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Kartika 27, 1905 (Saka)

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(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Statement

—
Friday, November 18, 1983|Kartika
27, 1905.(Saka)
—

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

प्रादेशिक सेना के कर्मचारियों की पेंशन में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि

*62. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार प्रादेशिक सेना के जवानों की पेंशन बढ़ाने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी वृद्धि करने का विचार है और इस वृद्धि से कुल कितने जवानों को लाभ होगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन्हें अन्य सुविधायें देने के बारे में भी विचार कर रही है ; और

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Certain benefits have recently been announced for Territorial Army Jawans as given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

The following benefits have recently been announced for Territorial Army Jawans :—

(1) In respect of such of those Territorial Army Jawans who had completed 15 years or more of continuous embodied service and had become non-effective on or before 31st March, 1982, service pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity and ordinary family pension have been sanctioned as applicable to the regular Army personnel except that the weightage element allowed to regular Army personnel has not been made admissible. In respect of Territorial Army Jawans who had completed 15 years or more, but less than 20 years of embodied service with breaks and had become non-effective on or before 31st March, 1982, service pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity and ordinary family pension have been sanctioned without the weightage element allowed for regular Army personnel and with a further token cut of 5% in the pension. Where the aggregate embodied service has been 20 years or more, the token cut of 5% has been ordered to be waived. Both these orders have been issued in the nature of one time exception to the general rule that Territorial Army service is not pensionable.

(2) A cadre review has been carried out for non-departmental units of the Territorial Army. As a result, the avenues for promotion for Territorial Army Jawans have been substantially stepped up.

(3) Refreshment Allowance, admissible to Territorial Army personnel of Urban TA Units has been ordered to be enhanced from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 3/- per parade of four hours duration.

(4) The Conveyance for the Jawans of Urban TA Units has been ordered to be doubled from 8 paise to 16 paise per kilometer.

(5) The following categories of Territorial Army personnel have been ordered to be granted the status of Ex-Servicemen :—

- (a) Pension holders for continuous embodied service.
- (b) Disabled Territorial Army personnel with disability attributable to Military Service.
- (c) Family Pension holders.
- (d) Gallantry Award winners.

(6) The amount of annual bounty, admissible to NCOs/Other Ranks of Urban Territorial Army Units for regular attendance of parades etc. has been doubled from Rs. 50/- per annum to Rs. 100/- per annum. Territorial Army NCOs/Other Ranks of Provincial Units, to who bounty was not admissible previously, have been made eligible for this benefit.

7. Besides the above, several other measures for the benefit of Territorial Army personnel have recently been recommended by the Territorial Army Committee, 1982. Government have not yet taken final decisions on these. It will be premature to disclose the details.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Though the Minister has given a negative answer to my question parts (a) and (b), I am thankful to him that he has announced so many benefits for the Territorial Army Jawans recently. But I want to remind him that recently while he was addressing the Territorial Army Jawans on the grounds of Redfort, he categorically assured them that he was going to give pension to them ; but he has not given it. Not only this, he had announced that he will give gratuity of Rs. 15,000-20,000. Moreover, he also assured them that he was going to give gratuity to those who draw a salary of Rs. 1500/-. I want to know from the Minister whether he is going to declare this service as a pensionable service.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I had announced a number of concessions

during the army day. The concessions are that for the people who have completed 15 years or more of continuous embodied service, they will become eligible for pension.

Also, I have said that in the case of those who have put in between 15 and 20 years, but non-continuous service, they will also get pension. All these are given in the statement. Once the announcement has been made it will be implemented. There is no question of our going back on any of these things. Death-cum-retirement gratuity will be given. The pension will be given as mentioned in the statement placed on the Table of the House and I do not see what doubt the hon. Member has on this matter.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I have got no doubt. Your answer was not clear. There was one Territorial Army Committee which has recommended some more benefits to be given to the Jawans. What is the constraint in accepting those recommendations ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A Territorial Army Committee was headed by my esteemed friend Mr. Sparrow and they have made far reaching recommendations. They have said that the Territorial Army should be developed as a second line of defence and for that purpose they said that the structure should be changed, and so on. These are matters which require very careful examination. They are under examination. The decisions will be taken, but I thought that some benefits may be given in advance while the other things may be examined at some leisure.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : May I know from the hon. Minister if the strength of the Territorial Army is going to be increased ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the recruitment be from different territories also ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : From all over India.

MR. SPEAKER : At least enrol him first.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will answer this question first. So far as the strength is concerned, we have I am giving the information for the first time — 45,000 people in the Territorial Army and the suggestion that has been made by the Committee is that it should be increased and it should be formed as a second line of defence. Now, when a decision is taken on that principle, then the number will be adequately increased.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu, Absent. Shri K. Mallanna. Thank you for being present.

बौद्ध पर्यटकों के लिए 'होटल ऑन व्हील्स'

+

*63. श्री के. मालन्ना :

श्री अनन्त रामुलु मल्लू :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुद्ध अनुयायियों को आकर्षित करने के लिए रेल मन्त्रालय के सहयोग से "होटल ऑन व्हील्स" में सरकार द्वारा पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यह रेलगाड़ी कौन-कौन से बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थानों को जायेगी ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sirs. A special Air-conditioned Tourist Train named "The Great Indian Rover" has been introduced as of 3rd November, 1983 in collaboration with the Ministry of Railways and the India Tourism Development Corporation to facilitate tourists intending to visit places of Budd-

hist importance. Adequate facilities have been provided by the Government in this "hotel on wheels".

"The Great Indian Rover" has sleeping accommodation for 126 tourists with all facilities normally provided in a hotel. It also has a Restaurant Car, a Lounge, and a meditation area. The train will operate on a 5 Nights itinerary every week from Howrah to Gaya-Varanasi-Gorakhpur and back to Howrah. The tourists will be taken by ITDC's luxury coaches to Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Sarnath, Lumbini and Kushinagar.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : I congratulate the hon. Minister. He has answered all my questions. I have no supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER : There seems to be good rapport. He has not got any; you have got, Mr. Mohanty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : As the Tourism Ministry is aware, there are many Buddhist shrines and other places of pilgrimage in Orissa. Are there any proposals to connect this train to those tourist spots, in Orissa. I particularly mention Lalitgiri and other places and also others which were famous even before the birth of Christ.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : We have just started this train and it is being operated for the first time this season on an experimental basis. On the basis of this experiment we will consider what other places can be considered for inclusion in the itinerary.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि होटल ऑन व्हील्स हावड़ा होते हुए गया जायगी। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि राजगीर जो बौद्ध भिक्षुओं का तीर्थस्थान है और विश्वभर के लोग वहाँ जाते हैं क्या उमको भी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लिया जाएगा कि यह गया के अलावा राजगीर भी जाए ?

श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ : मान्यवर, आपको मालूम है कि राजगीर में कोई रेलवे स्टेशन नहीं है, लेकिन बौद्ध गया से हम उनको बसों में ले जाएंगे।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : बौध-गया से राजगीर और नालन्दा भी दिखायेंगे।.....
(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय राजगीर में रेलवे स्टेशन है।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : वहां पर वो तमाम पेंसिलिटीज नहीं मिलेंगी जो बौध-गया में मिलेंगी इसलिए हम वहां बस से ले जायेंगे।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजगीर में बहुत सुन्दर रेलवे स्टेशन है। बहुत बड़े कलाकार ने उसकी योजना बनाई है।.....
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप हमें वहां बुलाओं, फिर हम देखेंगे।

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : There are some more places of tourist importance from the Buddhist point of view like Sanchi in Bhopal, MP, Ajanta and Allora in Aurangabad, Maharashtra and Nagarajuna Sagar in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know whether these facilities would be extended to these areas also. As you know, the Members of Parliament are entitled for two free berths in first class or one in AC coach. Will the MPs be entitled to travel by such trains on the concession available to them ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I have just now mentioned that this train is to operate for the first time. We have selected most important Buddhist pilgrimage places to be included in the itinerary and the scope of enlarging the itinerary will depend on the success of the operation of this train. As far as hon. Members of Parliament are

concerned, if they want to travel they can surely travel by paying Rs. 5660/- as fare.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The hon. Members are asking about linking of different places. I will ask a different question.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it delinking ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They introduced palace on wheels. What is the experience of that innovation ? Is it popular ? Are you earning anything ? If not, then how is it that you are going to start it ? Have you taken into consideration whether it will be really profitable or worthwhile ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : In the first instance I would like to make it very clear that the other train, the 'Palace on wheels is very very popular and it has been booked right upto March/April next year.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are saying that it is popular and earning profit.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I said : It is popular and it is booked upto March/April next year. As far as this train is concerned, this has been provided in collaboration with the Railway Ministry as an added attraction for Buddhist traffic to this country ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Is it to be originated from Howrah ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Yes, Sir.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Is there any train like Cottage on Wheels ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : That will depend upon the demand.

Abolition of Sales Tax

+

*64. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to abolish Sales Tax and impose additional excise duty on petroleum products, drugs, vanaspati, paper products and cement ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this proposal has been discussed with the State Governments ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

There has been a long-standing demand by the trade, industry and general public for basic reforms in the sales tax structure in the country. As sales tax is a State subject of taxation, any reform in the sales tax system can be undertaken only in consultation with, and with the cooperation of States. A conference of Chief Ministers was, therefore, convened in September, 1980 to consider the matter in all its aspects and as a follow up, another Conference of Chief Ministers in February, 1981 was convened to consider the matter further. In terms of the Resolution adopted at the latter Conference, an Expert Committee was set up by the Government, to study the financial implications of the extension of the scheme of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board, and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded. The Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, M.P., submitted its report on 29.1.1983.

2. The report of the Expert Committee (Tripathi Committee) was considered by a Conference of Chief Ministers held on 2.11.1983 at New Delhi. The Chief Ministers expressed their appreciation of the excellent work done by the Committee which had

provided a valuable analysis of the issues involved particularly, the financial implications of the proposal.

3 A large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax in principle. In their view, the implementation of the scheme, with such modifications as may be necessary, will contribute to the achievement of important economic objectives, such as minimising the number of points at which the same commodity was taxed, bring about uniformity in prices and in the rates of commodity, taxation in different parts of the country, and reducing the scope for harassment. However, some of the Chief Ministers indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee. They expressed the view that the replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty will affect the powers of the States and erode their revenues and resource position. Some of them further expressed that in view of the constitution of the Sarkaria Commission, this exercise should be deferred.

4. While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted by them in February, 1981 the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus among State Governments of these issues.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Sir, you may be aware that replacement of sales-tax by excise duty has created resentment among the various States because their anxiety is that it will lead to the orosion of their revenue on which most of the States depend. If you go through the statement of the hon. Minister, it may create an impression that most of the States have welcomed this proposal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister which of the States have agreed or consented to the proposal and which are the States which have disagreed ? By the earliest steps of the Government, Kerala has lost Rs 20 crores or more since this State is reacting unfavourably to the situation. So, I would like to put a specific question to the Government as to

which are the States which have agreed to it and which are the States which has disagreed.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir the hon. Member is fully aware of the background under which the latest conference of the Chief Ministers was held and the views expressed by the various Chief Ministers in that conference and even the Resolution which I have mentioned. If the hon. Members are interested to know I can give the names but the normal practice is when the Chief Ministers express their views, we do not identify who is saying what. A large number of Chief Ministers have said that they agree on principle of replacing sales-tax by additional excise duty and at the same time they would like to ensure the reasonable growth which they expect from sales-tax on these items. The Expert Committee itself was appointed as a result of the decision taken by the Chief Ministers themselves.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Where is the Report of the Committee ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Let me complete, then you can put your supplementary. First, the decision was taken that an Expert Committee would be appointed on the decision of replacing sales-tax by additional excise duty on these five items and when the Committee was appointed, they sought the views of the various State Governments. They submitted their report and it was thereafter sent to the State Chief Ministers and their views were sought. Thereafter the conference was called on 1st and 2nd November and in that conference the Chief Ministers expressed their views. We exchanged their views and thereafter a consensus emerged. There are three parts of that consensus. A view was also expressed whether we are going to take a decision on the majority minority line. There too, I made it quite clear that it is not the practice and when I was asked to comment upon subsequently, I told that it is not the question of majority minority. I would carry the States' will with me and I would like to have further opportunities of discussing with them in detail and removing the apprehensions which they have. I also told that if we can have some sort of

consensus, it would be possible for us to take the decisions. The moot point on which they expressed their views is whether it would be possible in the arrangements to ensure the reasonable growth therein. In fact, in the Report itself some formulations have been worked out. Particularly in respect of the three items, it has been expected, on the basis of their sales-tax realisation in 1981-82 that about 117 per cent of the expected rate of growth of sales tax revenue would be ensured. It was also recommended that after the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Committee, a Review Committee should be set up in the second year and they should submit their observations on how this system is working and in view of the suggestions of the Review Committee, the matter could be looked into further. That was the decision which we took. The resolution was adopted unanimously, indicating that should explore the possibility of narrowing the areas of disagreement and widening the areas of agreement.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Am I to understand that there was no dissent on that point of the Resolution from any of the States ? While a comprehensive review of the whole Centre-State relationship is going to be done by the Sarkaria Commission, I would like to know why the Government is rushing through this proposal, which has its own financial implications.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am sorry, the hon. Member has either not read the views of the Chief Ministers or my reply. It has nothing to do with the Sarkaria Commission. This Tripathi Committee was appointed as a result of the decision taken by the Chief Ministers. The report of the Committee was laid on the Table of the House on the 29th April 1983. There were a very large number of questions, both Starred and Unstarred, from members as to what action I am going to take on the Report of the Committee. I told them that I cannot take any unilateral action and that I have to ascertain the views of the Chief Ministers. How can I ascertain the views of the Chief Ministers if I do not get them together in a Conference ? What has the Sarkaria Commission to do with it ? These points have been explained a number of

times. Even if it is not accepted or implemented it is not for me; it is up to the Chief Ministers, who recommended "you appoint a committee, examine this matter and ascertain our views on it". So, I do not know why questions are repeatedly asked here as to why we are going into it when the Sarkaria Commission is there. What has the Sarkaria Commission to do with this? Do you mean to say that pending the decision of the Sarkaria Commission, every administration action should be stopped and that the Government should not move? (*Interruptions*) I cannot come to any conclusion; I can only express the position. The fact, is that even the Chief Ministers had the apprehension and they asked: why are you convening the meeting when the Sarkaria Commission is there? Then I explained to them the position that I cannot take any decision unilaterally, it is their committee and that they will have to express their views and then only the Government can take any action. This is the position today.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The allocation of resources and the resource-raising power are integrally inter-related to the distribution of legislative and executive powers between the Union and the States. Any fundamental restructuring of the powers relating to resource-gathering, as between the Centre and the States weakening the role of the States in the federal structure of the country, either through gradual erosion of their powers of resource mobilisation or by direct assault on such powers, can hardly be viewed with equanimity. Any further erosion of the States' right to raise their own resources will cripple the effectiveness of the State Governments and will further contribute to the spirit of alienation and misunderstanding among the States. It is not a fact that the only expert of the so-called Expert Committee dissented or did not agree with this proposal, his opinion was over-ruled by the majority? Is it also not a fact that there is a strong traders' lobby in favour of abolition of sales-tax and pressure is mounted by them as the election is approaching?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : As far as the introductory part of the question is concerned, it is the hon. Member's view. I do not know whether many of the State

Governments share this view. So, I am not going to comment on that.

MR. SPEAKER : He is supposed to put a question; not give his opinion.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as the dissent part is concerned, I have laid the Report on the Table of the House and it is available to the hon. Members. We have found that one expert has expressed a view, which is different from the conclusion of the Committee. Many a time it has happened; it is nothing unusual. Strictly speaking, as he himself has said this is not merely the job of the experts. It has wider implications also. That is why it was thought while choosing the Chairman of the Committee that a man who has experience not only as a distinguished politician, but also closely associated with the State Administration and the Union Administration should be chosen. And they have discussed with the States, they have studied the various proposals, tried to understand the implications in different aspects and they made their recommendations. Those recommendations were placed before the Chief Ministers. I have ascertained their views to some extent and if it is necessary, I will have further discussions with them and thereafter I will take the decision.

श्री मनीराम बगडो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सवाल के बीच में यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पार्लियामेंट में आ रहा था और मैं पैदल चल कर आया हूँ। मेरी गाड़ी को इसलिए रोक दिया गया कि कोई वी. आई. पी. आ रहा था। मेरी गाड़ी रोक दी गई और मैं उतरकर यहां आ रहा हूँ। आपके देश का कोई मंत्री हो या प्रधान मंत्री मुझे पता नहीं, मैं चौक से पैदल चलकर आया हूँ। गाड़ी इसलिये रोक दी गई कि कोई जा रहा है, यह गलत बात है। यह मेम्बर की प्रिविलेज है। यह बताने के बाद कि मैं मेम्बर लोक-सभा हूँ और पार्लियामेंट चल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका ही बन्दोबस्त किया हुआ है, बाद में बात करेगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : चौक में गाड़ी रोक दी गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी ही बनाई हुई सरकार ने किया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर एम. पी. कानून नहीं बनायेगा तो कौन करेगे ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह तो मेम्बर की प्रिविलेज है, अगर मेम्बर को पैदल आना पड़े।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
(a) Is it a fact that in the recently held Chief Ministers' Conference it is not only that non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers like the Chief Minister of West Bengal and some others, but also the Congress (I) Chief Ministers such as the Gujarat Chief Minister, Mr. Madhavsinh Solanki, have very strongly objected to this proposal and .. (Interruptions). I am now praising Mr. Solanki who showed by concrete figures that the revenue by the States as far as the expansion of their resources is concerned, had been seriously affected earlier and it will be further affected by the substitution of sales tax. It can be expanded by the States very much, but the other thing, the increased percentage, was nothing compared to the sales tax increase in the revenue. I would like to know whether it is a fact,

(b) In view of the situation I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating not to press this thing further.

MR. SPEAKER : I think this has been explained quite elaborately.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
That is the thing, he cannot do. He cannot do, I understand that.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of consensus.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
He cannot do, I understand. I have asked whether the Government intends to press it further by trying to have a consensus or leave it at that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The question is that when the Chief Ministers make their observations, they make their observations as Chief Ministers, not as Congress (I) or non-Congress (I). I do not know whether this type of adjectives or epithets are applicable to the Chief Ministers. They represent their States, they give their views. They have their own mind, as the hon. Member said, they have their own understanding as the hon. Member said. Therefore, that is not the issue. The question is that here some points have been raised as to whether we will press it. My point is that you have to keep in mind the scenerio.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
You can give the concrete information as to whether it is true or not.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : A decision was taken that a Committee should be appointed by the Chief Ministers and as per that decision the Committee was appointed. Reports were made available to them. I have ascertained their view. They have requested me to discuss further and I will have to discuss further. At this stage I cannot make any commitment that I will not press for it. This is a demand, it is not a question of the traders lobby, this lobby or that lobby.

Sir, the growth question has been raised and here too we shall have to keep in mind as to how do we know over a period of years, in 1956-57, there has been only vertical expansion of the sales tax, and there has not been any horizontal expansion? If you look at the taxation principle, many a times manynew commodities have been brought within the tax net over a period of years. It may happen in 1956-57 suppose ten items were subjected to Sales Tax, in 1970

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Was this raised by Shri Solanki or not?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The hon. Lady Member should know, we are not going to discuss what were the deliberations through whom in the Chief Ministers Conference. That is not the practice. We cannot have that type of practice which Chief Minister said what. (*Interruptions*) we shall have to take into account what has been the growth. You will find that somebody may have 100% growth. So, what we have to see is it helping economy or not? That is the question. It is bound to happen that the growth in Sales Tax is more. If you look at the figure of growth in the excise duty for the last ten years, you will tell all the Members of the Opposition here is 20% growth in excise duty and all of you may jump on me. Shall I make that type of proposition? It depends upon the health of the economy. Over the last ten years the growth in Sales Tax has been 6.4 times and the growth in excise duty has been 3.91 times. Therefore, comparison is not between the sales tax and additional excise duty. Comparison is between the additional excise duty which is the share of the States and basic excise duty which is divided between the States and the Centre. You will find in the last decade while the basic excise duties have increased by 7.06%, the rate of additional excise duty which is marked, for the States, the increase is more than 15%. Therefore, in our tax structure. I shall have to link it with the basic excise duty. I cannot link it with an item which is not comparable.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are in favour of the sales tax being replaced by the excise duty. But the hon Finance Minister will appreciate that this has to be done in such a manner that the resources of the States are not reduced.

This morning, I had a talk with the Karnataka Chief Minister. He told me that at the Chief Ministers Conference he had suggested that the State should be given the authority to levy additional excise duty in lieu of Sales Tax. May I know what stands in the way of the Centre accepting that proposal. A calculated attempt is being made to create an impression in the country as if Cong (I) is the only party which wants replacement of Sales Tax by excise duty and all non-Cong (I) are opposed to it. I welcome

the activity by the Finance Minister as the elections are drawing near. But there should not be an effort to take political advantage of the position.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not taking political advantage out of it. But the hon. Member's late reaction is a little bit keeping an eye on it. At least he said that his party is supporting the abolition of the central sales tax.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That was in our manifesto.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes, that was in your manifesto. But you failed to implement it. Not only that, you failed to make any effort to implement it. What did you do?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We had appointed a Committee and they have also appointed a Committee. What more have you done?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have gone one step forward. I have got the report examined.

The moot question which the hon. Member raised, if he understands, he will understand the fallacy of that argument. Why do you want the Central Sales Tax to be replaced by the additional excise duty? It is not merely having the resources. It is having uniformity. If you simply leave it to the State, each State legislature will have different rate. Then where is the scope of having of uniformity which was your election manifesto promise?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is question of uniformity in diversity.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : There fore, you cannot have uniformity. If you cannot have uniformity, tell me honestly, what is the need of replacing it?

One of the major arguments in favour of replacing sales tax by additional excise

duty is that you have to protect the interest of the States by maintaining growth and by maintaining reasonable elasticity with reference to Sales tax on those items, secondly, You have to reduce the points and, thirdly, you have to reduce the diversity in the rates. There should be some sort of uniformity.

One basic point that the hon. Members who are agitated over it are missing is this. If you just make a calculation, even in the most progressive States, the cost of realisation of sales tax varies from 2 to 3 per cent. Because additional excise duty will be realised by the same staff, the cost of realisation of entire excise duty is less than 1 percent. Therefore, from economic point of view also, it would not be desirable. Therefore, you cannot accept the argument of the Karnataka Chief Minister that there is no need of making this exercise and that it is only the change of name.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : The entire structure of taxation between the Centre and the States was divert and debated in this House. In that context, we welcome the Report of the Committee and the action taken by the Government. What disturbs our mind is that assuming there is no consensus of the Chief Ministers in this matter, what action the Government is going to take to implement the decision of the Government.

Various State Government have taken serious study of the Report into consideration to have a uniform pricing system in respective States. For example, I remember, the Gulati Committee Report of the Kerala Government to have some sort of uniformity in the pricing system and avoid many of the irregularities and other defects in the existing system.

Therefore, my question is, on the previous occasion, when this was implemented, certain States had lost huge revenue on account of this amendment. Therefore, will the new proposal be implemented in to even if one or two States object to and will the government take into consideration the past experience of loss revenue to respective States ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I mentioned earlier also that it is precisely because of that apprehension of the State Governments that the Tripathi Committee worked out certain formulations. They have given a formula of for example, 117 per cent growth on these three items. So far as cement and petroleum products are concerned, they are administered prices and you can link them up with the realisation from the States. But in respect of these three other items where the mechanism of administered prices is not available, there they have suggested that it should be linked up with the realisation for the year 1981-82. If you could ensure 117 per cent growth and even if the additional excise duty realisation falls short of the calculation of what would have been according to this percentage, they indicated that there should be some sort of a grant-in-aid element under a particular provision of the Constitution so that the net availability to the States does not get reduced. Therefore, this aspect was taken into consideration.

As regards the second point, the consensus is not definitely unanimity, I would try to reduce the gap. The other Chief Ministers who have a dissenting view will have to recognise that a large number of Chief Ministers have expressed a particular view. I would not like that the majority view should bull-doze the minority view. But, at the same time, the minority view cannot hold up the majority view so that it will never to implemented. I can give them time to reconsider and to recognise the merits of the scheme and discuss it. In that way, I can reduce the area of disagreement. But merely because some people have more lung power or they can express their views more vehemently. I cannot go by that.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The hon. Finance Minister has, more or less, made a statement that he is going to have a consensus or some sort of a unanimity.

But may I put a question to the Hon. Finance Minister ? Will he see that complete unanimity on this question would be arrived at and then only will the Centre take a decision because the elastic income of the States is involved ? Whether your calculations are 17 or 20%, may be at a particular

stage it may be higher or lower, different States have different opinions on this question. But they are all concerned on a single point because their income will be curtailed by this new proposal.

I ask the Hon. Minister pointedly whether complete unanimity would be arrived at on this question.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I cannot give that assurance to the Hon. Minister.

Problems of Air Passengers at Delhi Airport

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*65. SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER :

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

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration immense problems that ordinary passengers are going to face at Delhi Airport since visitors have been barred from entry into the Airport ;

(b) if so, how such passengers are going to complete all formalities without any assistance from his/her relations ; and

(c) who will take care of their luggages at the Airport when they are to complete formalities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Entry to the Air Terminal at Delhi has been restricted with a view to provide better facilities to the passengers and to improve the security and handing of passengers.

(b) Normally, a passenger does not need any assistance from the relatives to complete the formalities. But certain categories

of passengers like minors or invalid, handicapped, sick, illiterate, aged etc. are permitted to take a person along with them to help them to complete the formalities.

(c) After the luggage is checked in, the airlines take care of the luggage. With the restriction of entry, only genuine travellers holding airlines tickets can come in and anti-social elements who indulge in petty thefts at the airports cannot enter.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a very non-controversial question.

I think you will agree with me that in almost all the airports of the world, the visitors and also the companions and relatives are allowed to enter into the airport excepting the prohibited area. But I do not know why the Government imposed a ban in Delhi airport on entry of these visitors and companions and others into the airport.

What were the complaints that were received by the Ministry on the basis of which this was introduced ? Has anyone visiting the airport been found creating any problem anywhere ? Their number is very small because one has to pay money. This is causing immense difficulties to

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The complaint is that they look at the passengers :

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : And the second point is very interesting that this has been done to keep the anti-socials away. Before if anti-socials were there, how many complaints were received by the Ministry on the basis of which this has been done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : In the first place, I would like to say that the Hon. Member is right that the visitors are allowed all over the world in the airports to see off the friends and receive their relatives. But the only problem is that in this country almost 20 people come to see off

when one person comes or goes and 10 people come to receive him and our holding area . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कोई मिनिस्टर पहुंच जाए तो दो सौ ।

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
That might be your experience during your regime.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE :
Actually in our country today even the wife is not allowed to give send off to the husband in the airport.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
The holding area is very small and, in fact, all the facilities were outstripped by the requirements of these visitors. For instance, genuine passengers were unable to get toilet facilities and the airconditioning was unable to cool the area because more people were expected to be in the holding area when they come. Therefore, it was decided that, on an experimental basis and in order to make more room for the passengers, we should introduce this on an experimental basis and try and see. In fact, this has been appreciated by most of the people. For the people who are aged or invalid, as my colleague has mentioned, we have made arrangements that their representative can go; he can take the pass and accompany these passengers inside the Airport.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got a complaint from an hon. Member that somebody is sleeping by his side. If he is snoring, it is unparliamentary.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I cannot hear anything because he is snoring.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
Another problem was that a large number of people used to... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Snoring is not allowed. About sleeping, I cannot do anything.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ट्रेजरी बेंचेज के लोग सायेंगे नहीं तो क्या करेंगे और उनको काम क्या है ।

(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :
It should not go on record-snoring.

MR. SPEAKER : 'Snoring' or something else !

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक बार सोने का माला उठा था, तो उस समय के स्पीकर महोदय ने व्यवस्था दी थी कि सोने में ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन खरटि नहीं ले सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have only repeated the same thing.

सोने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, अगर खरटि भेगे तो मैं एलाउ नहीं करूंगा ।

श्री पी. नामग्याल : रात के बारह बजे तक हाउस में रहा तो सो सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जानी आदमी जागते हैं, जब सारा संसार सोता है ।

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
I would also like to say that people used to sleep there and snore also. (*Interruptions*) There is a Visitors' Gallery and people can go to the Visitors' Gallery; there is no problem. Even outside we have provided the necessary facilities for the visitors who come.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What the hon. Minister has said applies to all the Airports. If that was uppermost in their mind, they would have introduced in all the Airports. But they have not done it; they have done it only in Delhi. The second thing he has mentioned is security. Is it because of security reasons that you

have done it and if so, what are the security problems, particularly in India ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : We have made the experiment only in one case and there are so many questions. If I had done it in all the Airports at the same time, I do not know how many more questions would have been asked ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has taken a precaution.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The hon Minister, in the last portion of his answer, has state :

"...With the restriction of entry, only genuine travellers holding Airlines tickets can come in and anti-social elements who indulge in petty thefts at the airports cannot enter."

