader of the Congress(I) in the House, Prof. Ranga, spoke with very great

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eloquence about the Civil Service, about the morale of the Civil Service and all the things that one must say about the Civil Service and do towards the Civil Service. I wonder whether Prof. Ranga at that time was aware of what had happened in Mussoorie and perhaps that was the reason why he was giving expression to the anguish in regard to the problems which at least some Members of the Civil Service...

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He will speak. You cannot just interrupt like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening? It is not a new thing. I am not allowing any new precedent. I know my job.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I will not go to the facts of the case, as the Minister has now stated, nor will I repeat what has appeared in the newspapers, because newspapers have done a good job in presenting the facts, including the extracts of the correspondence that has taken place between the Government and the Director of the Institute, Mr. Appu.

But, Sir, there are certain questions that arise, firstly, out of the Statement which the Minister has made, and secondly, from the suppression of certain facts, which the Minister has chosen to do. For instance, I would like to repeat what my colleague, Mr. Lawrence pointed out and ask a very pointed question in regard to the Statement before I come to the other aspects of this matter. He says: Initially the Government thought that a reformatory approach would be adequate. However, on further review of all aspects of the case, the Government have now decided that the Probationer should be discharged, etc.

Now, what was the basis on which you took your earlier decision that a reformatory attitude was enough. And in that context, I would like to ask a very very pointed question to the Minister. Is it or is it not true that the Personal Secretary, not once, but twice put up notes to the Home Minister that the man must be sacked? And is it or is it not true that the Home Minister not once, but twice over-ruled the Personal Secretary with a note saying that the man shall be sacked. He must be allowed to reform. And if these are facts, then I would like to know what is the new consideration that has now come? What is this further review of all aspects of the case? If any review is to be made, that review is to be made of the noting of the Home Minister and not the review of Mr. Appu's note. A review has to be made of the decision which the Home Minister took.

As far as the facts of the case are concerned and as far as Mr. V. K. Singh is concerned, those facts are known. But we want to know what is it that the Home Minister has come to a certain view earlier and what is it that made him to change his view, because a lot of things are said about this case. People say that the Father-in-law of Mr. V. K. Singh was going about saying that I have fixed everything I have a friend in the Cabinet and I have fixed everything. He is very freely taking the name of...**

(Interruptions)**

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I hope you will afford an opportunity** to clarify his position so that all these things...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you remain silent?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Appu has given a written statement. (Interruptions) that Mr. V. K. Singh..

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Appu has made a written statement in his letter in which he has withdrawn himself from the Administrative Service that this gentleman.... (*Interruptions*) I am not making a charge. Why don't you understand? ** (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you drag his name?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Appu has said in his letter that this Mr. V. K. Singh...

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER: No; nothing doing. Not going on record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. V. K. Singh has spent three weeks here in Delhi, and he has been saying that he moved the powers that be, that he had people of influence, and that these people were finally instrumental in making the Home Minister overrule his own Secretary (Personnel). Some one has to explain why it happened.

MR. SPEAKER: That point has been made.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Someone has to explain—let the Home Minister

MR. SPEAKER: Why? It is the Home Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then there is another aspect of Mr. V. K. Singh, which I find the Minister is now trying to suppress. He came up with a very facile explanation that this gentleman, Mr. V. K. Singh..... (*Interruptions*) was withdrawn from the National Defence Academy. Is it, or is it not a fact that the National Defence Academy, in its letter to the Director of the Mussoorie Institute, viz. Mr. Appu said—and I quote:

"V. K. Singh, son of K. N. Singh, who joined the Academy on July 26, 1968 was withdrawn from the Academy on April 7, 1971 on disciplinary grounds."

It was not that he was withdrawn. This is different. (*Interruptions*) One may withdraw one's word from a college or a school or Academy because one does not like the institution. Here it was not withdrawal because the father of Mr. V. K. Singh did not like the National Defence Academy. He was withdrawn because of disciplinary grounds.

MR. SPEAKER: Was he withdrawn?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes; he was withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you withdraw?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The Minister says that he was withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Either it is a rustication or expulsion or withdrawal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you reading from?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I was reading from a quote from the National Defence Academy letter of December 19....

MR. SPEAKER: In which it is said that he is withdrawn?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: On disciplinary grounds. I would request that all documents pertaining to this gentleman... (*Interruptions*) The next question that I want to ask the hon. Minister is this—because he said in his statement that he goes under 12(b). But I would like to know from the Minister whether Mr. V. K. Singh is an employee of the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs, in Foreign Service, Grade 'B' (*Interruptions*) or he was not an employee. Is it or is it not true that it

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is from Foreign Service 'B' (*Interruptions*) that this man was sent to the Mussoorie Academy? What was the basis of his selection? He was a Government employee, and from Government service, this man gets selected, to go to the Academy where he is now being groomed, or he was being groomed at least till this order was issued, to join the Indian Administrative Service. How did he come to be recruited, in the first place, after he was rusticated from the National Defence Academy?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The whole thing is stinking.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What are the guidelines that you have in regard to recruitment? Don't you make investigations before you recruit people? Did you, or did you not have a report from the National Defence Academy?

MR. SPEAKER: Sum up, please.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: To me, these are some of the issues which come out of this incident; and I would like, therefore, now the Minister to tell us whether ultimately Mr. V. K. Singh goes—because they have finally come to accept the report and recommendations that Mr. Appu made, or, along with Mr. V. K. Singh, should Mr. Appu also go? If so, what is the fault of Mr. Appu that he should go? Will the Government apologize to this senior Administrative Service official, a man of integrity, a man of unimpeachable integrity and ability? Will Government apologize to this man and get him back to his position—or to any position, but nevertheless get him back? Or, Will Government want to equate Mr. Appu and Mr. V. K. Singh with the same yardstick?

These are the questions which I would like the Minister to answer.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, जार्ज साहब ने जो क्वेश्चन किये हैं, उनमें उनका यह ख्यालात कि सिलेक्शन

किस ग्राउण्ड पर की गई, कालिग अटेंशन के साथ इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है सिलेक्शन हुए बहुत मुद्दत हो गई है। अगर कोई मेम्बर पूछना चाहे तो मैं इसकी जानकारी करूँ कि जब इसका दाखिला किया गया, सिलेक्शन करने के वक्त जो सिलेक्शन के रूल्स हैं, उनकी पालना की गई या नहीं की गई? अकादमी से वह डिप्लोमरी ग्राउण्ड पर विद्वा हुआ तो कैसा था, क्या था यह डिप्लोमे मेरे पास नहीं है। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि जब एक व्यक्ति सजा पा चुका है तो उसके बाद इस डिप्लोमे जाने का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, मगर हम छिपाना नहीं चाहते।

दूसरे उन्होंने यह कहा कि मंत्री साहब यह बतायें कि पहले लीनिएन्ट-व्यू लिया और उसके बाद उसको निकाल दिया गया, ऐसा क्यों हुआ?

एक तो स्पीकर साहब, डिपार्टमेंट के मंत्री का सैक्रिटरी, एडिशनल सैक्रिटरी, डिप्टी सैक्रिटरी से क्या नोटिंग एक्सचेंज हुआ, उसके बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि रूटीन के हिसाब से कोई ज्यादाती नहीं हुई है। हम हमेशा फैसला यह करते हैं—विद्वा-उट फीयर और डिप्लोमेट फेवर, लेकिन फेयर फैसला करते हैं। यह हमने कसम खाई हुई है। इस कसम के मुताबिक हम डिप्लोमेट लेते हैं।

इन्साफ के लिए जरूरी है कि छोटे गुनाह की बड़ी सजा न दी जाए और बड़े गुनाह को छोटी सजा देकर माफ न किया जाये। दोनों बातों में बेइन्साफी होती है।

हमने पहले व्यू लिया, हमारा स्टेटमेंट भी है कि सुधारक तरीका अख्तियार किया जाये, इसको सख्त वार्निंग दी जाये और वाच किया जाये। इस तरीके से हो सके तो ठीक रहेगा। छोड़ा नहीं गया था, लेकिन सजा कम दी गई थी।

अब उसके बाद जब कुछ और बातें नोटिस में आई हैं,.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या बातें ?

श्री जैल सिंह : ... उन बातोंसे इस बात का विश्वास होता है कि उसने न तो बलात्कार किया और न बलात्कार करने की कोशिश की। वह बदचलन नहीं है, बद-कलाम है। यह पता चला कि वह बद-कलाम है और इस बात से दूसरे प्राबेशनर जो थे, उनकी परेशानी हुई। तो हमारे डिपार्टमेंट ने, सेक्रेटरी ने फिर हमसे डिसकस किया, और डिसकस करने पर मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि उसका निकाल दिया जाय इसलिये दोबारा सोचा गया और दोबारा सोचने के बाद निकल दिया गया। दुनिया में ऐसा कोई फैसला नहीं है, जिस पर दोबारा गौर नहीं किया जाता है। दोबारा गौर करने की फर्नान्डीस साहब को प्रशंसा करनी चाहिये थी, मगर प्रशंसा करने के बजाए वह कह रहे हैं कि हमने क्यों किया। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य को जार्ज कहें या फर्नान्डीस कहें। नाम का प्रोनोंसीएशन अलहदा-अलहदा हो जाता है। मैं जानबूझकर उनका नाम बिगाड़कर नहीं कहता हूँ। मेरे मन में कोई द्विविधा नहीं है। मैं तो पूरी श्रद्धा से और प्यार से कहता हूँ।

दो सवाल आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब के थे। उनका मैंने जबाब दे दिया। आशा रखता हूँ कि उनको तसल्ली हो गई होगी।

... (व्यवधान) ...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Appu? (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will you now protect me, Sir? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They wanted to talk about Appu.

श्री जैल सिंह : उसने रिजाइन नहीं किया। उसने छुट्टी मांगी है और लीव

एप्लिकेशन पर हमने उसकी लीव मन्जूर कर दी है। इसके सिवा दूसरी कोई बात नहीं है। वह बिहार कैडर का अफसर है। अगर उसने रिजाइन करना हुआ, तो वह बिहार को करेगा। (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Appu has requested for leave in protest. It was in protest. (Interruptions) In protest he has asked for leave, (Interruptions)....because as per his report, the Government did not take any action against V. K. Singh (Interruptions)

श्री जैल सिंह : इस बात की कोई हद नहीं होगी। आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब पहले बोल चुके हैं और उनका जबाब हो चुका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको उन्हें जबाब नहीं देना है। आप जार्ज साहब को जबाब दें।

श्री जैल सिंह : हमने केवल इतनी कार्यवाही की है कि उनकी लीव एप्लिकेशन को मन्जूर कर लिया है।.. (व्यवधान)

AN HON. MEMBER: It was conditional!

श्री जैल सिंह : कन्डीशनल, न कन्डीशनल का, जब छुट्टी का वक्त खत्म होगा, तब समय आयेगा। अब तक उसका समय नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Imbichibava. The hon. Member is absent. Mr. Satish Aggrawal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I compliment you for giving this opportunity to the House sensing the feelings of the hon. Members yesterday to discuss this issue which arises certain questions not in regard to one single individual, but the total quality of the Service in this country and the standard and morality of the discipline that the Government wants

[Shri Satish Aggarwal]

to maintain and not only that, the quality of the men at the helm of affairs. So, I compliment you and thank you.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not compliment the Minister of State, the hon. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah for this upright approach in this case and he should feel satisfied that his stand has been vindicated.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: whatever decision has been taken, it has been taken by Giani Zail Singhji. I need not be discriminated. I am part and parcel of the entire Home Ministry and the hon. Home Minister has stated the approach of the Government as a whole.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ तक सर्तिश जी की मित्तता का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने तो यह शेर गढ़ दिया है :—

“मुझे मेरे दोस्तों की तादाद तो बता दो, मैं अपने दुश्मनों की गिनती तो कर लूँ ।”

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: There is a general complaint, sometimes, from the Treasury Benches that we do not appreciate if something good has been done by them. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah has set an example for other junior Ministers to stick to their convictions and he is on record on the file, that Mr. V. K. Singh should be discharged.

He agreed with the recommendation of the Director. He did not care for the Home Minister. That is why I say, he laid an example for the other junior ministers in this respect without caring for the senior Minister, you must record your opinion”. Giani Zail Singh just now said. “We have revised the decision” In the morning hours, this House had to be adjourned for practically two hours. Why? Because in the morning, that portion of the draft which Giani Zail Singh had prepared was different. This is the revised statement. In the second page of the revised statement it has been mentioned:

“Initially, Government thought that a reformative approach would be adequate. However, on a further review of all aspects of the case, Government have now decided that the probationer should be discharged under Section 12(b) of the IAS (Probation) Rules and this decision has been communicated to the Joint Director”

This is mentioned in this draft now. But this got delayed because Giani Zail Singh till the end was having this portion in the draft, namely:—

“After due consideration, Government took the view that it would be appropriate to adopt a reformative approach by issuing a strict warning to the probationer and keeping a watch over his conduct and behaviour. Government also decided that the Director should send a sixth-monthly special report on the conduct and behaviour of the probationer for consideration of Government.”

If anybody deserves compliments, I will not feel shy in extending those compliments not to the Home Minister but to the Prime Minister who got this decision changed. We are prepared to give the due to whosoever deserves but not to Gianiji.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: I am happy if all credit goes to my Prime Minister; I am happy. ,

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This was the reason that this draft had to be changed and got cyclostyled later on. There also, Gianiji, you have misled the Prime Minister, because Mr. Shiv Shankar knows it very well that there is difference between removal, discharge and dismissal. A man who is dismissed from service is debarred from Govt. service thereafter. A man who is discharged from service is entitled to re-enter the service. In this particular case, I am not aware whether he is in the Indian Forest

Service or Indian Foreign Service, but he is already in some service. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah very cleverly read rule 12(b). But what is the relevant rule.

Rule 11 of the Discipline and Conduct Rules says:

“(2) A probationer shall be liable to be removed or dismissed from service if he fails to obey any order which he may receive from the Central Government or from any other competent authority or if in the opinion of the Central Government, he has wilfully neglected his probationary studies or duties or is guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the service.”

This is rule 11 where powers for dismissal have been given. They have not invoked the powers under rule 11. They have not dismissed him, but they have invoked the powers under rule 12, which may colleague, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah read out:

“12(b): If the Central Government is satisfied that the probationer was ineligible for recruitment to the service or is unsuitable for being a member of the service....”

You have read it out. But what is the main section? The main section is rule 12, which says:

“A probationer shall be liable to be discharged from the service or as the case may be reverted to the permanent post on which he holds a lien or would hold a lien had he not been suspended under rules applicable to him....”

So, under rule 12, you have still kept ground for him. He will revert back to the post on which he has a lien. Anyway, you should have right away dismissed this particular gentleman.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): God save the women employees of the Foreign Service!

15 hrs.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have informed the House in the morning that this decision has been communicated to the Joint Director. This is mentioned in the statement. May I know from Mr. Vankatasubbaiah at what point of time, hour and date, you communicated this decision to the Joint Director? Is it after these amendments that have been carried out in this statement? Yesterday, the same Mr. Bandopadhyay, who gave him a hearing and informed the Director, Mr. Appu on telephone that he had given him a personal hearing, appointed an enquiry. When was the file submitted to you, Mr. Home Minister? I do not want to go into all that history. For such a long period, you kept the file pending with you. The matter was being pursued. Requests were being made to you that he should be discharged. And on a number of occasions in the past, members of the Service had been dismissed or removed or discharged on very minor and petty grounds in order to keep the morale of the Service and keep the discipline within the Academy. Really, Sir, they are very brilliant chaps, who are coming to the Service. I had number of occasions to address them as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in Parliament House Annexe. Gianiji, you have put premium indiscipline, crime, criminality, mis-behaviour and mis-conduct by taking recourse to such actions. That does not behove you. I once again remind you not to forget that you are not the Chief Minister of Punjab. Now, you are the Home Minister of India occupying that illustrious chair once upon occupied by Pandit G. B. Pant and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. Why do you forget that? I am prepared to condone your actions when you were Chief Minister of Punjab so far as Rajya Sabha elections and manipulations and interpolations in the ballot boxes are concerned, about which there is a judgement of the Punjab High Court where there are allegations against you. There is an issue on that

(Shri Satish Aggarwal.)

score that he was the man who interfered with the ballot boxes, ballot papers received from the jail. (*Interruptions*) But here you are the Home Minister occupying this illustrious chair, which was earlier occupied by late Govind Ballabh Pant and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and even by Lal Bahadur Shastri, who, on a minor rail accident, resigned from the post. All this episode completely exposes your attitude and approach. Here also you are trying to defend. May I ask you a specific question? Is it not a fact that when this incident took place, the lady probationers got themselves locked up in a room and it was the Collector of the area concerned who came to their rescue and got them released. Are you not aware of this fact?

I am told that a case was also reported to the Police but it has been hushed up. Gianiji, I did not expect that much from you. After all, what are you going to gain out of all this concealment? You will go down in the history as a man more of concealment than of revealing. Please for God's sake, this red rose is not going to enhance your glamour, you conduct and actions in the Home Ministry.

Is it not a fact that the Collector was seized of the matter, that the matter was reported to the Police? Is it not a fact that the Collector came on the spot and rescued these girls? Then why did you sit over all these things for so many days? You are making a statement here that it has not come to your notice from the report of the Joint Director that any rape was committed or there was any attempt for rape. If there was no rape, I am happy to know about it. But were they not molested? Were they not assaulted? Were there no advances? Are you going to condone it? He was going to be in the Service. You can condone such acts so far as politicians are concerned. You can make them Chief Ministers, I do not mind that. But so far as Ser-

vices are concerned, Gianiji, you must be aware—Bhagwan Devji from Ajmer will verify it to you—that there was an I.S. Collector in Rajasthan, who misbehaved somewhere in Ajmer some time back. Government took some action. Later on, he was taken to the police station, then he said that he was a Collector. Like this, if you do not take a strict action on this score, the Services are going to be demoralised. Is it permissible for the probationers to possess weapons like .303 or .38 and threaten people with them? Is it not a violation of the Arms Act? Are the probationers permitted to possess them? I do not think so. Did he possess a licence for them? If not, did you register a case against him?