On the 12th of this month when myself and Comrade Chakraborty were going to Calcutta by Flight No. 264, not only the family members but we were also harassed. As you know, I have one stick and I had to carry my hand-luggage and he had two hand-luggages. We said we were Members of Parliament, we had tickets, we were genuine passengers, but at the gate not only the relatives but both of us were harassed. This happened on the 12th of this month. You have said that the relatives of air passengers are anti-social. I object to this answer. Air passengers take their relatives and they purchase tickets to enter into the Terminal.

Upto that area it is not protected. You have said the relatives and others are anti-socials. How many anti-socials you have arrested within six months in Delhi airport—I want to know. This is nothing but harassment of the passengers and their relatives. In the *Statesman* the news has appeared that the DCP, Delhi Airport has said that the step was taken to prevent over-crowding, etc., etc. But you have said that it is a temporary measure but the DCI, Delhi Airport has said that it will be in force for an indefinite period. I want to know how long by issuing this order you are going to harass the passengers including MPs and their relatives ? When are you going to withdraw it ? Within these

six months how many thefts have occurred in the Delhi airport and how many people have been arrested for that ? You are curtailing the democratic and basic right of the passengers and their relatives. I would like to have a clear answer from you.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I hope you have finished now...I am extremely sorry for the inconvenience which was experienced by the two hon. Members and I apologise for that I would certainly ensure that there is no such inconvenience to any hon Members in future and I have already issued instructions in that regard.

As far as the anti-socials are concerned we never consider our genuine passengers or their relations as anti-socials. Really these are the people who have no business to be present there and they just go there to pick-pocket. I am sorry I do not have the exact figures at this moment with me but I assure you that this is the common complaint all over. Therefore we decided that we should make this experiment and this experiment, I must tell you, has been appreciated by most of the Airlines and passengers...(Interruptions) At least there is now room for passengers to move about. Then, the security angle is also involved in Delhi. You know in Delhi in most of the congested places something has happened and we do not want anything of that sort to happen at our airports.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I am one of those who fully support this measure. But I have one objection. For the security people who do the security checking, may I know, from the hon. Minister, what is the guideline ? Sometimes the security checking of frisking is so embarrassing for some passengers. May I know what is the guideline and what is the method adopted ? How far can they go and to what extent ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : A very relevant question.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : The simple guideline is that the frisking should be done throughly.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : While agreeing with the steps taken by the Ministry, I would like to know what will be the revenue loss to the Airport Authority.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : The revenue loss will not be very much and in case of security and other facilities that are involved for our passengers, if there is a little revenue loss, we do not bother about it.

Change in the Present set-up of S.T.C.:

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*66. **SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY :**
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU-LEKAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under their consideration a scheme to change the present set-up of State Trading Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details of the changes being made in the set-up ;

(c) the outline of the alternative set-up ; and

(d) the time by which alternative set-up is likely to come about ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

श्री मोती भाई अर. चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, एम. टी. सी. में जो गड़बड़ चल रही है, उस को देखते हुए यह एक सफेद हाथी साबित हो चुका है और दिन ब दिन इस का खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है। विदेशों में परमनिन्ट

बेस पर आफिस खोल कर ये बैठे हैं और अधिकारी विदेशों में घूमते ही रहते हैं। कई चीजों पर मोनोपली होने पर भी हर साल इस का खर्चा बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और मिसमेनेजमेंट के कारण कई घोटाले भी हुए हैं। यह सब देखते हुए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस के ढांचे में परिवर्तन के लिए क्या वे कुछ सोच रहे हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच सालों में विदेशों में इस के कितने आफिसेज खोले गये और उन पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ और पूरे इस्टाब्लिशमेंट का खर्चा क्या है। एक तरफ खर्च बढ़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ कारोबार कम हो रहा है।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : मान्यवर, जहाँ तक खर्च का सवाल है, खर्च काम के साथ ही बढ़ता है। एस. टी. सी. का काम उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता गया है। उस हिसाब से अगर देखा जाए, तो कुछ खर्च का बढ़ना अनिवार्य है और इस वर्ष की तुलना अगर पिछले वर्ष से करें, तो एस. टी. सी. के माध्यम से जो निर्यात किया गया है, जहाँ गत वर्ष वह अप्रैल से अक्टूबर तक 274 करोड़ रुपये था, इस साल 269 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात हुआ है।

कई माननीय सदस्य : यह तो घट गया है। क्या ये आंकड़े सही हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : ये आंकड़े जो निर्यात के आए हैं, वे सही हैं लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल जो कान्ट्रेक्ट्स हुए हैं, उस के आधार पर भविष्य में इस वर्ष के अन्दर जो निर्यात होगा, वह गत वर्ष की तुलना में 37 प्रतिशत से अधिक के निर्यात का कान्ट्रेक्ट हुआ है। इस तरह से जो निर्यात का एक आधार बना है, वह वृद्धि की ओर सकेत करता है।

जहां तक बाहर के दफतरों का सवाल है और उन के खर्चों के बारे में आप ने आशंका प्रकट की है, इस्टाब्लिशमेंट पर ही यह सब खर्चा नहीं है लेकिन इस साल यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि विदेशों में जितने भी हमारे दफतर हैं, उन के निर्यात के टारगैट रखे गये हैं और केवल दफतरों के ही नहीं बल्कि आफिसरों के लिए भी टारगैट रखे गये हैं और अलग-अलग डिवीजन के भी टारगैट रखे गये हैं और उन सब का मूल्यांकन होगा। हर दफतर के अगर आप विदेशों के आंकड़ें चाहें, कि कितने टारगैट्स हमने रखे हैं, तो वे आंकड़े मैं आप को दे सकता हूं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस्टाब्लिशमेंट पर कितना खर्च है, यह बताइए।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : विदेशों में परमिनेट आफिस खोलने की जाए, अगर कार्य के आधार पर, जिस समय जितनी जरूरत हो उस समय के लिए अगर आफिस खोले जाए, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस में खर्च कम हो सकता है।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि एस. टी. सी. का जो रवैया है, वह भेदभावपूर्ण रवैया है। एक स्टेट का माल खरीद लिया जाता है और दूसरी स्टेट का नहीं खरीदा जाता। हमारे यहां गुजरात में विरजीनिया का तम्बाकू नहीं खरीदा गया। जबकि आन्ध्र प्रदेश का तम्बाकू खरीद लिया गया कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने दो-दो बार आर्डर किया है, फिर भी कुछ नहीं होता है। उसी प्रकार का तम्बाकू हमारे गुजरात के किसानों का था। तो किस ढंग से यह एस. टी. सी. का रवैया चल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी किसानों का जो माल पड़ा हुआ है, उस को खरीदें। इतना तो इन को करना ही चाहिए।

श्री विश्वनाथ व्रताप सिंह : विश्व व्यापार की बढ़ोतरी हम इस प्रकार नहीं कर सकते कि एक दफतर आज हम खोलें और फिर उस के कुछ दिन बाद उस को बन्द कर दें। हम को एक स्थाई संबंध बनाना पड़ता है, स्थाई सम्पर्क बनाना पड़ता है और उस के लिए जहां पर बड़े व्यापार के केन्द्र होते हैं, वहां पर स्थाई रूप से एक आफिस रखना होता है।

अब जहां तक गुजरात से तम्बाकू खरीदने की बात थी, उस सम्बन्ध में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि आन्ध्र के अन्दर जो खरीद होगी, वह जो हमारे फारमर्स हैं, हमारे जो किसान हैं, उन के तम्बाकू की होगी। गुजरात का जो तम्बाकू आन्ध्र गया था, उस में सर्टीफिकेशन की जरूरत थी। वे फारमर्स हैं, इस के बारे में गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने तो सर्टीफाई किया था लेकिन टोबाकू बोर्ड का अभी सर्टीफिकेशन नहीं आया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Fish from Orissa

*61. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa is exporting fish ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which fish is exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Marine products exported (from Orissa) from Paradeep Port are mainly to Japan.

Security precautions on Northern Airports

*67. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the extremist organisation has threatened to attempt hijacking and sabotage on Northern airports ; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to tighten the security at airports for the safety in the country and particularly in Northern area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No threat has been received from any extremist organisation of hijacking and sabotage at Northern Airports,

(b) Pre-embarkation checks are conducted with electronic equipment in a through manner to detect dangerous materials or weapons.

Utilization of Funds by Indian Airlines

S. No.	Particulars	Name of the Financial Institution	Date of Loan Agreement	Amount of loan obtained in foreign currency	Balance loan outstanding as on 1.11.83
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(Millions)	
1.	Three Airbus B2 Aircraft	(a) Credit Lyonnais, France (b) Dresdener Bank, W. Germany. (c) Airbus Industrie, France.	5.3.1976	FF 204.772 DM 109.999 \$ 4.834	FF 67.342 DM 32.214 —
2.	Two Airbus B2 Aircraft	Consortium of European Banks	6.6.1980	\$ 51.000	\$ 35.396

*68. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) total investments made so far in the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether any funds provided by World Bank and other foreign financial institutions were utilized for Indian Airlines ;

(c) if so, details of the same ; and

(d) whether the Airlines made any profits or sustained losses so far (giving cumulative figures) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The total investment made by Government of India in Indian Airlines as on 31st October 1983, is Rs. 100.08 crores

(b) and (c) No funds were provided by the World Bank. The details of loans from other financial institutions for financing of purchase of aircraft, spares, equipments, etc. as on 31.3.83 are given below :

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Two Airbus B4 Aircraft	Midland Bank, UK and Consortium of European Banks.	14.1.1982 & 12.5.1982	\$ 98.000	\$ 87.772
4.	Three Boeing-737 aircraft	(1) Exim Bank (2) Manufacturers Hand-over Trust, USA,	16.9.1974	\$ 17.280	\$ 17.280
5.	Two B-737 aircraft	(1) Exim Bank (2) Manufacturers Hand-over Trust, USA	1.8.1975	\$ 9.250	\$ 2,812
6.	Six Boeing-737 aircraft	(1) Exim Bank, USA (2) Midland Bank, USA	5th & 9th June, 1980	\$ 65.000	\$ 41.272
7.	Four Boeing-737 aircraft	Syndicate of Commercial Banks.	23.7.1982	\$ 56.700	\$ 56,700

(d) Indian Airlines has made a cumulative profit of Rs. 81.65 crores upto 1982-83.

(d) has the wholesale price index also risen unprecedentedly ; and

Rise in Consumer and Wholesale Price Indices

*69. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
DR. A. U. AZMI, :

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

(a) whether the consumer price index has risen by an unprecedented 54 points in the seven months from January to August, 1983 ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and how Government propose to deal with the inflationary tendencies ;

(c) what was the consumer price index in the corresponding period of 1978 to 1982 ;

(e) if so, how much is it today and how much was it during the last corresponding five years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) The All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1960=100) increased from 495 in January, 1983 to 549 in August, 1983 - an increase of 10.9 per cent. Between January, 1983 and October, 1983 (latest available) the wholesale price index at 317.5 has increased by 9.8 per cent.

The data for the corresponding periods of 1978 to 1982 in respect of the CPI and the WPI are shown below :

Wholesale price Index
(1970-71=100)

All India Consumer Price Index for
Industrial Workers (1960=100)

	Index		% age change	Index		% age Change
	Jan.	Oct.		Jan.	Aug.	
1978	184.5	187.5	1.6	325	331	1.9
1979	185.6	222.2	19.7	332	360	8.4
1980	227.7	264.6	16.2	371	397	7.0
1981	263.2	284.1	7.9	411	454	10.5
1982	281.1	289.8	3.1	459	488	6.3

The rise in the index this year has been mainly due to the after-effects of severe drought in 1982-83 resulting in sharp increases in the prices of cereals, pulses, edible oils, gur, fruits & vegetables.

Government accords high priority to control of inflation and is keeping the price situation under constant surveillance. Several steps have been taken both on the demand and supply side to keep the inflationary pressures under check. As a result of measures taken by the Government during the last three years the rate of inflation was brought down significantly. The annual rate of inflation in terms of wholesale prices, on point to point basis, which was as high as 21.4 per cent in 1979-80 came down to 16.7 per cent in 1980-81 and to 2.4 per cent in 1981-82. During 1982-83, the rate was 6.2 per cent. While the economy remains susceptible to several uncertain influences, both domestic and external, it is hoped that the inflationary pressures will be subdued in the coming months on account of bright crop prospects.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के होटलों के वरिष्ठ अधि-
कारियों से पद छोड़ने के लिए कहा जाना

*70. प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के होटल उद्योग में वरिष्ठ पदों पर नियुक्त लोगों से हाल ही में अपने पद छोड़ने के लिए कहा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है और इस प्रकार का कदम उठाने के क्या कारण है और इस संबंध में भविष्य के लिए क्या योजना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :
(क) और (ख) पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम में 7 अधिकारियों ने त्याग-पत्र दिया है उनके त्याग-पत्र स्वीकार कर लिए गए हैं ।

Refusal for Registration of Shares Pur-
chased by Non-Resident Indians

*71. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3325 on 12.8.1983 regarding refusal for registration of shares, purchased by non-resident Indians and state :

(a) whether in view of the refusal of the Board of Directors of the Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ltd., Government propose to inter and regulate the inflow of investments of non-resident Indians ; and

(b) if not, what are the other methods/ measures to increase the inflow of investments of non-resident Indians as contemplated in the Budget proposals of 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) In the context of balance of payments difficulties, the Government have taken a number of measures to provide facilities for remittances and investments in India by non-residents of Indian origin. These include facilities for setting up new industries, for investment in equities, Government securities, and bank deposits etc. These facilities are subject to rules and regulations announced by the Government and Reserve Bank of India from time to time. No new measures for increasing the inflow of investments or for intervening and regulating these inflows are proposed to be introduced at the present time.

Import of Mutton Tallow Through S T.C.

*72. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 dated 29 July, 1983 regarding import of beef tallow and Import Policy 1981-82 and state :

(a) When was import of mutton tallow canalised through STC and in which year's import policy of this canalisation was extended to 'tallow' of any animal origin including mutton tallow and what were the reasons that prompted such a change;

(b) the para, page Nos, appendix of the import policy for 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, under whose provisions 'beef tallow' could be imported in these four years; and

(c) under what provisions, para, page of import policy could 'beef tallow' be imported prior to 1980-81 and under what provisions could it be imported prior to its canalisation through STC ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) Import of mutton tallow was canalised through STC in 1969-70. The description of mutton tallow in the canalised list was amended to read "tallow of any animal origin including mutton tallow" on 5th June, 1981. This was done as a measure of restriction to remove animal tallow (other than mutton tallow) from OGL under which their import became possible since 3-4-1978.

(b) and (c) The following were the main provisions :-

(i) In 1968-69 i.e. before canalisation of Mutton Tallow through STC and during 1969-70 to 1976-77, the import policy did not contain any specific provision for issuing an import licence for "beef tallow". Even the OGLs for import of raw materials for Actual Users were with "listed" items of raw materials, and beef tallow was not at all included in any such OGL.

(ii) In 1977-78, for which the import policy was announced on 27-4-1977, the usual system of having the list of permissible import items (commonly known as the "shopping List") against individual export products in the import policy for Registered Exporters was discontinued. REP licences and initial/supplementary initial licences issued to export houses could be utilised for import of any raw materials, components, consumable stores and packing materials in accordance with the general provisions made in the import policy. There was a list of items which were not allowed to be imported against such licences. But no animal tallow was included in that part of the banned list. Under these provisions, import of beef tallow could take place (Paras 30,31 and 106 at pages 9, 10, 25 to 36 and 42 of Vol. II of import Policy 1977-78, as amended).

(iii) In 1978-79, OGL 3/78 dated 3-4-1978 was issued giving general permissions for import of raw materials and components by Actual Users (Industrial) if the items to be imported did not appear in the lists of banned, restricted and canalised items incorporated in Appendices 3,5,6,7,8 and 9 of the import policy, 1978-79. Animal tallow (Other

than Mutton tallow) did not appear in any of these lists. Therefore, their import became possible under OGL. (Para 23, Appendix 10 (I). and Appendices 3,5,6,7,8 and 9 at pages 5 & 42 to 81 of the Import Policy for 1978-79 (corrected upto 31-10-1978, as amended).

In 1978-79, export houses were also allowed to import such OGL items against Additional licences and REP licences, for sale to Actual Users (Paras 175 and 176, page 26 of Import Policy, 1978-79, as corrected upto 31-10-1978, as amended).

(iv) In 1979-80, under notification dated 27-4-1979, the following item was included in the Customs Duty Exemption Scheme for issuing Advance licences :-

"Fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats, unrendered; rendered or solvent extracted fats (including 'premier Jus') obtained from those unrendered fats. Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined. Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols".

(reproduced at page 152 of Import policy, 1979-80, as amended).

Other provisions of 1978-79 continued.

(v) In 1980-81, the provisions as in 1979-80 continued.

(vi) With a view to removing animal tallow (other than Mutton Tallow) from OGL under which their import became possible since 3-4-1978, the description of Mutton Tallow in the canalised list was amended to read as "Tallow of any animal origin including Mutton Tallow on 5-6-1981.

There were general flexibility provisions for limited imports of canalised items (Paras 138 and 195 at pages 29 and 42 of Import Policy, 1981-82, as amended).

(vii) In 1982-83 and 1983-84, the provisions as in 1981-82 continued, till they were terminated by Public Notice No. 29-ITC (PN)/83 dated 29-7-1983, ITC Order No.

27/83 dated 24-8-1983 and ITC Order No. 30/83 dated 1-10-1983, as a result of which import of all animal tallow for any purpose what-so-ever, was banned.

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया दिल्ली में विदेशी मुद्रा की घोखाघड़ी के संबंध में लोगों की गिरफ्तारी

*73. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 सितम्बर, 1983 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया दिल्ली की मुख्य शाखा में विदेशी मुद्रा की घोखाघड़ी के संबंध में बैंक कर्मचारियों सहित कुछ गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुर्जी) : (क) और (ख) दिनांक 21-9-83 के हिन्दुस्तान (हिन्दी दैनिक) में प्रकाशित मामले के संबंध में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय ने विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम 1973 के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत सितम्बर, 1983 के महीने आठ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया जिनमें भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली के 4 कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं ।

उनके खिलाफ न्यायालय में मुकदमे दायर कर दिये गये हैं, जो निर्णयाधीन हैं । बैंक कर्मचारियों को भी बैंक की सेवा से निलम्बित कर दिया गया है ।

International Symposium Held in New Delhi
on Joint Overseas Marketing Strategy for

Jute Goods

*74. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an international symposium was held in New Delhi recently to discuss a joint overseas Marketing strategy for jute goods ;

(b) if so, the agreements reached at the symposium ; and

(c) the decision taken for marketing policy, modernisation programmes and pricing of jute goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) During the International Jute Symposium organised by the Indian Jute Mills Association at New Delhi during September 1983, deliberations were made on the following subjects :-

(i) export of jute goods, (ii) fiscal policy, (iii) raw jute, (iv) domestic marketing and (v) research and development. Recorded proceedings of the Symposium are yet to be received from Indian Jute Mills Association. No decisions or agreements were reached.

Construction of Hotels By ITDC in Delhi

*75. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of hotels constructed under the supervision of ITDC in the capital;

(b) the number of hotels to be constructed in the near future in the capital; and

(c) the cost of constructed of each hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) ITDC has recently constructed

three hotels in the capital, namely Hotel Samrat, Hotel Kanishk and Ashok Yatri Niwas.

(b) ITDC has no plans to construct any more hotel in the capital in the near future.

(c) The estimated cost of the above hotels is as under :-

	Name of the Hotels	Revised estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Hotel Samrat	1900.00
2.	Hotel Kanishk	993.00
3.	Ashok Yatri Niwas	559.00

Firing by Pak Troops in Poonch Sector of Jammu Border

*76. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan troops opened fire on 16 October, 1983 on the Indian security forces guarding the Begildare area in the Poonch sector of the Jammu border;

(b) if so, whether the Pakistani troops resorted to unprovoked firing when Indian security forces objected to digging of trenches by Pakistanis on no man's land;

(c) if so, whether this is the second incident of Pakistani firing during that week in this sector;

(d) if so, what India did on this account; and

(e) whether intentions of Pakistan are very clear after these incidents in this sector ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) No Sir, there was no such incident.

(c) to (e) There have been a few incidents of exchange of fire between Pakistani and Indian troops in October 1983 in Poonch Sector. The firing by the Pakistani troops across the Line of Control in J&K, which is not unusual, was unprovoked.

Issues relating to minor firing incidents across the Line of Control in J&K are resolved through Flag Meetings of local commanders. In case of incidents of a more serious nature, the matter is taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Security Arrangements in Banks

*77. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-powered Committee was set up by Government to review the security arrangements in the banks and to suggest improvements;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the suggestions made by the Committee to improve the security arrangements in the Banks and what is the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A working group had been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, to review the existing security arrangements in banks and to suggest measures for further strengthening of the arrangements. The working Group has submitted its report which has been sent to all public sector banks for implementing the recommendations. Some of the important recommendations made by the working Group are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Some of the important recommendations made by the working Group set up under the

Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, on security arrangements in banks.

1. There should be a security set up in each bank consisting of skilled and competent personnel and headed by a Chief Security Officer of sufficient experience and seniority. He should be the Adviser to the Management on security measures and shall have access to the top management at all times.
2. The Security set up will have to be field oriented and should consist of besides the Chief Security Officer, Zonal and Regional Security Officers.
3. Banks may establish Standing Committees at Central Office and Zones and Regions to oversee security arrangements.
4. The security staff at the branch level may work under the administrative control of the Branch Management.
5. The Security staff should not be burdened with non-security items of work.
6. Banks should ensure that in the event of a robbery/dacoity taking place, the damage that will be suffered is the least.
7. Banks may give selective publicity on preventive steps without disclosing the details to boost the morale of the staff as well as the confidence of the general public.
8. The weak points in the system should be identified and remedial steps taken.
9. The vulnerability of cash in transit should be reduced.
10. Banks must undertake a phased programme of strengthening the existing security arrangements in banks. Banks should also endeavour to have some kind of group security for all the banks in an area.
11. Banks must organise surprise checks, rotation of armed guards, etc. as

further measures for strengthening security arrangements.

12. The Board and the Chief Executives of banks must constantly review the security arrangements in banks.
13. The bank management should sanction all reasonable expenditure necessary and connected with security arrangements in banks.
14. There should be greater and closer cooperation between law and order agencies and Bank Managements.
15. The Central Government, the State Governments and the banks will have to institutionalise the arrangements for effective coordination of security arrangements within the banks and for planning of efforts so that the maximum benefit is derived.
16. The State Police should set up special Intelligence Cells regarding bank robberies/dacoities which can inter alia provide information to banks so that they are in a position to cope up with sophisticated methods adopted by the bank robbers and dacoits.
17. The State Government should consider evolving suitable procedures and machinery for speedy prosecution of culprits apprehended.

Suspension of new loan applications by I.M.F.

*78. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that International Monetary Fund have suspended the work of entertaining new loan application on the plea of paucity of funds ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken along with other developing countries as this stoppage would directly hit the poor countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) It is not a fact that International Monetary Fund has suspended new loan applications.

(b) Does not arise.

Retention of Foreign Equity Holding by Drug Companies.

*79. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four drug companies, Pfizer, E. Merck, Johnson and Johnson and Cynamid are to be permitted to retain the present level of foreign equity holding ;

(b) if so, what is the present level of holding of these companies and reasons for giving exemption to these companies ; and

(c) the final decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The existing foreign equity in the four companies and the levels to which they have been required to dilute foreign holding under the preliminary directive issued to them by the RBI in terms of the FERA Guidelines are as under :

	Existing foreign equity	Level to which foreign equity to be diluted, under RBI's preliminary directive.
Pfizer Ltd.	60%	51% with 10% export obligation.
E. Merck (India) Ltd,	51%	40%
Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	75%	51% with 10% export obligation.
Cynamid India Pvt. Ltd.	55%	51% with 10% export obligation.

All the four companies have given representations against the preliminary directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India. FERA provides an opportunity to companies to make such representations. In the representations the companies have drawn attention to the higher percentage of turnover contributed by core sector activities and pleaded for retention of higher foreign equity. These representations are under consideration.

Closing of Delhi Airport to Visitors

*80. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for closing Delhi Airport to visitors through some order recently ;

(b) whether it is due to some security reasons or for some other purposes ;

(c) how long the said ban will continue ; and

(d) who authorised such order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) With some exceptions, the entry of visitors to the terminal building at Delhi Airport has been banned with effect from 24-10-1983 for security reasons and to improve passenger facilitation in the terminal building.

(c) The ban has not been imposed for a fixed period.

(d) The order has been issued by International Airports Authority of India.

Revision of Annual Rate of Fee in Sainik Schools

683. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the revision of annual rate of fee in Sainik Schools per student and

the rise in the clothing allowance from the beginning of the academic year 1982-83, the Orissa Government is saddled with an additional financial load of more than Rs. 7 lakhs ;

(b) whether State Government has represented to the Sainik School Society, New Delhi as far back as 10 May, 1983 requesting them to bear the additional liability in view of the acute, financial position of the State ; and

(c) if so, the stage at which the matter stands and whether he will ask the above society to accede to Orissa Government's request in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government have represented that the Government of India may bear this additional liability.

(c) It has been decided that the Government of India would share with all the State Governments, 50% of the additional expenditure on account enhancement of fee from Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 5100/- provided the State Governments raise their full scholarship amount from Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 5100/- per annum per student. It will not be possible for Government of India to meet the full additional expenditure.

Export of Garments to Sweden

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

(a) whether India is exporting garments to Sweden ;

(b) if so, since when and whether the period of agreement has been extended ;

(c) the expected amount of foreign exchange earned by Government annually by exporting garments to Sweden ; and

(d) till what date the export of garment programme will continue to Sweden ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) India's exports of garments to Sweden have been regulated under the provisions of bilateral agreements between India and Sweden under the aegis of the multi-fibre arrangement (MFA). The previous agreement between the two sides expired on 31-12-1982. Pending finalisation of negotiations for a new agreement, the previous agreement was rolled over for a period covering January 1, 1983 to November 30, 1983. Negotiations for a new agreement for a period covering January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1986 have recently been concluded and a new Agreement between India and Sweden has been initialled on November 12, 1983.

A statement showing the value of exports of garments to Sweden from 1979 to 1983 (January-September) is annexed.

Statement

(in crore rupees)

Value of Garments Exported to Sweden

Year	Value
1979	5.91
1980	10.81
1981	14.23
1982	12.88
1983	8.37
(Jan.-Sept.)	

Source : Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

Financial Assistance to Recipients of Ashok Chakra, Paramvir Chakra, etc.

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

(a) whether during pre-independence the recipients of Victoria Cross and other medals for bravery were given financial assistance by Government for arranging

accommodation and livelihood and they were not re-employed on petty jobs after their retirement from service ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the recipients of Ashok Chakra, Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra etc. are not provided any such facility by Government now ; and

(c) whether some employees who are recipients of Ashoka, Chakra are still working in class IV posts in the Military Estate Office, Delhi and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The recipients of Victoria Cross and other pre-independence gallantry awards, except officers, were given monthly monetary allowances. The allowances are still being paid to the recipients after independence, including officers, at revised enhanced rates.

It has not been possible to locate any records to indicate whether or not there were specific instructions not to employ such winners on petty jobs after retirement from service in the pre-independence era.

(b) The recipients of post-independence gallantry awards of both Ashoka Chakra series and Vir Chakra series are given monthly monetary allowances, by the Central Government. In addition to the monthly monetary allowances, various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations also give lump sum cash awards and/or agricultural lands wherever possible, to honour the recipients from their respective States.

(c) One recipient of Ashoka Chakra is presently employed as a Chairman' Group 'D' in the office of Military Estate Officer, Delhi Cantt. He is not educationally qualified for appointment to any other higher post.

Bonus and DA to Employees of ITDC Hotels

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

(a) whether his Ministry has started to benefit the employees of ITDC, Hotels, particularly Kanishka, Yatri Niwas and others by giving them bonus and other facilities ;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the criteria adopted in this regard, keeping in view the pay scale/category etc.;

(c) whether the employees of the ITDC hotels are also entitled to draw the dearness allowances which are being announced by the Central Government from time to time ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the dearness allowances given to these employees during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Bonus to ITDC employees is payable under the payment of Bonus Act. Newly started Hotel Kanishka and Ashok Yatri Niwas are not eligible for bonus for the year 1982-83. Facilities available to the Hotel employees including those of Hotel Kanishka and Ashok Yatri Niwas are uniform, such as medical benefits, leave travel concession, leave encashment, etc.

(c) and (d) The employees are governed by the Industrial D.A. formula and not the D.A. formula applicable to Central Govt. employees. During the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 the employees were given DA as under :—

Date	Fixed DA Rs.	Variable DA Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
1.4.1981	63.00	114.40	177.40
1.7.1981	63.00	124.80	187.80
1.10.1981	63.00	146.90	209.90
1.1.1982	63.00	171.60	234.60
1.4.1982	63.00	183.30	246.30
1.7.1982	63.00	179.40	242.40
1.10.1982	63.00	187.20	250.20
1.1.1983	63.00	214.50	277.50
1.4.1983	63.00	227.50	290.50

Additional Counters to Deposit Coin Collection in RBI's Office Bombay

687. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public utility services in Bombay like the Post and Telegraphs, Railways which had asked for additional counters to deposit their coin collection, have not been using the 25 counters in RBI's Bombay office for more than six months;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that coins are costlier than their face value and hence the growth of new breed of illegal coin collectors;

(d) whether Government have taken up this matter with the railways and P&T Department; and

(e) the other measures Government propose to take to meet this challenge ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Public utility services in Bombay like P&T. and Railways have not asked Reserve Bank of India to open additional counters to deposit large amount of coins with the Reserve Bank of India. However receipt of small coins from P&T., Railways and other Public utility services has stopped for more than six months. But whole rupee coins continue to be received from BEST.

(c) Metal value of coins is less than their face value at present. Therefore, there should be no attraction for anybody to collect coins to derive profits by utilising the metal content of the coins.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Various steps have been taken to augment the production of coins. Working hours in all the three Mints have been

increased from 48 to 54 hours per week per shift and an incentive scheme has also been introduced in all the mints. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be about 1050 million pieces in 1983-84 as against 660 million pieces in 1982-83. Proposals for introduction of additional shifts wherever possible in the Mints are under active consideration.

Exploitation of Civilians in GREF

688. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2270 (a) on 16th August, 1983 regarding trial of civilians of GREF under Army Act and state :

(a) whether two types of trial under Army Act in a homogeneous force like GREF are causing hardships to civilians in GREF ;

(b) if no, under what statutory provision the Army personnel in GREF are immune from being tried, under Army Act by senior civilian officers of GREF ;

(c) under what authority the provision for such immunity has been made in annexure of the Border Roads Regulations ; and

(d) whether Government now propose to, at least, stop such immunity to Army personnel in GREF in the interest of State and equality before law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) It is presumed that the reference in the Question is to Unstarred Question No. 2270 answered on 16th August 1983, in the Rajya Sabha.

2. The regular employees of GREF are governed by Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeals) Rules, 1965, and certain provisions (relating to discipline) of the Army Act, 1950, and Army Rule, 1954. However, as explained in reply to Question No. 2270 in the Rajya Sabha, guidelines have been laid down for the purpose of guiding the disciplinary authority in

exercising its discretion whether to take action against an employee of GREF under the CCS(CC&A) Rules, 1965, or the Army Act, 1950, and the Army Rules, 1954. Therefore, proceedings under these rules and Act cannot be deemed to cause any undue hardship.

3. Authorities for the exercise of disciplinary powers under the Army Act, 1950, in respect of Service personnel Posted in GREF and GREF Personnel have been indicated in separate Annexures to Border Roads Regulations. No immunity from punishment for offences has been conferred on Army personnel. In the circumstances, no change in the existing arrangement is called for.

Strategy adopted by Companies to Reduce Taxable Profits

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

(a) whether he is aware that in the latest accounting gimmick thought up by financial wizards, some companies have started capitalising interest charges on projects in order to artificially jack up capital costs and claim higher depreciation and investment allowance which in turn helps to reduce taxable profits ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take against such strategy to reduce tax liabilities with simultaneously making their balance sheets more attractive ;and

(c) whether he will name some of the Companies which have indulged in this capital strategy and the action which Government propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The question of capitalisation of interest charges on capital costs would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. However, interest paid before the commencement of the production on amounts borrowed for the acquisition and installation of plant and machinery, generally speaking, would form part of the actual cost and may be capitalised.

(b) With a view to securing that the Various deductions (including deduction in respect of investment allowance) in respect of tax concessions admissible under the Income tax Act do not result in reducing the taxable income of companies to the extent that no tax or only a negligible tax is paid by profit making companies, Section 80VVA has inserted in the Income-tax Act by the Finance Act, 1983 to the effect that where, in the case of companies the aggregate amount of deductions admissible under certain specified provisions of the Income-tax Act exceeds 70 per cent of the amount of total income computed before making such deductions, the amount to be deducted under those provisions will be restricted to 70 per cent of the total income as computed before making such deductions.

(c) No information is available as no references on the point have been received from the field formations,

Liberalised Lised Pension Rules for Central Government Employees

690. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when did the Supreme Court decide that all retired Central Government Civil Employees and Defence Forces employees were entitled for liberalised pension rules ;

(b) what steps have been taken so far ;

(c) what about those who have expired since the Supreme Court decision ; and

(d) after Government announces its decision, within how much time the pensioners arrears would be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The judgement of the Supreme Court was delivered on 17.2.1982 and the Review Petition was decided on 5th April, 1983.

(b) Necessary orders in respect of Civil employees have been issued on 22.10.1983. Orders for Defence pensioners are likely to be issued shortly by the Ministry of Defence.

(c) The legal heir of a pensioner who may have died after 1.4.1979 is entitled to arrears of pension with effect from 1.4.1979 till the date of death of the pensioner.

(d) While it is difficult to indicate any time limit, it is expected that the arrears will be paid as expeditiously as possible.

Units Functioning in SEEPZ and KFTZ.

691. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units presently functioning in Santa Gruz Electronics Export Processing Zone and Kandla Free Trade Zone and how much have the units in each of these free trade zones exported from 1978 to date ; and

(b) the names of foreign Companies who have set up units in these zones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The number of units presently functioning in SEEPZ and KAFZ and exports from both the Zones from 1978-79 to 30.9.83 is given below :—

	No. of units functioning	Value of exports from 1.4.78 to 30.9.83
		(Rs. crores)
1. SEEPZ	48	155.36
2. KAFZ	93	314.19

(b) The list of foreign companies who have set up units in these zones is attached. It includes companies which have more than 40% equity by foreign nationals and non resident Indians in case of units in Kandla Free Trade Zone.

Statement

List of foreign companies who have set up units in Kandla Free Trade zone and Santacruz Electronics Export Processing zone.

I. Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone

1. M/s Clarostat Mfg. Inc., USA.
2. ,, Synergetic Resources Inc., USA.
3. ,, International Rectifiers Corp., USA.
4. ,, Computer Automation Inc., USA.
5. ,, Peerless Fabrikkerne, Denmark.
6. ,, Esquire Electronics Ltd., Hong Kong.
7. ,, Systime Ltd., UK.
8. ,, Intersil Inc., USA.
9. ,, Burroughs Corp., USA.
10. ,, Nytronics Components Group Inc., USA.
11. ,, KRL Electronics Inc., USA.
12. ,, Japan Servo Co., Ltd., Japan.
13. ,, Anamika Investment Ltd., UK.
14. ,, Micro Semi Conductor Corp., USA.
15. ,, Sony Corp., Japan.
16. ,, Sycamore Corp., Liberia.
17. ,, Interra Exploration Co. Inc., USA.
18. ,, M.G. Video Electronics, Hong Kong.

II. Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ)

1. M/s Hanspa Knit Pvt. Ltd.
2. ,, N.R. Gohil, UK.
3. ,, Lalit Stainless Steel (I) Ltd.

4. ,, Hazmeyer Elcon Kandla Pvt. Ltd.
5. ,, Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd.
6. ,, Ankur Gems.
7. ,, Midco Holdings.
8. ,, Hollandia Knitters.
9. ,, Collie Fabrics.
10. ,, Kandla Hand Tools.
11. ,, Hoechst Pharmaceuticals.
12. ,, Technicon Services Pvt. Ltd.
13. ,, Hindustan Lever Ltd.

Losses Suffered by Rural Branches of Nationalised Banks.

692. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural branches of the nationalised banks continue to make losses, revealing the difficulties in recovering their dues ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The present data reporting system does not yield the information in the manner desired. Presently, only the recovery of direct agriculture finance is being reported. This is reported to be around 53% for the banking system as a whole. To improve this position the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India have taken up the matter with the State Governments and the nationalised banks. Periodic reviews at the State level and the district level is being done. Many States have enacted legislation making bank dues as public demand, to enable the State Revenue machinery to take speedy action to recover bank dues alongwith other public demands. Steps have been taken to educate the borrowers on the need to repay loans on time. Wherever deemed necessary the banks take recourse to law courts for the recovery of their dues.

Funds for Construction of a Luxury Hotel by ITDC and OTDC in Puri

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

(a) whether funds have been sanctioned for the construction of a luxury hotel by the ITDC in collaboration with the OTDC in the premises of Raj Bhavan at puri ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above project ;

(c) the amount of Central assistance provided for that project so far ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d) ITDC has decided to set up a 3-star Hotel in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation adjacent to Raj Bhavan at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs as under :—

Equity	Rs. in lakhs
ITDC (51%)	27.50 ITDC has so far released Rs. 10 lakhs.
OTDC (49%)	26.50
Total	54.00
Loan from financial institutions	80.00
Grand Total	134.00

Launching of New Scheme for Training and Employment of Ex-Servicemen

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

(a) whether Government have launched any new scheme for the training and employment of Ex-servicemen in six States of the Union in selected districts ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it would be extended to other districts of these States and also launched in other States ; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A Scheme know as 'PEXSEM' (Preparing Ex-Servicemen for Self-Employment) has been launched on a pilot basis, with effect from 1st April, 1983 for importing training to ex-servicemen/retiring service personnel in different trades to enable them to establish their own self-employment ventures in rural areas. The main features of the Scheme are as Under :-

(i) The Scheme has been introduced for retiring service personnel and ex-servicemen of the rank of JCOs and ORs for their resettlement near their Villages.

(ii) The Scheme is operative on a pilot basis for two years i.e. 1983-84 and 1984-85 in 6 districts, one each in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In the first year, 600 persons are to be provided training under the scheme taking 100 from each district. The number of beneficiaries will be increased to 900 in the second year taking 150 from each district.

(iii) The Directorate General Resettlement, Zila Sainik Boards, the District Rural Development Agency, the lead bank of the district and the District Industries Centres, ITIs and other training institutes are involved in implementation of the scheme.

- (iv) The training trades are identified keeping in view the motive and interest of the ex-servicemen on a location-specific basis.
- (v) The period of training has been kept between 3 to 4 months.
- (vi) The implementation of the scheme is being supervised by the various Sub Committees headed by the District Magistrate at District level, Chief Secretary at the State level and Additional Secretary (Defence) at the Central level.
- (vii) The ex-servicemen are given stipend of Rs. 250/-p.m. to meet the boarding and lodging expenditure during the training period and the training is provided free of cost.
- (viii) After the training the ex-servicemen will be entitled to a maximum subsidy of Rs. 3000/-, the actual amount depending upon the type of venture to be undertaken by the ex-servicemen, the economic viability of the product and the extent of loan required by the individual, to meet margin money to be put in by the ex-servicemen for starting self employment ventures.
- (ix) The co-operatives of ex-servicemen having a minimum number of 10 persons will be entitled to a subsidy of 50% of the cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- per individual member of the cooperative.
- (x) The ex-servicemen who wish to start self-employment ventures after the training under the scheme shall also be eligible for the interest subsidy on the bank loans under the existing rules of the Kendriya Sainik Board.

Detection of cases regarding transfer of Black Money through Demand Drafts

695. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases of racket unearthed by the Income Tax authorities involving transfers of black money through bank demand drafts, etc. during 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the details regarding such cases which were detected ; and

(c) the action taken against the banks officials, if found connected, and preventive measures taken in such matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) Information was received that some shroffs at Bombay under the cover of discounting bank drafts were indulging in helping transfer of unaccounted sale proceeds of goods. In pursuance of this information, searches were conducted on 13.9.1982, 21.3. 1983 and 25.7.1983 resulting in seizure of cash/drafts of Rs. 27.02 lakhs, Rs. 21.4 lakhs and Rs. 32.05 lakhs respectively. The issues involved have been examined in consultation with the concerned Commissioners of Income-tax and guidelines for expeditious disposal of cases have been issued for taking appropriate action.

Promotional test for Officer JM-I in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

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

(a) whether the Management of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur permitted only two out of twenty-one in the year of 1979, one out of forty in the year of 1980 and seventy out of one hundred-forty in the year of 1982/SC/ST persons for promotional written test for officer JM-I under group of 'A'.

(b) whether the backlog in the above cadre has considerably increased in the past years due to not drawing the separate SC/ST eligibility list for written test as per total reserved vacancies including the backlog,

separate qualifying SC/ST merit list of written test and interview in term of minimum passing marks and relaxation to SC/ST under promotional group 'A', 'B' and 'D';

(c) if so, what action has since been taken by Government ; and

(d) if not, what are Government guidelines in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that after preparing separate lists for SC/ST candidates and combining them in order of seniority, in all 3 eligible SC/ST candidates in 1979 and 1980 and 70 candidates in 1982 were called for the written test for promotion of clerks as Officers (JMG-I) under Group 'A'.

As reported by the Bank, the backlog of unfilled reserved vacancies has been due to non-availability of successful SC/ST candidates even after giving them relaxations. However, the unfilled reserved vacancies are carried forward to the next year (s). The bank has also reported that separate merit lists are prepared for SC/ST candidates.

The bank has been advised regarding the Government policy on reservation for SC/ST in promotion and carry forward of backlog. The bank has reported that in 1983, all eligible SC/ST candidates, who were within the Zone of consideration, have been called for the test.

The bank has also reported that the SC/ST Employees' Association has filed a writ petition in the Rajasthan High Court in this matter which is still pending and the matter is *Sub-Judice*.

Sale of Imported Newsprint by STC.

697. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether international price of newsprint has been decreasing during the last two years ;

(b) at what rate State Trading Corporation has been selling the imported newsprint in India ;

(c) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation has not reduced the sale price in conformity with the decreasing international price ; and

(d) the pricing formula adopted by the State Trading Corporation in respect of purchase and sales of imported newsprint ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The imported newsprint is sold on high seas as well as from buffer stocks. The prices are fixed on quarterly basis. The prices for the last three quarters are as follows :-

	HSS	BS
Apr.-June 83	5900	5950
Jul.-Sept. 83	5690	5740
Oct.-Dec. 83	5350	5400

(c) No, Sir.

(d) STC sells newsprint at cost price of the imported newsprint plus expenses at actuals with a service charge of 1%.

Setting up of a Stock Exchange in Jaipur

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

(a) whether a team from his Ministry held discussions with the representatives of Commerce and Trade for setting up of a Stock Exchange in Jaipur soon ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) by what time Government would take a decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A team of officers of the Ministry held discussions with the representatives of the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jaipur Share Market Association, Share Brokers Association, (Jaipur), Industries Department of the State Government of Rajasthan, Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) and the prospective members of the proposed Stock Exchange on the 22nd October, 1983 regarding various aspects of the establishment of the proposed Stock Exchange at Jaipur. The team made an assessment of the prospects of the proposed Stock exchange.

(c) Government would take an early decision in regard to the establishment of a Stock Exchange on receipt of formal application for recognition of the proposed Stock Exchange under Section 3 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 from the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Deficit Financing by the Centre and States

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

(a) total deficit financing by the Centre and States in the last five years with year-wise and State-wise break-up in detail ;

(b) the ways the deficit financing of the States has been tackled so far ;

(c) whether the new financial discipline has been enforced, if so, facts in detail ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Statements I and II giving the deficit financing by the Centre and States in the last five years with State-wise and year-wise break-up are laid on the table of the House.

(b) The cumulative deficit amounting to Rs. 1743.46 crores at the end of 1981-82 was cleared by the Centre by providing medium-term loans to the State Governments. The problem of deficit generated during 1982-83 is under the active consideration of the State Governments and the Centre.

(c) and (d) The overdraft Regulation Scheme in force is as under :

(i) If a State Government is indebted to the Reserve Bank of India for over 45 days, even within the limits of the ways and Means advance, the position will be discussed with the State Government, initially at the official level to rectify the imbalance and, if necessary, at the level of the Chief Minister to devise such corrective measures as may be called for ; and (ii) As soon as any State Government has availed itself of 75% of the authorised ways and means limit, the Reserve Bank of India will caution the State Government and, if despite such caution, the State Government's account is overdrawn for more than 7 working days the Reserve Bank will suspend payments of the State Government which will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared.

Statement—I

Deficit financing by the States during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

(Rs. Crores)

States	1978-79 Account	1979-80 Account	1980-81 Account	1981-82 Account	1982-83 Account
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Andhra Pradesh	+3.08	-19.54	-21.46	-40.84	+9.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Assam	+20.43	-51.52	-58.29	-82.38	-30.87
3. Bihar	+107.56	+98.73	-93.11	-231.31	-235.36
4. Gujarat	+31.03	+4.91	-83.88	-36.01	+42.15
5. Haryana	-3.98	-7.33	-34.06	-30.78	-66.87
6. Himachal Pradesh	+4.96	-2.90	-3.52	-37.11	-11.36
7. Jammu & Kashmir	+7.39	+6.93	-5.70	-1.00	-1.45*
8. Karnataka	+7.66	-28.58	-40.35	+39.74	-46.91
9. Kerala	+64.29	+15.70	-73.14	-86.01	-1.48
10. Madhya Pradesh	+81.36	-41.03	-96.66	-32.95	-64.45
11. Maharashtra	-32.05	+13.05	-54.55	-51.64	+23.58
12. Manipur	-4.14	-4.47	-11.43	-46.80	-17.58
13. Meghalaya	+5.32	+2.36	-9.51	-16.29	-4.55
14. Nagaland	+4.86	-4.87	+6.17	-19.32	-18.94
15. Orissa	+14.16	+1.91	-7.90	-19.62	-55.96
16. Punjab	+103.43	-62.60	-54.48	-15.34	+25.60
17. Rajasthan	+20.51	-39.72	-121.17	-128.19	-26.07
18. Sikkim	-0.49	-2.11	-2.28*	-6.92	-0.31*
19. Tamil Nadu	-2.91	+1.50	+4.88	+17.53	-40.50
20. Tripura	+1.44	-4.72	-6.80	-19.26	-5.13
21. Uttar Pradesh	+323.34	-14.15	-67.29	-67.57	-86.00
22. West Bengal	+124.69	-84.50	-55.92	-223.05	-82.51
Total all States	+881.94	-222.95	-890.45	-1135.12	-695.78

*Revised Estimates

Statement-II

Budgetary deficit of Centre during 1978-79,
1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

1979-80	2427
1980-81	2576
1981-82	1392
1982-83	3380*

(Rs. Crores)

Year

Amount

1978-79

1509

*Includes Rs. 1743 crores of loans to State Governments to clear their deficits as on 31st March, 1982.

Collection of Tax Revenues by States

700. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what was the collection of tax revenue by the States from their own sources in 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : A statement showing the tax revenues collected by the States from their own sources in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement*Rs. Crores*

STATES	1980-81 Account	1981-82 R.E.	1982-83 B.E.
1. Andhra Pradesh	582.08	717.96	802.28
2. Assam	65.78	90.27	100.87
3. Bihar	276.54	344.77	388.07
4. Gujarat	531.02	621.13	732.70
5. Haryana	233.91	302.77	349.14
6. Himachal Pradesh	33.93	40.11	47.42
7. Jammu & Kashmir	37.80	41.78	45.38
8. Karnataka	474.68	595.98	644.16
9. Kerala	336.54	369.54	441.59
10. Madhya Pradesh	385.88	436.80	489.59
11. Maharashtra	1130.34	1362.72	1603.72
12. Manipur	2.55	4.67	5.73
13. Meghalaya	4.87	5.63	6.05
14. Nagaland	4.33	4.76	5.11
15. Orissa	132.08	161.08	186.68
16. Punjab	348.84	433.17	495.17
17. Rajasthan	230.23	297.51	352.22
18. Sikkim	2.60	2.92	3.08
19. Tamil Nadu	639.11	846.31	975.32
20. Tripura	3.80	4.33	4.73
21. Uttar Pradesh	645.19	756.03	789.90
22. West Bengal	514.08	629.40	682.36
TOTAL ALL STATES:	6616.18	8069.64	9151.27

अमेरिका से हथियार लेने के लिए चीन की पेशकश शीर्षक से समाचार

701. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 13 अक्तूबर, 1983 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में पृष्ठ छः पर "अमेरिका से हथियार लेने की चीन की पेशकश" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन हथियारों की प्राप्ति के बाद चीन की प्रहार शक्ति में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हो जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चीन, पाकिस्तान और बांगला देश की बढ़ती प्रहार शक्ति को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ने देश की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. बेंकटरामन) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है लेकिन इसकी कोई पक्की सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार उन सभी गतिविधियों पर कड़ी नजर रखती है जिनका हमारी सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव पड़ता है और पूरी रक्षा तैयारी बनाए रखने के लिए समय-समय पर उपयुक्त कदम उठाती है।

Non-IMF Loans Taken From Private Sources

702. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the analysis of problems to be faced due to heavy borrowing from, IMF and other sources as published in the "Times of India" of 25 October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether Government have full details of non-IMF loans taken from private sources with details of terms of borrowing, including interest rates, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Repayment of debt is made mainly from country's export and invisible earnings. The overall external debt position is well within manageable limits. The level of country's external indebtedness and the likely burden of debt servicing are being constantly kept in view to ensure that they remain within prudent limits.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Export of Snakes and Snake-Skins.

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

(a) whether snakes and snake-skins are permitted to be exported for sale in the international market ;

(b) whether it is a fact that large scale snake-skins are being smuggled out of the country while rare kinds of snakes are getting extinct in our country ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir. Export of snakes and snake-skins are banned.

(b) and (c) Some instances of attempted smuggling of snake-skins have come to notice. The Wildlife organisation in the States/Union Territories have been advised to exercise greater vigilance and to strictly enforce the provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in order to effectively control such illegal export of snake-skins. Several species of snakes are also being included under

Appendix III of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), under which a procedure of certification would have to be adopted before any consignment is taken out of the country. In case of illegal consignments, the same would be detained at the port of entry of any member country to the Convention.

Involvement of Indian Commercial Banks in Funding of Projects Undertaken by Indian Contractors in Foreign Countries

704. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Commercial Banks are involved in funding of projects undertaken by Indian contractors in foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the total amount advanced by each Bank, respectively and the names of the projects being funded ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, a few Indian Commercial banks have lent monies to Indian companies engaged in construction projects abroad.

(b) These details are not readily available. They will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Introduction of Vayudoot Service in Orissa

705. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa had suggested to his Ministry for introduction of Vayudoot service in Orissa ;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions and whether the proposal has been examined by his Ministry ;

(c) the outcome of the discussions between the State Government and his Ministry on this proposal ;

(d) when the Vayudoot service is going to be introduced by his Ministry from Bhubaneswar to Jeypore (Koraput) and other places ; and

(e) whether the proposal is under active consideration of his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The following suggestions were made by the Government of Orissa :

(i) Introduction of Vayudoot services connecting Bhubaneshwar with Rourkela Jeypore and Jharsaguda.

(ii) Re-routing of the Calcutta-Rourkela, Vayudoot service on the Calcutta-Rourkela-Bhubaneshwar route.

These suggestions were examined in the Ministry and were not found feasible.

The State Government had, however, been informed that these stations would be considered for the provision of Vayudoot services in the future expansion plans, subject to the traffic demand justifying such services.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal under active consideration of the Ministry for introducing a service from Bhubaneswar to Jeypore.

Provision for Better Condition Defence Disposal Vehicles to M.Ps. in Avadi

706. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Defence disposal vehicles meant for M.Ps., are in exhumated condition especially in Avadi and are even unfit to be a scrap ;

(b) the action proposed to be taken to provide a better-conditioned vehicles from Defence disposal to M.Ps. for their personal use ; and

(c) the particulars, numbers of vehicles available from Defence disposal to M.Ps. from various defence establishments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Only those vehicles which have been discarded out of service after extensive use and are beyond economical repairs could be made available to the public including Members of Parliament, on "as is where is" basis.

(b) Vehicles are discarded in accordance with the discard policy of the Government which is designed to secure maximum service from each vehicle being before discarded. In order to make available to the Members of Parliament vehicles in better condition, it will be necessary to discard vehicles earlier than they are due. Such a step would not be in the interest of the services. Efforts are, however being made to provide better vehicles to the Members of Parliament out of the available lots within these parameters.

(c) There is no fixed quota for allotment of vehicles to the Members of Parliament. The availability of vehicles depends upon their arisings, from time to time, with various depots units. All arisings of Ambassador cars are first offered to MPs and those rejected twice will be auctioned.

News-Item Captioned "Defence Ranks Being Restructured"

707. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Defence services are considering some far reaching changes in their rank structure as reported in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi of 28 October, 1983.

(b) if so, whether its modalities have been worked out and considered by Government ;

(c) whether he is aware of the great frustration prevailing in the middle rank of Army Officer such as Major as they have to stagnate for promotion as Lt. Col., for a number of years and then face early retirement ; and

(d) if so, whether he will take note of this and see that the length of service or promotion above Major to Lt. Col. and Colonel is suitably reduced so that their is parity in promotion of Defence Services with other All India Services, where the Officers have not to face any hazards during their service career ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (d) Government have seen the news item on restructuring of ranks in the Services which appeared in the Indian Express issue dated 28th October, 1983.

A Cadre review for the Defence Services was implemented by Government during the period 1980-81 to 1982-83. Considerable satisfaction has accrued to the Armed Forces cadre from it. The Services Headquarters have now submitted proposals for a second cadre review for further improving the career prospects of personnel of the Defence Services. These are under consideration of Government. All aspects of the matter, including stagnation if any of the ranks will be considered before final in any decision is taken by Government.

Benefits to Gramin Bank Employees

708. SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are committed to allow State Government benefits to Gramin Bank Employees ; and

(b) if so, reasons why benefits like cash allowance, house building loan, LTC etc. are not being allowed to them particularly when there is uniform provision for leave and medical benefit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in pursuance of the Second proviso to Section 17(1) of the Regional Rural Banks Act, the Government have indicated the pay scales and attendant allowances of specific posts in the respective State Governments which would be admissible to the different cadres of employees of the Regional Rural Banks located in those States. As regards other benefits whenever recommendations for extension of specific benefits are received from the State-level Coordination Committees of Regional Rural Banks in different States, these are considered on merits and keeping in view the overall objective of enabling these banks to function as low cost institution to assist weaker sections of the Rural community. Some benefits like festival advance and conveyance loan facility as per State Government rules have already been allowed to Regional Rural Banks employees. Besides, benefit of LTC facility has also been permitted as per State Government rules wherever specific references had been received from State-level Coordination Committees.

Finding of Enquiry held by Reserve Bank of India in respect of investments made by Companies of Swraj Paul

709. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India held a detailed enquiry into the status of 13 overseas companies of Shri Swraj Paul to determine whether the shares they have purchased in Indian Companies under the non-residents investment scheme, are valid ;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry held by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of investments made by 13 companies of Shri Swraj Paul ;

(c) the contraventions and the action Government propose to take in this regard ; and

(d) whether he will lay the report of the Reserve Bank of India and the opinion of the Ministry of Law in this regard on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) No detailed enquiry has been held by the Reserve Bank of India into the status of the 13 overseas companies of Shri Swraj Paul. The question of the eligibility of these companies to purchase shares under the portfolio investment scheme was under consideration and they have been held eligible.

Improvement in public Sector Undertakings

710. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector undertakings cumulatively have started showing good results ;

(b) if so, the number of units which have started showing profits and those which are yet to break even ; and

(c) whether with this improvement in the Public Sector, there has been a reciprocal increase in the production in the private sector also leading to a total increase in the industrial output of our country during 1982 and 1983 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As per the quick assessment made based on provisional figures for 1982-83, the public sector enterprises as a whole have shown good results.

(b) Of the 185 units whose provisional working results for 1982-83 were available, 102 have made profits and 83 have made losses.

(c) There has been an increase in the total industrial production in the country in 1982-83 over that in 1981-82.

Payment of pension to Defence Services Pensioners through Nationalised Banks

711. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2097 on 4th March, 1983 regarding payment of pension to Defence Services pensioners through nationalised banks and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to pay the pension through the nationalised banks to the retired Defence Services personnel holding Hony. Commissions ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and whether a copy of the instructions issued to the authorities concerned in this behalf will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(c) if not, at what stage the matter stands at present and how long more will it take to sort out this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have since decided that the work of disbursement of defence pensions in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi, be taken over from the Post Offices by the Pension Pay Masters to be established by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) in a phased manner starting from 1.1.84. As a result the concerned pensioners will have the option to draw their pension through the authorised nationalised banks, as well.

The process of take over is likely to be completed in a year's time. A copy of the instructions issued in this regard by the Post & Telegraph Department is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. L.T. 7055/83.]

(c) Does not arise.

Limit of Advancing Credits by Regional Rural Banks

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

(a) whether Regional Rural Banks can advance credits upto the limit of fifty thousands rupees for self employed productive endeavours by educated and other unemployed youth ;

(b) if so, details and terms and conditions there about ;

(c) whether any approach has been made for turning Madhubani and Mithila Regional Rural Banks in Bihar as Pilot Regional Rural Banks concentrating mainly on self-employed productive endeavours to act as pace setters for increasing production of goods and commodities in backward areas ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) There is no ceiling on the amount of loan that can be advanced by the Regional Rural Banks for productive ventures of eligible borrowers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Member himself had made such a suggestion. The lending operations of all the Regional Rural Banks are primarily directed towards supporting productive endeavours of borrowers belonging to the weaker, sections of the community in all sectors of the rural economy. All Regional Rural Banks are expected to endeavour for promoting self-employment ventures and in specific areas they could devote greater effort to specific area of activity. It is not, however, considered advisable to restrict their lending operations to any particular sector of the rural economy in any area, as it would deprive the people undertaking economic activities in other sectors in that area of credit support from the Regional Rural Banks.