Why did you invite him for a personal discussion, as against the report of the Director, who is such an excellent civil servant? As against his report, you permitted a delinquent officer to offer personal explanation by being here in Delhi for nearly three weeks, meet your Secretary, Personnel, and give him a personal explanation. Then you should have called the Director also. But you did not call the Director; you simply called a man, who is the culprit. It is giving protection to a culprit. If you have not read the Criminal Procedure Code, please consult Shri Shiv Shankar. There is a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code that if you are in possession of information about the guilt of one individual and does not report that matter to the police, then you are guilty under the law. All these offences having come to your notice, by not reporting them to the police you are also guilty of violating the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. That these provisions are complied with in the case of citizens, and not in your case, is really a very sordid story.

Then you put forward the story that the father of the girl did not die of shock. I would not name either the girl or her father. But it is a fact, as testified by Shri Unikrishnan, who comes from Kerala, and other members also, that he died of heart attack,

after hearing this shocking story. Instead of expressing sorrow for it, you said that he did not die of shock, as if you were the doctor who conducted the *post mortem*. You should have expressed sorrow for him. He came and knocked at your door several times. Many people tried to persuade you, the Director, the Joint Director, your own departmental officers, everybody. They all deserve compliment for functioning without fear or favour. But it is only you

दाल भात में मूसल चन्द— -वाकः कोई नहीं,

Everybody was all right; they have given honest reports. The Joint Director, the Deputy Director, everybody in the Academy is going on leave.

This Government, at least at this late hour, should come to its senses. So, kindly explain whether you contradict the facts, as mentioned in the *Hindustan Times* of 4th March and *The Indian Express* of 5th March.

Secondly, was he in possession of unlicensed arms? If so, why did you not register a case against him? Thirdly, why did you discharge him under rule 12(b)? Why did you not dismiss him under rule 11 so as to debar him for all times to come from employment in Government?

Then, three incidents were mentioned as having taken place. You have referred only to two. Will the Home Minister, in all fairness, be prepared to lay all the correspondence in this behalf on the Table of the House and to set up an All Party Parliamentary Committee to go into the whole matter so that everything is above board?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Shri Satish Agarwal said that I have been clever enough to take recourse to rule 12(b), instead of taking action under rule 11 of the Indian Administrative Service Probationers Act. This action has been taken on the recommendations made by the Director. Since his recommendation was that we should take action under rule 12(b), we have acted accordingly.

AN HON. MEMBER: A very good excuse.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Secondly, it is a fact that he was in the IFS-B prior to joining the IAS. But he does not hold any lien in the previous job any more.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How did he lose that lien?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: On the basis of the Civil Services Examination, 1980, he qualified himself for appointment to the IAS. So, there was no lien and he has appeared for the examination.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Unless he has resigned, or given up his lien, how can he lose his lien?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He has no lien at all; he has given up the lien. He does not hold any lien in the previous job any more.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says that he has no lien in the previous job.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Did you not have a police check before recruitment? Because, you leave the police after us on every pretext.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It goes without saying that all these checks have been undertaken.

About the other matter, Shri Unnikrishnan has testified to the fact, what Shri Agarwal was telling, that the girl is from Kerala. That is what you have mentioned. I can only say that the girls, who are supposed to have been involved in this, do not at all come from Kerala.

AN HON. MEMBER: Wherefrom are they?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We should maintain the decorum of not revealing the names of the IAS probationers. That is why I did not want to go into those particulars. The statements of the girls, who were involved in this, have been taken. In their

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.]

statements they do not say that any attempt to rape was made; nor do they come from Kerala. I am giving this information from the records in the file.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I have heard the explanation given by the Minister and I am surprised to see some of the words which he has used. I thought the discussion on this question will be at a high level, everybody will support the motion which we have placed before the House and that there would be no defence from the other side on this question. But we find somebody shouting against somebody here. What are we discussing here? We are discussing a point about the purity of the administrative officers, who have to rule this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Serve the country; not rule. I do not agree with you. They have to serve the country.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: After all, they are going to become the Collector of a District or a Secretary to Government. Yet, what is the attitude taken by the Government? The hon. Minister has explained that according to the report he has received—the entire report he has not revealed—this probationer, with a revolver in hand, threatened the other probationers. All these facts are with you. Yet, Government want to take a lenient view.

Secondly, this is not a small mistake. Considering the gravity of the offence, you should have removed him from service. But, it has not been done in this case. Instead, a lenient view was taken by the Government at first, and now Government has decided to dismiss him. Why?

15.14 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend, Shri Agarwal, has asked a question as to when this decision to dismiss him was taken. No answer has been given to his question. When was this decision taken? Has it been communicated to him? At what time was this communication sent?

This information has not been given by the Minister, even though questions were put to him. And I may ask him whether the Assistant Directors and other officers of the Academy have taken leave? They have been protesting that the Deputy Director has taken two months' leave. In his letter of resignation the Director said that if action is not taken against Mr. V. P. Singh, he should be allowed to retire. After that, the Government did not act and then, the other officers who are there, the Deputy Directors and others also took leave, and somebody wanted to have an appointment with the Secretary (Personnel) of the Government of India. This way, the whole Academy is not functioning now. Because, firstly, the Speaker has kindly agreed to have a discussion here and secondly, all the papers came out with full reports, the Government is now forced to say that Mr. V. P. Singh is dismissed. But all these questions should be viewed dispassionately. When such a kind of report came, our Home Minister should have taken immediate action to dismiss him. They have sent the report after full inquiry and so he should have been dismissed forthwith. But then some high-ups—I do not want to say who—came and influenced the Government, especially the Home Minister and so he took a lenient view. For what? For molesting or attempting to molest a woman. That was the report published in the *Indian Express*. Technically, while reporting to the Government, the name of the lady who has been subjected to this kind of molestation will not be given. Our Home Minister also said that people do not normally give the name and other details while making a report of this type because under the Indian culture and tradition it is very bad and so they do not do that. But that does not mean that it did not happen. We do not accept that kind of a denial. The point is that it has happened and if you wanted to keep the decorum or decency about the standard in the Administrative Services, he should have been dismissed immediately. Now, I demand from the Government an explanation for this.

The whole thing is talked about. Will you explain as to when you took the decision to dismiss him and when you Communicated the decision to the person concerned? I also demand that Mr. Appu should be called back to service to show to the people of India that one who stands on principles will get his due position and the Government of India will ensure that higher moral standards are kept up. That way they should invite Mr. Appu to the Academy, and I want a specific answer from the Government about the date on which the discharge order has been sent and the time when the order has been sent. Will the Government immediately call back the Director, Mr. Appu, to service?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, only the Director has gone on leave. No other officer of the Academy has applied to the Government for leave except one who has not been sanctioned leave so far, as he has not wanted leave from any specific date. So, the Academy is functioning.

The next point is as to when instructions were given for discharge of this probationer. This morning we have given instructions to discharge him from service.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: What time?

AN HON. MEMBER: What is today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This morning means today morning.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, the Academy is functioning.

The Government is sincere and honest to keep up the dignity and one of these people who are being recruited as IAS officers and who are being sent for training to serve the country. The Government will not lag behind in keeping this high tradition. Whatever conjectures the hon. Members have made, I am not here to answer certain hypothetical questions. But I have given to the hon. Members what are the facts of the case.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Government re-think again and call Mr. Appu?

PETITION RE. DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1980

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): I beg to present petition signed by Shri J. P. Jain and others regarding the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1980 so as to make provisions also for adequate return on housing investment and expeditious disposal of eviction cases of premises for self-occupation.

15.19 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. WATER IN AVIATION FUEL AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, hon. Members Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Shri Zainul Basher had yesterday given separate notices of Calling attention motion regarding "water in Indian Oil fuel again in Bombay". My colleague Shri A. P. Sharma, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation has dwelt at length in this Hon'ble House the Calling Attention motion on the issue of "water in Indian Oil fuel in Bombay" on 3rd March, 1982. I should have perhaps *suo moto* furnished the facts at the earliest in this House, but in view of the discussion on the Calling Attention motion I feel that a separate statement on my part was not necessary, but sincerely regret for not having been before this House earlier to explain the position. My colleague Shri A. P. Sharma had informed this House on 3rd March 1982 that 4 officers against whom *prima facie* commission/negligence was established have been suspended. This was a commendable action for the incidents on 27th and 28th of February 1982 both.

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar.]

Apropos the incident of 28th February 1982, Shri Arun Desai, Shift In-charge sent the refuellers AR154 and AR4 for refuelling the Air-India flight 715 going from Bombay to Mauritius. Before the commencement of refuelling, fuel samples were drawn from the refueller AR154 by Aviation Superintendent of IOC in the presence of Air India engineers. The fuel was found contaminated and water was found in the sample. The refueller was, therefore, sent back and no supply of contaminated oil was effected. As a result of the preliminary inquiry Shri A. C. Desai, Shift Incharge was suspended on 1st March 1982.

An inquiry committee has been set up headed by Shri C. Y. V. Rao, General Manager of I.O.C. Madras and the same is likely to submit its report by tomorrow, the 6th March, 1982. Meanwhile directions have already been issued to the Chief Executives of all the Oil companies to immediately carry out vigorous examination of the refuelling stations all over the country within this week. They have also been directed to review the procedure in detail and it has been made clear that if there is any deficiency whatsoever at any fuelling station, the activities of the station must be suspended instantaneously. Chief Executives have also been informed that they would be personally responsible for all these detailed examinations.

I am sure that the action taken would be appreciated and I assure the House that necessary action as per law and procedure would be taken immediately on the availability of the report of the Inquiry Committee.

Needless to say that the incident are most unfortunate.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN (Hazipur): Sir, we want discussion.

इस पर डिसकशन होना चाहिये ।
बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : इस पर डिसकशन जरूर करवाइये ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, we want discussion. Sir, I want to make a submission. Please listen to us. Don't listen to the Secretary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I belong to the House. I will have my say.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You belong to us. I am only going to make one submission. Today, there is another report which says that they are using uncommissioned hydrants at the new airport to refuel the Air India Boeings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give proper notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is a report; some of us use the aircraft... (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): It is a matter of life and death.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give proper notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the Privileges Committee, you are so patient. Here, you are so impatient.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not impatient. At 3.30 P.M. we have to take up the Private Members' business.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Minister has now come to make a statement full of apologies explanation and so on and so forth. My submission is that he should have also explained about the news that has appeared today which has sent panic in the minds of the air travellers. If the hydrants that have not been tested, not commissioned, are being used to re-fuel Air India air-

craft, this will send panic waves and the passengers will not want to fly by this Airlines. We want the Minister to clarify this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I said, you give proper notice.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): He is unnecessarily creating panic.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are taking two months to deliver my letters. I am giving a motion of privilege against you. You are not delivering my letters.

15.26 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY 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 8th March, 1982 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Submission to the vote of the House of the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1982-83.

3. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1981-82.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): What about textile workers strike in Bombay?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, I would like to place in the House today the following issues for taking them up in the next week's business.

(1) A serious situation has arisen in West Bengal because of the failure of paddy crops this year due to cyclone, flood, draught and Thurgu virus attack. The rural peo-

ple are not getting wheat and rice through the M. R. ships because of the failure of the F.C.I. to release the same in time. This matter should be discussed in the House.

(2) The cotton and jute growers in the country are in tremendous misery due to non-receipt of remunerative prices. The middlemen and the industrialists are enjoying the fruits of the poor peasants. I, therefore, demand that these issues should be discussed in the House next week.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ordinarily, the non-official business should be taken up exactly at 3.30 P.M. But there are 9 more members who want to make their submissions. So, if the House agrees, let the members make their submissions and then we will take up the non-official business.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: To that extent, the time for the Private Members' business may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time will be extended. In the time allotted for the Private Members' business, there will not be any curtailment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Government is a great supporter of private sector.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, under next week's Government business, I would like to say the following.

The commuters of Bombay who travel by the suburban rail services are suffering very much because of extreme neglected by the Railway Minister. Over 30 per cent of the rail coaches are of 1951 vintage and there is frequent cancellation. The Government has failed to say anything on this score in the Railway Budget I demand a special discussion on the

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

subject so that I may present to this House for the Government's consideration a modernisation plan for the suburban services.

Coming to the second point, on this the Minister can react immediately. This is about the sufferings of about 50,000 slum dwellers. He is not listening to me. Look at the Minister's callous attitude he is taking on slum dwellers.

(Interruptions)

58,000 slum tenement dwellers on Central Government land in Bombay are suffering from lack of amenities because of failure of Government to make a policy for them. They are poor people, I know. But, you do not care for them. I demand that the Government come forward with a policy for slum improvement, if you care for them.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, the hailstorm has badly destroyed rabi crop and it has done a tremendous harm to the farmers in agricultural production. This disaster would affect our national economy and would create innumerable problems for the poor people including the small and the marginal farmers. Some people are already on the verge of starvation. This is a matter of grave concern and, therefore, it should be discussed in the House during next week.

Secondly, it is a matter of serious concern that some MLAs have placed their signatures on Re. 1 stamp paper stating that they were offering the traditional symbol to the Chogyal's son proclaiming him the 13th Chogyal of Sikkim. That is against the spirit of national integrity and unity. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed in the House during next week on this subject.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) :
मान्यवर, मैं आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही

में निम्न दो बातें सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूँ :

1. बदायूं में स्थित किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल में गंभीर अनियमितताएँ चल रही हैं। किसानों का भ्रंश क्रम केन्द्रों पर 13 रु० प्रति क्विंटल अधिकारियों द्वारा ही खरीदकर फैक्टरी को निर्धारित कीमत पर बेंच दिया जाता है, इसके अलावा क्रय केन्द्रों पर तौल में गंभीर अनियमितताएँ हैं जिससे हजारों क्विंटल गन्ने की प्रतिदिन चोरी हो रही है। उपरोक्त फैक्ट्री के प्रशासक प्राइवेट ट्रेडर मालिकों से मिलकर 11 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के भाव पर गन्ना बिकवा रहे हैं और फैक्टरी पूरी क्षमता से काम नहीं कर रही है, व फैक्टरी की मशीनें जो अभी खरीदी गई हैं उनकी बंद कर दिया जाता है और फैक्टरी में लाखों रुपये की अनियमितताएँ व्याप्त हैं। शीघ्र ही इस मामले पर चर्चा होना व किसानों को राहत मिलना आवश्यक है।

2. बदायूं-बरेली के मध्य चापट नामक स्थान पर गैस द्वारा चालित रासायनिक खाद की फैक्ट्री के लिए इस क्षेत्र की जनता काफी दिन से मांग चल रही है। सड़क सुविधाएँ, रेल-सड़क व पानी, इस स्थान पर उपलब्ध हैं व बड़ी मात्रा में जमीन भी बिना मूल्य के उपलब्ध है। इसलिये चापट में शीघ्र ही खाद का कारखाना स्थापित होना आवश्यक है और फरीदपुर, दातागंज, विनावर, वजीरगंज, भसौरा व आंवला में सूती कटाई मिल व चीनी कारखानों की स्थापना भी आवश्यक है ताकि इस क्षेत्र की बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके। इस मामले को भी आगामी सप्ताह की संसद की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाये।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Sir, I suggest only one item for next week's Government business: 'Challenge to Sikkim's integration

with India'. It has been reported that some MLAs and other political leaders in Sikkim had made a statement on a stamp paper offering the traditional scarf to the Chogyal's eldest living son.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the significance of this stamp paper?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has a legal validity.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a commitment. It is invalid because in the meantime Shri C. M. Stephen has raised the prices.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This Government makes a stamp paper that would not be considered at all....proclaiming him as 13th conserated Chogyal of Sikkim.

According to the information reported in the press which is very interesting, some MLAs have withdrawn their signatures from the statement and in their original draft of their letter, they had stated that they had signed a statement under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Namgyal, the ex-Chogyal's son has declared that the events following the his father's death show that the people of Sikkim have not reconciled themselves to Sikkim's merger with India and has further announced that he was not averse to the idea of taking the mantle of the Chogyal. He has also challenged the Resolution of the Sikkim Assembly regarding Sikkim's merger with India and indicated that the Resolution was passed under duress.

These events in Sikkim are a direct challenge to Sikkim's integration with India and they should be discussed in this House next week.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्न दो विषयों को आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में सम्मिलित किये जाने का उल्लेख करता हूँ...

संस्कृत को राष्ट्रीय सम्मान की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम बनाया जाये। भारतीय सांस्कृतिक गौरव और परम्पराओं का दर्शन, राष्ट्रीय पर्व, उत्सवों, समारोह और आयोजनों के अवसर पर सम्मान प्रदर्शित करने का माध्यम संस्कृत होनी चाहिये।

संस्कृत, भारतीय भाषाओं की जननी है, जिसमें विपुल ज्ञान और विज्ञान समाये हुये हैं, इसे प्रतिष्ठित किया जाना चाहिये।

देश के अनेक प्रदेशों में विद्युत संकट व्याप्त है, जिसमें प्रमुखतः मध्य प्रदेश अपनी औद्योगिक भाग की पूर्ति करने में, कृषि के लिये बिचाई विद्युत पम्पों की विद्युत प्रदाय करने में तथा घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं की खपत की पूर्ति करने में विफल हो गया है। मध्य प्रदेश की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता 1630 मेगावाट का अर्धा भी उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। ताप विजली घरों की उत्पादन इकाइयां प्रायः किसी न किसी दोष के कारण खराब हो जाती हैं। इन विजली घरों को जिस किस्म के कोयले की जरूरत होती है, उस किस्म का कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं है। विजली उपलब्ध नहीं होने के कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन तो प्रभावित हो ही रहा है, अनेक उद्योगों में लोग बेरोजगार हो गये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की इस कमी को और केन्द्र सरकार ध्यान दे, उसे अन्य प्रदेशों में मिलने वाला उतना हिस्सा तथा कमी की पूर्ति के लिये अतिरिक्त विद्युत उपलब्ध कराये। मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्र सरकार की योजना के तहत बनाये जा रहे बिजली घरों के निर्माण कार्य में गति लाकर मध्य प्रदेश को वर्तमान तथा भविष्य के ऊर्जा संकट से बचाया जाये।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I want that the following two subjects

[Shri Chitta Basu]

should be included in the next week's business:—

One is about the notification of 6 industries and services as essential services. The Government have recently issued a notification the effect of which would be that the Government shall have the power to detain any worker or employee who goes on strike in these industries and services under the National Security Act. The list of the industries and services is wide and cover almost all sections of the working class. There is an omnibus clause which seeks to give this power to the Government to all industries covered by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. This is nothing but a blanket ban on the right of the workers to strike. This is undemocratic, pernicious and smacks of authoritarianism. This is an attack on the trade union rights of the working class. I have given a motion and it has been admitted. I think, the time should be fixed up for a discussion on this subject.