Civilian Employees of Border Road Development Organisation

713. **SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :**
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 1100 on 18 August 1980, No. 6002 on 1 April, 1981 and No. 938 on 25 February 1983 regarding civilian employees of Border Road Development Organisation and G.R.E.F. and state :

(a) whether Government have made a note of the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a judgement dated, 6 May, 1983 in a writ filed by the GREF employees regarding removing the disparity i.e. extending the facilities like salary, allowances and ration available to Army personnel in GREF to civilians of GREF, while declaring members of GREF to be the members of Armed Forces under Art. 33 of the Constitution ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the suggestion to remove the disparity and from which date the disparity will be removed ; and

(c) what is Government's present stand on the status of GREF ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals for improving the service conditions of the GREF are under examination.

(c) No change in the Government's stand on the status of GREF is called for on account of the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on 6th May, 1983.

World Bank loan for the expansion of Mining operations in Jharia Coalfield, Bihar

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

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned a big loan for the expansion of the mining operations in Jharia Coal Field in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme and the conditions of the loan ?

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

(b) Does not arise :

Transfer of shares of DCM and Escorts purchased by Swraj Paul

715. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision in regard to the transfer of shares of DCM and Escorts Limited in the names of companies belonging to Swraj Paul has been taken ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Action in respect of transfer of shares of companies vests in the Board of Directors of the companies.

Rejection of Government's offer Regarding D.A. to Public Sector Employees

716. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Trade Unions who represented to Government for the enhancement of dearness allowance for Public Sector employees, have rejected the Government offer of raising DA from Rs. 1.30 to Rs. 1.35 neutralisation per point in the consumer price index ; and

(b) if so, their precise demands and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

PATTABHI RAMA RAO : (a) and (b) The Tripartite Committee for considering revision in the DA formula for Central Public Sector employees is continuing its deliberations. It would not be in public interest to give details of discussions at this stage.

पटना में कुछ स्थानों की जनसंख्या को शामिल करना

717. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1981 को जनगणना के आधार पर पटना को ख-1 शहर घोषित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) पटना को जिस जनसंख्या के आधार पर ख-1 शहर घोषित किया गया है क्या उनमें खगोल दानापुर छावनी और दानापुर निगमत की जनसंख्या शामिल नहीं है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिराम राव) : (क) और (ख) मकान किराये भत्ते के प्रयोजन के लिए किसी नगर का वर्गीकरण उसकी नगरपालिका सीमाओं के अन्दर नगर की जनसंख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है और प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते के लिए नगर शहरी-समूह की जनसंख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है। 1981 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के आधार पर पटना को प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए "बी-1" श्रेणी नगर और मकान किराये भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए "बी-2" श्रेणी नगर के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते के प्रयोजन के लिए पटना शहरी-समूह में, पटना नगर निगम, दिवा मैन-पुरा (बाह्य-विकास) पाटलीपुत्र आवासीय कालोनी (बाह्य विकास) दीनापुर निजामत (नगर पालिका) दीनापुर छावनी और फुलवाड़ी

शरीफ (अधिसूचित क्षेत्र) शामिल हैं। मकान किराये भत्ते के प्रयोजन के लिए, केवल पटना नगर निगम को ही हिसाब में लिया गया है।

Increase in off-take of Iron-Ore in Orissa to give Jobs to Miners

718. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa State has urged the Centre to help the State to save the job of hundreds of miners by increasing the off-take of iron-ore from the State ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reduced off-take of iron-ore by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and a sharp decline in the procurement by steel mills and the Pradip Port's inability to handle bulk carriers had compounded the problems ; and

(c) in view of the above, the steps being taken by Government to solve the problem and save the jobs of these poor miners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However despite reluctance of major buyers to lift iron-ore from Paradeep port and huge inventories of iron ore with MMTTC, MMTTC is presently continuing procurement of iron-ore from this sector for some more time.

(c) The following major steps have been taken by the Government :-

(i) MMTTC have been asked to explore new markets for export of iron ore to countries willing to nominate smaller vessels for Paradeep port. MMTTC has been able to persuade S. Korea, German Democratic

Republic & Romania to lift about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore from Paradip Port during the current year. Japanese Steel Mills have already lifted a quantity of 1.7 lakh tonnes iron ore from Paradip Port. As against originally anticipated export of about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore through Paradeep, MMTC expects to achieve exports of about 9 lakh tonnes from the port during 1983-84.

(ii) MMTC has agreed to compensate buyers for higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from Paradip by giving discounts in prices.

(iii) The possibility and economic viability of two port loading, i.e. initial loading at Paradip and uptopping at Madras port, is being examined by MMTC.

(iv) Iron ore handling facilities at Paradip Port have been substantially improved recently, at considerable cost.

(v) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.

(vi) Government of Orissa in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping & Transport are examining the possibility of locating a transshipper cum dredger at Paradip Port to augment the loading capacity of the port and to find continuing solution to the problem of siltation.

(vii) The possibilities and prospects of increased utilisation of iron ore from this sector for domestic steel plants is being examined by the Department of Steel.

बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले लोगों का स्तर ऊंचा उठाना

719. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत और वाणिज्यिक बैंक प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत

5000 रुपये के ऋण के लिए भी गरीब लोगों से जमानत मांगते हैं, जो सरकारी नीति निर्णय के विरुद्ध है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले लोगों का जीवन स्तर बढ़ाने के निर्धारित लक्ष्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सब बैंकों के नाम अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं कि 5000 रुपये तक के ऋणों के लिए जमानत के लिए न कहें। जब कभी शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं आवश्यक उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जाती है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रति वर्ष 600 करोड़ रुपये के सावधिक ऋणों के वितरण तथा 600 परिवार प्रति खण्ड के हिसाब से 30 लाख परिवारों का वास्तविक लक्ष्य रखा गया था। इसके विपरीत 1982-83 में वस्तुतः 713.98 करोड़ रुपये के सावधिक ऋण दिए गए और इन से 34.55 लाख परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचा।

मिजोरम में नशीली औषधियों और जाली नोटों की तस्करी

720. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिजोरम नशीली औषधियों और जाली नोटों की तस्करी के लिए खुला स्थान बन रहा है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मिजोरम प्रशासन ने सीमा पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के

अधिकारी नियुक्त करने और सम्पूर्ण मामले की जांच करने हेतु केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से अनुरोध किया है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उक्त अनुरोध को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त सीमा पर तस्करी की गतिविधियों को रोकने हेतु सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं और उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय नार्कोटिक्स ब्यूरो के रिकार्ड के अनुसार, वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 (सितम्बर, 1983 तक) के दौरान, मिजोरम संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पकड़े गए नार्कोटिक्स औषध द्रव्यों को दशनि वाला विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है। जहां तक जाली नोटों की तस्करी का संबंध है, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के एक अधिकारी द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन से पता चला है कि यद्यपि, मिजोरम में भारतीय मुद्रा के अधिकांशतः 100 रु० मूल्य के जाली नोट जारी करने के बहुत से मामले हुए, परन्तु उसकी छपाई तथा परिचालन में किसी विदेशी का हाथ नहीं पाया गया। कुछ मामलों में मिजोरम पुलिस ने अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार भी किया है।

(ख) मिजोरम प्रशासन ने, सीमा पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को एक अधिकारी को तैनात करने और पूरे मामले की जांच करने के संबंध में कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया है।

(ग) ऊपर (ख) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा ऐसे अनुरोध को अस्वीकार करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) केन्द्रीय नार्कोटिक्स ब्यूरो ने, केन्द्र की कानून लागू करने वाली एजेंसियों तथा राज्यों को नार्कोटिक्स औषध द्रव्यों के कुख्यात अवैध व्यापारियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखने के संबंध में पत्र जारी किए हैं जिसमें उन्हें सतर्क रहने के लिए कहा गया है। कुख्यात अवैध व्यापारियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखने के लिए शिलांग के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता से भी अनुरोध किया गया है।

मिजोरम सहित उत्तरी पूर्वी क्षेत्र में जाली नोटों के परिचलन के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को मामले की जांच करने और उसकी रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहा है।

विवरण

वर्ष	पकड़े गये माल की मात्रा कि० ग्रा०	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति
1981	4.130 (गांजा)	14
1982	4.000 (अफीम)	3
	228.040 (गांजा)	11
	4.150 (हिरोइन)	4*
1983	28.500 (गांजा)	5
(30-9-83)	0.250 (हिरोइन)	3
तक		

* सभी मामलों में (जो संख्या 4 में हैं) पकड़ी गई हिरोइन को संदिग्ध स्रोत वर्मा बताया गया है।

स्रोत : केन्द्रीय नार्कोटिक्स ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट।

Reduction of Excise Duty on Consumer Goods

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

(a) whether Government had announced a reduction in the excise duty on various consumer items;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the price reduction expected by Government as a result of the excise duty cut;

(c) whether the benefit of the price reduction has since been passed on to the consumers by the manufacturers; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government against those manufacturers who have not passed on the said benefit to consumers and particularly the tyre manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) With effect from the 1st October, 1983, the Government had made the following reductions in the rates of excise duty :

Description of the goods	Extent of reduction total duty (per cent ad valorem)	
	From	To
Motor vehicles of engine capacity exceeding 2500 cc other than saloon cars, dumpers and three-axled vehicles.	15.75	7.875
Specified sizes of tyres for buses and trucks and vehicles or equipments designed for use off the road.	66	55
Storage batteries.	21	15.75
Specified domestic electrical appliances.	31.5	21

Domestic refrigerators of capacity not exceeding 165 litres.	42	26.25
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Deep freezers and refrigerators of capacity exceeding 165 litres.	84	52.5
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Parts of refrigerating and airconditioning appliances and machinery.	131.25	84
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The extent of price reductions following the above concessions (which were granted primarily for the purpose of stimulating production in certain areas of selected industries) was not expected to be uniform, as prices do not depend on the level of excise duty alone. Government had held discussions with the manufacturers of some of these items on the question of price reduction following reduction of excise duty. Reports received so far indicate that the prices of these items have, by and large, been reduced by the manufacturers.

Export of Fish from Orissa

722. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the up-to-date figures of export of fish from Orissa during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 from sea fishing and sweet water fishing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The exports of marine products effected through the Paradeep Port during 1982-83 and the first five months of 1983-84 are given as below :-

Exports	1983 (Apr. Aug.)	
Quantity (Tonnes)	2,372	860
Value (Rs. lakhs)	1,790.84	470.64

Export figures for sea water fish and sweet water fish are not compiled separately.

**Theft of an Army Truck by a driver of
193 Sikh Regiment**

723. SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY :
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the theft of an army truck by a driver of 193 Sikh Regiment some time back :

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said driver has been apprehended; and

(d) if so, details of the action taken against the said driver ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) An Army Truck was stolen by a driver of 193 Field Regiment at about 0330 hours on 24th October, 1983. FIR No. 66 was lodged with Civil Line Police Station, Amritsar, on 24th October 1983 and a Court of Inquiry was ordered. The driver has since been apprehended by the Military Police and brought back to the Unit alongwith the vehicle on 30th October, 1983. Appropriate action will be taken against those found guilty.

**Joint Venture of ITDC and States for
Developing Tourist Facilities**

724. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has undertaken any joint ventures with the States for developing tourist facilities in places where there are such potentials for development; and

(b) if so, the places which are being so developed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Keeping in view the tourist potential for development, ITDC has decided to set up hotel projects at Gauhati, Puri, Ranchi, Itanagar Bhopal, Pondicherry and Madras in collaboration with State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations, under its scheme of Joint Ventures.

Resentment of Price Rise

725. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resentment on the price rise (Daily Sept. 15, 1983) as demonstrated by the Bombay housewives led by Shrimati Mrinal Gore?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Government are fully aware of the adverse effect of price rise in the economy and particularly of the resulting hardship to people in fixed income groups and the weaker sections of society. That is why Government accord high priority to the control of inflation. As a result of measures taken by the present Government, the annual rate of inflation in terms of WPI has been brought down from 21.4 per cent in 1979-80 to 16.7 per cent in 1980-81 and to 2.4 per cent in 1981-82. During 1982-83 the rate was 6.2 per cent. During 1983-84 prices have been under pressure due to the setback to production as a result of severe drought of the previous year. With the abatement of seasonal pressures and the bright prospects of production, it is hoped that the deceleration in price rise will become more pronounced in the coming months. Every effort is being made to keep prices under reasonable check through demand and supply management, including strengthening of the public distribution system. Government, have also taken steps to neutralise the impact of price rise on earnings of workers, particularly low paid employees through upward adjustments in wages and dearness allowances.

Ex Gratia Payment To Government Employees

726. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to pay ex gratia to the Government employees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government have since decided that the Central Government employees not covered by the existing PLB Schemes, may be granted 15 days emoluments as ad hoc bonus for the year 1982-83 pending evolution of a formula for these categories of employees as a whole or separate formula for each sector. Necessary orders have already been issued on 10.11.1983. The bonus will be admissible also to the Central police and paramilitary personnel and personnel of the Armed Forces. This ad hoc bonus will be admissible to those employees who were in service on 31.3.83 and had rendered at least six months continuous service during the year.

The employees drawing emoluments upto and including Rs. 1600/per month will be eligible for the said ad hoc bonus. The maximum amount payable will be restricted to the amount admissible for those drawing emoluments of Rs. 750/per month. For employees drawing monthly emoluments of more than Rs. 750/and not exceeding Rs. 1600/ bonus will be calculated as if the emoluments were Rs. 750/.

The casual labour who have worked for at least 240 days for each year for three years or more, will be eligible for an ad hoc bonus. The amount will be computed on a notional monthly wage of Rs. 150/.

Submission of Report by Fourth Pay Commission

727. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has issued directions to the Fourth Pay Commission appointed for the Central Government Employees to submit its report within a time bound period;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Pay Commission is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, sir.

(b) and (c) The terms of reference of the Fourth Central Pay Commission is fairly comprehensive and wide-ranging. A matter like determining the pay, allowances and conditions of service of about 5 million employees is likely to require collection of extensive data, their analysis and coming to careful conclusions by the Commission, which are bound to take time. It has, therefore, not been considered appropriate to fix any time limit for submission of its report. However, the Commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable. The Commission may consider, if necessary sending reports on any of the matters as and when the recommendations are finalised.

Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed

728. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister recently announced a scheme to provide gainful self-employment to 2.5 lakh educated unemployed youth in industry, services and business;

(b) if so, what role the banks are required to play in the implementation of the scheme: and

(c) whether the details have been worked out and if so, the particulars or the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Union Ministry of Industry has launched a new Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth with minimum qualification as 10th class pass and within the age group of 18 to 35 years. Such youth will be provided bank credit and Government subsidy for undertaking self-employment ventures through industry, service and business avocations. The scheme aims to cover 2 to 2.5 lakh such persons every year. The scheme extends to all areas of the country except cities with more than 10 lakh population as per 1981 census. Operational responsibility of the scheme has been assigned to District Industries Centres in collaboration with lead banks of the respective areas. The banking system is to provide credit of the order of Rs. 160 crores during 1983-84 under the scheme. Capital subsidy of 25% is available from the Government. The beneficiaries of the scheme will be identified by a Task Force at District Industries Centre level and will be eligible for a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000 which will carry interest at 10% per annum in backward areas and 12% per annum in other areas. The repayment will be in instalments beginning after an initial moratorium between 6 and 18 months. The repayment instalments would range over 3 to 7 years depending upon the nature and profitability of the venture.

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की फरूखाबाद शाखा द्वारा लिपिक पदों के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किया जाना

729. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की फरूखाबाद शाखा ने लिपिक पदों के लिए तीसरी बार आवेदन मांगे हैं जबकि प्रथम बार नवम्बर, 1982 और दूसरी बार अप्रैल, 1983 में मांगे गए पिछले आवेदनों के परिणामों की घोषणा नहीं की गई है जिससे लोगों में भारी

असन्तोष व्याप्त है और यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की उक्त शाखा द्वारा इस प्रकार का तरीका अपनाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) निर्धारित समय में सरकार द्वारा पैनल की घोषणा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और यह पैनल किस अवधि तक वैध रहेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) संभवतः प्रश्न का आशय जुलाई, 1982 और अप्रैल 1983 में लखनऊ के स्थानीय प्रधान कार्यालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखाओं में लिपिकीय संवर्ग की भरती के लिए क्षेत्रीय भरती बोर्ड लखनऊ द्वारा जारी किये गये विज्ञापनों से है। जुलाई 1982 और अप्रैल 1983 में दिये गये विज्ञापनों का अद्देश्य क्रमशः वर्ष 1983 और 1984 में खाली स्थानों की भरना था। क्षेत्रीय भरती बोर्ड बैंक द्वारा उस वर्ष के लिए की गयी मांग को पूरा करने के बाद उम्मीदवारों की एक प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार करते हैं जो इस की तैयारी से लेकर एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगली भरती परीक्षा के परिणामों को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले ही, वैध रहती है। प्रतीक्षा सूची इसलिए तैयार की जाती है ताकि यदि सूची की विचाराधीन अवधि के दौरान कोई अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता हो जाए तो उसे योग्यता क्रम के अनुसार वर्तमान चयन से पूरा किया जा सके। पिछली परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर नवम्बर 1983 में एक प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार की गयी थी जो एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगली भरती परीक्षा के परिणामों को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने तक जिसके लिए अप्रैल 1983 में विज्ञापन दिया गया था, वैध रहेगी।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि बैंक के लिपिकीय संवर्ग की सम्पूर्ण प्रत्यक्ष भरती क्षेत्रीय भरती बोर्डों के माध्यम से की जाती है। इसलिए लिपिकीय संवर्ग की भरती के लिए बैंक की फरूबाबाद शाखा द्वारा आवेदन आमंत्रित किये जाने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Acquisition of Land by Kerala Government for Ezhimala Naval Academy

730. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money sanctioned to Kerala Government for acquiring the requisited land for Ezhimala Naval Academy;

(b) the amount of money received by State Government so far;

(c) whether Kerala Government has started the process of land acquisition; and

(d) if so, how many acres have been acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) It is proposed to grant a loan of Rs. 20 crores to the State Government.

(b) Nil.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Government of India have not taken possession of any land yet.

Excise Duty Locked up in Litigation

731. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much of excise duty payable to Government, has been locked up in litigation;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has pronounced any judgement on some of these cases which went in favour of Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to realise the duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) It is not practicable to quantify the amount of excise duty locked up in litigation in various Court cases as the revenue amount in such cases which involve judicial determination of legal issues like these relating to valuation, classification and interpretation of notification etc. can in the nature of things be varying.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Necessary instructions have been issued to the field formations to get the High Court Stay petitions vacated and finalise pending provisional assessments in the light of the recent Supreme Court judgement to realise the pending arrears connected with post manufacturing charges.

Restricting Period of Office of Directors of Non-Nationalised Banks

732. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring any law to restrict the period of office of the Directors of the non-nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, how many banks will be covered by this proposed law ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Suitable provision in this regard has been proposed in clause 16 of Chapter IV of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983 which has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

(b) The proposed provision, if and when enacted in the present form, will be applicable to all banking companies.

यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया की दिल्ली स्थित शाखाओं में कार्यरत अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

733. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया की दिल्ली स्थित शाखाओं में कार्यरत अनेक अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण असम आदि को कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परिमण्डल से बाहर उनको स्थानान्तरित करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि नियमानुसार किसी व्यक्ति को परिमण्डल के बाहर स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस स्थिति को ठीक करने तथा स्थानान्तरण आदेशों को रद्द करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया के अधिकारी सेवा विनियमों की सेवाशर्तों के अनुसार अधिकारियों को भारत में बैंक के किसी भी कार्यालय में स्थानान्तरित किया जा सकता है। अलबत्ता, बैंक ने कुछ मार्ग निर्देश तैयार किए हैं जिनके अनुसार वेतनमान-1 और 11 के अधिकारियों को सामान्यतया एक विशेष परिमण्डल के भीतर ही स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है, यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि यदि एक परिमण्डल में रिक्त स्थान उपयुक्त संख्या में उपलब्ध न हो या परिमण्डल के भीतर असंतुलन हो जाए तो अन्तर-परिमण्डलीय

नियुक्तियों की जा सकती है। चूंकि लिपिक पदों से अधिकारी पदों पर पदोन्नतियां अखिल भारतीय आधार पर की जाती हैं और यदि किसी एक परिमण्डल विशेष के उम्मीदवार रिक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक संख्या में परीक्षा पास कर लेते हैं और अधिकारी के रूप में पदोन्नति के पात्र होते हैं तो ऐसे अतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों को अधिकारियों के रूप में परिमण्डल से बाहर भेजना पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार जब दूसरे परिमण्डलों में अधिकारियों की कमी होती है तो स्थानान्तरण करने पड़ सकते हैं। इसी नीति के अनुसरण में बैंक ने हाल ही में कुछ व्यक्तियों को, जिन्हें पदोन्नति करके अधिकारी बनाया गया था, दिल्ली से दूसरे राज्यों में तैनात किया है। परिमण्डल में रिक्तियों की कमी तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में, जहां ऐसे अधिकारियों की कमी के कारण काम पर बुरा असर पड़ा है, अधिकारियों की नितांत आवश्यकता को देखते हुए परिमण्डल से बाहर नियुक्तियों की गई हैं। बैंक ने बताया है कि उसने अन्य परिमण्डलों से भी पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में अधिकारियों को स्थानान्तरित किया है।

(ग) चूंकि किसी नियम का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है इसलिए किसी स्थानान्तरण आदेश को रद्द करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Special Arrangements Made for by Tourism Department for Forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet

734. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of special arrangements made and steps taken, if any, by the Tourism Department in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Governments meet in New Delhi and approximate additional expenditure incurred for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : The Department of Tourism is not incurring any additional expenditure for the Commonwealth Heads of Government meet in New Delhi. However, India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) a public-sector undertaking under the Department of Tourism, will be providing the entire accommodation and catering services for the visiting Heads of States and their delegations. Accommodation is also being arranged for the media men according to the CHOGM Secretariat requirements. I.T.D.C. will also provide transport facilities for the use of the participants. For this purpose, the Corporation is undertaking some renovation work and a sum of Rs. 142.82 lakhs has been spent so far during the current year. In fact the renovation was even otherwise due as the hotel is 26 years old and has to compete with quite a few new hotels which have come up in Delhi.

Submission of Memoranda From Organisations and Employees Unions to Fourth Pay Commission

735. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission has invited memoranda from various organisations employees unions and associations; and

(b) if so, how many have submitted the same names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 195, unions/associations, as indicated in the Annexure have submitted memoranda to the Commission till November 14, 1983.

Statement

LIST OF UNIONS/ASSOCIATIONS WHOSE MEMO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

IN THE FOURTH CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION SO FAR (14.11.83)

Sl. No.	Name of Association/Union
1.	P&T Pensioners Association, Ahmedabad.
2.	The Tamilnad Elementary School Teacher Federation, Madras.
3.	Delhi Police Stenographers Association, New Delhi.
4.	The Pondicherry State Upper Division Clerk Association, Pondicherry.
5.	Peon Association, HQrs, C.W.E. (P), Amritsar.
6.	Defence Workers Union, Delhi.
7.	Welfare League Association.
8.	Akhil Bhartiya Group 'D' Karamchari Association, U.P.
9.	Drawing Staff Association, Ajmer.
10.	All India D.A.D. SAS Association, Patna.
11.	All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association, Ratlam, M.P.
12.	Drawing Office Association, Central Railway, Jhansi.
13.	Drawing Office Staff Association, Ajmer.
14.	All India Defence Civilian Clerks Association, New Delhi.
15.	India Security Press, Staff Union, Central Railway, Nasik.
16.	All India M.E.S. Draughtsman Association, Ambala.
17.	Indian Railways Pharmacists Association, Gauhati.
18.	All India Defence Accounts Employees Association, Dehradun.
19.	JIPMER Stenographers Association, Pondicherry.
20.	Naval Armament Depot Employees Association, Alwaye.

21. Storekeeping Staff Association, Pondicherry.
22. S.G.A. Welfare Committee.
23. P&T Pensioners Association, Ahmedabad.
24. Telephone Operators Association, Jabalpur.
25. C.F.R. Employees Association, Jorhat Unit, Jorhat.
26. All India Defence Accounts Employees Association, Secunderabad.
27. The S.C. Uplift Union, Kanpur.
28. Defence R&D Precision Association, New Delhi.
29. Telly Clerks & Supervisors Association.
30. Members of I.P.S./I.F.S. Association, Bhopal.
31. The Central Excise Ministerial Officers Association, Warangal.
32. President Bharat Pensioners Samaj, New Delhi.
33. All India Drivers of Border Security Force.
34. All India Retired Railwaymen Federation, Bhavnagar.
35. Industrial Council for Drawing Office Staff Draftsman, Palghat.
36. Kerala Customs and Central Excise 'Group' 'D' Officers' Association, Cochin.
37. I.R.C. D.O.S.A.N.F. Railway, Bongaigaon.
38. N.E. Railway Electrical Staff Council.
39. Ministry of Law, Deptt. of Legal Affairs Employees Association.
40. Members of I.P.S./I.F.S. Association, M.P. Bhopal.
41. Technical Staff Association Simla.
42. Films Division Technicians Association, Bombay.
43. Indian Veterinarians Association, Gauhati.
44. A.I.R. & Doordarshan Stenographers Association New Delhi.
45. Group 'D' Officers Association, Kerala Custom and Central Excise, Calicut.
46. Drawing Office Staff, Western Railway Association, Vadodra.
47. All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association, Ratlam.
48. Association of the Class III and IV Employees of the Directorate of Preventive Operations Customs and Central Excise, New Delhi.
49. Technical Assistants Association, Pondicherry.
50. Indian Ordnance Factories Supervisors Association.
51. Indian Railway Steno. Association, Bhusaval O.H.
52. The Food Department Technical Gazetted Officers Association, New Delhi.
53. Khadi S Village Industries Commission Officers Association, Bombay.
54. Defence Scientists Association. Jodhpur.
55. Company Law Board Employees Association, Bombay.
56. Delhi Administration Drugs Control Gazetted Officers Association, Delhi.
57. All India Civilian Draughtsman Association (Regd.), Jallundur, Punjab.
58. All India Indoor Technical Staff Council, Kharagpur.
59. All India Telegraphs Engineering Employees Union-Class III, Baroda.
60. The pondicherry State Attenders Association, Karaikol.
61. Defence Civilian Employees, Union. Secunderabad.
62. P.W.I. Welfare Association, Hoshnabad (M.P.).

63. Launch Staff Representative Light-house Staff Union, Gogha.
64. Attached & Subordinate Officers Association, Jaipur.
65. Indian Railway Pharmacists Association, N.F. Railway Zone, Assam.
66. The Southern Railway Staff Welfare Concl, Madras.
67. The Permanent Way Inspectors Association, Southern Railway, Madras.
68. D.S.A. Chapter, Defence Scientists Association, Bangalore.
69. All India Retired Railwaymen P.F. Terms Association, N. Delhi.
70. All India Telegraph Engineering Employees Union-Class III, Baroda.
71. Laboratory Assistants Association, Panji (Goa).
72. Read P Staff Association, Minto Road, New Delhi.
73. Indian Telecom Factories Engineers, Direct Recruits Group A Association, Jabalpur.
74. Defence Employees Technical Personnel Association (India), Shakurbasti.
75. M.E.S. Draughtsman Association, Ambala Cantt.
76. Instructional Staff Organisation, Howrah.
77. All India Civil Draughtsman Association, C/o 56 A.P.O.
78. Customs & Central Excise Clerical Laboratory Attenders & Clerks Association, Bombay.
79. Pondicherry Govt. Driver Association, Pondicherry.
80. O.F.H.S. Association, Kanpur.
81. School of Foreign Language Teachers Association, New Delhi.
82. Technical Staff Association, Simla.
83. Income Tax Stenographers Association, Ahmedabad, Gujrat.
84. Federation of Pensioners Association, Madras.
85. The Southern Railway Nurses Association.
86. A.I.T.E.E.U. Class III NFTTE Radio Branch, Vishakhapatnam.
87. Teaching Staff Association S. C. Railway, Hyderabad.
88. Danadakarnya Employees Association (NG), Madhya Pradesh.
89. Defence Scientific Employees Association, Ahmedabad.
90. Cochin Naval Base Civilian Workers Union, Cochin.
91. P.A.O.'s Association (Food Deptt.), Madras.
92. Hygiene Institute Jr. Doctor's Association, Calcutta.
93. Jipmer Hospital National Employees Union, Pondicherry.
94. The Railway Cost Accounts Chapter (Association), Madras.
95. Ministry of Law (Deptt. of Legal Affairs) Employees Association, Calcutta.
96. Supplies & Disposals Employees Association, Calcutta.
97. The Bilingual Stenographers, Ministry of Law, & Justice Association, New Delhi.
98. Indian Security Press Office Peons & Search Peons Union, Nasik.
99. Mizoram Agricultural Executive Service Association, Mizoram Aizawal.
100. India Meteorological Deptt. — Non-gazetted Staff Association, Bombay.
101. All Goa Daman and Diu Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Technical Staff Association.
102. Central Agmark Laboratory Unit, Dte. of Marketing and Inspection,

- Gazetted Technical Officers Association, Nagpur.
103. Central Working Committee Members (Beypore Unit), Kerala Customs and Central Excise Group 'D' Officers Association, Beypore, Calicut.
104. P.O.L. Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association, Naval Base, Cochin.
105. A.I.P.E.U. Class III, Madanopalle.
106. South Zone All India Association of Clerical Employees of Ordnance Factories, Tamilnadu.
107. Inspectors Technical Association, Madras.
108. Farakka Barrage Project Workers Union, West Bengal.
109. D.R.D.L. Civilian Workers & Employees Association, Hyderabad.
110. Govt. Metallurgical Inspectorate Employees Union, Burnpur, Distt., Burdwan.
111. All India Ordnance Factories Staff Association, Moreshvar, Ambarnath. (Maharashtra.)
112. All India Education Officers Association, Calcutta.
113. Central Hindi Dte. Staff Welfare Association, New Delhi.
114. Central Leposy Teaching & Research Institute Staff, Tirumani.
115. Bhartiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh, New Delhi.
116. Indian Railway Pharmacists Association, NF. Railway, Gauhati.
117. Bureau of Public Enterprises Officers Association, N. Delhi.
118. Pratiraksha Karamchari Union Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.
119. All India Telegraph Engg. Employees Union, Class III, Jhalod.
120. All India Ordnance Factories Pharmacists Association, Kanpur.
121. Southern Railway Mistries Association, Madras.
122. All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association, HUBLI.
123. Joint Committee Staff Engineers Association, Kanpur.
124. All India Defence Civilian Clerks Association, Kirkee, Poona.
125. Class III, Div. I, Service Association, Survey of India, Lucknow.
126. The Live Stock Assistants Vety. Comps. Welfare Association, New Delhi.
127. Railway Occupational Therapists Association Eastern Railway, Howrah.
128. Non-Gazetted Officers Association, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy, Mussorie.
129. C.S.O. Senior Investigators Association, New Delhi.
130. Cocoa, Arecanut & Spices Development Staff Association, Calicut. (KERALA)
131. A.I.R.C.C. Association. Hubli.
132. C.B.W.E. Officers Association of the Central Board for Workers Education Union Labour Ministry, PREIHINARY.
133. Union Territory of Pondicherry Confederation of Health Employees Association, Pondicherry.
134. Central Health Service Doctors Service Association, Dhanbad.
135. Private Recognised School Teachers Association, Delhi.
136. U.G.C. Class I Officers Association, New Delhi.
137. Govt. of India Presses Typographical Association, New Delhi.
138. The Civil & Sessions Court Employees Association, Delhi.
139. Cochin Customs Preventive Service Group 'D' Staff Association, Cochin.

140. Dandakarnaya Employees Association (N.G.), Distt. Koraput, Orissa.
141. All India Association of Civilian Asstt. Security Officers, Kanpur.
142. Doordarshan A.I.R. Administration Staff Association, New Delhi.
143. All India Officers Association of National Sample Survey Orgn. Faridabad.
144. Govt. of India Stationery Office Staff Association, Calcutta.
145. Madhya Pradesh Pratiraksha Mazdoor Maha Sangh, Jabalpur.
146. Chail Military School Staff Association, Chail, Simla.
147. Ordnance Factories Health Service Association, Jabalpur.
148. A.I.D. CCA Branch, Base Workshop, Allahabad.
149. The Pondicherry State Technical Teachers Association, Pondicherry.
150. A.I.C.C.L.L.S.F. Krishnapatnam Light House, Muthukar Post.
151. A.I.R. Administrative Staff Association, Calicut.
152. Controller of Inspection, Heavy Vehicle Employees Union, Avadi, Madras.
153. Goa Daman and Diu Veterinary Association, Goa.
154. Central Secretariat Staff Association (C.W.C.), Hyderabad.
155. Scientific Workers Association, Madras.
156. Central Govt. Employees Coordination Committee, Pithoragarh.
157. All India Narcotics Employees Group 'D' Employees Association, Kota, Rajasthan.
158. Customs and Central Excise Ministerial Officers Union, Patna, Bihar.
159. Stenographers Association Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
160. Launch Staff Representative Light House Staff Union, Gogha.
161. Bihar Prantiya Sanskrit College, Shikshak Mahasangh, Daulatpur, Bhojpur.
162. Salarjung Museum Employees Union, Hyderabad.
163. Arunachal Pradesh Census Employees Association, Shillong.
164. I.M.E. Employees Union, Bhandara, Nagpur.
165. A.I.D.C.S.K. Association, Allahabad.
166. All India Civilian Clerks Association, Pune.
167. All India Defence Clerks Association, Meerut Cantt.
168. Ordnance Factories Medical Assistants Association, Kanpur.
169. A Regional Action Committee of All the Unions/Associations of Central Govt. Employees, Chamoli, Uttarakashi.
170. Indian Veterinary Association, Gauhati.
171. The Films Division Group C&D Staff Association, Bombay.
172. Delhi Veterinary Association, Delhi.
173. Stenographers Group 'D', Ministry of Law, Deptt. of Legal Affairs, Employees Association, Calcutta.
174. Armed Forces Hqrs. Gazetted Stenographers Association, New Delhi.
175. The Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory, (R&I) Employees Association, Cochin.
176. Army Headquarters Press Workers Union, New Delhi.
177. The All India Central Excise & Customs Group 'D' Officers Federation, New Delhi.

178. Central Command Military Workers Union, Dehra Dun.
179. Stock Verifiers Association, South-Eastern Railway, GRC.
180. R.D.S.O. Class II Officers Association, Lucknow.
181. Dressers Association, E&SE Railway, West Bengal.
182. Southern Railway Nurses Association, Madras.
183. South Eastern Railway Accountant Heads Association, Calcutta.
184. Bhartiya Postal Employees Union - Postman & Class IV, Madras.
185. All India Railway Commercial Instructors Association, Hoshangabad.
186. All India Railway Finger print Examiners Association, Bombay.
187. Northern Railway Vendors Union, Delhi
188. NUTEELS & Class IV P&T Electrical Sub-Divisional Staff Union, Bhubeneshwar.
189. Southern Railway Staff Council, Madras.
190. All India Retired Railwaymen Federation, Bhusaval.
191. PWI Welfare Association, Harda.
192. Bhartiya Postal Employees Union, Sagar.
193. All India Postal Accounts Association, Lucknow.
194. Administrative Staff (Class III) Rurkee/SDO/Telephones office Union, Roorkee.
195. NUTEELS Class IV P&T Electrical Sub-Divisional Union, Bhubeneshwar.

Credit Policy for Small Industries and Farmers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have modified the credit policy to the small industries and small farmers etc ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) While announcing the busy season Credit Policy in October, 1983, the Reserve Bank of India, has *inter-alia* reduced the rates of interest applicable to short term agricultural loans of over Rs. 5000/- and upto Rs. 10,000/- from *Not exceeding 14% to 12.5% with a corresponding reduction for indirect finance.

There is no change in respect of small scale industries.

Policy regarding financial assistance to developing countries changed by IMF.

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

(a) whether the IMF has decided to change its policy regarding financial assistance to poor developing countries ;

(b) if so, what are the likely repercussions of this policy on developing countries like India ; and

(c) whether Government are mobilising public opinion in developing countries to resist retrograde change in the policies of the IMF ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) At its meeting in Washington on September 25, 1983, the Interim Committee concluded that access to the Fund's resources under the enlarged access policy during 1984 should be subject to annual limits of 102 and 125 per cent quota, 3 years limit of 306 and 375 per cent of quota, and cumulative limits of 408 and 500 per cent of quota depending on the seriousness of the member's balance of payments need and the strength of the adjustment effort.

(b) As a result of the reduced access limits, the aggregate amount of access in individual cases is likely to be lower compared to the present eligibility limits.

(c) India has been constantly voicing its strong reservations, alongwith other developing countries, to the moves which have the effect of reducing the access limits and adversely affect the interests of the developing countries.

Compensatory City Allowance in Bhubaneswar

738. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that according to the census of 1981, the population of Bhubaneswar city has 4 lakhs 19 thousand ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Bhubaneswar city is a place of pilgrimage of national importance with a large floating population daily ; and

(c) if so why Government are not sanctioning the compensatory city allowance for Bhubaneswar city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) According to 1981 census the population of Bhubaneswar is 2,19,211. For classification of a city for payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance, its population should be more than 4 lakhs. The population of Bhubaneswar being less than the required minimum, it does not qualify for payment of C.C.A. On the basis of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission, certain cities which did not qualify for payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance on the basis of population criterion were considered for this concession because of their abnormal expensiveness due to their being places of pilgrimage with a large floating population or State Capital etc. Since the Government have appointed a new Pay Commission to go into the pay and allowa-

nces of Central Government employees which would inter alia consider the criteria for payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance, the case of Bhubaneswar can be considered in the light of the recommendations of the new Pay Commission.

Setting-up of a Central Advisory Council on Textiles

739. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central Advisory Council on Textiles ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scope and composition of the Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided in principle to set up a Central Council on textile industry. Details regarding the scope and composition etc. of the proposed Council will be spelt out in the formal notification of Government.

Review of Finances of States in the Light of Overdrafts

740. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has urged Government for review of finances of States ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the overdrafts re-emerged in July 1982 and the overdrafts in 18 States totalled to the order of Rs. 212.27 crores and the deficit crisis grew deeper by June 24,1983 ?

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

(b) The overdrafts of State Governments on the R.B.I. reflect their daily cash position and vary from day to day. Their

quantum can, therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only. As of 31st July, 1982, only one State namely West Bengal has having as overdraft of Rs. 25.78 crores. The overdraft of 11 States as on 24.6.1983 was Rs. 579.22 crores.

Additional Incentive Commission Gives to G.S.A. of Air India

741. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR ;
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the news-item which appeared in "Times of India" New Delhi of 26 October, 1983 regarding the payment of 8.5 million rupees to General Sales Agent, and state with full details;

(a) whether it is a fact that the said additional incentive Commission was promised without the prior consent of the concerned authorities and or written permission of the Commercial Director of the Finance Department or the Regional Director of U.K.;

(b) if so, what were the compulsions to honour the promise;

(c) what has been the advantage, if any, to Air India; and

(d) has there been any such practice earlier also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loans to India from Asian Development Bank

742. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any loan from Asian Development Bank has been received by India since the constitution of the Bank and if so, how much and when ; details thereof ;

(b) whether any loan application of India to the said bank await clearance, and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Asian Development Bank is discriminating against countries associated with the NAM Movement;

(d) whether any super power diplomacy had a decisive role to play in the operation of the Bank; and

(e) whether on account of unfavourable atmosphere prevailing around this institution, Government are considering any proposal withdrawing India from the membership of the Bank ?

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

(b) The Government of India had informed the management of the Asian Development Bank of its intention to commence borrowing during the period 1983-87. The quantum of loan that the Bank would be able to extend to India is yet to be negotiated.

(c) No case of discrimination has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(d) No, Sir, The Bank is a multilateral institution and decisions are taken collectively by its management.

(e) No, Sir.

Income from Poultry Farming

743. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that poultry farming is considered as part of agriculture by the Ministry of Agriculture;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry are considering the income from poultry farming as income from agriculture; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Ministry of Agriculture has taken the view that poultry farming should be given a status similar to agriculture and the concessions given to agriculture should be extended to poultry farming so as to help in reducing the input costs.

(b) and (c) Clause (1) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 exempts agricultural income from Income-tax. Agricultural income as defined in Section 2 (1) (a) of the Act has to arise from operations and activities on land. Therefore, income from poultry farming is not considered as agricultural income. It is considered as profits and gains of business. However, Section 8000 of the Act provides for a deduction in respect of income from the business of *inter alia*, poultry farming.

Nationalisation of Jute Mills of West Bengal

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to nationalise some jute mills of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for delay ; and

(d) the concrete proposal of Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

News-Item Captioned "What Makes Tourists Stay Home"

745. SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article 'what makes tourists stay home' appeared in 'The Hindustan Times' of 9 October, 1983;

(b) whether there is any truth in the allegations against the officer of ITDC ; and

(c) if so, action taken against the concerned officer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) India Tourism Development Corporation is conducting a departmental enquiry against a Senior Assistant Manager of Ashok Hotel New Delhi on allegations of moral turpitude. Action will be taken against the concerned officer on receipt of the enquiry report in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Indo-Japan Trade Talks in October, 1983.

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

(a) whether Indo-Japan Trade talks were held in New Delhi in October, 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Garments and Hosiery Goods Facing Competition from Japan in Hong Kong and Singapore

747. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian garments and other hosiery goods have to face more competition from Japanese in Hong Kong and Singapore ; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve quality of our hosiery industry and garments to compete with Japanese goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore are themselves among the major exporters of garments and hosiery. Consequently our exports of garments and hosiery to these markets are somewhat limited.

(b) A number of facilities have been made available to exporters in order to encourage exports of textile products including garments and hosiery goods. A large number of items of machinery for manufacture of garments and hosiery are allowed to be imported under Open General Licence. Various other schemes relating to duty-free import under Advance Licensing, Import Replenishment, 100% Export Oriented Units, Cash Compensatory Support, Duty drawback etc. are also in operation. Besides, the concerned Export Promotion Council have been undertaking several promotional measures with a view to bring about improvement in designs and quality of Indian garments and knitwear.

Fraud Committed by Manager of Zakaria Street, Calcutta Branch of Punjab National Bank

748. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fraud for a few crores of rupees has been committed by

the Manager Zakaria Street Calcutta branch of Punjab National Bank ;

(b) if so, facts and details thereof and the amount involved ;

(c) when did the fraud come to light and what action was taken in the matter ;

(d) progress achieved, if any, in recovery of the amount ;

(e) whether the officers concerned have been placed under suspension ; and

(f) if not, the reasons and justification therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (f) The Punjab National Bank has reported that one of its Officers indulged in unauthorised and fraudulent transactions while working as Incumbent Incharge at the Zakaria Street Branch, Calcutta and also at two other Branches. The fraud came to light in May 1983. The amount involved so far is Rs. 318.30 lakhs apart from a contingent liability of Rs. 115 lakhs for co-acceptance of bills/issuing of guarantees by the Officer. The scrutiny of records is still continuing and the exact amount involved would be known only after inspection/scrutiny of records is completed.

The Bank has reported the matter to Central Bureau of Investigation who have registered 12 separate cases at Calcutta relating to these transactions. The investigation is in progress. The Bank has so far recovered a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs from one of the parties. Besides, out of a total of Rs. 80 lakhs unauthorisedly advanced to transporters, loan documents have been obtained for a sum of Rs. 27.16 lakhs from 21 transporters at Zakaria Street Branch, Calcutta. The Bank has reported that efforts are continuing to obtain securities by way of equitable mortgages of properties and obtaining of loan documents from the persons who have been unauthorisedly allowed to receive/withdraw the amount.

The Officer who was primarily responsible for these fraudulent transactions has been placed under suspension.

Under-Invoicing by Diamond Traders

749. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the activities of some prominent diamond traders in the country who have been manipulating the diamond export business and putting the country to an annual loss of over 1000 crores because of under-invoicing, had come to the notice of Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what is the result of the investigation, if any, conducted into the activities of the diamond traders involved and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No large scale under invoicing in the export of diamonds has come to the notice of this department in the recent past.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Different Rates of DA to Several Public Sector Undertakings

750. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for payment of different rates of DA to several Public Sector Undertakings ;

(b) whether Government intend to revise their policy of DA soon ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Majority of the

Central Public Sector Undertakings are operating on the Industrial DA formula of variation of Rs. 1.30 per point shift in the All India Consumer Price Index (Simla Series 1960 = 100). However there are Public Enterprises where other rates of Dearness Allowance are being paid due to historical reasons.

(b) It is the Govt.'s policy to bring those public Enterprises presently not following Industrial rates of DA as indicated in (a) above into the framework of this DA formula.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

Import of Animal Tallow

751. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the first ever import of animal tallow made in the country giving the name (s) of the importing parties with year-wise details of imports upto June, 1983 ;

(b) what were the dates on which these licences were issued along with quantities of tallow actually imported, showing the countries from which imported ;

(c) what are the details of firms and quantities of animal tallow imported under OGL since 1960 to date ; and

(d) what were the purpose and use for which the imports of animal tallow were permitted in each case and whether Government had ensured that there was no misuse and if so, the details of the implementing set-up machinery and the reasons for the breakdown ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The information as to when was the first ever import of animal tallow made in India, is not readily available.

Import statistics are not maintained firm-wise or licence-wise.

Details of import licences are published in the weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, copies of which are available in the Parliament library.

(c) Statistics of OGL imports and importer-wise are not separately maintained.

(d) Imports were permitted as per the relevant policy.

There are provisions under which action can be taken in cases of (alleged) mis-use.

There has been no break down in the administrative machinery concerned.

Assignment to N.C.A.E.R. by Punjab National Bank for Survey of Sick Units

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab National Bank gave an assignment to the National Council of Applied and Economic Research for survey of sick units when Shri P L. Tandon ex-Chairman of the bank was Director General of NCAER;

(b) if so, the payment involved;

(c) to what use has the report of NCAER been put ;

(d) whether other nationalised banks are also having similar reports from National Council of Applied and Economic Research; and

(e) if not, what was the basis for such an exception made by Punjab National Bank ?

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

(b) Rs. 2.99 lakhs was paid to NCAER.

(c) The report of NCAER was utilised for :

(i) Building up the necessary infrastructure and laying down systems and procedures for effective monitoring and follow-up of sick accounts both at the Head Office and Controlling Offices in the field, and

(ii) Issuing the necessary guidelines to field personnel on important aspects industrial sickness and steps required to be taken for nursing and rehabilitation of sick units.

(d) and (e) The question of engaging the services of NCAER or any other agency for effecting improvements in the system obtaining in the concerned banks for dealing with sick units, or/ any other aspect of work is a matter decided by the banks on merits keeping in view the particular requirements of the concerned bank. The Punjab National Bank felt the need to utilise the services of NCAER for preparing a detailed study of industrial sickness so as to enable the bank to gain an insight into the problem and for formulating the necessary measures for effectively dealing with it.

Financing for 'Incipient Sickness' by IRCI

754. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has started financing for the so called purpose of arresting and curing sickness at the "Incipient stage";

(b) if so, how many industries have been financed with this objective; unit-wise finance made available with this objective indicating the location and the entrepreneur group to which it belongs.

(c) what criteria were applied for diagnosing "Incipient sickness" and by what machinery the diagnosis was made ; and

(d) compared to loans advanced for preventing "Incipient, sickness", how much

finance was made available for nursing units which were actually sick?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) IRCI has been giving soft term loans to sick industrial units including cases of incipient sickness.

(b) IRCI has given loans to 10 units showing signs of incipient sickness. The unit-wise details relating to loans made available, location of the unit and the names of the concerned entrepreneurs are given in the Annexure.

(c) The cases of sickness including incipient sickness of industrial units are diagnosed on the basis of study and analysis of financial, managerial, technical, operational

and other internal and external constraints that effect the financial viability of the units and manifested inter-alia in losing operation of the unit.

(d) The information relating to loans sanctioned to units which have been regarded as showing signs of incipient sickness and for other units as on 30.9.83 is given below:

	No. of units	Amount sanctioned
		(Rs. in crores)
1. Units in incipient sickness	10	6.30
2. Other units	210	233.31

Statement

Units assisted by IRCI at the incipient stage of sickness

(Position as on 30.9.1983)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	IRCI's assistance		Location	Entrepreneur Group
		Sanc-tions	Disburs-ements		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Poorna Agro Industries	112.50	90.50	Reningavaram, Andhra Pradesh	G. Kamaraj & his Associates
2.	Reliance Cellulose Product Ltd.	40.50	33.65	Medak, Andhra Pradesh	S.S. Jhunjunwala.
3.	U.p. Sugar Co. Ltd.	50.50	—	Seorahi, Uttar Pradesh	N.L. Kanoria & his associate
4.	Oriental Card Board Ind. Ltd. (ss)	5.00	—	Calcutta, West Bengal	R.N. Poddar.
5.	Bengal Jute Mills Co. (Asiatic Soap Division).	125.00	20.00	Howrah, West Bengal	Jalan Group

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Dumraon Textiles Limited.	26.60	26.60	Dumraon, Bihar	Shri Kamal Singh Maharaja of Dumraon.
7.	Mahalaxmi Fibres & Indus, Ltd.	33.00	31.00	Ranchi, Bihar.	Shri M.K. Nopani & his associates.
8.	New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd. (Unit-Sarangpur)	150.00	—	Ahmedabad Gujarat.	Kanoria Group.
9.	Hope India Ltd. (Unit:Pench Steel Division)	80.00	—	West Bengal	Poddar Group.
10.	Dwarka Industrial Development Pvt. Ltd.	7.00	7.00	West Bengal	Shri S.N. Nigam Group.
		630.10	208.75		

Payment of Bonus to Central Govt. Employees

755. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government assured to discuss the issue of payment of bonus to remaining Government employees ;

(b) if so, when the said discussion is going to take place ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Government have since decided that the Central Government employees, not covered by the existing PLB Schemes, may be granted 15 days emoluments as adhoc bonus for the year 1982-83, pending evolution of a formula for these categories of employees as a whole or separate formula for each sector. Necessary orders have already been issued on 10.11.1983.

Uneconomic Working of Recently Taken Over Textile Mills of Bombay

756. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile mills in Bombay which have been recently taken over were suffering from uneconomic working because of obsolete processes and machinery ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the past, funds earmarked for modernisation had been diverted by the erstwhile mill-owners to meet out other short-term expenditures and created conditions to run textile mills in losses ; and

(c) the steps Union Government had taken or propose to take to rehabilitate and re-employ the workers engaged in these textile mills in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The main reasons for taking over the management

of 13 textile undertakings of Bombay were : mismanagement of the affairs of the undertakings, their wholly unsatisfactory financial condition even before the commencement in January, 1982 of the textile strike in Bombay, the large sums of money advanced by public financial institutions, further substantial investment required; as also with a view to protecting the interests of workmen, and to augment the production and distribution at fair prices of different varieties of cloth and yarn and to subserv the interests of the general public.

(c) These textile, undertakings have been taken over very recently. However, Government will take all necessary steps to protect the interests of workmen.

बड़े शहरों में बैंकों द्वारा सिक्के वाले काउण्टरों को बन्द किया जाना ।

757. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक बड़े शहरों में सिक्का जमा रखने वाले अनधिकृत लोगों की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण बैंकों ने अपने सिक्के वाले काउण्टरों को बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिक्का जमा करने वाले इन अनधिकृत लोगों के खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) अभी तक सिक्के जमा करने वाले कितने लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं तथा इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि बड़े शहरों में उनके निगम कार्यालयों में छोटे सिक्कों की वापसी प्राप्त लगभग समाप्त हो गई है। तथापि उनके द्वारा संपूर्ण रूप के सिक्के प्राप्त किया जाना जारी है। उन्होंने सिक्कों की खास तौर से व्यापारिक/औद्योगिक

केन्द्रों में, जमाखोरी किये जाने और जर्तमंद उपयोगकर्ताओं को अधिमूल्य पर इनकी बिक्री करने के बारे में प्रेस समाचारों का भी उल्लेख किया है।

(ख) छोटे सिक्कों की कमी का सामना करने के लिए सरकार की राय में इस स्थिति से निपटने का सर्वोत्तम उपाय सिक्कों की पूर्ति में वृद्धि करना है। सिक्कों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कई एक उपाय किये गये हैं जैसे कि तीनों टकसालों ने काम के घंटे प्रति सप्ताह प्रतिपारी 48 से बढ़ाकर 54 करना, सभी टकसालों में प्रोत्साहन योजना लागू करना आदि। आशा की जाती है कि इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप सिक्के 1983-84 में लगभग 10500 लाख सिक्कों का उत्पादन होगा जिसकी तुलना में 1982-83 में 6600 लाख सिक्कों का उत्पादन हुआ था। टकसालों में जहां कहीं भी संभव हो अतिरिक्त पारियां शुरु करने के प्रस्तावों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) सूचित किया गया है कि महाराष्ट्र पुलिस ने मई, 1983 में बम्बई में 10 फ़र्मी में छापा मारा था और 20,000 रुपए के छोटे सिक्के बरामद किये थे। इसके अलावा सरकार को छोटे सिक्कों के जमाखोरों के विरुद्ध कोई और कार्रवाई किये जाने के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि गिरफ्तार किये गये सिक्कों के जमाखोरों की संख्या से संबंधित आंकड़े विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं और सभा-पटल पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

Alleged New Tax Management Devices Adopted by Big Companies to Avoid paying Taxes

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many big companies who were paying either no tax or only a nominal tax for some years before the present budget and to whom Government proposed that they pay a minimum tax on at least 30 percent of their profits, are busy now with new tax-management devices to avoid even this 30 percent tax; and

(b) if so, what are Government doing to guarantee that they do not succeed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Section 80-VVA providing for a minimum tax on companies has been inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Finance Act, 1983 with effect from 1.4.1984 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1984-85 and subsequent years. Hence, so far no case has come to notice where any device has been adopted to avoid or circumvent the aforesaid provision.

Looting of a Nationalised Bank in Sangrur District, Punjab

759. **SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently a nationalised Bank in Sangrur District in Punjab was looted of Rs. 76,000 and Rs. 25,000 at Pakhowal village in Ludhiana district of the Punjab and Sind Bank ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken against robbers, looters and others ;

(d) the details of the staff wounded and shot dead ;

(e) the action taken to compensate the staff wounded and shot dead ; and

(f) the precautionary measures taken to safeguard the banks money, staff in general and the customers, keeping in view such

looting, robberies, extremists and terrorists activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (f) The Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that an amount of Rs. 51866/- was looted from its Badbar branch (Distt. Sangrur) on 24.10.83 and an amount of Rs. 34727/- was looted from its Pakhowal (Distt. Ludhiana) branch on 25.10.83. The bank has filed FIRs with the police.

As reported by the bank, at its Badbar branch the bank security guard was injured and at the Pakhowal branch the security guard was shot dead by the robbers. The security guard injured at Badbar is being paid Rs. 10,000/- in cash by the bank. His entire expenses for medical treatment would be borne by the bank and he would be given special leave on full pay during the period of recovery.

The bank has reported that immediate financial help of Rs. 10,000/- has been extended to the family of the security guard who was shot dead at Pakhowal and that efforts will be made to absorb his son in the bank's employment.

The State Government who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order have been requested to take suitable preventive measures for curbing the incidence of bank robberies/dacoities in order to ensure the safety of bank money, bank staff and the customers. Government have also issued guidelines to all public sector banks to tighten security measures within their premises. The report of the High Power Committee which was set up to review security measures in banks under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs has been sent to banks for implementing the recommendations made by the Committee.

Industrial Unrest in ITDC

760. **SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers who were suspended in ITDC in October 1983 ;

(b) the reason for this industrial unrest; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent such industrial unrest in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) 32 employees of the ITDC's Headquarters Establishment, its Delhi based units and Transport Division were suspended in October, 1983, on the charges of misconduct, dishonesty, indiscipline, riotous/disorderly behaviour during working hours, inciting others to strike work in contravention of the provisions of law.

(c) All problems of industrial relations are being resolved by ITDC through negotiations with the Unions.

पर्यटन संवर्धन के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को उपलब्ध क धनराशि

761. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने पर्यटन संवर्धन के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है ; और

(ख) इस राज्य में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकार को पर्यटन संवर्धन हेतु धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने का है और इनके लिए राज्य सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि की मांग की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हिमाचल

प्रदेश में पर्यटन के संवर्धन के लिए नीचे लिखी स्कीमें हाथ में ली गई हैं/लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है :

1. मनाली में क्लब हाउस के निर्माण के लिए 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान 11.62 लाख रुपये की राशि रिलीज की गई है ।

2. 1980-81 के दौरान ट्रेकिंग उपस्कर के लिए 4.95 लाख रुपये रिलीज किए गए ।

3. 1980-81 और 1981-82 में 3.25 लाख रुपये की लागत पर गर्म पानी के चश्मे (हाट वाटर स्प्रिंग) के विकास के लिए वशिष्ट क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कराया गया ।

4. 1980-81 और 1981-82 दौरान चुनी हुई झीलों पर 3.24 लाख रु० की लागत पर नावों की व्यवस्था की गई ।

5. 1981-82 के दौरान मेलों और उत्सवों के आयोजन के लिए 0.50 लाख रुपये की राशि रिलीज की गई थी ।

6. भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का मनाली में 21.00 लाख रुपये की लागत पर यात्री-गृह के विस्तार का प्रस्ताव है ।

Alleged Corruption in United Bank of India

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Financial Express' of 21 October, 1983 where in it has been stated that United Bank of India Employees Association has demanded probe into the rampant and unbridled corruption in that Bank ;and

(b) if so, whether Government have since inquired into the working of that bank

and the allegations made by the Association and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Government have seen the press report.

The United Bank of India has reported that it has recently initiated strong measures to tighten discipline and this is being resented to by some of the employees' Associations. They have issued memoranda voicing generalised and sweeping complaints which appear to be the basis of the news-item. As regards the specific case of loss of Rs. 1 lakh where it is alleged, no action was taken by the management, the incident occurred on 16.12.1980. Out of Rs. 1 lakh reported missing from the currency chest, careful search produced Rs. 50,000/- from the strong room itself. The balance was claimed from the Insurance. The bank itself had lodged a F.I.R. with the police.