The second is regarding closure of about 14 jute mills. Recently, about 14 jute mills in West Bengal have been closed as locked-out, throwing more than 50,000 workers out of employment. This has wider ramifications in the existing socio-economic conditions in West Bengal. This matter, therefore, assumes importance and this should also be discussed.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर):

सभापति महोदय, योजना आयोग की 28 दिसम्बर, 1981 की बैठक में फ़ैसला किया गया कि अब पूंजीनिवेश पर कम और उत्पादन पर अधिक बल दिया जाए तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के मर्म-भाग यानी कोर सैक्टर पर अधिक लगत बढ़ाई जाए। कोर सैक्टर का भी मुख्य मर्म-भाग है तेल और बिजली। राष्ट्रीय धन का बहुलांश इन्हीं दोनों पर लगाने का फ़ैसला किया गया है। इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

मुद्रा कोष (अईएमएफ़) को अश्वसन दिया है कि वह 1985 तक देश में 300 लाख टन तेल प्रति-वर्ष उत्पादन के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास करेगी। 1981 में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ने से लगभग 5000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि मैं सरकार को करों आदि के जरिये अधिकांश भाग मिला। इस तरह तेल के मद में अधिक लागत का सीधे कोई औचित्य नहीं था, तो भी औद्योगिक दुश्चक्र जारी करने के लिए यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि तेल की आमदनी छिपा कर उसकी लागत में वृद्धि प्रदर्शित की जाए, ताकि यह आमदनी सरकारी ठाट बाट में गैर-योजना मद्दों में तथा गैर-विकास कार्यों में धड़ल्ले के साथ खर्च की जा सके।

कोर सैक्टर के दूसरे मुख्य भाग बिजली के बारे में राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों की अक्षमता को दूर करने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम को औपचारिक घोषणा की गई है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि हमारे वर्तमान ताप बिजलीघरों की उत्पादन-क्षमता का ही पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पा रहा है। ऊर्जा की जिस देशव्यापी कमी का शोर मचा कर इस कोर सैक्टर में और अधिक राष्ट्रीय धन लगाने की आवश्यकता बताई जा रही है, उस कमी का कारण उत्पादन-क्षमता का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाना ही है। 1976-77 में ताप बिजलीघरों का संयंत्र भाग 56 प्रतिशत था। मगर वह 1979-80 में 45.4 प्रतिशत और 1980-81 में 42.2 प्रतिशत ही रह गया है। छठी योजना में ऊर्जा उत्पादन में 20,000 मेगावाट की वृद्धि का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, पर एक आंकलन के अनुसार अधिकतम 17,500 मेगावाट की ही वृद्धि हो पायेगी और कुल मांग की पूर्ति में 15, 20 प्रतिशत की कमी रह जाएगी। इस प्रकार ऊर्जा संकट का शोर बराबर जारी रहेगा तथा कोर सैक्टर की इन दोनों मद्दों में

अधिक धन विनियोजन का आग्रह किया जाता रहेगा। दूसरी ओर कोर सैक्टर के इन गर्भ-भागों की खुराक के लिए अत्यधिक आयात होता रहेगा। इस प्रकार यह दुष्चक्र बराबर जारी रहेगा। राष्ट्र को इससे त्राण मिलना चाहिए।

इस लिए मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में इस विषय पर चर्चा को सम्मिलित किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Pramila Dandavate....She is absent.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions they have made. I will go through the record and if I think proper, I will bring them to notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

DR. SUBRAMNIAM SWAMY: What about the slums? You are the Minister-in-charge.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: That will also be brought to the notice of the BAC.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are the Minister-in-charge.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I will look into it.

15.44 hrs.

LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT BILL)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR. (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I introduce † the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the Private Member's Business.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of clarification Sir. It is a very settled practice in this House that private members' time is never reduced.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: On that issue I have already given the ruling that to the extent Private Members' time is reduced, the sitting of the House will be extended.

Now, Shri Sawant.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS THIRTY SIXTH REPORT

SHRI T. M. SAWANT (Osmanabad): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1982."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1982."

The motions was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 5-3-1982.

†I Introduced with recommendation of the President.

15.45 hrs.

INDIAN SOCIAL REVOLUTION BILL*

SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA (Mainpuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation for the purpose of abolition of social, educational and economic backwardness of the citizens belonging to backward classes within the framework of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation for the purpose of abolition of social, educational and economic backwardness of the citizens belonging to backward classes within the framework of the Constitution."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

ABOLITION OF CASTE TITLES AND CASTE NAMES BILL*

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Chatra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of caste titles and caste names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of caste titles and caste names."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 124 and 217)

SHRI B. V. DESAI: (Raichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I introduce the Bill.

SUGARCANE PRICE (FIXATION) BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to fix the price of sugarcane.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to fix the price of sugarcane"

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(Amendment of Article 368)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Pandit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have another Bill. Please see on the back side of the agenda.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not here. You may do that later.

Dr. Pandit.

PREVENTION OF RAGGING IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL*.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention of ragging by senior students of junior students in educational institutions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention of ragging by senior students of junior students in educational institutions."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING BILL*.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons."

The motion was adopted.

SMALL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS SECURITY BILL*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Prof. Ranga, I am introducing this Bill for you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The two professors are combining.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

15.50 hrs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of Section 5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha on 19th January, 1982, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1884, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members only seventeen minutes are left. So...

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5th March, 1982.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, there is an important Bill. The time may be extended by half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House that the time may be extended by half-an-hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, time is extended by half-an-hour.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, my friends have already covered all the main points with regard to this Bill, and, as such, I will only touch a few points.

Sir, the present Bill seeks to amend the Indian Telegraph Act which was passed more than a hundred years ago, that is, in 1885. This Act of 1885 authorised Central Government and States Governments and the officers appointed by them to intercept any message or telegram for detailed examination. This I need not say is an infringement of freedom.

Sir, in the original Act of 1885 it is said 'class of people'. After attaining freedom we are now in 1982 and, Sir, in connection with that one day strike of 19 January 1982 all communications sent from trade unions to their respective head offices were only received by them after the strike. They were sent one month or two weeks before the strike but were received only after the strike. A telegram should be delivered immediately but telegrams sent two weeks before have been received only after the 19th January, 1982 strike.

Sir, during the Freedom Struggle any telegram sent by our Freedom fighters were to be delivered only after being decided by the policeman who was authorised to check. As Shri Bhogendra Jha has suggested, in his Amending Bill during the time of proclamation of emergency some kind of restriction can be there.

'But why should you have this kind of a restriction for all times? This Act affects all the people all the time, especially, it affects the working class more. Mr. Stephen, the hon. Minister is himself a trade unionist; he knows the position very well. Even in respect of a simple action by the worker, this Act is being used against him. This Act was originally meant to take action against the freedom fighters. But after attaining freedom, the Government is using it against certain political parties especially my party. I am constrained to say this. I don't know whether our party is still in the list or not; but I told this: Telephones, telegrams, letters etc. addressed to us are normally being tampered with. Sometimes they are not delivered at all.

So far as Protection is concerned there are sufficient provisions already there in the ordinary Codes. This kind of tampering with posts, telephone and telegrams etc. should be stopped forthwith. I hope Mr. Stephen will agree with the amendment suggested by Shri Bhogendra Jha. This 1885 model is outdated and should be scrapped. As I said, it was precisely intended to be used against freedom fighters of the country. And after we have attained freedom, this kind of an Act should go out of our Statute-book, as suggested by Shri Bhogendra Jha.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, if you examine the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Amending Bill, you will find that it deals with something relating to the functions of the Government. A part of the Statement of Objects and Reasons deals with the deletion of Section 5 of the Telegraph Act of 1885. He has incorporated an amendment to that effect.

Part B relates to the fundamental philosophy of the Government: the

right of the citizens and of the Government, to freedom and democracy, etc.

In this context, we have to examine how far a Government can go in the field of liberty of the citizens. If the Government has to function effectively, to safeguard freedom and right of citizens and safeguard the integrity of the nation, no doubt, Government is bound to take certain measures, to resort to certain methods and have some regulations and laws.

The hon. Mover, in his opening speech remarked that this Act is a very old Act, relating to 1885. This has become obsolete in the conditions now prevailing in our country. I disagree with the proposition.

Sir, we have a Constitution in which the right of the citizens and the role of the Government are clearly spelt out.

If there is any restriction in regard to fundamental rights etc. these are spelt out. Therefore, that argument, according to me, is quite irrelevant and unsustainable.

However, if you look at Section 5 of this Act you will see that this Section bears a heading which reads as follows:

'Power for Government to take possession of licensed telegraphs and to order interception of message.'

16 hrs.

I for one want that the private right of the individual should not be above the rights of the society and the Government. It must be subservient to the Fundamental Rights of the nation to safeguard the Government right to property of the citizens, etc. In that context, you refer to the proposed amendment clause sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, which says as follows:

"(i) in sub-section (1)—

(a) for the words "On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety" the words "On the issue of a Proclamation of External Emergency by the President under article 352 of the Constitution of India declaring that the security of India is threatened by war or by external aggression and during the period in which such a Proclamation is in force"..."

I have a serious objection to that mainly because it says that this will arise in the case of external emergency alone. I think the mover of this Bill might not have pondered over the consequence and he might have just assumed that in the absence of an external aggression or emergency we should have a liberalised, uncontrolled and unchecked licence to resort to any sort of activities. This is not democratic. I do not think that any country in the world has adopted such a means. I fail to understand why the mover of this Bill has suggested this amending proposition in this clause. The only contingency which will attract or ought to attract, according to him, is the external emergency. Sir I have a serious objection to that.

The second Point is that there are already 15 amendments made to this effect. This is the 16th amendment which the Government is resorting to. We have so much experience in this field and so much advancement has been made in the field of communication. I therefore propose and also demand that there should be a comprehensive bill relating to all these aspects.

My last submission is that during peace time if the Government intends to intercept any of the communications, message or telegrams, there should be norms and conditions. Therefore, there will not be any

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

abuse. Arbitrary or discretionary exercise of that power will not be vested in the authorities. These are the two submissions which I wanted to make. To sum up my points, I may point out that restricting it to the period of the external emergency is not practicable and it is not adopted anywhere in the world. Secondly, a comprehensive bill covering all these aspects should be brought forward. Thirdly, in normal peace time, there should be norms and conditions in which this can be resorted to. These are my submissions.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

माननीय सभापति जी, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इस का उद्देश्य बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि देश की आजादी के बाद भी ये प्रतिबंध लगे रहें जो कि देश की आजादी से पहले लगाए गये थे। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि सरकार चलाने के लिए, शासन चलाने के लिए कुछ ऐसे नियम बनाने होते हैं और उनमें कुछ इस प्रकार की चीजें रखना जरूरी हो जाती हैं। कहने के लिए अनेक बहाने हो जाते हैं, अनेक बातें कह दी जाती हैं। ऐसे समय पर जब कि देश में शांति और अमन हो, ऐसे कानून की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस प्रकार का कानून देश में अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता को कम करता है। देश में जब स्वतन्त्रता और प्रजातंत्र की बात हो तो ऐसे समय में स्वतन्त्रता को अभिव्यक्ति मिलनी चाहिए। इस पर कोई निगाह रखने की बात हो तो यह बात जंचती नहीं है। ऐसी बातों से हमारी अभिव्यक्ति की भावना सीमित हो जाती है।

हमें बहुत सी अपनी बातें कहनी पड़ती हैं, हमें अपने संदेश एक दूसरे तक पहुंचाने होते हैं, एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक भेजने पड़ते हैं। जब हमें यह लगता है कि हमारा टेलीफोन टेप हो रहा है तो हमें अपनी बहुत-सी बातें छोड़ देनी पड़ती हैं।

हमें जो टेलीफोन की सुविधा मिली हुई है उसका भी हम पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाते।

इसी प्रकार हमारे पत्रों को जब सेंसर किया जाता है तो हमें उनका उपयोग करने से भी वंचित होना पड़ता है। जब हम विदेशियों के अधीन थे, हमें जब तक आजादी प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी उस समय हम क्रांतिकारियों को डिक्शनरी या पुस्तकों में रख कर सूचना पहुंचाया करते थे। उस समय तो हमें विदेशी शासन से लड़ना था। लेकिन आज तो हम आजाद हैं, हम अपनी सरकार को स्वयं चुनते हैं। आज हमारी अपनी ही सरकार है। उसमें इस प्रकार की स्थिति की आशंका करना ठीक नहीं है। हमारे देश के स्वतन्त्र नागरिक पर इस प्रकार की शंका करना उचित नहीं है।

यह जो बिल लाया गया है उसके पीछे यही भावना है कि यह जो पुराना कानून है, इसकी अब कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। यह कानून उपनिवेशवाद के समय का है और आज उपनिवेशवाद नहीं है। दुनिया के बहुत से देश आजाद हुए हैं और उन आजाद देशों ने अपने अपने कानून बना कर लोगों को अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता दी है। हमने भी ब्रिटिश टाइम के बहुत से कानूनों को समाप्त किया है। यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे कानून को समाप्त करने के लिए हमारा संचार मंत्रालय आगे आए। लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता में बाधक होने वाली बात ठीक नहीं है। आजादी को ठीक रूप से रखने के लिए इस प्रकार के कानून में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। हां, अगर देश के अन्दर कोई संकट हो, या देश पर कोई बाहर से आक्रमण हो तो उस समय यह बात की जा सकती है। आज जब कि देश स्वतन्त्र है, हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र की कार्यपद्धति स्थापित है तो इस प्रकार के कानून को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

इतना ही निवेदन कर के मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : जो भारतीय टेलीग्राफ संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । इसके समर्थन में विरोधी पार्टीज के लोगों ने दलील दी है विशेष तौर से वह यह दी है कि इंडियन टेलीग्राफ एक्ट 1885 जो है वह बहुत पुराना हो गया है इसलिए इसमें तब्दीली लानी चाहिए । परन्तु हमारा जो इंडियन एवीडेंस एक्ट 1889 है वह भी बहुत पुराना हो गया है । उसमें भी अभी तक हम कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं कर सके हैं । इसी प्रकार हम अ ई ० पी ० सी ० एक्ट में भी बहुत ही कम चेंजिज कर सके हैं । इसलिए यह जो आरगुमेंट दी गई है कि यह एक ओल्ड एक्ट है, इसलिए इसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, यह आरगुमेंट कहीं स्टैंड नहीं करता है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि देश की आजादी देश की स्वतन्त्रता, देश की एकता ये हमारी परसनल लिबर्टी से अधिक बड़ी हैं । व्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता देश की एकता, देश की सुरक्षा मजबूत रह कर ही बनी रह सकती है । आज अगर राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा या एकता को खतरा पहुंचता है तो हमारी स्वतन्त्रता भी कायम नहीं रह सकती । अभी भी हमारे देश में राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व हैं और ऐसे राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों के लिए इस प्रकार का प्रोविजन रहना चाहिए । आज भी ऐसी राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं जो इस तरह की कार्यवाहियां करती हैं, देश के विरोध में काम करती हैं । ऐसी नक्सलवादी पार्टियां हैं, जो देश के लिए खतरनाक हैं । इस प्रकार की विचारधारा के लोगों की गतिविधियों पर नजर रखने के लिए परसनल लिबर्टी को नियंत्रित करना आवश्यक

है । पाकिस्तान और चीन की गतिविधियों से कौन वाकिफ नहीं है, इनकी स्पाइस एक्टिविटीज को रोकने के लिए यह प्राविजन होना चाहिए ।

इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ ।

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, सभा पुराने कानून खराब नहीं होते और सभों पुराने आदमी बुरे नहीं होते और सभी नए आदमी और नए कानून अच्छे नहीं हो जाते । मुझे समझ में नहीं आया कि इस नए कानून में जो माननीय सदस्य लाए हैं क्या नया है । दोनों कानूनों में क्या फर्क है ? मुझे तो कोई फर्क मालूम नहीं पड़ता ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी पाकिस्तान की गतिविधियों के बारे में आप जानते हैं । पाकिस्तान के पास इतने हथियार हैं, आपने भी कई बार ध्यान दिलाया है कि खालिस्तान आदि पृथकतावादी शक्तियां काम कर रही हैं । तो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों पर नजर रखने के लिए यह कानून आवश्यक है ।

इस कानून में नया क्या है ? गवर्नमेंट इफ सेटिस्फाई शासन को पूरा संतोष हो जाता है तो ऐसी पृथकतावादी ताकतें जो देश के हित में काम नहीं कर रहीं हैं, उनके विरुद्ध इस तरह की कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए । उनको तो कान्फीडेंशली करना चाहिए, एक्ट में तो सारी खुली हुई बात है । इसलिए इस कानून को ले कर कोई नई बात नहीं लाई गई है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे मेरे साथी वापिस ले लें ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that this is a Bill which is in consonance with our democratic traditions for upholding the democratic principles and values of the Constitution. The wonderful thing is that we are still on the legacy of the British imperialists who were very much in need of such an enactment to safeguard their interests and power and rule. Now, I do not understand what really is the necessity of this. If it is a question of dealing with other disruptive or other elements within the national orbit, of course, there are other laws and you can also deal such issues on political level. But, unfortunately there is a hue and cry even inside and outside the Parliament that even the MPs and other responsible people in political parties are not being spared by the censor machinery, I support the amendment because it is shame on the part of the Government to uphold this outdated law and thereby jeopardise the fundamental principles of liberty. I hope the Hon. Minister who was very much in the independence movement knows very well how it is being used by the ruling party, especially against the Opposition parties and individuals.

So, on that ground I support this amendment. The amendment is appropriate and proper in conformity with our democratic traditions.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, I am happy that this Bill was brought forward, because it gave an opportunity to have a look at the whole law, and also put forth my point of view—not necessarily as a part of the Government, but as a citizen of this country.

I was really amused to see the sudden upsurge of reformist zeal that was taken up by almost every one of the big gun on the other side. The top men of every party came up here, and in the other House, with the amendment of this Act and they were also speaking.

Many years have gone by, after independence. For the first time everybody has focussed to his attention this. I was wondering why it was not brought during the time when the Janata Party was in power, and why it has been brought up suddenly now. When the Janata Party came to power, they brought forth so many Bills to correct those provisions or Acts which were amendable for misuse. They identified Acts which they wanted to annual; and with great expedition, they brought forth annulment legislation for cancelling certain laws that were in existence earlier. And this law did not come under that purview—which means, in their long experience in the Opposition, they never felt that this Act was ever misused. If they had felt that, they would have brought a Bill along with the other Bills which they had brought on the ground that those Acts were being misused.

After they have gone out of power, they suddenly wake up to this and bring this Bill. I was wondering why; for the simple reason that when they were in power, they found that this was a provision which could be misused. Out of their own experience, by misusing this, they realized suddenly that this a provision which can be misused. So, from that subjective lesson, by a sort of subjective action to themselves, they misused this; they realized this can be misused. Now, they realise this might be misused. They are imagining it is being misused. Therefore, they want to amend it. That is how this has come.

I want to assure my friends from the other side that their imagination is absolutely baseless. There is no such misuse taking place, but unfortunately for me, I cannot place on the Table of the House which is being done, and which is not being done, except to give a positive assurance that we are the same that we were before 1977. In the same manner that we were not misusing it before 1977, we are not misusing it even to-day. This is the basic thing that I want to put across.

Mr. Jha has brought forward this Bill with the best of intentions. But I am afraid he has not realized, and many Members from the other side have not realized the significance of Section 5 which is in existence, and the implication of the amendment which has been brought in. Section 5 has two sub-clauses; and these two are for entirely different purposes. My friend Mr. Jha and many others on the other side conceded that when there is a real emergency in this country, and when extraordinary situations are there, then the Government must have power to interfere with this channel of communication. They conceded it.

Mr. Jha has very liberally conceded, and many other friends also conceded that position. The question is: having conceded that position, to what extent this provision must be there. Conceding this, they say: sub-clause (2) must go. And they say that sub-clause (1) must remain, with certain amendments. I forget the amendment for the time being.

Sub-clause (1) has only one purpose. We must understand that under the law, the power to operate—I quote:

“Within (India), the Central Government shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining and working telegraphs.”

it is so, not only in this country, but everywhere in the world. This is an exclusive privilege of the Government and the telegraph installations belong to the Government. Nobody else has got the freedom to run this communications service, the telegraph service, the telephone, wireless, whatever that be; entirely that is of the Government. The Government can license certain people to run them. But that running is only under a licence and the Government have got the power to cancel that licence. Anybody who is running a telegraph service or using any of these instruments without licence can be hauled up and the punishment is three years' imprisonment. And the

court can order the forfeiture of that to the Government. That is the law today in existence with which nobody has got any quarrel.

Now this sub-clause (1) is introduced for two purposes: Assuming that in an emergency, the same as Mr. Jha is saying, there is an emergency, or a real emergency, for example, apart from the external war, whereby there can be a certain situation in Assam, certain situation in Mizoram in Nagaland can be there, any Khalistan movement and so many other things; supposing they start using a wireless service, which can easily be done—it is not a high technology thing and all that—supposing that is being done, now would you agree that the Government has the power to take it over or would you allow them to carry on with that? The simple thing is that it is not an external war. It is not a proclamation of emergency, but there is a situation, assuming there is a situation, and assuming, we know they are using this wireless apparatus for conveying messages from one place to the other, and for monitoring any subservient situation in this country, would the hon. Member say that the Government must keep quiet and say, “you carry on with your activity”? Supposing if that situation arises then, under Clause (1) the Government has got the power to temporarily take over that. So long as it relates only to a temporary take-over, they can deprive them of that. This can be done even without subsection (1), by really withdrawing the licence; and then take over. This can be done. But without withdrawing the licence this can be taken over and kept. That is one purpose.

The second purpose is that a situation can arise when we want this apparatus itself. The apparatus may not be sufficient which is with us, we might have given the licence, to a large number of people to operate the apparatus. A real emergency situation may arise. Instead of manufacturing this, we want to take it over

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and use is in the defence of the national interest. It is for this purpose that Sub-clause (1) is provided. And you must understand that this is not a legacy of the British Government as such. Under the British law today in Britain, under Section 52 of the Telegraph Act of 1863, this law is operating there, not in a colonial country but in their own country. It is not as if they brought it here. You just address yourself to this particular position of the necessity or non-necessity of a provision which will enable the Government to deprive sub-versive elements of these illegal operators of the apparatus and making use of it in another situation for the defence of our country, for the service of our country. That is the simple purpose as far as sub-section (1) is concerned. Anyway, on that my friend Mr. Jha has absolutely no quarrel at all.

I will take a few minutes more.

Only he says it must be a proclamation of emergency. My simple answer to him is, forget about the proclamation. Assuming in Mizoram a certain situation is there; in Nagaland certain situation is there today; in Assam certain situation are there; Khalistan movement is there; may be the Naxalite activities come up from one end to the other. Would you or would you not agree that they must at least be deprived of operating a parallel telegraph service in this country to carry on their conspiratorial activities? This is a grave question as far as it is concerned I do not want to go any further to answer that question. I would only say that this question has been answered in the meanwhile. I will leave it at that.

Now we go on to Sub-clause (2). Sub-clause (2) provides for two things: One, if a telegram is delivered to me, if it comes under a particular clause, I will refuse to transmit it and secondly, if a message has been transmitted, in the process of transmission the

Government says that we must have the power to intercept it and to take it and to seize it. Thirdly, we must have the power in appropriate cases to hand over the telegram or the message to the Government if the Government decides that that particular class of telegram is necessary. The three are for three different purposes. This section is not what it was when the British Government left us. I am saying this because it was being repeated that the British Government left this law and you are keeping it. The law has completely changed. In 1972, when we were in power, we brought an amendment to sub-clause (2) and that amendment completely changed the law. Before this amendment, the law was like this:

“On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government, or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central or a State Government may order that any message or class of messages to or from any person or class of persons, or relating to any particular subject, brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph, shall not be transmitted, or shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be disclosed to the Government making the order or an officer thereof mentioned in the order.”

This was an arbitrary clause; anything could be brought in and taken over. In 1972, a sweeping amendment was brought in by us. That amendment made certain new provisions.

The law today is as follows:

“On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so

to do in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct that any message or class of messages...."

The rest of it follows. The important thing is, anybody just cannot order it. It is not enough that there is an emergency. It is not enough that public interest demands it. It is also necessary for the Government to be satisfied under article 19 that it is necessary in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence. That is not enough. It has to be for reasons to be recorded in writing. This is the new amendment brought in 1972. Without any non-official resolution, we brought in this amendment in 1972, amending the British legacy. We made it justiciable. We said, these are the conditions. We said, it must be an order for reasons to be recorded in writing and only then such an order can be promulgated. They will have to classify the type of messages; they must classify the class of persons who are to be interfered with. There is a very high grade officer in the Home Ministry to operate on it. The Director of the CBI will examine it and after a detailed written order specify that such and such persons messages may be intercepted for us to scrutinise. If any person has got any doubt, it is justiciable. You can go to a court of law and demand why your message is being intercepted. The court is bound for to ask for an explanation and ask us to produce the order with reasons recorded in writing. The court can go into the reasons and decide whether it is properly given or not. This is the major change that has been brought about. Anybody just cannot order and intercept any message. It can be done only on the basis of this order. It is not, as Mr. Jha or some other friend said,

that there is nothing secret about it. That is what is stated. It is entirely wrong. There is everything secret about it. That is the very essence of this service. There are different sections under which any violation of the secrecy is taken as a high penal offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Therefore, the secrecy is assured. If anybody intercepts, it is a penal offence. If anybody refuses to transmit it is a penal offence. If anybody reveals the contents of a telegram, it is a penal offence. These penal offences under section 26 are made drastically punishable. It is punitive. Unless there is a proper order, nobody will have the right to intercept or refuse to transmit it. That is why in an emergent situation, the Government is given the freedom to specify the persons in a detailed speaking order and to direct that interception may take place. Whoever intercepts, is accountable also. That has been made justiciable. The point I am emphasising is this is an entirely different provision from what the British Government left with us. We amended it in 1972 to be in line with the Constitution. We amended it 22 years after the Constitution came into force. The Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi—we on our own basis—came forward with an amending law and made it drastically different. We made it justiciable and everything has been done to prevent misuse. If any friend has got any doubt that his message is being tampered with, it is open to him to go to a court of law and ask for a writ. Immediately we will be summoned and asked to produce the order whereunder we have tampered with that message, either to say 'yes' or 'no'. If we say 'yes' we will be asked to produce the order. (Interruptions). Nobody has intercepted; you are now labouring under an imagination. The only point for the House to consider is whether in a situation which I stated the people must be allowed to send telegrams as they choose. After all, the telegraphic net work in India is very big. The postal net work is very large. This net work is not to be placed at the

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service of people who want to subvert the nation and who want to work against the sovereignty and integrity of the country; they can do it otherwise.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): You said, "they can do it otherwise". Do you stick to it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No; anyway, this must not be available to him. Nobody will deny that there must be an intelligence service—either CBI or an investigating service—which will have to investigate. Suppose I carry a letter on my person. The investigating officer can say, "Let me see that letter". He can go through that letter. Nobody can deny it. He can interrogate me. He can come into my house and make a search. Is it not a part of the investigatory process? But if it is put in the postal service or telegraph service, then the investigating officer must not interfere! Is this a reasonable proposition? As part of the investigatory process, he must have the power to go into this also, just as he has got the power to go into private correspondence and everything. If the investigatory process must be able to go into the other channels of investigation, merely because it is in this particular service, it must not be barred. As somebody going into some church or gurdwara or somewhere in a sanctuary and sitting there cannot be taken away, the telegraph service cannot be made a sanctuary where people can be allowed to operate that way. Investigatory process must be permitted to go into that also.

These are the purposes. This is fundamentally for the security of the country and for the preservation of the sovereignty of the country. There are dangers all around; subversive activities are going on. When all these are happening, it is absolutely necessary for the Government, for the intelligence service, to be on the lookout as to whether things bad are happening or not. We are not under obligation to carry the public message

of conspiratory elements. If somebody is found indulging in conspiracy and subversion, we must have the freedom to say, sorry, we cannot transmit your message, you do as you choose, we will not do that. This is the simple purpose of the Act.

I hope, the Bill will be withdrawn with a compliment to the Government that in 1972 we amended the Act to make it justiciable and absolutely fool-proof. All the interests and the Fundamental Rights of the people are taken care of. I oppose this Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I am thankful to those hon. Members who have supported this Bill. I am also thankful to the Minister who has tried to make the best of a bad case. I wish I could have been thankful to my friends on the other side. But alas, I am helpless there.

Here several categories of people are involved like elected representatives, Ministers, institution of Parliament itself, press and then the citizens of the country. The Speaker in his ruling on the issue of privilege observed in this very House last August when he had quoted from the ruling of the Australian Parliament that the law of our country makes us helpless. Rather he has asked Parliament to amend this law, and only then the Members of Parliament and elected representatives can be defended against such type of tapping, seizure or censor. That was his helplessness.

About the law, the Speaker has observed:

"They do not, however, exempt the Members from the obligations to the society which apply to other citizens. Privileges of Parliament do not place a Member of Parliament on a footing different from that of an ordinary citizen in the matter of the application of laws, unless there are good and sufficient reasons in interest of Parliament

itself to do so and unless so provided in the Constitution or in any law. The fundamental principle is that all citizens including Members of Parliament have to be treated equally in the eyes of law."

I would like to say that it is because of this that I have sought to amend the law not only for the Members of Parliament or elected representatives but also for all the citizens. Here the law makes Parliament helpless. I am again quoting Speaker's ruling:

"I would permit myself one observation before concluding the subject and that is about communications sent by my Office including the Lok Sabha Secretariat to Members. I hope the concerned authorities realise that such communications would not attract the attention of censoring authorities."

So, this is his pathetic appeal. There is no law which can protect the communication from Parliament, from the Speaker and from the Lok Sabha Secretariat, from censoring.

So, Sir, pathetically to Speaker had to appeal to the authorities concerned here. He means not the Communications Ministry, but the Home Ministry who do this business here and who are actually concerned with this. That is the pathetic state of affairs of the Sovereign Parliament of this country. It is also helpless.

Sir, with regard to the Australian quotation upon which our Speaker depended in giving his ruling. I wish the entire ruling could be placed before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you are not reading the whole thing.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: The whole thing is not necessary. I am going to read the relevant thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is because you must be brief now.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: I will be simply quoting the relevant portion, I will not take much time. I am going to quote from the ruling of the Australian Parliament as reported in the *Economic Times*, dated 1st December, 1981:

"...At the same time, it declared: Interference with the mail of any citizen in peace-time is a serious matter, but under war conditions every effort must be made to ensure that no useful information can reach the enemy..."

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned all these things.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: So, that was about war time conditions of 1944. Here this ruling is irrelevant because it is concerned with peace time and that is why in my amendment I have provided for war time conditions when there is aggression.

The Minister has correctly understood me. Regarding sub-section (1) there is not much quarrel. Basically the thing is that the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the country must be defended. On that point there is no quarrel. But with regard to sub-section (2) of Section 5, I would say that the Communications Minister has not said anything, but the then Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, the present Member of Parliament, had stated before the Shah Commission that he was under surveillance, and he was under censor. The then Member of the Lok Sabha and President of the Ruling Party, Shri Chandra Shekhar, was under surveillance and his mail was censored and his telephone was tapped. The then Chief Minister of Tripura, Mr. Chakravorty, complained to the then Communications Minister, Mr. Brij Lal Verma, that his telephone was being tapped and the Communications Minister stated that he had no business to tap or censor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you not covered all these things in your speech?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am finishing. I have submitted that the Home Minister should be asked to reply because I think my friend, Mr. Stephen may also be in that category and his telephone may also be tapped or censored.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is conscious of it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He may not be conscious or he may be helpless.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is conscious.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In such a situation here the press also comes in. One thing he has made it clear is that the law is not sacrosanct. It was amended in 1972 and I think my friends from the other side will take note of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I will conclude. I will not take much time.

The Members here are also involved in this. The amended sub-section (2) as it stands now says:

“Provided that press messages intended to be published in India of correspondents accredited to the Central Government or a State Government shall not be intercepted or detained, unless their transmission has been prohibited under this sub-section.”

Who will implement this sub-section? The Central Government or the State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government. So, the Prime Minister's mail can be censored in any State. The law does not prohibit that. If the Chief Minister can be censored, any other Minister also can be censored. In such a situation there would be anarchic conditions because of this sub-section.

So, the press, the citizens, the elected representatives, Ministers or any one can be censored. What for? Not for emergency reasons and not for the danger to the country. But they do this in normal times. Tapping also takes place on telephones. I think, this must go and the Minister should pick up courage to accept this.

With regard to telegrams, when the telegrams are sent formally, they are taken away by the intelligence officers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: So, Sir, they take it away for one week to scrutinise it—whether there is any code word. And after 10 days, they return it. By the time, each letter in the telegram by itself becomes infructuous. Now the telegrams are also very costly. I am telling this because this happens in the case of Members in this House also. Without any written order, as in Chapter I, they take it away and in that process it gets delayed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have mentioned only telegrams because in an envelope I can put something. But the telegram will go open. It is for any one to see. Suppose I send some message against the Ruling Party or Government, which is harmful, it is better that they know it. There, they are in a position to know it. None would like to send it open. In such a situation, it is the question of civil liberty which is the concern of our democracy. In our democracy, we know its limitations. It is a capitalist democracy. But we should not add one limitation after another to it so that the democratic structure becomes weak and the Ministers, Chief Ministers or Presidents' messages are censored.

I submit to the House that it should accept the Bill introduced by me

and the Minister should pick up courage not to oppose this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to oppose it. Are you withdrawing it?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

AYES

Division No. 2] [16.56 hrs.

Balan, Shri A. K.
 Balanandan, Shri E.
 Chakraborty Shri Satyasadhan
 Choubey, Shri Narayan
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 *Desai, Shri B. V.
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Lawrence, Shri M. M.
 Maitra Shri Sunil
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 *Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.
 Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
 Arakal, Shri Xavier
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
 Baleshwar Ram, Shri
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Barot, Shri Maganbhai
 Barway, Shri J. C.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhatia, Shri R. L.
 Birbal, Shri
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Charanjit Singh, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dogra, Shri G. L.
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Hakam Singh, Shri
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
 Karma, Shri Laxman
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Kunhambu, Shri K.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Nihalsinghwal, Shri G. S.
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri C. D.
 Patil, Shri Vijay N.
 Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Saminuddin, Shri
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Singh, Shri C. P. N.
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Yadav, Shri R. N.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result†† of the division is: Ayes 29, Noes 72.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now go to the next item.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : सभापति जी, होली के अवसर पर केवल एक दिन की छुट्टी है। हम आप से निवेदन करेंगे कि कम से कम एक दिन की छुट्टी और बढ़ाई जाए। मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं और इस पर हाऊस की राय ले ली जाए। यह सब के सेंटिमेंट्स से सम्बन्धित है। इसलिए होली की छुट्टी एक दिन की और बढ़ाई जाए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): This is the Year of Productivity. What to talk about Holi?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

16.54 hrs.

FREE LEGAL SERVICES BILL

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases, be taken into consideration."

††The following Members also re-recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Chitta Basu.

NOES: Sarvshri A. A. Rahim, Brajamohan Mohanty, Ranjit Singh, Nawal Kishore Sharma, Rajiv Gandhi, Mahendra Prasad, A. Senapathi Gounder, Acharya Bhagwan Dev, P. Namgyal, Virdha Ram Phulwaria, Virdhi Chander Jain, Shantubhai Patel and B. V. Desai.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Sir, may I take it as a good omen that you are in the Chair while this Bill is being considered by this House? I know and many of us know that you have been for many years involved in this movement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today also I am involved.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If I may strike a personal note, I came to know you, Sir, precisely in the course of this free legal aid movement. I also have no doubt that the Government is sympathetic towards this movement of free legal aid.

In fact, it was the Congress Government that in 1976 brought in the 42nd Amendment, an Amendment which had been much criticised but which had many good points. One may even say that all of them were very good since this Amendment reflected an approach to the law and to the Constitution and to the concept of political and social system in this country. It was not in consonance with the reactionary backlash, I am constrained to say, that surged in 1977.

It was in 1976 indeed, by the 42nd Amendment, that this very House, being conscious that for more than 20 years, we had not been able to bring into practice and give effect to equal protection of law which was enshrined in the Constitution by the founding-fathers in Article-14, and being aware that equal protection of law was merely a paper protection as far as the weaker sections and the poorer sections of this country are concerned, that in 1976, brought in through the 42nd Amendment this Article 39A of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

'39.A. The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportuni-

ties for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.'