The United Bank of India has vigilance cell. All cases of corruption are looked into by the bank in accordance with the extant vigilance procedure and action is taken against all employees including senior executives in accordance with the vigilance procedures and in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission wherever required. The question of Government looking into the working of the bank on the basis of the allegations does not, therefore, arise.

Excess Airfare Charged for Flights Between Gulf-Countries and Trivandrum

763. SHRI P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the airfare charged for flights operating directly between gulf countries and Trivandrum are more than that charged for flights operating via Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the higher fare ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The published fare between points in Gulf and Trivandrum is the same for travel either via Bombay or direct to Trivandrum.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Loan Sanctioned by All India Financial Institutions to MRTP Companies

764. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much loan was sanctioned by all India Financial Institutions (Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of India) to MRTP companies in 1982 and 1983 and what is the percentage of total assistance to all Corporate Sector ; and

(b) what was the increase in the assets of the Companies by such assistance and what was the increase in the production of these Companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information relating to direct financial assistance extended to MRTP concerns and the percentage of such assistance to total assistance extended to all concerns in respect of each of the all India financial institutions, namely Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and Unit Trust of India (UTI) during 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given in the Annexure.

(b) As per the information readily available, the increase in assets and turnover of the MRTP companies during 1980-81 is Rs. 3034.80 crores and Rs. 4456.54 crores respectively.

Statement

Direct financial assistance sanctioned by all India financial institutions to MRTP Companies during 1981-82 to 1982-83 (April-March)

(Rs. in crores)

Institution	1981-82		1982-83	
	MRTP Companies	Percentage to total assistance sanctioned	MRTP Companies	Percentage to total assistance sanctioned
IDB I	87.97	16.2	90.69	17.2
IFCI	44.27	20.0	53.28	22.4
ICICI	115.09	38.6	138.88	35.8
GIC*	18.04	80.8	18.64	63.38
LIC**	43.79	42.8	16.22	31.1
UTI*	25.86	77.4	47.91	71.9

*Data on Calendar year basis (January to December).

**Figures relate to disbursements.

बम्बई, सूरत और भावनगर के बीच वायु-दूत सेवा शुरू करना

765. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई, सूरत और भावनगर के बीच वायुदूत सेवा शुरू करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब किया गया था और अब तक वायुदूत सेवा शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) वायुदूत सेवा कब तक शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुशींद आलम खां) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं है।

(ग) इन स्टेशनों को वायुदूत की भावी विस्तार योजनाओं में सम्मिलित किए जाने के लिए उपयुक्त समय पर विचार किया जाएगा और यातायात की मांग, प्रचालन की अर्थिक विकासक्षमता/व्यवहार्यता और अपेक्षित आधार संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Regional Rural Banks opened in Madhya Pradesh

766. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Regional Rural Gramya Banks opened in different districts of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the name of all those Gramya Banks and the name of the places in those districts of Madhya Pradesh where these Gramya Banks have been opened ;

(c) whether some new Gramya Banks are proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh in 1983-84 ; and

(d) if so, the name of the places identified therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) At present 19 Regional Rural Banks (Gramya Banks) covering 33 districts are functioning in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The names of these banks, the districts covered by them and the locations of their headquarters are indicated in the enclosed statement. As at the end of March 1983, these banks had opened 610 branches, had mobilised deposits to the tune of Rs. 26.6 crores and had outstanding advances of Rs. 32.9 crores.

Presently proposals have been approved for opening of two more Regional Rural Banks to cover districts Bhind and Morena ; and Jabalpur & Narsinghpur during 1983-84.

Statement

Regional Rural Banks in Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	Districts covered	Location of Headquarter
1.	Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Hoshangabad Raisen	Hoshangabad
2.	Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bilaspur Raipur	Bilaspur
3.	Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank	Rewa Sidhi	Rewa
4.	Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Chhatarpur Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh
5.	Sharda Gramin Bank	Satna	Satna
6.	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Surguja	Surguja
7.	Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bastar	Jagdapur
8.	Durg-Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	Durg Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon
9.	Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Raigarh	Raigarh
10.	Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Jhabua Dhar	Jhabua
11.	Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Shivpuri Guna	Shivpuri
12.	Damoh Panna Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Damoh Panna Sagar	Damoh

1	2	3	4
13.	Dewas Shajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Dewas Shajapur	Dewas
14.	Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	East Nimar West Nimar	Khargone
15.	Mandla Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Mandla Balaghat	Mandla
16.	Chhindwara Seoni Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Chhindwara Seoni	Chhindwara
17.	Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Rajgarh	Biora
18.	Shahdol Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Shahdol	Shahdol
19.	Ratlam-Mandsaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Ratlam Mandsaur	Mandsaur

News Item Captioned "Govt. Losing Crores in Silvasa"

767. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report which appeared in 'The Times of India' of 27 October, 1983 highlighting the manner in which Government is being deprived of sales tax amounting to crores of rupees by the business community taking advantage of Central Government notification declaring Maharashtra-Gujarat boundary as backward and offering sales tax exemption on products fully or partially manufactured there; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the press report. Remedial measures are under consideration.

Investment of Money in Jammu and Kashmir for Public Sector Industries

768. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money invested in public sector industries in the country;

(b) amount of money invested in Jammu and Kashmir State in Such industries; and

(c) What is its ratio with the total amount invested in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As given in the Public Enterprises Survey, 1981-82, the total investment in terms of value of gross block in the Central Government public enterprises as on 31.3.1982, is Rs. 25504.43 Crores.

(b) The investment in Jammu and Kashmir in Central public enterprises in terms of value of gross block is Rs. 14.82 crores as on 31.3.1982.

(c) Though the ratio of (b) to (a) above is 0.06%, the investment in Jammu and Kashmir has doubled over the last few years. As against an investment of Rs. 7.20 crores as on 31.3.1976, the investment has gone up to Rs. 14.82 crores as on 31.3.1982.

Construction of Chemical Weapons by Pakistan

769. DR. KARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan is constructing chemical weapons including binary gas

munitions which can have a devastating effect upon the victims; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to counter this new threat ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government do not have any confirmed information on the subject.

(b) Government continuously update plans for defence preparedness in the light of developments in our security environment.

**Meeting of Chief Ministers to Discuss
Recommendations of Expert Committee
on Abolition of Sales Tax**

770. **SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers was called on 1st and 2nd November 1983 to discuss the recommendations of an Expert Committee on increasing the number of commodities to be transferred from the purview of Sales Tax to that of Additional Central Excise Duty, if so, what were the outcome of the discussions;

(b) whether before calling this meeting his Ministry had asked for the comments of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, if so, what were the major opinions of the State Government regarding this transfer of items and the position of Sales Tax; and

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Bengal had written to the Finance Minister requesting him to postpone the meeting, if so, the reasons given for the postponement of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) A Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 2nd November, 1983 at New Delhi to consider the Report of the Tripathi Committee on replacement of

sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board, and petroleum products by additional excise duties, which was set up pursuant to the Resolution adopted at the Chief Ministers Conference held in February, 1981. The Chief Ministers expressed their appreciation of the excellent work done by the Committee which had provided a valuable analysis of the issues involved particularly, the financial implications of the proposal.

A large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax in principle. In their view, the implementation of the scheme, with such modifications as may be necessary, will contribute to the achievement of important economic objectives, such as minimising the number of points at which the same commodity was taxed, bringing about uniformity in prices and in the rates of commodity taxation in different parts of the country and reducing the scope for harassment. However, some of the Chief Ministers indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee. They expressed the view that the replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty will affect the powers of the States and erode their revenues and resources position. Some of them further expressed that in view of the constitution of the Sarkaria Commission, this exercise should be deferred.

While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted by them in February, 1981, the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus among State Governments on these issues.

(b) Before calling the meeting of Chief Ministers, the Ministry of Finance had invited the comments of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, but most of the State Governments failed to respond.

(c) The Chief Minister of West Bengal had, before the Conference, written to the Finance Minister requesting him to defer

the Conference of Chief Ministers. The reasons given by the Chief Minister for postponement were that on several occasions in the past the Government of West Bengal had opposed the very principle of additional excise duty and questioned its constitutional validity; that the matter was currently being examined by the Eighth Finance Commission and would no doubt be reviewed by the Sarkaria Commission.

Reduction in Rates of Interest Charged on Loans to Housing Cooperative

771. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1079 on 25th February, 1983 regarding reduction in rates of interest charged on loans to housing cooperatives and state when the information mentioned in items (e) and (f) of answers to the above question will be made available to the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The desired information is given below :

Part (e) The discretion in the matter of acceptance of second mortgage rests with the banks concerned and no directives in this regard have been issued to the bank.

Part (f) Does not arise.

Demands of Government Employees

772. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees rally at Boat Club, New Delhi on 11 October, 1983 organised by a confederation of their organisations was unique in that not only the participating Government employees stressed for acceptance of their demands, but also courted arrests en-bloc thereby setting a bad precedent;

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken on the demands of the Government

employees like bonus, increase in interim relief, expediting the Fourth Pay Commission's report, etc.;

(c) was the poster campaign on war footing for the rally at Boat Club on 11 October, 1983;

(d) if so, wherefrom did the money come for the poster campaign on such a huge scale; and

(e) the details of the confederations and federations of the Government employees and whether they are recognised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No such arrests were made on 11th October, 1983.

(b) Generally, the demands of the Central Government employees are raised by the Staff Side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery. In pursuance of the Staff Side's demand Government have recently issued orders granting 15 days emoluments as *ad-hoc* bonus for the year 1982-83 to the Central Government employees who were earlier not covered by the Productivity Linked Bonus Schemes. This has been allowed pending evolution of a formula for these employees as a whole or separate formula for each sector. The interim-relief at the existing rates was sanctioned by the Government after discussions with the Staff Side of the National Council (J.C.M.). There is, at present, no proposal under the consideration of the Government to enhance the amount of interim relief. The Fourth Pay Commission has not been given any directive by the Government to submit its report by a stipulated date but according to the Government Resolution setting up the Commission, it will make its recommendations as soon as practicable. It may consider, if necessary, sending reports on any of the matters as and when the recommendations are finalised.

(c) and (d) No such information is available with the Government.

(e) The information is not readily available. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Proposal to Relax Tourist Visa Rules

773. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to relax tourist visa rules on the eve of Commonwealth Heads of Govt. Conference ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Home Affairs has not favoured the proposal ; and

(c) if so, what are the alternatives, Govt. are considering for promoting tourism ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Presently there are no restrictions on the issuance of visas to foreign tourists from countries with whom our country has diplomatic relations. Our Missions and Posts abroad have instructions to deal with the applications from foreign tourists for grant of visas liberally and with utmost speed.

The steps envisaged by the Govt. for ensuring an increased flow of foreign tourists are increased marketing and promotion overseas, the opening of new offices overseas in Sri Lanka, Kuala Lumpur and Gulf region, development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits, expansion of existing airports and construction of new air terminals, promoting regional tourism including tourism from countries of West Asia, the promotion of charter traffic, hosting of international conferences/conventions etc.

Concern expressed by International Narcotics Control Board

774. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its latest annual report over the "deteriorating" drug control situation in India ; and

(b) if so, the remedial action taken/ being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Over the years, it has been the practice that the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board is published just a few days before the commencement of the session of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which is generally held in February. The latest available report of the INCB is for 1982, which indicates that India is mainly a transit country for opiates illicitly produced in the Middle East, for heroin from South East Asia and for cannabis and resin from Nepal and Middle East. A recent development which has been causing concern to the Government is the smuggling of increasing quantities of heroin into India from the Near and Middle East region, particularly since the year 1982, which indicates that India is increasingly being used in the trafficking routes of opiates mainly destined to Western countries.

Government have been taking various measures to further tighten the controls and to intensify preventive and intelligence activities to meet the situation. The field formations have been alerted in the matter. In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities, close co-operation with the concerned international agencies is maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. The matter is also kept under constant review.

Capacity Utilisation of Public Undertakings

775. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to lay a statement on the Table of the House indicating capacity utilisation of the Public undertakings since 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Attention is invited to the detailed information on the subject of Capacity Utilisation contained in Vol. I, chapter 19 (pp. 207-225) of the Public Enterprises Survey for 1981-82, tabled in the House in February 1983. Similar information on the state of capacity utilisation during 1982-83 as compared to the preceding 2 years would be included in the Public Enterprises Survey for 1982-83 and tabled in the House during the Budget Session of the Parliament.

भारतीय मौसम विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा भूख हड़ताल करना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय मौसम विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने मौसम विभाग के भवन के सामने 24 घंटे की भूख हड़ताल की ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस हड़ताल के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आत्म खॉं) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) भूख हड़ताल श्रीनगर में उन तीन कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तिल किए जाने के विरोध में की गई थी जिन्होंने हिंसा तथा अनुशासनहीनता के कार्यों में हिस्सा लिया था । विभागीय जांच की जा रही है तथा मुअत्तिली के आदेश वापस ले लिए गए हैं ।

Progress of cases Reported to Police by Karol Bagh Branch of Syndicate Bank

777. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5138 on 26th August, 1983 regarding defrauding of branches of Syndicate Bank in Delhi and state :

(a) when the two cases were reported to Police by the Syndicate Bank, Karol Bagh Branch New Delhi ;

(b) the progress of these two cases ; by what time the Police will be able to detect the culprits ; and why Police is unable to detect the culprits ; and

(c) whether any of the staff of bank has been interrogated, if so, what is the number of persons and their ranks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Syndicate Bank has reported that the complaints in respect of the two cases relating to its Karol Bagh Branch were lodged with the Police immediately after they were detected by the Bank. The Bank has further reported that the Police has treated these cases as 'untraced'. According to Bank, Police had made enquiries with the employees working in the Branch.

Circulation of Fake 100 Rupee Notes

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

(a) whether CBI Officers have investigated a racket in fake 100-rupee notes ;

(b) if so, with what results ;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection ;

(d) the amount of fake 100 rupee note circulated in India ; and

(e) the amount of notes detected so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Investigation in regard to eight cases of counterfeit 100 rupee notes are in progress in the Central Bureau of Investigation. Fourteen persons have been arrested so far.

(d) and (e) It is not possible to indicate the number of fake 100-rupee notes circulated in India. In the present series of eight cases, counterfeit currency notes of the value of Rs. 93,300 have been seized.

**Disbursement of loans to Poor Families
by Nationalised Bank in Delhi**

779. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directions have been issued to all nationalised banks to sanction and disburse loans to poor families at least to 25 families by each bank in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of families benefited during the said prescribed period by each bank ;

(c) on what terms and conditions the loan is being disbursed ; and

(d) whether this facility is being provided in other parts of the country also, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) All the nationalised banks have been issued directions to provide credit assistance to poor families under the IRD Programme. The fixation of targets and the implementation of the programme is done by the D.R.D.A. No separate bank branch-wise target is fixed at the national level. Allocations of target as between bank branches at the block level are

done in the District Consultative Committee of the banks.

(c) Loans under the I.R.D.P. are given for viable schemes designed to raise the standard of living above the poverty line. Only those having an annual income less than Rs. 3500/- are eligible under this scheme.

(d) Yes, Sir. The I.R.D.P. is being implemented in all parts of the country. The target is to cover 600 families per block per year.

**Meeting of World Tourism Organisation
in New Delhi**

780. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Tourism Organisation met in New Delhi recently ;

(b) the number of countries participated ;

(c) the steps suggested for the promotion of tourism ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for promoting the tourism in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Fifth General Assembly of the world Tourism Organisation (WTO) was held in New Delhi from October 3-14, 1983.

(b) 84 member-countries of WTO participated in this General Assembly.

(c) This was not a Conference on Tourism but the General Assembly of the WTO, which is an inter-governmental Organisation. The Assembly discussed and finalised various items of agenda on administrative, financial, statutory and legal matters. The

other items discussed included various reports submitted by the Secretary General, draft programme budget of the Organisation, reports of the Technical Committees on items like vocational training, implementation of the Manila Declaration, World Tourism Day, draft Tourism Bill of Rights and Tourist Code, etc.

(d) Measures initiated by the Government for promoting tourism include promotion of charters to India; attracting international conferences/conventions to the country; expansion of airports/construction of new airports; augmentation of capacity both on Indian Airlines and Air India; construction and expansion of hotels and supplementary accommodation; besides relaxation in frontier formalities, providing and assisting development of tourism infrastructure and marketing abroad.

New links by I. A. during winter season

781. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines is starting new links in the country to facilitate tourist traffic during the winter season ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Places of tourist interest, which have adequate traffic potential and the requisite infrastructural facilities have already been connected by Indian Airlines. However, in the Winter Schedule of Indian Airlines, effective from 1st November 1983, the airline has augmented capacity/increased frequency, wherever justified on the basis of the traffic demand. The salient new features of the Winter Schedule are indicated below :

(i) Introduction of a daily Boeing 737 flight (no. IC-187/188) on the Delhi-Udaipur/Aurangabad/Bombay route, in addition to the daily Boeing 737 service

(IC-491/492) on the Delhi Jaipur-Jodhpur-Udaipur-Bombay route.

(ii) Introduction of new services by HS-748 aircraft between Agra and Lucknow on four days of the week and between Lucknow and Varanasi on three days of the week.

(iii) Introduction of a new thrice-weekly HS-748 service between Bombay and Nasik.

(iv) Augmentation of the capacity between Hyderabad and Tirupati by the introduction of a HS-748 service on four days of week in addition to the daily Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Tirupati-Madras service.

(v) Introduction of a new Boeing 737 service, on three days of the week, between Bhubaneswar and Bangalore.

(vi) Introduction of Boeing service between Delhi and Kanpur on 3 days of the week.

Bank Robberies and Shooting of Security Guards in Punjab

782. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had recently been a spate of Bank robberies and shooting of security guards in Punjab ;

(b) the details of the various nationalised banks looted and security staff shot, injured and killed while resisting the robbers ;

(c) whether any clue has been found to the extremists committing all these robberies; if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) the preventive steps being taken to safeguard the banks' cash, its customers, staff from being made targets of looting and

shooting even in broad day light or in the process of carrying cash ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) As reported by the banks, 15 cases of bank dacoities/robberies occurred in Punjab during 1.1.83 to 30.9.83 involving a sum of Rs. 10.34 lakhs approximately. During these dacoities as per the information available 5 bank employees were injured in Punjab.

The police is investigating into the cases of bank dacoities/robberies and the involvement of extremists in these offences would be known only after the conclusion of police investigation.

The State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order, have been requested to take suitable preventive measures for curbing the incidence of bank robberies/dacoities in order to ensure the safety of bank money, bank staff and the customers. Government have also issued guidelines to all public sector banks to tighten security measures within their premises.

Growth of "Illegal" Coin Collectors and Closing Down of Coin Receipt Counters in Major Cities

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has expressed its concern at the growth of a new breed of "illegal" coin collectors who have virtually forced it to close down its coin receipt counters in major cities ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation and issue more coins ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India have reported a decline in receipt of small coins at their issue Offices.

They have also mentioned about Press reports regarding hoarding of coins particularly in business/industrial centres and their sale at premium to the needy users.

(b) Various steps have been taken to augment the production of coins. Working hours in all the three Mints have been increased from 48 to 54 hours per week per shift and an incentive scheme has also been introduced in all the Mints. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be about 1050 million pieces in 1983-84 as against 660 million pieces in 1982-83. Proposals for introduction of additional shifts wherever possible in the Mints are under active consideration.

Changes in Credit Policy of RBI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India had recently announced several pragmatic and promising changes in the credit policy that should enable banks to assist productive operations in all sectors of economy liberally, without fuelling inflationary tendencies; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) While the basic tenet of credit policy of the Reserve Bank continues to be one of fully supporting productive activity with the observance of normal credit norms, it announced the following changes on 20th October, 1983 :

(i) 100 per cent refinance for food credit over the outstanding level of Rs. 3300 crores.

(ii) Refinance to the extent of 125% of the increase in export credit over 1982.

(iii) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Bills rediscounting facility for State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations has been extended

and the size enhanced by Rs. 50 crores.

(iv) Cut-off point for credit authorisation scheme for working capital limits raised from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores.

(v) To provide a more purposeful thrust to the objectives set out in the new 20-Point Programme and to provide the redistributive effects of credit policy, some changes have been made in the rates of interest structure. These are as under :

(a) Rates of interest on short-term loans of over Rs. 5000/- and upto Rs. 10,000/- to farmers have been reduced from not exceeding 14% to 12.5%, with a corresponding reduction for indirect finance.

(b) The concessional rates of interest of 12.5% hitherto applicable to loans to borrowers owning one vehicle has been extended to two vehicles.

(c) Interest rates for price support operations of Central and State Government agencies for pulses and oil seeds have been reduced by 1.5 percentage point.

In more recent weeks the growth in deposits has accelerated and the banking system continues to have considerable excess liquidity necessitating further immobilisation of the same so as to achieve a better alignment between sources and uses of funds without hindering flow of credit for productive purposes. In this context, the Reserve Bank has, on November 8, 1983 directed the banks to maintain an incremental Cash Reserve Ratio of 10% of the increase in net demand and time liabilities over the level as on 11th November, 1983 in addition to the present Cash Reserve Ratio of 8.5%.

Pak Army Division at Sind-Rajasthan Borders

785. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the midst of spreading an impression that India is on the verge of launching aggression against Pakistan a fully equipped army division is said to have been moved to the Sind-Rajasthan border by Pakistan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The Pakistani army is known to conduct its major collective training during the period October-December every year. During this period, its field formations move out of their permanent locations to training areas which are located in the vicinity of the Indo-Pak border. Such movements are not known to be with the full scales of equipments or ammunition.

Government carefully monitor all developments which have a bearing on our security for initiating appropriate measures to ensure adequate defence preparedness.

Fall in Export of Hessian and Sacking to Soviet Union

786. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export of hessian and sacking to the Soviet Union had fallen considerably in 1981-82 ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to maintain the present level and also raise the exports to the Soviet Union ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There was a slight short fall in export of hessian and sacking during 1981-82, when compared to the

figures of 1980-81, as may be seen from the figures given below :—

(Figures in Qty. of '000 tonnes)

	Hessian	Sacking	Total
1980-81	125.9	446	170.5
1981-82	100.0	35.4	135.4

(b) and (c) Decline in export of hessian and sacking to the Soviet Union could primarily be explained by the fact that consecutively for several years USSR has had successive bad weather and bad harvest which brought down their demand for packaging materials.

Government is in dialogue with the USSR authorities to keep up the tempo of exports of hessian and sacking to the USSR.

Persons Trained by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

787. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state how many persons were trained by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in various training programmes organised during 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : 1,754 persons were trained by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in its various training programmes organised during 1982-83.

Persons Trained by Indian Institute of Packaging

788. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state how many persons were trained by Indian Institute of Packaging in various training programmes during 1982-83 and how many packaging designs were developed in 1977-78 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI

RAM DULARI SINHA) : 842 persons were trained by Indian Institute of Packaging in various training programme during 1982-83. The number of packaging designs developed was 17 in 1977-78 and 24 in 1982-83.

Directory of Indian Exporter's Published by DCIS (Calcutta)

789. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state when was the last edition of the Directory of Indian Exporters published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (Calcutta) and how many export firms are listed in the last published edition (incl. supplementary editions) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The last edition of the Directory of Indian Exporters (20th edition - 1981) was released on 20th May, 1983 from Government of India Press, Simla. This edition contains names of 2318 firms as Exporters and Manufacturers and 627 firms as Manufacturers (Potential Exporters).

Public sector undertakings doing Marine Insurance Business

790. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8478 on 28 April, 1978 regarding Public Sector Undertaking doing Marine Insurance Business and state :

(a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings doing marine insurance business and how many branch offices did each have in the country as on 1st January, 1983 ;

(b) the number of branches of each of these public undertakings functioning in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras as on 1st January, 1983 ; and

(c) how much marine insurance business was transacted by each of these corporations in 1977-78 and 1982-83 giving value insured, premia and claims paid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) The insurance
Companies/State Insurance Funds registered

under the Insurance Act, 1938, to transact
marine insurance business as on 1.1.1983 and
the number of their branch offices, are as
under :-

<i>Name of Insurance Co. Fund</i>	<i>No. of branch offices</i>
(i) General Insurance Corporation of India (transacts mainly reinsurance business)	Nil
(ii) National Insurance Co. Ltd.	222
(iii) New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	327
(iv) Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	243
(v) United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	283
(vi) Govt. of Gujarat Insurance Fund) The information is being collected.
(vii) Kerala State Govt. Insurance Department	
(viii) Govt. of Maharashtra State Insurance Fund	
(b) The information as under :-	

<i>Name of Insurance Co./Fund</i>	<i>No. of Divisional Offices (D.O.s) and Branch Offices (B.O.s) functioning as on 1.1.1983</i>							
	Delhi		Bombay		Calcutta		Madras	
	D.Os	B.Os	D.Os	B.Os	D.Os	B.Os	D.Os	B.Os
(i) National	9	6	8	—	16	1	4	2
(ii) New India	10	16	12	4	7	6	4	7
(iii) Oriental	9	10	19	1	6	2	5	8
(iv) United India	7	5	13	2	6	1	8	4
(v) Govt. of Gujarat Insurance Fund) The information is	
(vi) Kerala State Govt. Insurance Department) being collected	
(vii) Govt. of Maharashtra State Insurance Fund)	

(c) The statistics in respect of total value insured are not maintained by the companies. The information, for the calendar years 1977 and 1982, in respect of marine Insurance premium and incurred claims is as under :-

(in crores of rupees)

Name of Insurance Co. Fund	Marine premium during	Insurance written	Incuried claims during	
	1977	1982	1977	1982
(i) National	19	35	9	38
(ii) New India	23	47	10	40
(iii) Oriental	24	48	10	46
(iv) United India	25	49	10	58
(v) Govt. of Gujarat Insurance Fund)	The information is	
(iv) Kerala State Govt. Insurance Deptt.)	being collected.	
(vii) Govt. of Maharashtra State Insurance Fund)		

सैनिक सम्पदा कार्यालय, आगरा के दरेसी और नामनेर सैनिक अभ्यास क्षेत्र को नगर सुविधाएं

791. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैनिक सम्पदा कार्यालय, आगरा (उ. प्र.) के अभ्यास क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत ऐसी और नामनेर की नगर सुविधाएं आगरा छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा दी जा रही हैं अथवा आगरा नगर महापालिका द्वारा ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नामनेर और दरेसी, जिन्हें रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा फालतू क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया था, को 1958 में तत्कालीन सैनिक संपदा अधिकारी द्वारा नगर क्षेत्र (टाऊन एरिया) आगरा को अंतरित कर दिया गया था ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) आगरा महानगर पालिका, आगरा द्वारा ।

(ख) जी नहीं । संबंधित क्षेत्रों को 1957 में हटा दिया गया था और दरेसी तथा नामनेर

में छावनी बोर्ड की केवल नागरिक परिसम्पत्तियां और सम्बद्ध भूमि आगरा नगरपालिका को अन्तरित की गई थीं । इन दो स्थानों की खाली भूमि के अन्तरण का एक प्रस्ताव भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के समुख रखा गया था । राज्य सरकार को इस बारे में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करने के लिए दोबारा कहा जा रहा है ।

एयर इंडिया के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के दिवंगत कर्मचारियों की विधवाओं को रोजगार देना

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

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1979 से 30 सितम्बर, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान एयर इंडिया के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, हिमालय हाउस, 3 कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली के कितने कर्मचारी दिवंगत हुए तथा उनके नाम, पदनाम तथा निधन की तिथि क्या है ;

(ख) मृतकों के कितने परिवारों को अब तक रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है और कितनों को रोजगार प्रदान नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस विभाग के कुछ दिवंगत लीडरों की निःसहाय विधवाओं, जिनके पास जीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है, तो अभी तक कोई रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है हालांकि मार्च, 1979 से वे अब तक कई प्रार्थना पत्र दे चुकी हैं तथा उनको रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुश्रीव आलम हां) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1979 से 30 सितम्बर, 1983 की अवधि में हिमालय हाउस, नई दिल्ली में एयर इंडिया के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के निम्नलिखित 2 कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हुई :-

नाम	पदनाम	मृत्यु की तारीख
श्री एस. एम. सेठ	यातायात सहायक	22.5.1981
श्री ए. के. धर	वरिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक	21.12.1981

(ख) 1. श्री एस. एम. सेठ की पत्नी ने यातायात सहायक के पद के लिए आवेदन किया था परन्तु उन्हें नियुक्ति प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया क्योंकि उक्त कार्य में शिफ्ट ड्यूटी आती थी।

2. श्री ए. के. धर की पत्नी ने एयर इंडिया में कार्य के लिए आवेदन नहीं किया।

(ग) इस अवधि में हिमालय हाउस, नई दिल्ली में एयर इंडिया के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में किसी भी भारक की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। तथापि इस अवधि में दिल्ली विमान क्षेत्र सहित एयर इंडिया के उत्तर क्षेत्र कार्यालय में कार्यरत 5 भारकों की मृत्यु हुई। इन कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को दी गई नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में सूचना नीचे दी गई है :-

नाम	मृत्यु की तारीख	कैफियत
श्री सन्त लाल	1.3.79	दिल्ली में एयर इंडिया की स्थापना में उपयुक्त कार्य के न होनेके कारण उनकी पत्नी को नियुक्ति दिए जाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार नहीं किया जा सका।

श्री लाल सिंह 21.9.79 उनके पुत्र को नौकरी दी गई है।

श्री बाबू लाल 16.8.80 उनकी पत्नी ने एयर इंडिया में कार्य के लिए आवेदन नहीं किया।

श्री ओम प्रकाश 30.10.80 वे अविवाहित थे।

श्री मोहिन्द्र सिंह 28.3.83 दिल्ली में एयर इंडिया की स्थापना में उपयुक्त कार्य न होने के कारण उनकी पत्नी को नियुक्ति दिए जाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार नहीं किया जा सका।

Credit from Nationalised Banks in Keonjher District for implementation of major Programmes of Government

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

(a) the names of the nationalised commercial banks providing credit for implementing the major programmes of Government ;

(b) the name of the nationalised banks in Keonjher district, Orissa giving credit to the rural poor of that district against those schemes ;

(c) the year-wise credit given by various Banks of Keonjher district for implementing those schemes during the last three years ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) All nationalised commercial banks are providing credit for implementing the programmes of Government.