This whole concept of legal aid is, I must say at the very outset, not a concept meant, as somebody was saying some days ago, to provide employment for lawyers. It is not a movement which would cater to the lawyers for getting employment and for getting some extra money. It is not. It should not be, if it is going to be an effective movement controlled by lawyers alone. It is not a movement directed on the lawyers' terms.

It has got to be a people's movement with involvement not merely from lawyers but from social workers, from people from all walks of life. The problem is indeed that we, in this House, being responsive to the people for us indeed, the vote of the rich man and the poor man, has equal value and, therefore, being responsive to the people, we pass a series of law which reflect the aspirations of people by and large, such as, the welfare measures, land reform legislation and so many other laws which are aimed at improving the lot of the poor and the weaker sections of this country.

But making laws by itself, is not enough. Making laws is just a step which would take us nowhere if not followed by further steps to implement those laws and, implementation, indeed consists of two aspects.

On one side, the administrative implementation, the execution of laws by the agents of administration. How far our executive is responsive to the feelings, to the needs, and to the aspirations of our people which are enshrined in the legislation passed here, and, therefore, to what extent this legislation is actually implemented in the right spirit and with the vigour which was expected at the time this legislation is passed, is moot question.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

This is a very wide question, a great question with great urgency through it is a question which does not arise precisely in the course of this debate.

The other aspect in which the implementation of the legislation comes is through the administration of laws in the shape of, what the call, administration of Justice. It is a very broad concept. It is not a concept limited merely to litigation between the parties. It is a concept which relates to the awareness by people of their rights and of their obligations. It is a concept which relates to the involvement of people of the sections. In order to create this awareness among the people. It is a concept which relates also but not exclusively to provide legal aid and assistance in case of litigation, to the poor and to the weaker sections of our country, when such assistance is not available to them either because of economic disabilities or because of their social disabilities.

17 hrs.

We have, in this House, very often addressed ourselves to the question of judicial reforms and sometimes we have been guilty of not hitting the mark exactly and getting into issues and making criticisms which might not have been totally pertinent. Therefore, one shies away from saying anything about administration of justice, particularly so when we have judges themselves admitting the need for reforms in our system of justice, judges as eminent as judges of the Supreme Court, Justice Krishna Iyer and Justice Bhagawati, who have been two eminent persons always in the forefront of the legal aid movement. May I quote from their Report which, I should think, is the final document. I would like it to be considered the final document because we have been having so many reports; we have been having a report and then we have been having a report on the report and so

on; we have been going on like this again and again. I, therefore, hope that Government would like to assure this House that this "Report on National Juridicare—Equal Justice—Social Justice", subscribed to by Justices Krishna Iyer and Bhagwati is the final report now. And it has got to be implemented. There should be no going in for any more reports. From this final report, may I quote what Justices Krishna Iyer and Bhagwati themselves had to say about our system of justice; they had this to say:

"And lastly our system of administration of justice, which is an inheritance from the British, is archaic and suffers from obsolescence and obscurantism. It is not at all adapted to our socio-economic conditions and is wholly unsuited to our national genius. The result is that it has failed to inspire confidence in the poor and they have little faith in its capacity to do justice. The failings of this system have been highlighted and criticised even in the country of its origin, namely, England. Sir John Foster, Q.C., said of this system:

'I think the whole English legal system is nonsense. I would go to the root of it—the civil case between two private parties is a mimic battle... conducted according to mediaeval rules of evidence'.

"Lord Devlin also observed in an article in *Daily Telegraph*:

'If our business methods were as antiquated as our legal methods, we should be a bankrupt country.'

"So also the late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, an outstanding statesman and then the Home Minister of India, remarked while speaking at a Law Ministers' Conference:"

'We have now to overhaul and to modernise... the antiquated system of judicial administration

that still continues and holds the field in our country.

"There can be little doubt that our legal and judicial system is not adequate to meet the needs of the new society which is emerging in our country. It is not effective to provide a solution to the new problems which are coming up and presenting a challenge to contemporary society. It is not sufficiently responsive to the new norms and values which are replacing the old and it does not reflect properly and adequately the new approach which characterises the true purpose and function of law. The legal and judicial system, therefore, needs to be reformed and changed so that it becomes more suited to our socio-economic conditions and can become an effective instrument for delivering justice to the poor and the disadvantaged. It must be realised that a twentieth century service cannot be produced from an unaltered nineteenth century mould. It is, therefore, necessary to consider what alterations and changes must be made in our legal and judicial system so that the end product which comes out of it, the social product that emerges, is justice not only for a few privileged classes but for the entire masses of the poor and the under-privileged." Sir, I end the quote here from the report of Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer and Mr. Justice Bhagwati.

What I want to point out from this lengthy quotation is that the criticism of the legal system and the judicial system comes not merely from the Parliament and the politicians but the Judges themselves are aware that this system that we have adopted is not a system which was born here, is not a system which is relevant even in the countries of its birth, is antiquated and does not cater to the needs of the vast majority of the people in this country and I should think, the majority of the people even in the affluent countries and is a system which is tailored to suit the needs and maintain

the vested interests of only a few... (Interruptions) Mr. Chairman,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. What is there?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It was in the context of all these problems and in this broad canvas, not in the canvas, I will repeat, merely of giving lawyer aid to litigants but in this broad canvas of making the system more responsive to the needs of the society and particularly, to the aspirations of the poorer and the weaker that Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer and Mr. Justice Bhagwati,—the two persons who apart from their judicial eminence, had been for a long time in it, in this battle for a more just legal system and in this movement for legal aid,—have suggested a specific scheme, a scheme which goes into details of what it is intended. It does not concern or limit itself to mere generalities, but it is a specific scheme of the concept they have advanced, to make our legal system more responsive to the needs of the country, to make our legal system in fact more progressive and more in tune with our times and as to how it should be implemented. They have in fact defined and described a pyramidal structure which has at the top an organisation called the National Legal Services Authority and then it goes down in a pyramid shape so that at every stage there will be a smaller organisation. Within the State there will be an organisation at the district level and if you get down to the grass-roots at the panchayat level because they have said, reminded of what Gandhiji himself said, that India lives in the villages, that if legal aid is really to serve its purpose and if the legal service movement is to attain its objective, then it must go down and permeate the grassroots because you cannot expect people from the villages, ignorant and shy, the people who have always been suppressed, to come upto the town or to come upto the city and assert themselves before the legal aid clinics or the legal aid organisation. The whole problem, as they have seen it, precisely arises not merely from a

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lack of economic assests or economic possibilities alone but arise from what they call, social diffidence which is just diffidence to assert themselves whether it is in a court of law or whether it is before an executive authority or even before a lawyer whom they themselves have engaged. Therefore, in this pyramidal organisation, the report rightly points out, the system should not be left exclusively to the lawyers.

There is on the part of the clients of this movement and the persons who will avail of this movement, a reluctance and a shying away from the lawyer. The lawyer himself is considered a part of this oppressive system, a system which they do not understand and they do not understand either the law or the language in which the courts are conducted nor do they understand the aloofness of the Judge or for that matter, the aloofness of the lawyers who come by and large from a particular social structure which is high and above and beyond the reach of the man this whole movement is to serve. And that is why the whole scheme is aimed at going from the top, from the capital of the country, down to the villages, down to the grassroots.

I was making this point that the movement cannot be left exclusively to the lawyers for reasons which are obvious. The movement has also to have a lot of judicial influence. A lot of judges themselves are getting involved in this movement which will give the prestige to the movement, which will give credibility to the movement. It will involve a very important section of the judiciary in this movement. There have been eminent judges who have devoted a considerable amount of time all their live and a considerable amount of their experience to this movement. One Justice the eminent judges like Mr. Justice Venkataramiah of the Supreme Court and formerly from the Karnataka High Cout, Mr. Justice Desai from

the Supreme Court and a former judge of the Gujarat High Court and Mr. Justice Kudal from the Rajasthan High Court and so many others who have been eminent and who have contributed a lot of their time and of their experience and who have given prestige to the movement. Apart from lawyers—the movement cannot work without lawyers and they are essential to this movement by the very definition,—the judges must also be involved. Apart from eminent judges social workers also constitute a very important component to his whole movement.

The idea is this, precisely because the clients of the whole movement are the poor, they are unable to avail of the services due to their own shyness. Again, the problems which they are confronted with are not merely legal. They have a strong social component.

Take for instance, land reforms. It is not merely a question of getting redress under the Land Reforms legislation. It is a question of changing the structure of the institutions which rise in protest against land reforms and which scuttle landreforms legislation by devices and by finding loopholes in the landreforms so as to defeat the very objective of this legislation. So, the movement is not merely legal aid but, to a very large extent social. Therefore, it is necessary that social workers who are aware of the social problems should get themselves involved in this movement to give energy and vitality to this movement. Therefore, I say that the legal aid movement is not a movement of lawyers alone, it is not a movement of even judges but it is a movement of all sections of the people. It is people's movement.

While stressing the concept and the need of creating awareness, as a first step, the report has suggested strongly that the mass media must be used to bring home to everybody in this country as to what their rights and obligations are, if not in the entire gamut of legislation, at least, in the gamut

of welfare legislation, a legislation which is meant to bring radical and social changes in the country. Why would not the Government involve the radio to make known to the people what their rights are under the agrarian legislation and what are their status there. Nobody should be under the impression that there are only rights. Coupled with rights are also duties. There should be awareness of their rights. They should know what their duties are. Why should not the radio or T.V. be used to bring home to everybody, particularly, to those who, due to illiteracy or otherwise, are not able to know the law, what their rights are? You have to bring home by creating an awareness in them as to what their status is in the legislation which this House and similar other legislatures in the States are creating for them.

It is, therefore, of utmost importance that the movement should direct itself in the first instance, towards what it has been called legal literacy by making known to them really where they stand in the eye of law, what the legislation is meant to bring about. These social changes will go on to make this country much more just and much more equitable and much more progressive and a developed society. We have been saying that India lives in the villages. We have been saying that. The awareness has to be created and it need not be created in the cities only but it must be created in the villages also.

It is on this line of thought that one would strongly endorse the idea of having Nyaya Panchayats. The panchayats are the oldest organisations in this country. Their history goes back to thousands of years. They have been here for centuries together. Sir, really those bodies which are at the village level would dispense justice not in the spirit of confrontation but in the spirit of conciliation.

Sir, our Constitution itself directs us to bring about Panchayati Raj. It is necessary in the field of law and

justice that this idea of Nyaya Panchayat, though in a reformed manner, is realised if people are to be brought close to the dispensation of justice. Only these courts where people themselves participate will know the problems of the area and they will be in a much better position to dispense justice.

Sir, I have already mentioned about the need to create awareness and the need for legal literacy. The concept of Nyaya Panchayat was tried in some States but was given up. For instance, it was given up in Maharashtra and also in West Bengal. In my earlier days, namely, five years back when I was deeply involved in this movement I happened to go to West Bengal and I was told that they had tried this system, but later gave it up. They were not happy with the movement. Now, Sir, I would like to point out that there is nothing wrong with the system.

Sir, what went wrong with it was that the members of the Nyaya Panchayat were chosen through elections as is the practice in electing members of the panchayat. Now, Sir, when this is done then they are going to bring with them all the usual caste, class and communal feelings which get reflected in the decision of a dispute. The solution which has been advocated is that you have a cluster of villages for purposes of constituting a Nyaya Panchayat. Let there be a cluster of five panchayats and you have representatives from these and you have also one person who will be the chairman and who would be the judge of the Nyaya Panchayat with judicial experience. If you bring about this type of a change where the body is partly elected and partly nominated by bringing people with legal background then I am sure it will work effectively and we should not feel pessimistic and it should be given another try even in those States where it was given up.

Sir, again I would like to refer to what Justice Bhagwati and Justice

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Krishna Iyer have said. Sir, we Members of Parliament, are sometimes accused of just sitting in the House and not having a legal perspective of the problem but when judges come forward—eminent judges—and point out the real problem then we have to accept that and we accept it with a sense of concern. The point which they have mentioned here is the need that the legal aid movement must also include and be a movement for legal reform and research undertaken/directed to the good and social progress of the poor and the weak. That is the broad outline of the movement. Sir, I have mentioned in the beginning that I have no doubt about the bonafides of the Government. It is a part of their party programme. It is a part of the Government's programme. But with so many parties, the programme just remains in the ink-pot until the time of the next election, just because, the programme is having low priority..

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: (Pali): What are you telling us?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What is essential is this..

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): From ink-pot it has progressed and is lying idle on the paper; therefore there is no implementation.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Even then I am not satisfied; please understand why I am not satisfied cent per cent; these things must be implemented here and now. And, before the Debate is over I think the hon. Minister will kindly tell us what he has done and what he proposes to do in the near future, to gring about the implementation of what was proposed with such enthusiasm in 1976. This is a concept which nobody has ever challenged, even in what you might call, the 'Dark Period' of 1977 to 1980.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): It was not 'Dark Period'; only you were blind. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Daga, there is an amendment standing in your name. Are you moving it?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, Sir, I am moving my Amendment.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 Members, namely:—

Shri Satish Agarwal,
Shri Xavier Arakal,
Shri Somnath Chatterjee,
Shri Eduardo Faleiro,
Shri Harikesh Bahadur,
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain,
Shri Jagannath Kaushal,
Shri K. Mallanna,
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan,
Shri Ramavatar Shastri; and
Shri Mool Chand Daga

with instructions to report by the 30th October, 1982." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Motion and the amendment are before the House.

*SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill on Free Legal Service by Shri Educardo Faleiro, but let me make it very clear that my support is restricted to the spirit of the Bill only because the Bill

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

in its present form contains some such provisions which we feel will not really help the poor for whom it is intended. We do want that the poor should get justice and nothing can be better if we can make its availability free for them because we know it better than anybody else how the agricultural workers, bargadars, small farmers etc. suffer from the oppression of the big landlords only because they are poor and cannot afford the heavy expenditure that our legal system demands. Unfortunately, however, the Bill instead of pin pointing its attention to these people have a strayed elsewhere. I refer to sub-section (ii) of Section 2 of the Bill which says:

“Who is not an indigent person as aforesaid, does not have an annual disposable income exceeding rupees five thousand, shall be eligible for legal services under this Act without payment.”

Thus according to the mover of the Bill, a person who is not an indigent person but has an income less than five thousand rupees will be entitled to get free legal aid. Defining the term disposable income the Bill says:

(a) “disposable income” of a person shall be deemed to be his income after making—

(i) such deductions as may be prescribed by the Central Government in respect of the maintenance of dependents, interest on loans, income-tax, sur-charge on income-tax, profession tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the person in question must, or reasonably may, provide; and

(ii) such further allowances may, having regard to the profession or calling of the person, be prescribed by the Central Government;

Now, Sir, a person who pays income-tax has also been exempted. That means a person whose annual income is Rs. 25,000 will also be entit-

led to get free legal aid. Can you Sir, by any stretch of imagination call these people “poor”. Again in sub-section (2), the Bill categorises the persons to whom the benefit of the legislation should go. It says that free legal aid should be given to:

- (a) members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) landless labour;
- (c) small farmers;
- (d) rural artisans;
- (e) any person detained in jail pending trial or undergoing a sentence or otherwise;
- (f) internees in custodial homes under court orders;
- (g) women, children and parents involved in intra-family disputes which deprive them of access to their resources, thereby rendering the unable to meet the costs of legal services.”

This far it was alright but the author of the Bill while trying to define these categories has done a very peculiar thing. Let us see, who according to this Bill a small farmer: The Bill says:

“Small farmer” shall mean a person who does not own or possess such area of agricultural land, not exceeding five hectares, as the Central Government may by notification, specify in this behalf.”

Five hectares means 12½ acres of land. If owners of such a big property is to be brought within the purview of this Bill then I do not know who will be left out of it. I am sure Mr. Faleiro had 5 acres in mind actually when he suggested for 5 hectares because we know that owners of 5 hectares of land are the real culprits who do not pay the minimum wages to their workers, they evict the bargadars and can in no way be described as small farmer.

[Shri Syed Masudal Hossain]

As a matter of fact, the provision should have been for 5 acres.

Sir, I have already tried to point out the inconsistencies and if those were not there I would have no hesitation in giving my fullest support to this Bill.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It has been mentioned here as 5 hectares. This is a mistake. But even after that, I am not really insisting on getting this Bill passed. It is merely a document to provoke a debate on this. We want the Government to tell us whether they are going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill.

*SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: We also know the fate of the Bill. We are discussing for discussion sake.

As I was saying Sir, we sincerely want that the poor people of the country should get free legal aid because we know how they are harassed in courts, how they are fleeced and how they have to go without real justice and suffer in silence. If a Bill which fulfils these aspirations is introduced in this House I have no hesitation to say that we will extend our fullest cooperation to that Bill. We support the spirit of the Bill only because of its inherent defects.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are generally in favour of the principle behind this Bill. As my hon. friend has already made it very clear, he does not expect the Bill as it is now to be accepted by the Government or even as a matter of principle afterwards it is to be sent to the Select Committee or anything like that but he would like that the object behind this Bill should be appreciated and accepted by the Government. At the same time, my hon. friend knows that the Government is committed to provide legal assistance freely to the poor people in our country and under the 20-point programme

—earlier one as well as the present one—Government has assured the country that an effort should be made to arouse the—large masses in the rural areas as well as in the towns—consciousness of the poorfolk as to their rights in regard to the Labour laws, Land laws and the Industrial Labour laws also.

What is it that the Government has been doing? That we have got to keep in our mind. During the last two years our Law Minister has been going about from one State capital to another in order to encourage and export our lawyers, to come forward and offer their services free, if possible, or at concessional fees whenever necessary to champion the cause of the poor people in our courts. This has got to be a popular and regular campaign. The Youth Congress(J) has taken it up and I am sure, the youth wings of the other political parties also would be that much keen in taking up this campaign. So far what they have been doing from every political platform has not been enough. All the political parties are committed to this principle, this objective, but unfortunately not enough is being done. Let us hope that they would begin to give greater consideration to this and do their best to arrive at a national consensus and arouse consciousness also in regard to this great need of our masses.

My hon. friend has suggested that there should be nyaya Panchayats in the villages and at the same time, he was wise enough to say that if we leave these panchayats to the tender mercies of local elections, the local caste minded people the need not be rich people, but caste minded people—are likely to perpetrate the kind of social maladies that we have had all the time and as a result of which the poorest of our masses have been suffering for so long. Therefore, I am not surprised that Maharashtra has given up this

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

experiment, and if this experiment has to be tried there as well as in other States, he was cautious enough to suggest that the chairmen of these nyaya panchayats should be appointed by the Government from amongst the local lawyers and the other members may be elected. With that kind of cautious approach, we may possibly go ahead with the establishment of these nyaya panchayats.

Even before these nyaya panchayats are established we need lawyers to plead for the ordinary folk, the poor people. They are not aware of the laws which are there for their benefit. Even if they are aware of their existence, they cannot plead for this in the light of the legislation that we have as against the other people who would be able to engage lawyers and then plead for themselves. Therefore, the highest priority has got to be given to the provision of free legal aid either at the district headquarters, or taluk headquarters or even in these nyaya panchayats.

From whom are we to recruit these advocates to plead for these poor folk? Not from the junior lawyers, who cannot put a good enough and eloquent enough plea on behalf of the poor people. We have got to stipulate certain conditions. Now as things are, if anyone has to be appointed as a judge, or even a public prosecutor or government pleader, he has got to have a standing of ten years of legal practice. And why should anybody come forward to be appointed as a government pleader if he has got good enough practice? Generally, they do not come forward. I would like it to be considered by the Government whether it would be advisable to appoint these lawyers to plead on behalf of the poor people from amongst those lawyers who have already put in at least five years of legal practice and have earned their spurs in the courts. There should also be an incentive for these people by offering to appoint the government pleaders as also public prosecutors only from amongst those people who have served for at least five years as poor people lawyers in the courts.

Then alone the competent enough people will come forward. And they will also take the trouble to achieve the necessary competence. Thereafter from amongst those people the Government may make their appointments as Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders. Unless you stipulate some such conditions, you would not be able to get the good enough lawyers to champion the cause of poor people.

Then in regard to the income limits and so on, it is for the Government without stipulating it in any Bill—either in this Bill or any Bill that the Government may bring forward—to leave it to themselves the power from time to time to fix the income limit or property limit upto which or below which whoever comes to be embraced by those limits can be afforded the necessary protection. We cannot here and now go on fixing the limit in the light of this inflation. This is a world-wide phenomena. We have got something more also added to it. And naturally the value of the Rupee goes on falling.

Then my hon. friend here was thinking that we are talking only about these big landlords in the villages. What about the towns. In the towns you have got the owners of houses owning five, six or seven houses and then having a large number of tenants under them, under their protection or under their exploitation. Those people also have got to be helped. Therefore, fixation of the limits in regard to the incomes of those people or properties of the people be left to the Government.

One thing is clear that we want to give protection to the poor people wheher they are in rural or in urban areas.

The second thing is that rural areas need for the lawyers is very much greater than it is in the towns because the hegemony of this casteism, which is an evil in our country, is much greater and much tighter in the villages than it is in the towns. Therefore, the sooner the Government takes up this matter for legislation

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

as well as for administrative action in addition to engineering a regular and popular campaign, the better it would be for our country.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I think this is a very commendable Bill. My hon. friend, Shri Faleiro was unnecessarily pessimistic. This Bill has a large support from all sides of the House, because the objective of the Bill is very laudable. Sir, if the objective of the Bill is really to help the poor people on whose side justice is there, but because of the poverty and other handicaps, they are not able to get justice, then I will say that this is the time the Government should give very serious thought to have a serious review of the entire judicial system in this country. It is only one part of the judicial reform that the free legal aid should be provided. But unfortunately after more than three and a half decades of our Independence, still by and large the judicial structure remains the same with minor amendments and reforms here and there.

Sir, I think the present judicial structure basically helps the rich people and the vested interests in our society whether they are in the rural areas or in the urban areas. And that is today the crux of the whole situation that is existing and that is why it has been rightly quoted that in spite of the fact that the former Home Ministers and eminent jurists of the Supreme Court have emphasised time and again about the necessary judicial reforms in our country, it has not been done. In my opinion the reason is that it finds very low priority in the present scheme of things of the Government.

Two necessary and basic things have been neglected by the Government. One is the educational system and the other is the judicial system. All the time we are emphasising about the economic development and land reforms and other socio-econo-

mic justice. But we will not be able to achieve real self-reliance, and we will not be able to achieve socio-economic equality in our country, unless and until we very radically reform our educational and judicial system.

What are the things which we find to day at the grass-roots levels? What is the nature of the cases? They are either civil, criminal or revenue cases. I had the opportunity to practise for a very few years—only 3 or 4 years. My own experience is that poor people are being harassed. For example, under criminal cases under Sections 109 and 110, poor people are just being caught from the streets by the Police, and brought to the courts. One invariable major factor in the evidence which Police produces is: 'Here is a man without any resource'. A fellow going somewhere is caught because Police have to fulfil their quota. That fellow does not get any legal assistance, and he has to go to the jail and suffer.

This kind of harassment is one thing; the other one is very common now-a days. Some people want to create harassment to a poor person who has got some rivalry. Those persons will go to a far-away place, say Patna or Jullunder or some place in the South, and will lodge a complaint there. That poor fellow will have to travel a long distance. This kind of 'Bharat Darshan' is a killing *darshan*. That fellow is completely exploited and harassed.

Our present judicial system is a very delaying system. It is commonly said that justice delayed is justice denied. In spite of this fact, the one weakness of the Indian judicial system at present is that it takes years and years for even petty and small cases to be decided—they might deal with property or crime; and the client becomes a victim of his rival or of the exploiting lawyers. Ultimately, he becomes the victim of the entire judicial system. So, I say that this system needs a radical change.

Even the ruling party's AICC has been aware of this position for many years. AICC organized a free legal aid cell. They got very eminent lawyers at the all-India and district levels involved in this. In spite of all this, things have not changed. I would say, with great respect to Prof. Ranga, that whatever efforts—whether non-official or voluntary—are made, it is good. In our country, it should be done; but that will not solve the problem, unless we entirely change the present judicial structure in our country.

What is the present judicial structure? Most of the courts are located in district headquarters—whether they are magistrate's courts or municipal courts. In spite of our efforts to decentralize the judicial system and its organization, most of the courts are located at district headquarters. People have to travel more than 100 Kms. Now a days, when the cost of transport is increasing and when the fees of lawyers are going up and when courts are over-burdened by so many cases, the poor clients are being harassed and put to a lot of strain. So, Government must first seriously go in for a total decentralization of the judicial system and judicial organizations. At every *tehsil* headquarters and block headquarters, why should they not decentralize revenue and other civil structures also? Therefore, I will say that decentralisation will go a long way if we want to bring the judiciary, really speaking within the reach of common people. That is the first thing which I will say. The second thing is, the Government must give some guidelines, about what kind of people have to be really helped. It is not the poverty. Poverty is one important factor but other factors are also there. Suppose, even a person who is not poor but if he is being harassed by lodging of wrong kind of cases, he has to be helped. Therefore, the next important thing which the Government should do is to improve the investigating agency. Today even the investigation system is outmoded.

In U. K. even a murder case is investigated and the trial is over in a maximum time of two months. In our country it is just the reverse. Small small cases take years and years. Therefore, we must improve the investigation system. That is also important. I will bring to your notice one thing. For example take the communal riots. It is a matter of shame that communal riots continue to take place. But will the Government account for this, as to why is it that invariably the culprits in communal riots are not punished in the country? It is only because the investigating agency is weak and out-moded. If you start taking certain steps at least, Mr. Minister, I will draw your attention to this if you are really sincere. I do not question the sincerity of the Government and the ruling Party. Every one of us wants that communal riots must be stopped. It is high time that the Government brings amendments to the existing laws, sets up special kinds of investigating agencies so that the people who conspire for communal riots and are responsible for communal riots are located, identified and punished within three months, and this kind of things do not happen in future.

Lastly, I will say, that now the time has come at least that the Minister should give this kind of assurance on this Bill. You can have informal consultations. You can form a select committee of the House. Let that Committee go into all aspects. This is one issue on which we are all unanimous. Let there be a committee of the House. I would request you to appoint a committee of the House to go into all the aspects and to bring a proper bill in the next session so that it can be passed. With these words I support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Xavier Arakal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I am extremely happy that our hon'ble friend Shri Chandrajit

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

Yadav has very correctly pinpointed one aspects, that is the reform of the judiciary. Government means three important wings: Executive, Legislative and the Judiciary. These three wings have to function properly to have a proper effective justiciable Government in our system.

Before I take to the subject as such, it will be quite interesting to refer to some of the figures relating to the pending cases in the Supreme Court in this country. As on 31-12-1981 in the Supreme Court alone there are 22,664 cases pending, out of which 16,789 are over one year old. If you take the figure of the High Courts also, you will see that it is an astonishing figure. The total number of cases pending in the High Courts and the Supreme Court is over 7,79,192, out of which 5,19,935 cases are over one year old. These are the pending cases before the High Courts and the Supreme Court. There is another side. In the Supreme Court alone the pending cases, for admission and miscellaneous matters, as on December, 1981, are over 60,264. Therefore, what Yadavji said is absolutely correct. If you are sincere about it you have to pinpoint the reformation in the judiciary itself. Government must take drastic steps to reduce the pending cases in various courts. In Supreme Court there are 2 vacancies. In the High Courts there are over 70 vacancies. Unless these are filled and there is quick disposal of cases, it is not possible to reduce the number of pending cases.

In answer to a question, I got the reply that over 1,63,542 persons are in jail. The number of undertrial prisoners is 1,05,562. Number of undertrials under detention for less than six months is 87,895. Number of undertrials under detention for more than six months is 17,667. Who are responsible for it? We have an obligation to see that justice is done properly and within reasonable time. There were three committees. On

27th May 1973, Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer submitted a report. Again on 31st August, 1977 Mr. Justice Bhagwati submitted a report. Another committee was constituted on 26th September, 1980. What has the Government done in this respect? How many recommendations have been implemented? Certain cases like matrimonial cases and accident cases require immediate attention. The poor people cannot go to the court because of the high court fee. All these have relation to the legal aid and legal system. These cannot be separated from legal aid. So, these things should be taken of.

When we submit all these things, naturally the answer will be that the States are responsible to implement it. That standard answer will be given. If you see the State List, List II you will find certain entries wherein the State Governments are empowered to do it. If you refer to the Concurrent List, there are certain entries which give power to the Central Government also. Therefore, I expect that the Minister will come forward with an answer as to what the Central Government has done in this matter. There was a question—unstarred question No. 380 dated 18-8-81.

The question is like this:

“Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for ‘Legal Help to the Poor’ during 1980-81 and details as to how, where and at what levels the money was spent; and

(b) amount stipulated for 1981-82, how much of it has already been disbursed and details of guidelines for its spending?”

The answer given is:

“(a) The budgetary provision for legal aid to the poor during 1980-81 was Rs. 25. lakhs. The details of expenditure are as under:

(i) Salaries Rs. 7767.30

(ii) Travel expenses Rs. 7986.90

(iii) Expenses relating to the setting up of the Office of Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes. Rs. 1,10,977.31

(iv) Grants-in-aid Rs. 50,000/-

(b) The budgetary provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1,02,518.87 has been spent as on 31-7-1981.

This will reveal what is happening in the scheme itself. I stop there. This requires sincere thinking on the part of the Central Government. I know that the constitutional provisions, the schemes and the implementing part of it, are well known to the hon. Minister.

To sum up, I will say that a comprehensive system should be brought in. The present legal aid system should be re-oriented and the amount allocated under this scheme should be spent on the needy and deserving people.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : मैं श्री एडुआर्डो फैलीरो को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ इस बिल को लाने के लिये और जिस स्पिरिट के साथ वह इसको लाये हैं उसको बहुत अच्छी समझता हूँ। उनके बिल में कुछ कमियाँ जरूर हैं जिन को मैं चाहता हूँ कि दूर कर लिया जाना चाहिये। उन्होंने पांच हैक्टर की बात रखी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हैक्टर के स्थान पर अगर वह एकड़ कर लें तो ज्यादा अच्छी होगी। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो इनकम टैक्स पे करता है उसको लीगल एड मिलनी ही नहीं चाहिये। कौन इनकम टैक्स पे करता है? वही करता है जो नजेटिड अफसर है या अमीर है। उसको यह मिलनी ही नहीं चाहिये। उसका सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होना चाहिये।

अगर आप सही मानों में गरीबों की सहायता करना चाहते हैं तो लैंड रिफार्म जो

एक्ट है उनको आप को नवें शेड्यूल में शामिल कर लेना चाहिये। इससे उनकी आटोमेटिकली सहायता हो जायेगी। हरिजन आदिवासी को आप जमीन एलाट करते हैं। कागजों पर तो हो जाती है लेकिन एकचुअली उनको कभी मिलती नहीं है क्योंकि अमीर आदमी पहले छोटी अदालतों में और फिर बड़ी में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक में जाते हैं और उस गरीब आदमी के पास पैसा नहीं होता है कि वह वकील करके मुकदमा लड़ सके।

जिन वकीलों से आप सहायता लेना चाहते हैं उस पैनल में जो वकील हों उनमें आप हरिजन और आदिवासी वकीलों को भी रख लें। अब तो हरिजन आदिवासी वकील भी हर जगह मिलने लगे हैं। इससे उनकी भी सहायता हो जायेगी और जिन लोगों की आप सहायता करना चाहते हैं उनकी भी हो जायेगी। वर्ना नाम के लिये तो आप वकील कर देंगे और होगा कुछ नहीं। हरफौजदारी मुकदमों में सरकारी वकील होता है और उनकी जो हालत होती है वह आप को मालूम ही है। हरिजन आदिवासी वकीलों को केस जायेंगे तो ईमानदारी से वे इन लोगों की मदद भी करें और इससे कुछ सहायता उनकी भी हो जायेगी।

श्री गिराधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ी) : दोनों तरफ हूँ।

18 hrs.

श्री सूरज भान : अगर इस लिहाज से भी लें तो शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज के जो लायर हैं उनको कुछ केस मिल जायेंगे। न्याय पंचायत का जो कसेप्शन है, पहले गांव की पंचायत पर लोगों की बड़ी श्रद्धा होती थी। वह कहते थे कि अदालत में भले ही झूठ बोलो, लेकिन पंचायत में न बोलो। आज वह हालत नहीं है। अगर पहले वाली पंचायतें रिवाइव हो जायें तो अच्छा है, वरना वर्तमान कसेप्शन न्याय पंचायत का देहातों में न पहुंचे। मैं समझता हूँ कि

[श्री सूरज भान]

जुडिशियल रिफार्मस के लिये जैसे जमीन के केसेज हैं, मिनिमम वेजेज के केसेज हैं और जितने भी लेबर लाज हैं, उनमें गरीब लोग ही इन्वाल्ड होते हैं। आपके जो जजेज बैठे हुये हैं उनको लेबर लाज के बारे में कोई वाकफियत नहीं है। इस तरह के केसेज को खासकर जमीन के केसेज को 9वें शैड्यूल में शामिल कर दें तो अच्छा रहेगा। जैसा मूखर ने कहा है कि यह बातें दवात से निकल कर कागज तक महदूद न रह जाए, इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करें तभी लाभ हो सकता है। कुछ केसेज ऐसे भी हैं गरीब हरिजन हैं उसके नाम गिरदावरी है और पटवारी ने दूसरे से रिश्तत लेकर दूसरे के नाम लिख दी है, तो ऐसे केसेज में मिनिमम वेजेज और ऐट्रोसिटीज के केसेज हैं इनमें तो सहायता मिलनी ही चाहिये। सरकार ने आर्डर्स किये हैं कि स्पेशल कोर्ट्स ऐस्टेबलिश किये जायें। हमने भी मांग की थी। लेकिन जो कुछ हो रहा है उसका एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान में कोटा में एक स्पेशल कोर्ट ऐस्टेबलिश हुई और इस नाम पर कि जिन केसेज में हरिजन आदिवासी इन्वाल्ड हैं उस जिले के सारे केसेज कोर्ट में ट्रांसफर कर दिये गये नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन गरीबों को 100, 150 किलोमीटर चल कर आना पड़ता है। तो ऐसे स्पेशल कोर्ट्स से क्या फायदा? इन कोर्ट्स को मूविंग बनाय ताकि ब्लाक लेवल तक जायें और उनको न्याय दे सकें माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव कह रहे थे कि दूसरे प्रांत में जा कर केस दायर कर देते हैं जिससे गरीब परेशान होते हैं। इसलिये इस बिल की जो स्ट्रिक्ट है वह ठीक है और उसको सही मानने में इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : चेयरमैन साहब यह लीगल एड जो है इसका मुझे बहुत तजुर्बा है क्योंकि मैं पंजाब में 30 साल

एम० एल० ए० रहा हूँ, और जितने केसेज होते थे लैंडलैस टेनेंट्स के वह मेरे पास आते थे। और लीगल एड के लिये स्टेट में भी 4, 5 हजार रखते थे मगर किसी को एक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता था और वकील जो मिलता था वह ऐसा जो इनइफेक्टिव होता था, जिसको कहीं और कोई काम नहीं मिलता था। ऐसा वकील होता था। अगर वह कहे कि यह वकील कमजोर है तो वह कहते थे कि मुकरर कर दिया है इसको ही करना है। तो जो कमजोर वकील होते थे वह अच्छे वकील के सामने नहीं खड़े हो सकते हैं। यह मेरा तजुर्बा है पंजाब में लीगल एड का। जिनको कुछ नहीं मिलता है उनको कुछ पैसे मिल जायेंगे, और कोई फायदा नहीं होना है। कोई इफेक्टिव वकील तो यह काम करता नहीं है। स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बना लो "भला क्या कर सकें इलाजे वातिवानी का, पकड़ते हैं अगर बाजू यहां शाने उतरते हैं।" यहां लैक्चर बड़ा शानदार हर आदमी करता है, और यादव साहब भी कर गये। मगर यादव साहब के आदमी तग करते हैं, सारे वही मालिक हैं। पता नहीं गरीबों का नाम ले लेकर यहां सारी बातें क्यों करते हैं ?

इस बिल के मूवर तो बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, मगर मैं कहता हूँ कि जितने लैंड के मूताल्लिक केस होते हैं, वहां लैंड रिफार्म बिल्कुल सही नहीं है। गिरदावरीयां ठीक नहीं हैं। उसको कोई क्या करेगा जिसकी गिरदावरी ठीक न हो, पटवारी होने ही नहीं देता तो उसमें आप क्या करेंगे ?