(b) As in January, 1983 five nationalised banks viz. Bank of India, State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, United Bank of India and United Commercial Bank have been operating in the District of Keonjher, Orissa.

(c) and (d) The data reporting system does not yield information in the manner asked for.

“एल्लिगन मिल्स एक तथा दो कानपुर” के कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिया गया ज्ञापन

794. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एल्लिगन मिल्स एक और दो कानपुर के लिपिकों और चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 21 सितम्बर, 1983 को एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मांगों वेतन में संशोधन, अंतरिम सहायता आदि से संबंधित थीं ।

(ग) मिल प्रबन्धकों ने संबद्ध यूनियन से बातचीत की है और एक समझौता हो गया है ।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा सरकार को पदकों की वापसी

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

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने अपने पदक सरकार को लौटाने का निर्णय किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय बैंक कर्मचारी संगठन ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में कार्यरत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने के बारे में माननीय रक्षा मंत्री और माननीय वित्त मंत्री को जुलाई, 1982 में मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया । यह मामला सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में कार्यरत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के अगस्त, 1982 में, बोट क्लब पर प्रदर्शन व इस घमकी के साथ प्रकाश में आया कि यदि उनकी वर्तमान नौकरी में “उनकी रक्षा सेवा को स्वीकार न किया गया” तो वे 15 अगस्त, 1983 को भारत के राष्ट्रपति को अपने युद्ध मंडल और अलंकरण वापस कर देंगे ।

2. 1982 में भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों की मुख्य मांगें इस प्रकार थी :-

(क) सेना में की गई सेवा के वर्षों की संख्या के आधार पर वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि प्रदान करने के लिए सैनिक सेवा को स्वीकार किया जाए ।

(ख) वेतन नियत करने के बारे में 1958 में जारी किए गए समय-समय पर पथासंशोधित सरकारी आदेशों का कार्यान्वयन करने के अलावा बैंकों में क्लर्क/स्टोरमैनों के रूप में कार्यरत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की जाए ।

(ग) बैंकों में विभिन्न पदों/श्रेणियों में कार्यरत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बीच भेदभाव दूर किया जाए ।

(घ) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का उपयुक्त और सम्मानजनक रूप से पुनर्वास किया जाए ।

3. उपयुक्त मांगों पर वित्त मंत्रालय (बैंकिंग प्रभाग), रक्षा मंत्रालय और पुनर्वास महानिदेशालय ने विचार किया और भारत सरकार ने जनवरी/मार्च, 1983 में निम्नलिखित रिआयतें दी :-

(क) सितम्बर, 1978 (अर्थात् III द्विपक्षीय करार से पूर्व) से पूर्व नियुक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ता अनेक वेतन निर्धारण में अभिरक्षित किया जाएगा ।

(ख) जिन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने सितम्बर, 1978 में वेतनमानों में संशोधन होने के बाद बैंकों में सेवा शुरू की है, उनके मामले में वेतन निर्धारण केवल उस मूल वेतन के आधार पर (वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते की बजाए) किया जाएगा जो उन्होंने सेवानिवृत्त होने से पूर्व लिया हो ।

(ग) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में नियुक्त कमीशन रैंक से नीचे के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के वेतन को निर्धारित करते समय उनके वेतन में पूरी मिलिट्री पेंशन और अन्य लाभों की छूट होगी ।

(घ) जहां तक कमीशन अफसरों का संबंध है, वेतन में पेंशन की सीमा की छूट 250 रुपये प्रति महीने तक होगी ।

(ङ) आवास ऋण, यात्रा ऋण आदि की मंजूरी के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की सेना सेवा को अर्हक सेवा के रूप में माना जाएगा ।

(च) जहां एक संवर्ग से दूसरे संवर्ग में पदोन्नति के लिए सेवा की अवधि निर्धारित की गई है वहां इस संबंध में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रक्षा सेवाओं में की गई उनकी सेवाओं के अनुसार वरीयता देने के लिए नियमों में उपयुक्त संशोधन किए जाएंगे ।

Steps taken for Improvement in Exports from Eastern Region

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

(a) whether the demand for licence and cash assistance from all sorts of exporters in the Eastern Region except for exporter of engineering goods, have gone down since April, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to improve exports from the Eastern Region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) No definite assessment can be made at this stage in view of the time allowed to exporters to make applications.

(c) All export promotion measures are equally applicable to eastern region.

Firing by Pakistani Troops on Indian Borders

797. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents occurred on Indian borders, when firings were made by the Pakistani Troops during the last four months ; and

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There have been some incidents of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops from across the line of Control during the last four months. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(b) Issues relating to minor firing incidents across the Line of Control in J & K are resolved through Flag Meetings of local commanders. In case of incidents of a more serious nature, the matter is taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Shortfall in production in Handloom Sector

798. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that based on the production of 3300 million meters in 1982-83, it is estimated that the handloom sector will fall short of the target of 4100 million meters and the likely achievement would be around 3830 million meters in 1984-85 according to Mid-term Appraisal of Sixth Plan (page 111) ; and

(b) if so, the reasons behind the shortfall in target and concrete measures taken by Government to achieve the targets ?

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

SANGMA) : (a) The Mid-term Appraisal of 6th Plan (page-111) does not mention the figure of 3830 as the likely achievement by the end of 6th Plan as against the target of 4100 million meters. However, the actual achievement, from the trends later noticed, is likely to be of the order of 3700 million meters by the end of 1984-85.

(b) The severe drought and the consequent power cuts during the last two years had restricted the availability of hank yarn to the handloom sector. This had also eroded the purchasing power of the people which had resulted in a reduction in demand.

The spinning mills in the cooperative and non-cooperative sector being set up in the 6th Plan period are expected to start production, thus adding to the availability of hank yarn. In order to ensure the supply of sufficient quantities of hank yarn, Government have also imposed a statutory obligation on mills to pack at least 50% of their total marketable yarn in the form of hanks.

The States have also been requested to pool the hank yarn produced by the Cooperative Spinning Mills. Mills of National Textile Corporation and State Textile Corporations for captive use by the handloom cooperatives and corporations, The National Handloom Development Corporation, which has been set up, is expected to assist the handloom sector in getting supplies of hank yarn.

बाहनों आदि पर उत्पाद शुल्क कम किया जाना

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

(क) बसों और ट्रकों (वाणिज्यिक), बस-ट्रक टायरों, रेफ्रीजरेटरों तथा सभी प्रकार के बिजली के घरेलू सामानों पर सरकार द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क की पृथक-पृथक कितनी छूट दी गई है ;

(ख) इस छूट के परिणामस्वरूप बाजार में उनका मूल्य पहले मूल्य की तुलना में कितना कम हुआ है तथा प्रसिद्ध और लोकप्रिय वाणिज्यिक ट्रेड मार्क उत्पादों के संबंध में उनका ब्यौरा (मूल्य रूपों में) क्या है ; और

(ग) साइकिलों, रिक्शों और स्कूटरों तथा अनेक टायरों पर उत्पाद शुल्क में छूट न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) सरकार ने दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 1983 से उत्पादन शुल्क की दरों में निम्नलिखित घाटौती की है :—

माल का विवरण	कुल शुल्क की घटौती की सीमा (मूल्यानुसार प्रतिशत)	से	तक
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सेलून कारों, डम्परो और तीन ऐक्सल वाले वाहनों से भिन्न 2500 सी सी से अधिक की क्षमता वाले इंजिन के मोटर वाहन ।	15.75	7.875
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बसों और ट्रकों और वाहनों के लिए विशिष्ट आकार के टायर अथवा सड़क से अन्यत्र प्रयोग के लिए डिजाइन किए गए उपकरण ।	66	55
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165 लीटर तक की क्षमता वाले घरेलू रेफ्रीजरेटर ।	42	26.25
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165 लीटर से अधिक की क्षमता वाले डीप फ्रीजर और रेफ्रीजरेटर ।	84	52.5
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रेफ्रीजरेटिंग, एअरकंडीशनिंग उपकरणों और मशीनरी के पुर्जों ।	131.25	84
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बिजली के विशिष्ट घरेलू उपकरण ।	31.5	21
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(ख) शुल्क में घटौती से पहले और इस समय वाणिज्यिक वाहनों, टायरों, रेफ्रीजरेटरों और बिजली के घरेलू उपकरणों के प्रत्येक मामले में दो-दो प्रतिनिधिक माडलों की कीमतों का एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त रियायतें स्वभावतः चयनात्मक ही होनी चाहिए थीं जो ऐसे उद्योगों के लिए थीं जिन्हें उत्पादन को तेज करने के लिए तत्काल राजस्व सम्बंधी राहत की जरूरत थी । बहरहाल, साइकिलों और साइकिलों तथा साइकिल रिक्शाओं के लिए टायरों को कर से छूट दी गई है ।

विवरण

विवरण	वर्तमान में
1.10.1983 से पहले कारखानागत थोक मूल्य/व्यापारी मूल्य	कारखानागत थोक मूल्य/व्यापारी मूल्य
(रूपों में)	(रूपों में)

I. वाणिज्यिक वाहन :

I.	153423/-	142985/-
II.	160523/-	149602/-

II. टायर :

I.	2946.04	2750.82
II.	3315/-	3095/-

III. 165 लीटर की क्षमता वाले रेफ्रिजरेटर :

I.	3675/-	3300/-
II.	2698/-	2398.75

IV. घरेलू बिजली के उपकरण :

I.	289.30	266.20
II.	1370.75	1270.50

Promotion of Tourist Traffic Between India and Soviet Union

800. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the flow of tourists between India and Soviet Union is very meagre ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of Soviet tourists visited India during the year 1982 and the number of Indian tourists visited Soviet Union; and

(d) the steps being taken for promoting tourism between these two friendly countries ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of Soviet tourists who visited India during the year 1982 was 13,687 recording an increase of 14.0 percent over the preceding year. The Department of Tourism does not maintain statistics of Indians visiting foreign countries.

(d) Continuous efforts are made by our Embassy to project the potential of

Indian Tourism and to assist those who wish to visit India as tourists.

Export of Sugar

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

(a) whether any agreement has been made with some foreign countries for the export of sugar during the current year ;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar likely to be exported during the current year and the names of the countries to whom export is being made and at what rate ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the years, 1981-82 and 1982-83 by export of sugar ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the export of sugar to earn more foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) India is a member of the International Sugar Agreement which inter-alia, allocates to exporting member countries annual quotas for export of sugar.

(b) Our quota for export of sugar in the current calendar year is 6.5 lakh MT. We hope to fulfil the quota.

In the first six months of 1983-84, exports have been undertaken to Egypt, Sri Lanka, Yamen Arab Republic, Indonesia, Tunisia, China, Equador and Maldives. The average realisation has been Rs. 2527 PMT.

(c) Amount of foreign exchange earned during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been as under :-

Year	Value Rs. Crores
1981-82	49.22
1982-83	84.44

(d) Export of sugar is made against quota allocated by the International Sugar Organisation on annual basis. We have programmed to fulfil the current year quota. Attempts are being made to negotiate larger quota for 1984.

Opening of a Branch by in Ternational Banks in India

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

(a) whether some international banks have applied to the Reserve Bank of India for opening a branch in India :

(b) if so, the particulars of all such applications received stating in which cases permission has been granted and which are still under consideration and the places at which the Branches are likely to be opened and the nature of business to be transacted ;

(c) whether entry of these international banks has been opposed by the Indian banks; if so, the ground advanced by them and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) what gain the country is likely to derive from this entry ?

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

Streamlining of the Set-up and Functioning of the Rajya Sainik Board and Zila Sainik Board

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

(a) whether Government have undertaken any streamlining of the set-up and functioning of the Rajya Sainik Board and the Zila Sainik Board ;

(b) if so, the nature of the streamlining done so far and a brief account thereof

and the likely date by which it would be completed ; and

(c) if not, whether any such streamlining would be undertaken in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A Committee was set up in 1981 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence to go in to the question of revitalisation of Sainik Boards organisation in the country. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government in principle and all State Governments/Union Territories Administrations were requested to implement the same. The main recommendations of the revitalisation Committee were as follows :-

(i) Creation of new Zila Sainik Boards and strengthening of existing Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.

(ii) Provision of better working facilities such as telephone and transport at the Zila level.

(iii) Improvement in status and redesignation of Secretaries, Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.

(iv) Job enrichment and revised charter of duties of Secretaries, Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.

(v) Payment of Centre's share in advance upto 90% on receipt of the Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates on 50:50 basis of the expenditure of Sainik Boards Organisation.

A copy of the recommendations of the Committee for Revitalisation of the Sainik Boards Organisation is laid on the Table of the House, (Placed in Library. See No. LT 7056/83)

2. The State Governments of Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have implemented

most of the recommendations of the Revitalisation Committee. The Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also accepted the recommendations of the Committee in principle. As far as the Union Territories are concerned, the matter is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोलने हेतु लाइसेंस

807. प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर :
श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के (जिला-वार) नाम क्या हैं जहाँ भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक को कैलेण्डर वर्ष 1983 के दौरान अपनी शाखाएँ खोलने हेतु लाइसेंस दिए हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से किन-किन स्थानों में इस बीच बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोली जा चुकी हैं, और उनमें से किन स्थानों में पहले बैंक नहीं थे, तथा सम्बंधित बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) बैंकों की शेष शाखाएँ कब तक खोल दी जायेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

808. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any preference for the opening of new Branches of the nationalised banks at unbanked centres by Government and the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) if so, the names of such places in Himachal Pradesh district-wise, where licences were granted for the nationalised banks to open their branches at places, which were already having branches of one or more nationalised banks ; and

(c) the reasons for granting the licences at such 'banked' centres when the demands for opening new branches at unbanked centres are still not being met ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The current branch licensing policy aims to achieve by the end of March 1985 a coverage of one bank office for an average of 17,000 population on the basis of 1981 census in rural and semi-urban areas. While top priority will be given to opening of new branches in underbanked rural areas, provision has been made for expansion in the relatively banked districts which will be allowed to a limited extent if justified by the growth in economic activities, the need for banking facilities in the area etc. The State Governments have been asked by the Reserve Bank of India to identify in consultation with the District Consultative Committees such unbanked rural centres where there is need for establishment of a bank office, Expansion in urban/Metropolitan/Port Town centres will be restrictive and allowed only on a selective basis.

Individual applications from banks for opening offices in rural and semi-urban banked centres are considered within the framework of the branch licensing policy and banks are allowed to open offices at these centres if it is established that there is an immediate need for banking facilities.

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

Backlog of Unfilled Reserved Vacancies in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

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

(a) whether backlog of unfilled reserved vacancies has considerably increased in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, in 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) (i) the total number of SC/ST candidates who had given their consent for appearing in the written test for officer J.M.-I in all the above years, (ii) how many of them were considered for written test, (iii) the total number of reserved vacancies including the backlog in each above year, (iv) how many SC/ST candidates obtained more than minimum passing marks with relaxation for SC/ST in the written test and interview and (v) how many of them were finally selected

in all the groups in all the years mentioned as above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that SC/ST candidates are given 5% relaxation in written examination and 10% in interview in promotion from Clerical Cadre to Officer (JMG-1) Cadre. The backlog in reserved vacancies has been due to the non-availability of successful SC/ST candidates despite the relaxations. However, the unfilled reserved vacancies are carried forward to the next year.

The bank has also reported that the SC/ST Employee's Association has filed a writ petition before the Rajasthan High Court in this matter which is still pending and the matter is *Sub-Judice*.

(c) The information as reported by the Bank is given in the *Annexe*.

Statement*Backlog of unfilled reserved vacancies in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur*

Year of test	Total No. of SC/ST candidates who gave consent	No. of SC/ST candidates considered for written examination	Total No. of reserved vacancies including backlog	No. of SC/ST candidates who obtained more than the minimum pass marks.	No. of SC/ST candidates finally selected.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1978	Not available	9.	22	3	3
1978	-do-	Not available	—	6	6
(Special Test exclusively for SC/ST)					
1979	-do-	-do-	45	—	—
1980					
1981	-do-	51	42	32	17
1982	-do-	70	45	17	11

Proposal Regarding Setting up of Public Sector wage Commission

810. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a Public Sector Wages Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There is no specific proposal as yet under Government's consideration.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

New Scheme for Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed

811. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Commercial banks to disburse about Rs. 160 crores as loan under a new scheme announced by the Prime Minister in her Independence Day Address for the provision of self-employment to educated unemployed youth in the next six and a half months ;

(b) if so, the details of the various schemes contemplated under the programme for which the disbursement are said to be made ; and

(c) how much disbursement has so far been made by the commercial banks and who were the beneficiaries covered thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA, POJARY) : (a) and (b) The Union Ministry of Industry has launched a new scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth with minimum qualification as 10th class pass and within the age group of 18 to 35 years. Such youth will

be provided bank credit and Government subsidy for undertaking self employment ventures through industry, service and business avocations. The scheme aims to cover 2 to 2.5 lakh such persons every year. The scheme extends to all areas of the country except cities with more than 10 lakh population as per 1981 census. Operational responsibility of the scheme has been assigned to District Industries Centres in collaboration with lead banks of the respective areas. The banking system is to provide credit of the order of Rs. 160 crores during 1983-84 under the scheme and capital subsidy of 25% is available from the Government. The beneficiaries of the scheme will be identified by a Task Force to be set up at each District Industries Centre. They will be eligible for a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000 which will carry interest at 10% per annum in backward areas and 12% per annum in other areas. The repayment will be in instalments beginning after an initial moratorium between 6 and 18 months. The repayment instalments would range over 3 to 7 years depending upon the nature and profitability of the venture.

(c) The scheme has been launched recently and the first of the quarterly returns regarding disbursement etc. are due to reach the Reserve Bank from all banks only by the end of this year. As such details of disbursements made by banks so far are not available.

Excise Levies on Tyres

812. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government reviewed the entire structure of excise levies on tyres and other components that are used in the manufacture of complete automobiles, with a view to promoting the manufacture of fuel efficient vehicles while retaining their cost at reasonable levels ; and

(b) if so, the decisions since taken in the light of this review ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

BHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir, No such review was done specifically in the context of promotion of manufacture of fuel efficient vehicles.

(b) Does not arise.

Identification of Public Sector Units Running into Losses

813. **SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has been able to identify the public sector units in the Central sectors which have been making huge losses ;

(b) if so, details and name of the units so identified ;

(c) whether it is under active consideration of Government to give free hand to Chairmen of these units and also there should be no interference from any quarters even from the Ministry controlling them ;

(d) what practical and specific steps Government are going to take to improve Public Sector Unit performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) There is no specific study undertaken by the Planning Commission to identify loss making units in Central sectors. However, the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance compiles every year the "Public Enterprises Survey" which is placed before the Parliament in the Budget Session. The Survey for 1981-82 was placed before the Parliament on 25.2.1983 which also contains the details of Profit or loss made by each Central Public Sector enterprise during the year 1981-82.

(c) The question does not arise as these enterprises are autonomous bodies and the Chairmen or the Chief Executives of these enterprises enjoy full powers for the efficient running of these enterprises.

(d) The performance of the public enterprises are closely watched by the Administrative Ministries concerned who hold periodical Review meetings to find out their problems. Based on these performance reviews, necessary steps are taken to improve the performance of the enterprises.

Strike in Textile Mills in Bombay

814. **SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the unutilised capacity in the Textiles Industry in the public and private sector ; and

(b) the number of man-days lost due to Bombay Textile strike, the extent of loss in production and loss in foreign earnings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Iron Ore Export Through Paradip Port

815. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of the export outlook of iron ore through Paradip Port expected in 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. hopes to export about 9 lakh tonnes of Iron Ore through Paradip Port in 1983-84. Current expectation for 1984-85 is about 7 lakh tonnes.

Financial Assistance to Kerala

816. **SHRI K.A. RAJAN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a Central team had visited Kerala to study its financial needs to tide

over the difficult financial situation being faced by the State ;

(b) if so, the details of the team visited, the discussion held and the conclusion arrived at ; and

(c) the financial assistance extended to the State, if any, thereafter ?

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

(b) and (c) Secretary (Expenditure) in the Minister of Finance visited Trivandrum on 4th and 5th October, 1983 and had discussions with the State Government regarding the current financial position of the State. As against the estimated deficit of Rs. 120 crores indicated by the State Government because of the unprecedented extent of drought, it was felt that there was considerable scope for improvement in both receipts and expenditure from the levels indicated by the State Government. The Union Finance Minister has written to the State Chief Minister requesting him to contain the deficit at a level substantially lower than that estimated by the State Government and informed him that the manner of tackling the residuary deficit could be discussed later.

Taking Over of Textile Mills in Bombay

817. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAILANI :
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thirteen textile mills in Bombay have been taken over by the Union Government ;

(b) the steps being taken to improve performance of those mills ;

(c) what additional investment is called for to bring these units to health ;

(d) the number of workers going to be benefited or rehabilitated;

(e) whether Government propose to hand over the mills which have been taken over, to their old owners after revitalising them ;

(f) the amount of compensation to be given to the owners of Bombay mills, already taken over ; and

(g) whether Government propose to take over the whole textile industry as the private management shows little interests in modernisation of mills rendering more and more textile mills sick ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, the management of 13 textile undertakings of Bombay has been recently taken over by the Government.

(b) and (c) All necessary efforts to restart some of the mills, which are lying closed, are being made as also to improve the working of the other mills. It is estimated that about Rs. 140 crores will be required for the rehabilitation and reorganisation including modernisation and technological upgradation of these mills.

(d) Approximately 36,000 workers are likely to be benefited as a result of complete

rehabilitation and reorganisation of these mills.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(f) The owner companies shall be given an amount at the rates specified in Section 5 (2) of the Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1983 for the vesting of the management of the undertakings in the Government.

(g) No such proposal is at present under consideration of Government.

Import of Cement by S.T.C.

818. SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation invited offers for import of cement to India from foreign parties ;

(b) if so, what were the offers of different parties giving details of names of parties, country price, etc ; and

(c) what would have been the landed cost in India if the lowest offers had been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose the details.

(c) About Rs. 968 PMT.

विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा जानवरों की चर्बी का आयात किया जाना

819. श्री मोतीबाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न संस्थानों ने बंध लाइसेंसों के माध्यम से विदेशों से जानवरों की चर्बी का आयात किया था :

(ख) यदि हां तो संस्थान वार इन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कुल कितनी चर्बी का आयात किया गया : और

(ग) इन संस्थानों के नाम क्या है, जिन्होंने इस आयातित चर्बी का दुरुपयोग किया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) आयात आकड़े आयातक वार नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

Profit/Loss of Hotels Functioning in India and Abroad

820. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) (i) the names of hotels functioning within the country and abroad under ITDC and other Public Undertakings and since when ;

(ii) the total amount invested by Government and IITDC each year in these hotels ;

(iii) the total number of various categories of employees (temporary, ad hoc, permanent) working in these hotels in 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and current financial year ;

(iv) the total number of various categories of employees (temporary, ad hoc, permanent) suspended, services terminated or dismissed and the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the total profit or loss (separately in each case) specifying ;—

(i) profit or loss as on 1-4-1979 and as on 1-4-1980 ;

(ii) the total profit or loss ascertained in each case during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and current year ; and

(iii) total number of tourists stayed in these hotels during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in Air India and Indian Airlines

821. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the percentage of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different categories in the two undertakings Air India and Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : The requisite information in respect of Air India and Indian Airlines is furnished below :

Category of Employees	Total No. of employees	No. of		%age of	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
AIR INDIA:					
Group 'A'	3097	227	53	7.33	1.71
Group 'B'	7833	1201	383	15.33	4.89
Group 'C'	1134	206	77	18.17	6.79
Group 'D'	3591	1250	152	34.80	4.23
INDIAN AIRLINES :					
Group 'A'	2470	117	12	4.74	0.48
Group 'B'	3289	330	76	10.03	2.31
Group 'C'	6722	718	201	10.68	3.00
Group 'D'	6253	1445	240	23.11	3.84

Robberies in Banks

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI A.K. BALAN :

822. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI :
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA :

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

(a) the number of cases of looting and robberies committed in banks, State-wise and Bank-wise during 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) losses sustained and injuries caused to bank employees in those cases ; and

(c) steps being taken to prevent such incidents and ensure the security of banks and the safety of their employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : (a) to (c) The State-wise and Bank-wise information regarding the bank robberies/dacoities for the years 1982 and 1983 (upto 30.9.83) is given in the Statement I and II respectively. The total amount involved in these cases as reported by the banks was Rs. 140.48 lakhs + gold valued at Rs 16.36 lakhs and Rs. 93.83 lakhs (approx.) + gold/gold ornaments valued at Rs. 42.21 lakhs + gold/gold ornaments weighing 1492.5 gms. (approx.) for the years 1982 and 1983 (upto 30.9.83) respectively. The information regarding number of persons injured is not readily available.

The State Governments who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order have been requested to take suitable preventive measures for curbing the incidence of bank robberies/dacoities in order to ensure the safety of bank money, bank staff and the customers. Government have also issued guidelines to all public sector banks to tighten security measures within their premises. The report of the High Power Committee which was set up to review security measures in banks under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, has been sent to banks for implementing the recommendations made by the Committee.

Statement I

Statewise break-up of bank robberies/dacoities that occurred during the year 1982 & 1983 (upto 30.9.83)

	1982	1983 (upto 30.9.83)
1. Assam	1	2
2. Andhra Pradesh	1	1

3. Bihar	18	14
4. Chandigarh	—	1
5. Delhi	2	2
6. Gujarat	1	—
7. Haryana	4	3
8. Karnataka	3	2
9. Madhya Pradesh	1	1
10. Maharashtra	1	1
11. Manipur	1	—
12. Orissa	—	3
13. Punjab	5	15
14. Rajasthan	2	4
15. Tamil Nadu	—	1
16. Uttar Pradesh	15	9
17. West Bengal	22	10
Total	77	69

Statement-II

Bank-wise information regarding bank robberies/dacoities for the years 1982 and 1983 (upto 30.9.83)

	1982	1983 (upto 30.9.83)
Central Bank of India	4	—
Bank of India	10	6
Punjab National Bank	4	8
Bank of Baroda	4	1
United Commercial Bank	2	2
Canara Bank	3	—
United Bank of India	5	1
Syndicate Bank	4	4
Union Bank of India	2	2
Allahabad Bank	6	—

Indian Bank	1	—
Indian Overseas Bank	4	2
New Bank of India	1	7
Punjab & Sind Bank	1	3
Vijay Bank	2	1
State Bank of India	15	8
State Bank of Mysore	1	—
State Bank of Patiala	2	2
The Laxmi Commercial Bank	1	3
Oriental Bank of Commerce	—	2
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	—	2
Andhra Bank	—	1
Karnataka Bank Limited	—	2
United Industrial Bank	—	1
The Sangli Bank Ltd.	1	—
Magadh Gramin Bank	3	—
Sagar Gramin Bank	1	1
Alwar Bharatpur Anchalick Bank	—	1
Uttarbanga Ksh, Gr. Bank	—	2
Mohghyr Ksh. Gramin Bank	—	1
Pragjotish Gaonlia Bank	—	1
Bhurdhwan Gr. Bank	—	1
Puri Gramya Bank	—	2
Balasore Grm. Bank	—	1
Madhubani Ksh. Gramin Bank	—	1
Total	77	69

वनस्पति निर्माता कम्पनियों द्वारा चर्बी के आयात सम्बन्धी नियम

823. श्री अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वनस्पति के निर्माण में लगी अनेक कम्पनियां पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान नियमों के अनुसार चर्बी का आयात कर रही थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कम्पनियों को किन नियमों के अधीन इस आयात की अनुमति दी गई थी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन वनस्पति निर्माताओं ने वनस्पति के निर्माण के लिए आयातित चर्बी किन क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त की ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन कम्पनियों द्वारा भविष्य में ऐसे आयात के लिए लाइसेंस न जारी करने का निर्णय किया है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) वनस्पति के उत्पादन में पशु चर्बी के प्रयोग की संगत कानून के अंतर्गत अनुमति नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Reduction of access to IMF facilities
opposed by India**

824. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the IMF interim committee has decided to reduce access to IMF facilities from the current level of 150 per cent of the quota to a two-tier arrangement ;

(b) if so, whether under the new arrangement access will be limited generally to 102 per cent of the quota and in exceptional cases to 125 per cent of the quota ;

(c) whether the Indian delegation at the interim committee's meeting in Washington very strongly opposed the proposal on the ground that the reduction was unwarranted and retrograde ; and

(d) if so, to what extent this decision of the IMF will affect India and the reaction of the Indian Government on this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Interim Committee concluded that access to the Fund resources under the enlarged access policy during 1984 should be subject to annual limits of 102 and 125 per cent of quota, 3 years limit of 306 and 375 per cent of quota and cumulative limits of 408 and 500 per cent of quota depending on the seriousness of the member's balance of payments need and the strength of the adjustment effort

(c) and (d) The Indian delegation opposed moves which will have the effect of reducing the limits under Enlarged Access Policy. Our delegation strongly advocated for substantial Fund financing for the developing countries engaged in the adjustment efforts to improve their balance of payments. As the present decision is applicable for the access policy during 1984, it does not govern India's existing arrangements with the Fund.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा गाय की चर्बी के आयात के लिए फर्मों को अग्रिम ऋण देना

825. श्री भीर्मासिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा गाय की चर्बी का आयात और व्यापार करने के लिए कई संस्थानों को अग्रिम ऋण दिए गए ;

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

(ग) ये अग्रिम ऋण कितने समय व ब्याज दर पर दिए गए ; और

(घ) क्या इन संस्थानों ने निश्चित समय के अन्दर ऋण की अदायगी कर दी है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजागी) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध एवं नियमों के अधीन अनुज्ञेय सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Shortage of small Coins in Bombay

826. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the severe shortage of small denomination coins in the City of Bombay and other major urban centres is not only causing untold hardship to people, but has become the cause of tension, strife and quarrels ;

(b) what made the Reserve Bank of India to close down coin-receipt counters in the cities ; and

(c) what steps, if any, are taken by Government against its own agencies, viz. Reserve Bank of India staff, Railways and semi-Government agencies, like BEST, who collect large amounts of small denomination and indulge in unhealthy practices hand in glove with anti-social elements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Complaints have been received from various parts of the country including the city of Bombay about the shortage of small coins causing hardship to people. The Offices of the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay and other major centres have been arranging supply of small coins locally and to other needy areas consistent with stock position.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that the return flow of small coins at their Issue Offices has sharply declined. However, they continue to receive whole rupee coins.