पंजाब में तो हम तगड़े हैं। यह जो जाह हैं, ये मर जायेंगे लेकिन जमीन का टुकड़ा नहीं देंगे, चाहे आप जिसे वकील कर लो। नाम लैंड रिफार्म का है लेकिन कौन करेगा ? क्या हमारे राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह करेंगे, या चेयरमैन साहब करेंगे या स्वामी साहब

करेंगे? बड़े-बड़े लैंडलार्ड यहां बैठे हुये हैं उसी तरह से उनकी जमीन है। लैंड रिफार्म का कोई काम नहीं चल रहा है। आप ने कहा कि लैंड देंगे। किसके पास लैंड है? सबसे अपने बच्चों के नाम बच्चियों के नाम कुत्तों के नाम और पिल्लों के नाम कर रखी है इसमें लीगल एड क्या करेगी? यहां तो जूते वाला आदमी चाहिये, जो सबको सीधा कर दे। यह कोई नहीं करना चाहते हैं, यों ही लैक्चर करते हैं, अमल किसी ने करना नहीं है। करना है तो जो बेइस्पाफी होती है, वह अपने इलाके में जाकर क्यों नहीं पकड़ते ?

जहां कत्ल होता है, वहां होम मिनिस्टर को एट दी स्नाट जाना चाहिये। जब मैं मिनिस्टर था पंजाब में तो किसी ने शिकायत की कि मेरी जमीन छीन ली मालिक ने। मैंने कहा कि मैं आ रहा हूँ शाम को मैं पहुंचा फरीदकोट। मैंने कहा कि क्या हाल है, वह हरिजन कहाँ है कि जमीन मिल गई है। मैंने एस० एस० पी० को कहा कि मैं आ रहा हूँ, अगर एट दी स्नाट जाये तो कैसे कोई कत्ल हो सकता है? अफसर उनक साथ मिले हुये होते हैं। इसलिये गरीबों का नाम लेना यों ही बातें करना है। अगर कोई गलत बात मेरे सामने आती है तो मुझे आग लग जाती है। तमिलनाडु में क्या हो रहा है? गरीबों को कहीं कोई नजदीक नहीं आने देता और चपरासी से कोई पानी नहीं पीता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : घण्टी बज रही है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : घण्टी तो बजती रहती है। मैं अपनी बात कह लेता हूँ। जब ये चैयरमैन आते हैं तो मैं खुश होता हूँ। ये मेरे से डरते हैं, मुझे टाइम दे देते हैं।

जिस का महकमा है, उस मिनिस्टर को जना चाहिये, अगर वह नहीं जाता है एक्साइज तो उसका कसूर है। एक्साइज और लेबर मेरे पास थे। उसकी तरफ मैं देखता नहीं था। सारे लोग मेरे से डरते थे। मैं उनको ठीक कर देता था। मैं सोचता था कि यह तो हो ही जाना है, क्योंकि मैं बैठा हूँ, बाकी महकमों की तरफ मैं ज्यादा ध्यान देता था।

भाषण वह करते हैं जो तंग करते हैं। उसका दिमाग अच्छा होता है, लैक्चर शानदार कर सकता है, गरीब को तो बोलना भी नहीं आता है। यह बिल तो बड़ा अच्छा है, लेकिन मुझे इस बात का एतबार नहीं है कि इस पर अमल किया जा सकेगा। आज ड्यूटी में बहुत स्लैकनेस आ गई है।

The right performance of duty in any station of life without attachment so results leads us to the highest realisation of perfection of soul (Swami Vivekanand)

इंडिपेंडेंस के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में यह हालत हो गई कि कोई भी ड्यूटी पूरी नहीं कर रहा है, कोई अपने फर्ज की परवाह नहीं करता है। इसी लिए रेलों के एक्सिडेंट होते हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक जिन लोगों के सुपुर्द कोई काम हो, उन्हें ठीक किया जाए। ऐसा करने पर सब कुछ ठीक हो जाएगा। जैसे, एक रेलवे मिनिस्टर को हटा दिया। चैयरमैन को भी हटा दें। जब एक मिनिस्टर बदला जाएगा, दूसरा मिनिस्टर बदला जाएगा, तब लोग ज्यादा अच्छी तरह काम करने लगेंगे।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री फ़ैलीरो, ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल में इस प्रकार का प्राविजन है कि जो गरीब लोग कानूनी कार्यवाही

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यस]

के लिए पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते, उनको कैसे सहायता दी जाए। लैण्ड रिफार्म के पीछे हमारा मुख्य ध्येय है गांवों के गरीब लोगों की सहायता करना। कांग्रेस का भी मुख्य ध्येय है कि लैण्ड रिफार्म कर के बड़े बड़े कुलाक्स और जमींदारों के पास आज भी कई कई हजार बीघे जो जमीन है—चौधरी साहब ने अभी बताया है कि पितलों और घोड़ों तक के नाम पर जमीन है—कानूनी व्यवस्था कर के उस जमीन को गरीबों में बांट दिया जाए। राजस्थान में राजा-महाराजाओं की प्रथा थी, जागीर-प्रथा थी। कांग्रेस ने उन दोनों प्रथाओं को समाप्त किया और राजाओं-महाराजाओं तथा जागीरदारों की जमीन को गरीब किसानों में बांटने की व्यवस्था की। इस स्थिति में जागीरदारों और सामन्तों में इस के प्रति रोष होना स्वाभाविक था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you will continue next time. The House will take up half-an-hour discussion.

18.13 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION CLOSURE OF KOTA ATOMIC POWER STATION

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : (वाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने 15 दिसम्बर, 1980 में कोटा अणु बिजलीघर की इकाइयों की अव्यवस्था के बारे में आध घंटे की चर्चा उठाई थी और राज्य मंत्री जी ने, जो सदन में विरजमान हैं, उसका जवाब दिया था। पहले मैं उनके जवाब की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :—

“I am grateful to the hon. Member for consistently bringing up this subject Whatever be the problems this plant may have had I

can assure the hon. Member that they have been worked out but the system of the grid of Rajasthan will have to be rectified and modernised because fluctuations in our frequencies take place. That is beyond the control of the atomic plant.”

मंत्री महोदय ने यह जवाब 15 दिसम्बर, 1980 को दिया गया था। उसके बाद प्रथम इकाई, जिसके बारे में मैंने विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित किया था, उसकी ओर भी अधिक दुर्गति हुई है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में 24-12-82 को प्रश्न पूछा था। इकाई नं० (1) 300 डेज में 198.6 डेज बन्द रही। जो जानकारी उत्तर में दी गई है उसका मैं उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ। कोई भी महीना ऐसा नहीं रहा जबकि यह इकाई बन्द न रही हो। सन् 1981 में 18 आउटजेंज, ब्रेकडाउन्स हुए हैं।

इकाई नं० (2) की स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं रही है। अब स्थिति यह है कि एक महीने से वह भी बराबर बन्द है। कोई भी ऐसा महीना नहीं रहा जबकि इकाई नं० (2) बराबर चली हो। उसमें बार बार आउटजेंज और ब्रेकडाउन्स होते रहे हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब इस प्रकार से हमारे अणु बिजली घर चलेंगे तब किस प्रकार से काम चलेगा। राजस्थान की स्थिति तो और भी ऐसी है जिसमें वह अणु बिजली घरों पर अधिक निर्भर करता है। हमारे राजस्थान की इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी जो है 1140 मेगावाट है उसमें 440 मेगावाट की कैपेसिटी अणु बिजली घरों की है। जहां 45 प्रतिशत बिजली की आपूर्ति इन अणु बिजली घरों से हो और उनकी ऐसी दुर्गति हो रही हो तो उस राजस्थान

प्रान्त की दुर्गति भी होनी ही है । किस प्रकार से हमारा राजस्थान प्रान्त प्रगति कर सकेगा ? हमारे राजस्थान में चार साल से अकाल की स्थिति है जिसको बिजली आपूर्ति में होने वाली कमी ने और बिकाल रूप दे दिया है । हमारे प्रदेश के अधिकांश उद्योग ठप्प पड़ गए हैं । बिजली की कटौती भी काफी लागू की गई है । नान-प्रायर्टी सेक्टर में तो सौ परसेन्ट तक कटौती की गई है । प्रायर्टी सेक्टर्स में 70 परसेन्ट की कटौती लागू है । एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में अगर चार घण्टे बिजली मिलती भी है तो केवल रात में । 50 परसेन्ट की कटौती एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में की गई है । आज इस प्रकार की स्थिति राजस्थान प्रदेश में है । इस प्रकार की स्थिति के चलते राजस्थान प्रदेश की रेवेन्यूज़ पर भी अन्तर पड़ता है । आज की स्थिति में सब से ज्यादा ओवर-ड्राफ्ट राजस्थान का ही है — 324 करोड़ का । आज अगर वहां पर उद्योग धंधे नहीं चलेंगे तो किस प्रकार से राज्य सरकार की रेवेन्यू बढ़ सकेगी ? किस प्रकार से सेल्स टैक्स की आमदनी हो सकेगी ? इसी तरह से अगर एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन होगा तो प्रदेश की रेवेन्यूज़ कैसे बढ़ेंगी ?

आज हमारे ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि यह सब ग्रिडप्लकचु-एशन्स के कारण हो रहा है लेकिन यह बिल्कुल सही नहीं है । आपका डिपार्ट-मेन्ट आपको धोखा दे रहा है । आज अणु बिजली घर कंपरेटिवली, थर्मल प्लान्ट से ज्यादा यूज़फुल साबित हो सकते हैं बशर्ते कि वह अच्छी तरह से चल सकें लेकिन वह अच्छी तरह से चलते ही नहीं हैं । आज राजस्थान प्रदेश तो वैसे ही सारे देश में सबसे अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है

और उसमें भी जिस क्षेत्र से मैं यहां पर आता हूं, वह और भी अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है । वाड़मेर जैसे क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण जलप्रदाय योजनायें विद्युत् के सहारे चलती हैं । विद्युत् के बन्द होने से हमको पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है । अकाल की स्थिति की वजह से अनाज पैदा नहीं हुआ, वहां जानवरों के लिए चारा नहीं है, घास नहीं है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की विषम परिस्थितियां हैं और जिस प्रकार आपका डिपार्टमेंट कार्य कर रहा है । डिपार्टमेंट बतलाता है कि इन-इन कारणों से हमारा अणु बिजली घर नहीं चल रहा है ।

In some of the tubes of the moderator heat exchanger

माड्रेटर की जो फर्स्ट इकाई है, उसको आपको बदलना पड़ा है । जिसको कि आपने कनाडा से प्राप्त किया है । लेकिन आपने यह नहीं देखा कि कनाडा से अणु बिजली घर बनेंगे या नहीं और जो मशीनरी प्राप्त हुई, वह मशीनरी डिफैक्टिव मशीनरी थी या नहीं ? हमारे वैज्ञानिक यह जानकारी नहीं कर सकें कि हम जो चीज ले रहे हैं और हमारा अणु बिजली घर जो बन रहा है, वह इस प्रकार का तो नहीं बन रहा है जिसकी मशीनरी काम की न हो ।

The causes for the outages were due to various reasons including grid disturbance, equipment failures and human errors, and also

1. Micro leaks in some of the tubes of the moderator heat exchanger.
2. Turbine blade failures.
3. Sensitive protective system.
4. Minor leaks in the valves.

[श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन]

5. Turbine generator (Second circuit).
6. Cooling water leakage problem.
7. Leakage in the tubes and reactors.
8. Tripping again and again.
9. Mal-function of control system led to reactor trips.
10. Rajasthan Grid system.

आपकी प्रथम इकाई चार महीने— अक्टूबर, नवम्बर, दिसम्बर और जनवरी—बिल्कुल बन्द रही। उसको ठीक करने का प्रयास तो किया, फिर वह आठ दिन चली और आज वह बन्द है। दोनों इकाइयां आज बन्द है। उधर हमारे राजस्थान के मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया है कि हम चार घण्टे से छः घण्टे बिजली बढ़ा देंगे और अब यह आश्वासन कैसे पूरा होगा? मैं आपको आज के दिन यह जानकारी दे रहा हूँ कि दोनों बिजली घर आज बन्द हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में आगे हम कैसे बढ़ सकते हैं, कैसे हम आगे तरक्की कर सकते हैं। इसी सम्बन्ध में राज्य सभा में भी तीन दिसम्बर को सवाल उठाया गया था। वहाँ पर भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था, परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी तरक्की, कोई भी प्रोग्रेस नहीं हुई है। इन दोनों इकाइयों के बन्द होने से एक अनिश्चितता की स्थिति बनी हुई है। इस अनिश्चितता की स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए, मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में एक हाई-पावर टैक्निकल कमेटी बनायें, जो यह विचार करे कि ये त्रुटियां क्यों होती हैं। वह इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी रिपोर्ट दे और फिर उन इकाइयों को ठीक किया जाए।

प्रथम इकाई के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हस बारे में इतना अनुभव कनाडा

को भी नहीं है और दूसरी इकाई तो आपने तैयार की है, वह भी एक महीने से बन्द है। क्या आप इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देने का कष्ट करेंगे? इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी मैंने मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध किया था कि वे खुद जाकर मौके पर देखें कि वहाँ क्या खराबी है। क्या वहाँ वैज्ञानिकों की कमजोरी है, कर्मचारियों की कमजोरी है, क्या वहाँ ऐसे कर्मचारी जो नहीं हैं, जो गैर-जिम्मेदाराना तरीके के काम करते हैं? वे वहाँ जा कर देखें और इस सिस्टम को सुधारने की कोशिश करें। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप कभी भी उस सिस्टम को देखने के लिए गए, आप ने किसी भी तरीके से कोई सहयोग दिया या मदद की? इस सम्बन्ध में आपको पूर्णतया स्थिति को सुधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हमारे अणु बिजली घरों की स्थिति जिस प्रकार की है मैंने उस का विस्तार से विवरण दिया है। उस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह महकमा प्रधान मंत्री जी के अण्डर में है। जो महकमा उन के अण्डर में हो और उस की यह दुर्गति हो तो यह हमारे लिए बहुत शर्म की बात है, बहुत लज्जाजनक बात है। आज हम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूछा जाता है—यह विभाग प्रधान मंत्री जी के अण्डर में है, फिर भी बिजली घर की यह हालत है, इस की व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से नहीं होती है—यह हमारे लिए डूब मरने की बात है। यह हमारे लिए बहुत गम्भीर चिन्तन का विषय है और मैंने जो शब्द कहे हैं वे बिल्कुल हृदय से कहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या का तुरन्त हल हो तथा कुछ पर-परमानेंट साल्यूशन हो। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इन अणु बिजली घरों को ठीक करने

के लिए, इन को सुधारने के लिए, बजट में क्या प्रावीजन कर रही है तथा क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ? ये कब तक ठीक हो जायेंगे तथा कब तक इन का परमाण्विक सांख्यिक हो सकेगा ? इन के बारे में पूरा तरह से प्रकाश डालें ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for bringing up, once again, this issue before Parliament. He has quite rightly stated that, last year, in 1980, he had occasion to agitate this issue in Parliament by raising it as an half-an-hour discussion. I would once again like to state that the Atomic Power Reactor and its use for generation of power is not a very simple process, it is a very high technology area where we in India are proud of our scientists and technologists who have brought us to an achievement where we are as good as some of the best in the world.

The first Reactor, RAPS-I, was set up with Canadian participation, Canadian aid and Canadian machines and, as the hon. Member pointed out, that too was more or less a pilot project because the world over at that stage nuclear technology for power generation was not so very updated as it is today. This Reactor is like the Douglas Point Reactor in Canada, of the same capacity. In Canada they called it a pilot project, they did not put it on to commercial operation as we did, but we have the pressure, as the hon. Member pointed out, of power necessities for our backward regions of our States which need power to improve their lot. We put it on to commercial operation, and during the functioning we have learnt of the process also, we have learnt by mistake; and RAPS-II is an ingenuity of our Indian technologists, engineers and scientists. But this hon. House, I am sure, will appre-

ciate that there are many teething troubles in a technology area of this kind. There are explanation that we can give when there are mechanical problems as far as turbine blades go, but when it comes to the question of heat-exchangers or minor leaks of fowl and water. I am sure the House and the hon. Members will realise that this Caleandria in reactor is a tubular cement structure which is very very thick and on one side is the atomic reactor. Because of the hazards involved like atomic radiation, one cannot like a motor car get screw drivers and wrenches and open up the wheel. There are ways and means to get to it. We do not want to expose our technicians to those kinds of hazards. Sir, fortunately, we, in India, did not have even one case of serious atomic radiation which has been injurious to any of our workers working in these installations.

As you realise, to get to these areas is dangerous and can be dangerous if something goes wrong for the area where this plant is situated. I am sure the hon. Member and the House will realise that to get to these points one has to have certain tooling done outside and not in the reactor itself. We to-day have achieved and have managed to get the tooling for this kind of remote engineering or remote plugging of certain pipes.

I will not make excuses but I can assure the hon. Member and the House that we are doing our best and this, as the hon. Member pointed out, is the Prime Minister's subject and she is the Minister. But, I am sure the hon. Member is aware that some of our greatest scientific achievements, some of our technological greatness has been achieved because of her and the scientists' belief in her have prompted a confidence with which I do not think, we should play.

Sir, I am not a technocrat of that level I assure the hon. Member that I would leave it first to the technocrat but if the technocrat wanted me and the hon. Member wants me to visit Kota, I will certainly do so. But I

(Shri C. P. N. Singh)

cannot perform miracles. Those miracles have been performed by the scientists and the technocrats who are stationed there and are working to the best of their ability.

There are some figures that I would like to bring to the attention of this august House and the hon. Member because he read out certain outages that our atomic station in Kota is having. The power requirements of Rajasthan are about 15 million units per day. The Bhakra grid supplies 3.7 million units, RAPI—40 million units, RAP II—1.5 million units, Chambal—1.0 million units, the MP Electricity Board—0.2 million units and local generation—0.2 million units. Hence these two stations supply not 30 to 40 if I am right, as the hon. Member has stated but about 60 per cent of Rajasthan's power requirements.

I am sure you will appreciate the fact that this is a futuristic installation in Rajasthan. This is not an excuse but Rajasthan cannot be totally dependent on just RAP-I and II. In 1980 as I have pointed out because of the grid fluctuations, we looked into that and certain necessary improvements were carried out. But, unfortunately, as the hon. Member pointed out, we did have these very peculiar problems sometimes in the stages of development. And, they may be lessons for us for updating our research and development. It cannot be at the cost of Rajasthan's development and we have tried to keep this thought upper most in our minds.

Sir, what the hon. Member pointed out was about drought. At that stage, from 1-4-81 to 30-9-81, RAP-I and RAP-II supplied 641.3 million units.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota): I think he is wrong. It requires to be corrected. Get it checked.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I am stating it with a sense of responsibility. Again I am stating this with a sense of res-

ponsibility. I shall check that up if it is incorrect.

It means that during the drought periods of Rajasthan, we, at that stage in a certain way, managed to alleviate the problems that were created. But, Sir, at this stage, as the hon. Member pointed out, the agricultural and industrial loss can never be repaid. For that, I would only blame RAP I and RAP II. It may be a factor which added to the sufferings. I am sure that it was not intentional.

For the future, I would once again inform the hon. Member and, through you this august House, that with the necessary precautions, we shall try and see that the optimum generation of RAP-I and II is maintained. I hope the hon. Member is right in his agitation. We will not give him the opportunity of saying that we did not do our best.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wanted to know by what time it would be set right.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, if a particular atomic reactor which is generating power is to put out on planned out, it takes a minimum of six to eight weeks to get back to the grid.

This is where, with all humility, I would like to remind the hon. Member and the House that pressures, the economic pressures and the low generation of power are the reasons that we do not have planned outages for long enough. If we want to go out on an outage of a plant, for eight weeks or more than that, we cannot do it because the pressures are there to get back to the grid as soon as possible.

Now, this is where with all humility, I would like to remind the hon. Member and the House that the pressures, and the low generation of power are the reasons that we do not have planned outages for long enough. If we want to come out on an outage on a plant for eight weeks—more than that we cannot do so,

the pressures are to come back within fifteen days or within twenty days from all the concerned departments.

This is the pressure under which our engineers and scientists are working. They are also Indian and, I do not think, we should blame them. But, the pressure of coming back on the grid has always been one of the factors by which we have not been able to have an outage as long as planned. Thank you Sir.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

सभापति जी यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है कि हम अपने देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाएं। उस के साथ साथ जो आज की आवश्यकता है, और इस उत्पादन वर्ष की बात है, उसकी पूर्ति के लिए जो सब से जरूरी स्रोत है, एनर्जी, उसको आज राजस्थान में बहुत कमी है। राजस्थान में आज चारों तरफ अन्धकार है। वहां बिजली नहीं है और बिजली न होने के परिणामस्वरूप औद्योगिक उत्पादन के लिए और सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए जितनी बिजली चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। उसके कारण किसानों की खेती बर्बाद हो रही है, घरेलू उद्योग धंधे उसके कारण प्रभावित हुए हैं। हम हर वर्ष को किसी न किसी रूप में मनाते हैं। महिला वर्ष मनाया गया, विकलांग वर्ष मनाया गया, बाल वर्ष मनाया गया और इस वर्ष को उत्पादन वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है जब कि ऊर्जा की स्थिति विकलांग सरीखी है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस तरह से वर्ष नहीं मनाए जाने चाहिए, लेकिन ऊर्जा उत्पादन की स्थिति काफी गंभीर है, इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह जो एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट है, इसमें जो दो यूनिट कमीशन हुए हैं उनमें उत्पादन कम होता गया है। 1979-80 में 12513.5 लाख यूनिट उत्पादन हुआ। 1980-81 में

10482.9 लाख यूनिट उत्पादन हुआ। 1981-82 में 5041.3 लाख यूनिट उत्पादन हुआ। इससे पता चलता है कि उत्पादन निरन्तर गिरता गया। दूसरे यूनिट की भी यही स्थिति रही।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : सभापति जी, महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। जो हैवी वाटर उपयोग किया जाता है एंड ए मॉडरेटर और हमारे यहां कॅनेडियन डीटेरियम यूरेनियम प्रेस्क्रीब्ड हैवीवाटर मॉडरिन्टर एण्ड कूल टाइप रिएक्टर लगाए गए हैं। हमें गर्व है कि यहां पर जो यूरेनियम उपयोग में लाया जाता है वह देशी है। लेकिन यहां पर जो हैवी वाटर उपयोग किया जाता है, उसकी तादाद काफी है और उसकी एक किलो की कीमत 3000 रुपए होती है। अभी पिछले दिनों तीन टन हैवी-वाटर रिसू गया था जिससे देश को एक करोड़ रुपए की हानि हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह से हमारे वैज्ञानिकों को हतोत्साहित तो नहीं किया जा रहा है। हमारे यहां नई टेक्नालाजी का विकास हो रहा है, इसमें समय लगगा, लेकिन इस तरह से ये जो यूनिट बार-बार खराब हो जाते हैं, यह स्थिति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। उत्पादन प्रभावित हो रहा है। आपको पता होगा यूनिटों के बन्द होने से 440 मेगावाट की एक साथ कमी हो जाती है और इतनी कमी आ जाने पर किसी प्रदेश में कोई काम करने की गुंजाइश नहीं रह जाती। इस तरह से हमारा मंत्रालय इस स्थिति में किस तरह से सुधार करेगा, यह मैं स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूं, जिससे राजस्थान को विद्युत, संकट की स्थिति से उबारा जा सके।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और लोगों के जनजीवन से संबंधित है। मैं चाहता था कि जब दूसरी बार हाफ एन आवर डिसकस हो रहा है तो प्रधानमंत्री जी को स्वयं रहना चाहिए था। पिछली बार की प्रोसीडिंग देखी और तब से जो जवाब आ रहे हैं उन सब में एक ही चीज कही जाती है कि सरकार इसके सुधार के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है और प्रयत्न कर रही है और जितने आप प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं उतने ही आप पीछे भागते जा रहे हैं। अभी जिस प्रश्न के संबंध में जवाब दिया गया है, हाफ एन आवर डिसकशन है, उसमें देखिए कि अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक 11 दिन तक यूनिट बंद था। अक्टूबर में आकर 31 दिन बंद रहा। नवम्बर में 30 दिन बंद रहा, दिसम्बर में 31 दिन बंद रहा और जनवरी 1982 में 29 दिन बंद रहा। अब जवाब में ये कहते हैं कि दोनों यूनिटों को समथ-समय पर उपकरणों से संबंधित समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। इसके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए गए हैं। आवश्यक कदम पहले भी उठाए गए थे और 28 नवम्बर 1981 को प्रश्न के जवाब में भी यही बताया गया था, उसके बाद स्थिति 31 दिन के बन्द तक पहुंच गई। अभी मेरे साथी ने जो कहा कि डूब कर मरना चाहिए, मैं तो कहता हूं कि चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब कर मरना चाहिए। यह हालत है। कदम क्या उठा रहे हैं। यूनिट को बंद करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

आज यह सबसे लेटेस्ट टेक्नालाजी है और इसी पर भरोसा किया जा सकता है। क्योंकि पनबिजली के ऊपर भरोसा नहीं है, क्योंकि सूखा पड़ जाता

है। थर्मल पावर के लिए कोयला अच्छा नहीं मिलता, केवल यही लेटेस्ट टेक्नालाजी है जिसमें न सूखे का डर रहता है न कोयले का डर रहता है। इससे बढ़िया तरीके से काम चलता रह सकता है। आप परमाणु बिजली पर ही भरोसा करना चाहते हैं। यह भी 31 दिन में 31 दिन और 30 दिन में 30 दिन गायब रहे तो क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं यह महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर जब चर्चा हो रही है तो मैं समझता हूं कि प्रधानमंत्री को स्वयं आकर इस पर प्रकाश डालना चाहिये था और देश को और सदन को इसके बारे में आश्वस्त करना चाहिये था।

देश में कितने मैगावाट की टोटल कैपेसिटी है, कितने मैगावाट की आवश्यकता है और कितने मैगावाट जैनरेट हो रही है और भविष्य में कितने मैगावाट की जरूरत होगी यह भी पता चलना चाहिये। 21 जनवरी 1981 को सेठना साहब का एक लेख छपा था - जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा था कि भूत में मैं कर रहा था, वर्तमान में मैंने कितना अचीवमेंट किया है और आने वाले दस वर्षों में मेरी योजना कितने हजार मैगावाट बिजली तैयार करने की है।

मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि देश की टोटल कैपेसिटी क्या है, जितनी जैनरेट होती है, कितने मैगावाट की आवश्यकता है और दस साल के लिये आप ने कोई योजना बनाई है तो वह क्या है ?

नवम्बर महीने में प्रधानमंत्री के जवाब में तीन बातें बताई गई थीं। एक तो उपकरण इसका कारण बताया था, दूसरे सही ढंग से काम का न होना और मानवीय भूल। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो उपकरण आप लेते हैं क्या उनके बारे में कोई एग्जीमेंट आप नहीं करते हैं, कोई गारंटी नहीं लेते हैं। कनाड

से आपने एग््रीमेंट किया। तब क्या कोई गारंटी ली गई थी कि कितने साल इसकी गारंटी है? यदि उस अर्से में वह सामान या उपकरण खराब हो जाता है तो क्या उस गारंटी के मुताबिक आप उसको रिटन कर सकते थे या नहीं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उपकरण जो खराब हो गये हैं क्या उसको लेकर आप ने कनाडा सरकार से कोई मुआवजे की मांग की है?

आपने जनवरी के महीने तक का फिगर दिया है। यह 24 फरवरी का उत्तर है। आपने उसमें कहा था कि मैं समाधान के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठा रहा हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फरवरी महीने की आप की प्रगति की रिपोर्ट क्या है? फरवरी महीने में कितना उत्पादन हुआ है, कितने दिन तक बिजली घर बन्द रहा?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें उठाई हैं उन में मैं अपने आप को शामिल करता हूँ और उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। आर० ए० पी० पी० मेरी जो कोटा कंस्ट्रिक्ट्युएन्सी उसके सब से नजदीक है। कंस्ट्रिक्ट्युएन्सी वह दूसरी हो जाती है लेकिन मेरे वह सबसे नजदीक है।

मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि मंत्री जी ने बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ ये जो दो यूनिट हैं, उनकी फंक्शनिंग के बारे में, उसकी कम-जोरी के बारे में ब्यान दिया है और ईमानदारी से स्वीकार किया है। पहली बार उन्होंने ऐसा किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि दोनों यूनिटों की जो हमारी स्टेज हैं वह अपडेटिंग और रिसर्च की है। इसके बाद अन्य बातें कहना अपने आप में निरर्थक हो जाता है। अभी तक तरह-तरह के एक्सक्यूज दिये जाते थे। दोनों यूनिटों के फेल होने पर तरह-तरह के एक्सक्यूज दिये जाते थे। जहां तक ग्रिड फ्लक्चुएशन का सवाल है, मैं इतना ही कहना

चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने स्तर पर इसकी और जांच करा लें कि राजस्थान इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने इस आरोप को बिल्कुल स्वीकार नहीं किया है कि आर० ए० पी० पी० की खराबी ग्रिड के अन्दर फ्लक्चुएशन की कमी या ज्यादा होने के कारण होती है। मंत्री महोदय को भी इसको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। दोनों यूनिटों के अन्दर क्या डिफैक्ट है किस समय होता है, इसको उनको देखना चाहिये। इस चीज को मंत्री महोदय ने सीधे शब्दों में तो स्वीकार नहीं किया है लेकिन दबे दम इसको जरूर माना है कि खराबी का कोई दूसरा कारण है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जिस समय ये दोनों यूनिट फंक्शन करते हैं तो रेडियो एक्टिविटीज के अन्दर जब इरेगुले-रेटीज होती हैं, कोई डिफैक्ट जिस समय आता है और ब्रेक डाउन होता है तो किसी भी यूनिट को उस समय खोला नहीं जा सकता है? जब रेडियो एक्टिविटी सबसाइड हो जाती है उसके बाद ही उस रोपेटर को आप खोल सकते हैं। इसलिए क्या यह सच है कि इन हालात में तुरन्त ब्रेकडाउन के बाद इन रिएक्टर्स को न खोले जाने के कारण आप पता नहीं लगा सकते किन कारणों से ब्रेकडाउन हुआ है, क्या फैक्ट है?

हमारे देश में या विदेशों में जितने भी एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट काम कर रहे हैं उनका अनुभव क्या है? कितने दिन तक लगातार उन यूनिट्स को बिजली प्रोड्यूस करनी चाहिये बिना ट्रक के, कितने दिनों बाद उनका मेन्टेनेंस करना चाहिये और उसमें कितना समय लगता है? इसके मुकाबले में हमारी दोनों यूनिट्स की क्या स्थिति है?

क्या यह सही है कि आज तक इन रिएक्टर्स में से किसी भी यूनिट ने 15 दिन तक रेगुलर

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

काम नहीं किया है ? हर 7, 8 दिन में ब्रेकडाउन हुआ है ?

जो लीकेज आफ हैवी वाटर है और जो डर है कि रेडियो एक्टिविटी चम्बल में न चली जाय जिसका पानी के नीचे आने वाले इलाके में पीने के काम में आता है क्या इस खतरे के बारे में पूरी सावधानी बरती है ?

आप ने यूनिट नं० 1 में क्या-क्या डिफैक्ट्स थे, मशीनरी में या टरबाइन में वह तो बता दिये, लेकिन यूनिट नं० 2 में अब तक कौन-कौन से डिफैक्ट्स आप की नालिज में आए हैं और उन्हें कहां तक ठीक किया है ? और क्या यह भी सही है कि यूनिट नम्बर 2 के फ़ैब्रिकेशन का काम लारसन और टूबरों ने किया है । क्या यह सही है कि इनके खराब काम के कारण ही यह ब्रेकडाउन हुआ है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पहला सवाल तो यह है कि मंत्री जी ने उपस्करों की खराबी की बात कही है और लगभग एक साल में आप उसको दुरुस्त नहीं कर सके हैं बल्कि स्थिति खराब ही होती जा रही है । तो कोटा अणु विजली घर में इस खराबी की वजह से सरकार को आमदनी में कितनी क्षति हुई है अब तक ? आप ने विजली घर में 324 करोड़ की पूंजी लगाई है तो उसके बाद इन उपस्करों को ठीक-ठाक करने को या और आवश्यक सामग्री जुटाने में आपको कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ी है ?

यह भी आप बतायें कि इस विजली-घर की खराबी की वजह से जो उपभोक्ताओं को क्षति पहुंची है जिसमें मुख्य रूप से उद्योग धंधे और किसान हैं, इसके बारे में कुछ अंदाज हमें दे सकें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी ।

तीसरे वहां जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनकी अभी क्या स्थिति है ? क्योंकि कारखाना

तो बन्द है, आप इनको बैठा कर पैसा दे रहे हैं कि नहीं ? क्या स्थिति है ?

जनरल सवाल के रूप में यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अणु विजली घर के स्थापना के बारे में सरकार की अभी क्या नीति है, ताकि हमें यह मालूम हो कि आप विजली के उत्पादन के लिये इस प्रकार के साधन का कहां तक इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members, who have brought forward here these questions and have also participated in something which is not only relevant, but important to the development of our country.

Some pointed questions were asked by the hon. Members, Shri Goyal and Shri Paswan, I would like to answer their questions first.

The hon. Member from Rajasthan wanted to know, whether there was some specific problem within the atomic RAPP II, which has been designed and fabricated in India, and whether the suppliers of the equipment had supplied substandard materials. I would like to state that as far as possible, in every department, as the hon. Member is aware, Government has certain procedures and I am sure, those procedures do not stipulate substandard material. However, when things begin going wrong, various motives are attributed. But as initially, the hon. Member from Rajasthan, Shri Jain said, I assure the House that the Committee of technical people will definitely look into what the problems are. Shri Sethana has reached Kota and whatever is possible and whatever the Government can do, we will do our best.

The other questions were about the future plan of power generation as far as the atomic energy programme goes. At present the operational capacity is 860 megawatts, under construction is 1410 megawatts, that is, about

2270 megawatts. And by the year 2000; 10,000 megawatts would be generated by the atomic stations.

The hon. Member, Shri Shastri, is always worried about labour and he asked me a similar question in 1980 during half-an-hour discussion raised at the request of Shri Jain and I would reply as I did in 1980. If the labour were not happy, they would have been on strike, as they were during 1977-78. After 1980 fortunately, the labour relations not had any excellent and we have not had any labour problem of the degree that we faced during 1977-78. I am sure, the hon. Member is aware of that.

19 hors

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हजोपुर): सभापति महोदय, मैंने एक सीधा सा प्रश्न पूछा था कि केनाडा के साथ किए गए एग्रीमेंट के अन्तर्गत कोटा एटामिक पावर स्टेशन के लिए जो सामान आया था, क्या उसकी कोई गारंटी थी; अगर थी, तो कितने समय के लिए थी, और उसमें जो खराबी आई है, तो क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में केनाडा सरकार से बातचीत हुई है और क्या सरकार ने मुआवजे की मांग की है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में और विदेशों में एटामिक पावर प्राजेक्ट्स में रिएक्टर को रेगुलरली विदाउट ब्रेक कितने घण्टे तक काम करना चाहिए और उसके मुकबले में वे हमारे यहाँ कितना काम कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): No, Mr. Goyal. Kindly don't reply to Mr. Goyal's question.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I think there is a misconception. The atomic

generation part of the reactor and the turbine, are two different stages of power generation. As I stated earlier this is a prototype. It was used as a pilot project and not commercial, known as the Douglas point reactor in Canada. It was at a stage when they were also new in the field of atomic power generation. Today those developed reactors are known as Picketing Reactors, which are of 500 Megawatt generation capacity. We similarly are doing the same with our future plants at Madras or Narora. That is not really correct to say that this particular plant was outmoded or that it was not in keeping with specifications that had been agreed upon in the agreement.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the following communication, dated 5th March, 1982, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi district, New Delhi today:

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Sushil Bhattacharya, Member of Lok Sabha, alongwith his other party workers voluntarily violated prohibitory orders promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P.C. on Dr. Rajender Prashad Road and Jana Path crossing towards Shastri Bhavan at about 3.30 p.m. on 5-3-1982. He along with others, has been arrested in case FIR No. 109, dated 5-3-1982 under Section 138 I. P. C. Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi. He is being produced before the Metropolitan Magistrate."

19.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 8, 1981/Phalguna 17, 1903 (Saka).