(c) As regards malpractices in issue/disposal of small coins, the Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have no evidence of involvement of their staff in such practices. Similarly Government have no evidence regarding employees of Railways and semi-Government agencies like BEST indulging in unhealthy practices.

Outcome of the world Bank and IMF Meetings Held in Washington

827. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what transpired and what was the outcome of the World Bank and IMF meetings last held in Washington ;

(b) what impact did close cooperation between India and China create at the above meetings and what concrete results were achieved ; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to adopt a joint and common stand by India and China at future World Bank and IMF and other bodies meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): At the Annual Fund Bank meeting held in Washington from 27th to 30th September, 1983 the issues relating to the World econo-

mic situation as well as those specific to the World Bank and IMF were discussed. Among developing countries there was a feeling that the present problem of the World economy could only be tackled through a reform of the monetary and financial system. There was however little support from the major developed countries for such reform.

On IMF issues the Interim Committee in which the developed countries have a sizeable majority accepted the proposal for a cut in the access to quotas from the present 150% to 102% per annum. India with the support of China and the Algerian constituency opposed the proposal.

In regard to World Bank group an agreement was reached on a selective Capital increase of about \$ 8 billion. There was strong support on the part of developing and some developed countries for an early conclusion to the negotiations for IDA-VII of a substantial size.

(b) and (c) On several issues concerning the Bank and the Fund, India and China had a common position.

Sale of Aerated Water to Air India

828. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the reasons why sales to Air India for goods like aerated water are not treated as exports and excise refund, sales tax refund and exports incentives are not available;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India buys majority of its aerated waters from overseas and pays in foreign exchange; and

(c) the steps his Ministry intend to take to help Indian goods to become price competitive to be able to sell to Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) As regards excise refund the goods like aerated water, if supplied as ships/stores to Air India, are not charged to excise

duty and if paid, the same is refunded. Such sales are also free of Sales tax. But Air India buys majority of its aerated water requirements from abroad and pays for it in foreign exchange, for the reasons that such aerated waters in cans are not available in India. Further, due to space constraints on board the aircraft as also grounds of safety and other difficulties of handling, use of aerated water in glass bottles on board the flights, is not desirable/ possible. Since Campa Cola manufactured by M/s Pure Drinks (India) Ltd. is available in cans, the Air India has already commenced using the same on board its flights.

(c) Since the sale of aerated water to Air India can be effected without payment of excise duty/sales tax, any further steps by the Ministry of Finance are not contemplated. With the non-payment of excise duty and sales tax the price of Campa Cola is also competitive.

घ्राय कर छापे

829. श्री मू तचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बत ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा 1981-82 के दौरान और चालू वर्ष के दौरान अब तक मारे गए बड़े छापों की संख्या कितनी है। और प्रत्येक छापे में कितनी नकद राशि और जेवरात तथा अन्य सम्पत्ति पकड़ी गई ;

(ख) मारे गए छापों में से अब तक कितने मामलों का निर्णय कर दिया गया है, और

(ग) सरकारी खाते में कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति जमा की गई है और कितने मामलों में अभी निर्णय करना बाकी है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) आयकर विभाग द्वारा ली गई कुल तलाशियां और वर्ष वार पकड़ी गई प्रथम दृष्टया लेखा बाह्य परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुमानित मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं :

वित्तीय वर्ष	तलाशियों की संख्या	पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य (कोरोड़ रुपयों में)
1981-82	4282	30.66
1982-83	4291	27.96
1983-84 (1-4-83 से 31-10-83 तक	2420	14.85

तलाशियों की भारी संख्या को देखते हुए प्रत्येक तलाशी के बारे में विस्तृत सूचना प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशेष तलाशी के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी चाहते हैं तो वह उपलब्ध करायी जा सकती है।

(ख) और (ग) 1981-82 के दौरान, तलाशी के मामलों में 4168 कर-निर्धारण पूरे किए गए थे। बाद के वर्षों के आंकड़े संकलित किए जा रहे हैं। इन मामलों में की गई वसूलियों के आंकड़े भी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उपर्युक्त सभी मामलों में समस्त देश में फ़ैले क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के रिकार्डों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र करने में काफी समय लगेगा। इसमें लगने वाला समय और श्रम वांछित परिणाम के अनु-रूप नहीं होंगे।

स्टेट बैंक तथा स्टेट बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखायें खोली जाना

830. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वित्त वर्ष के अंत तक स्टेट बैंक और स्टेट बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की कितनी शाखायें खोली जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और इसके द्वारा प्रायोजित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा जून 1983 के अंत तक खोली गई शाखाओं की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध आंकड़े तथा और अधिक शाखाएँ खोलने के वास्ते उनके पास मौजूद प्राधिकार पत्रों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

	खोली गई शाखाओं की संख्या	विचाराधीन प्राधिकार-पत्रों की संख्या
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	6396	441
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	1217	763

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इन बैंकों से विचाराधीन प्राधिकार-पत्रों का शीघ्रता से उप-योग करने के लिए कहा गया है।

स्टेट बैंक का चार क्षेत्रीय स्टेट बैंकों में विभाजन

831. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह स्टेट बैंक का उसके कार्य में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए चार क्षेत्रीय स्टेट बैंकों में विभाजन करने पर विचार करेंगे ;

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

(ग) इस बैंक का कार्य सुचारू रूप से चलाने की सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या-क्या बैंकलिक उपाय किए गए हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार के पास ऐसा मानने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि बैंक सुचारू रूप से और प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

बैंकों में जमाकर्तियों को देय ब्याज की दरों में वृद्धि

832. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मन्त्रालय जमाकर्तियों को देय ब्याज की दरों में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है जिसमें कि बैंकों में धनराशि जमा कराने की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके तथा जमाकर्तियों के हितों की रक्षा की जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में समय-समय पर समीक्षा के लिए एक स्थायी कोष्ठ की स्थापना की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) मे (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए उपयुक्त समायोजन करने के वास्ते वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ब्याज दर-ढांचे की बराबर समीक्षा की जाती है। जब भी आवश्यकता समझी जाती है दरों में प्रभावी परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं। चूंकि रिजर्व बैंक ब्याज-दर ढांचे की बराबर समीक्षा करता रहता है, इसलिए सरकार/रिजर्व बैंक के पास समय-समय पर ब्याज दरों की समीक्षा करने के लिए अलग से कक्ष (सैल) स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Setting up of a Permanent Commission in Nationalised Banks to go Into Frauds in Granting Loans and Advances to Customers

833. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are considering setting up of a permanent Commission in each nationalised bank to go into the frauds committed in granting the loans and advances to the customers ; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry propose to enforce the personal accountability on person concerned responsible for granting wrong loans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR DHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) All public sector banks have Vigilance Cells headed by Chief Vigilance Officers for dealing with cases of fraud and corruption in banks. Whenever a fraud comes to the notice of the bank it either orders domestic enquiry or hands over the case to CBI/Police for investigation. During investigation the involvement of staff is also examined and responsibility is fixed on the employees involved in the fraud. The banks have been asked to take a serious view of the irregularities and lapses committed by the employees in the grant of loans and to mete out stringent punishment to the delinquent employees befitting the enormity of the irregularity/offence.

Change in Financial Year

834. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to change the financial year from 31 March to 1 November;

(b) if so, the recommendations and suggestions made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in the past in this regard , and

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementing these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The ques-

tion of change in the financial year is still in a conceptual stage and the views of the State Governments have been sought in the matter.

The Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended in 1968 that the financial year should begin from 1st November instead of 1st April. The decision at that time however was not to accept that recommendation and the decision was placed before Parliament in July, 1969.

Loss Suffered by public Sector Undertakings

835. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
SHRI BHIM SINGH :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Undertaking suffered a loss of Rs. 88 crores during first quarter of the current financial year ;

(b) if so, whether the reasons for such loss have been ascertained ; and

(c) the measures being taken to improve the performance of the public sector undertakings and reduce their losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As per the flash working results based on quick estimates, 160 public enterprises incurred a total net loss of Rs. 88.19 crores for the first quarter of 1983-84 ending June 1983.

(b) and (c) The Performance of the enterprises under the administrative control of various Ministries are reviewed periodically

by the Administrative Ministry concerned to ascertain the reasons for such losses. Remedial steps considered necessary to improve the performance and reduce their losses are taken on the basis of the outcome of such meetings.

Curbing of Inflation to Single Digit

836. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that inflation will be curbed to single digit by him and growth rate is expected to be 6 per cent or more (Business Standard dated 21 October, 1983); and

(b) whether it is also correct that as per the Finance Minister, price rise cannot be controlled and if so, whether Government will set up a new Department for Price Control at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Keeping in view the deceleration in price rise in recent weeks and excellent production prospects in agricultural and industrial sectors, Government hope that it may be possible to keep the annual rate of inflation at a single digit level and to achieve an overall growth rate of the economy of 6 per cent or more.

(b) As a result of measures taken by the present Government, the annual rate of inflation in terms of wholesale price index has been brought down from 21.4 per cent in 1979-80 to 16.7 per cent in 1980-81 and to 2.4 per cent in 1981-82. During 1982-83 the rate was 6.2 per cent. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a new Department of Price Control.

Advancing of Loans by Financial Institutions to big Industrial Monopoly Houses

837. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have restrained the financial institutions in advancing loans to big industrial/monopoly houses which are in arrears of income-tax ;

(b) whether there is any set policy with regard to advancing of loans to erring and sick units ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;
and

(d) the names of five big industrial houses which are beneficiaries of loans from financial institutions who are in arrears of income-tax over 2 lakhs of rupees ?

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

(b) and (c) It is the policy of the Govt. that banks and financial institutions should nurse potentially viable sick units and rehabilitate them so as to enable the units to service their liabilities to all debtors. In accordance with this policy, banks and institutions draw up rehabilitation programmes which contain both short term and long term measures including financial concessions like waiver of penal interest, funding of interest, reduction in the rate of interest and margin, re-scheduling payments in regard to over due liabilities/irregularities and providing for recovery in a phased manner depending upon cash generation, grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities. In the case of erring and non-viable sick units, keeping in view the circumstances of the case, financial institutions can recall loans, enforce securities and institute legal proceedings so as to safeguard the interests of the institutions.

(d) Information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the rules will be laid on the Table of the House.

Concentration of Wealth with few People

838. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 5228 on 26th August, 1983 regarding concentration of wealth with few people and state ; the value of total assets of the following 10 families of industrialists in the country by 1982-83 ;

1. Tata
2. Birla
3. Shri Ram
4. Mafatlal
5. Modi
6. Kapadias
7. Jaipurias
8. Chowgule
9. Bangur, and
10. Raunaq Singh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : As has been stated in the reply given to USQ No. 5228 on 26th August 1983 returns of net wealth on which wealth tax assessments are made year to year take into account a number of statutory exemptions and therefore do not fully indicate the value of total assets of a person. It is also not possible to identify precisely who constitute the "family of industrialist" which may be uniformly applied to all the cases. Further the unit of assessment under Wealth-tax Act is either an individual or an HUF. The wealth belonging to all the members of the family is not aggregated. Therefore the information seeking the value of total assets of the families of the industrialists mentioned in the Question cannot be collected in the form asked for. However, the details of wealth-tax returns/ assessments of any specific wealth tax assessee can be given if the names of such particular wealth-tax assessee are specifically mentioned.

Liberalisation of Import of Technology for Export-Oriented Industry

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

- (a) whether Government have liberalised the import of technology needed for export-oriented industry ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) whether the liberalised policy will affect the indigenous technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Provisions pertaining to technology in the import policy are contained in Chapter 19 of Import & Export policy (Vol. I) for 1983-34.

(c) The existence of technology in the country is one of the considerations to be kept in view when allowing import of technology under the aforesaid provisions.

Separate Plan for Agricultural Export

840. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a separate plan for agricultural export ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) One of the important objectives of the Sixth Plan is to increase production of export oriented agricultural commodities. The Sixth Plan visualises export targets for selected agricultural commodities. Within this framework, annual export targets are worked out for different agricultural commodities. For 1983-84, the export target in regard to agricultural and allied products and plantation has been set at Rs. 2650 crores. This implies a growth rate of about 14% over the previous year.

Loan Disbursed by IRCI to Industrial Corporation Private Limited, Bihar

841. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much loan has been sanctioned and how much has been disbursed by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to Industrial Corporation Private Ltd. of Bihar ;

(b) how much finance has this company obtained from other sources for long-term investment, details of both equity participation and long term loan from different in titutions ; and

(c) how much of the long-term capital obtained by the company has been invested in acquiring capital assets, the details of the capital assets acquired with the value of each item of assets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) has sanctioned Rs. 100 lakhs and disbursed so far Rs. 25 lakhs to M/s. Industrial Corporation Private Limited (ICPL), Bihar.

(b) and (c) There is no equity participation from any public financial institution. ICPL has received some term loan assistance from a bank. Information relating to individual constituents of banks cannot be disclosed as per banking laws and practices. IRCI has reported that the company has obtained Rs. 20 lakhs by issue of shares and Rs. 6.95 lakhs as unsecured loans from the promoter. Capital expenditure incurred by the company out of the loan received from IRCI is given itemwise below :

Rupees

1. Land and Yard development	1,430.88
2. Building and Civil construction	20,867.00
3. Process equipment	7,78,524.88
4. Storage and Receiving units	2,79,379.22
5. Utility equipment and others	1,12,204.84

Total

11,92,406.82

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की किश्तें

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

श्री भीखा साई :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

क :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई 1983 के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अगस्त, 1983 और सितम्बर, 1983 से महंगाई भत्ते की दो और किश्तें देय हो गई हैं और अक्टूबर, 1983 से एक किश्त और भी देय हो गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की दो किश्तें (अगस्त, 1983 और सितम्बर, 1983) दे रही है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) जुलाई और सितम्बर, 1983 के अंत में औसत सूचकांक 504 और 512 अंकों को पार कर जाने के परिणामस्वरूप महंगाई भत्ते की दो किश्तें क्रमशः 1-8-83 और 1-10-83 से विचार किए जाने योग्य हो गई हैं। 1-9-1983 से महंगाई भत्ते की कोई किश्त देय नहीं हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की प्रत्येक किश्त की अदायगी की लागत राजकोष को लगभग 70 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष आती है। इसलिए, महंगाई भत्ते की प्रत्येक किश्त की अदायगी के प्रश्न पर, आर्थिक स्थिति और बजट पर उसके प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किया जाना होता है। इन किश्तों की अदायगी की मंजूरी के प्रश्न पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

842. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
डा० ए० यू० राजमी :

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का सामूहिक बीमा में बोनस के प्रावधान का अभाव

843. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पहले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा योजना और बाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी सामूहिक बीमा योजना आरम्भ की थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कर्मचारियों के वेतन से काटी जाने वाली पूरी धनराशि उनके खातों में जमा की जाती है और इस पर बोनस का भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या सरकार का विचार उनके वेतन से काटी जाने वाली पूरी धनराशि उनके खातों में जमा करने और जीवन बीमा की भांति उस पर बोनस देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) जी हां। "केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना" 1-7-1977 से लागू की गई थी और उसके स्थान पर 1-1-1982 से एक नई "केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी ग्रुप बीमा योजना" लागू की गई।

(ख) और (ग) इन स्कीमों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें संलग्न हैं।

अंशदान का अधिकांश हिस्सा बचत खातों में जाता है जो कि अंशदाता (अथवा उसके परिवार) को ब्याज सहित वापस कर दिया जाता है। दूसरा हिस्सा बीमा निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है ताकि अंशदाता की सेवा में रहते हुए मृत्यु हो जाने की स्थिति में बीमा सम्बन्धी दावों को पूरा किया जा सके।

अंशदाताओं को बोनस, इस स्कीम में उस आधार पर, नहीं दिया जाता, जिस पर सामान्यतः

"लाभ सहित" जीवन बीमा पालिसियों के संबंध में बोनस दिया जाता है, क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी ग्रुप बीमा योजना, 1982 साधारण जीवन बीमा स्कीम से भिन्न एक बचत-एवं-जीवन बीमा स्कीम है।

विवरण

तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के अध्याय 60 के पैराग्राफ 83 में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बीमा योजना लागू करने की सिफारिश की थी। आयोग की सिफारिश पर विचार करने के बाद और संयुक्त परामर्श-दाता तंत्र की राष्ट्रीय परिषद में कर्मचारी-पक्ष के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ परामर्श करके भारत सरकार ने 1-7-1977 से "केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना" लागू कर दी थी जो कार्य प्रभारित कर्मचारियों सहित, नियमित प्रतिष्ठान में सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू होती थी। इस अनिवार्य योजना में यह व्यवस्था है कि सेवा काल में किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु हो जाने पर उसके द्वारा मनोनीत उत्तराधिकारी (उत्तराधिकारियों) को 5,000/- रु० की एकमुश्त राशि दे दी जाएगी। यदि योजना में शामिल होने की तारीख की आयु 45 से 57 वर्ष तक हो तो 58 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त होने पर उपलब्ध लाभ की राशियों की गणना प्रति मास 5/- रु० के आधार पर की जाती है, यदि योजना में शामिल होने की तारीख को आयु 35 से 44 वर्ष तक हो तो यह लाभ प्रति मास 6.25 रु० और यदि योजना में शामिल होने की तारीख को आयु 29 से 34 वर्ष तक हो तो यह लाभ प्रति मास 8.75 रु० के आधार पर दिया जाता है। उन मामलों में, जहाँ कर्मचारी किसी भी कारण से 58 वर्ष की आयु से पहले नौकरी छोड़ देते हैं या सेवा-निवृत्त हो जाते हैं, तो उन्हें 1977 की योजना में परिकल्पित लाभों के बटुगत मूल्य की त्वरित

अनुमति दी जानी होती है। इसलिए, 58 वर्ष की आयु, प्राप्त करने वाले कर्मचारियों को, न कि इससे पहले अंशदान की कुल राशि अथवा अधिक से अधिक 5000 रु० तक अपेक्षाकृत बड़ी राशि भी देने के लिए उपलब्ध होती है। केवल उन्हीं मामलों में जहाँ कर्मचारीगण 58 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने से पहले किसी भी कारण से नौकरी छोड़ देते हैं या सेवा-निवृत्त हो जाते हैं उन्हें तुरन्त बट्टागत मूल्य की अनुमति दी जानी होती है क्योंकि कुछ समय बाद (अर्थात्) 58 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त होने पर देय राशि का "वर्तमान" मूल्य घट जाएगा।

2. कम लागत पर और पूर्णतः अंशदायी तथा स्वयं वित्तपोषण के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से सेवा में रहते हुए कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हो जाने की अवस्था में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को सहायता पहुँचाने के लिए और त्याग-पत्र/मृत्यु/सेवा-निवृत्ति आदि के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार से कर्मचारियों का रोजगार समाप्त हो जाने पर कर्मचारियों को या उनके परिवारों को एक-मुश्त राशि की अदायगी करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने, संयुक्त परामर्श-दाता तंत्र की राष्ट्रीय परिषद में कर्मचारी-पक्ष के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ परामर्श करके, पहले की "केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना" के स्थान पर, बीमा, युक्त दोहरे लाभों वाली नई "समूह बीमा योजना" 1-1-1982 से लागू की थी। नई "समूह बीमा योजना सिवाय सेना और अर्द्ध-सैनिक संगठनों के सदस्यों के, जिनके लिए पहले से ही अपनी स्वयं की एक अलग योजना है, रेलवे, डाक-तार और रक्षा कर्मचारियों, सहित सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू होती है। ठेके पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी, राज्य सरकारों सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों या अन्य स्वायत्त संगठनों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए व्यक्ति, विदेशों में भारतीय

मिशनों में स्थानीय तौर पर भर्ती किए गए कर्मचारी, आकस्मिक श्रमिक, अंश-कालिक और तदर्थ कर्मचारी इस योजना के अंतर्गत नहीं आयेंगे। 50 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने के बाद जो व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत भर्ती किए गए है, उन पर भी यह योजना लागू नहीं होगी। यह नई योजना 1-11-1980 को सेवारत कर्मचारियों के लिए वैकल्पिक थी और 1-11-1980 के बाद सेवा में आने वालों के लिए अनिवार्य है। 1-7-1977 से लागू की गई केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना उन कर्मचारियों के लिए जारी रहेगी जो 1-11-1980 को सेवा में थे और जिन्होंने सेवा-निवृत्ति/त्याग-पत्र/मृत्यु आदि के कारण, केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ उनका रोजगार समाप्त होने तक नई समूह बीमा योजना से बाहर रहने का विकल्प दिया था।

3. जहाँ तक अन्य कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, नई समूह बीमा योजना 1-1-1982 से पहले की बीमा योजना का स्थान ले लेगी और जिस तारीख को वे नई योजना के सदस्य बने, उसके पहले दिन के दोपहर बाद से यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार में उनका रोजगार समाप्त हो गया होता, तो उस समय पहले की योजना के अन्तर्गत जो राशि उनको देय होती, वह उनके सम्बन्धित सामान्य भविष्य निधि खाते में जमा करानी होती है। इस प्रकार जमा कराई जाने योग्य राशि 1977 की योजना में परिकल्पित लाभों का बट्टागत मूल्य होगी।

4. नई योजना के अन्तर्गत अंशदान की दर ग्रुप "घ", ग्रुप "ग", ग्रुप "ख" और ग्रुप "क" कर्मचारियों के लिए क्रमशः 10 रुपए, 20 रुपए, 40 रुपए और 80 रुपए प्रतिमास है। अंशदान को अंशतः एक बीमा निधि और अंशतः एक बचत निधि में जमा किया जाएगा। ग्रुप "घ", ग्रुप "ग", ग्रुप "ख" ग्रुप "क" के कर्मचारियों

की अगर सेवा में रहते हुए ही किसी कारण से दुर्भाग्यवश मृत्यु हो जाए तो उनके परिवारों को बीमा संरक्षण देने के लिए क्रमशः 10,000/- रुपए, 20,000/- रुपए, 40,000/- रुपए और 80,000/- रुपए की बीमा निधि से अदायगी की जाएगी। बचत निधि में से इस निधि में जमा किए गए अंशदान और उस पर ब्याज की रकम के बराबर रकम कर्मचारियों को उनकी सेवा की समाप्ति पर अथवा कर्मचारी की सेवा में रहते हुए ही दुर्भाग्यवश मृत्यु होने पर उनके परिवारों को लोटा दी जाएगी। ब्याज की वर्तमान दर के आधार पर यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि 35 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी होने पर ग्रुप "घ" कर्मचारी को लगभग 23,460/- रुपए, ग्रुप "ग" कर्मचारी को 46,920/- रुपए, ग्रुप "ख" कर्मचारी को 93,840/- रु० और ग्रुप "क" कर्मचारी को 1,87,680/- रुपए इस बचत निधि से प्राप्त होंगे।

5. नई योजना लागू होने के बाद सेवा में आने वाले कर्मचारियों को योजना की अगली वर्षगांठ पर सदस्य बनाया जाएगा। लेकिन उन्हें उनकी सेवा में भर्ती की तारीख से उनके योजना के सदस्य बनने की तारीख तक प्रत्येक 10,000/- रु० की बीमा सुरक्षा के लिए 3/- रुपए प्रतिमास के अल्प प्रीमियम की अदायगी पर समुचित बीमा सुरक्षा का लाभ दिया जाएगा।

6. किसी कर्मचारी की एक ग्रुप से दूसरे ग्रुप में नियमित पदोन्नति होने की स्थिति में योजना की अगली वर्षगांठ से उनके अंशदान को उसकी पदोन्नति के ग्रुप के उचित स्तर तक बढ़ा दिया जाएगा। योजना की अगली वर्षगांठ की तारीख तक वह उतनी ही राशि का बीमा संरक्षण प्राप्त करता रहेगा, जिसके लिए वह ऐसी पदोन्नति से पहले पात्र था।

7. योजना के किसी सदस्य अथवा अन्य हित भोगी को बीमा निधि/बचत निधि में उसकी जमा राशि में से अथवा उसके नाम पर किसी ऋण अथवा अग्रिम की अदायगी नहीं की जाएगी।

8. साधारणतः सामान्य/अंशदायी भविष्य निधि से योजना को वित्त-पोषित करने की स्वीकृति नहीं दी जाएगी। किन्तु यदि किसी स्तर पर किसी व्यक्तिगत सदस्य की ऐसी स्थिति हो कि वह इस योजना में और उसके साथ-साथ सामान्य/अंशदायी भविष्य निधि में अंशदान नहीं कर सकता हो तो उसे "योजना" के लिए एक वर्ष में अदा किए गए अंशदान के बराबर की राशि को एक भिन्न-लेन-देन के रूप में सामान्य/अंशदायी भविष्य निधि से वापिस न किए जाने योग्य निकासी के रूप में स्वीकृति दी जा सकती है।

9. इस योजना में किए जाने वाले अंशदान को आय-कर के प्रयोजन के लिए अंशदान की कुल आय का हिसाब लगाने में, जीवन बीमा प्रीमियम, भविष्य निधि में अंशदान आदि के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकार्य छूट में शामिल किया जाएगा किन्तु इसमें वह रकम शामिल नहीं होगी जो ऐसे अंशदान के कारण सामान्य/अंशदायी भविष्य निधि से अन्तिम रूप से निकाल दी गई हो।

10. योजना प्रति हजार पर 3.75 की मृत्यु दर पर आधारित है। अगर किसी समय ब्याज की दर अथवा/बीमा की लागत परिवर्तित हो जाती है तो बचत निधि से उपलब्ध लाभों में तदनुसूची परिवर्तन भी हो जाएगा।

11. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि योजना स्वयं वित्त-पोषित और आत्मनिर्भर रहे इसके कार्यकरण की हर तीसरे वर्ष समीक्षा की जाएगी।

Tax Evasion by Some Traders of Delhi

844. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1666 on 9 August, 1983 regarding tax evasion by some Traders of Delhi and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-Tax authorities have taken any action against the firms mentioned therein ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the time by when action will be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (c) The concerned Commissioner of Income-tax has reported that enquiries were conducted in all the cases and it was found that M/s. Ganesh Trading Company and M/s. Paras Nath Trading are no longer in existence. Investigations in other cases are in progress for taking appropriate action under the Direct Tax Laws.

(b) Question does not arise.

Export of chrome Ore to China

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken any decision to export Chrome-ore to China ;

(b) if so, the terms thereof ; and

(c) the quantity likely to be exported to China ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., have already signed a contract with the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation, for export of Indian Chrome ore to China.

(b) and (c) The contracted quantity is 40,000 tonnes to be delivered during October 1983 to March 1984. One shipment of about 10,000 tonnes has already been effected.

Justification for Import of beef tallow

846. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the import of beef tallow in our country was included in open general licence ;

(b) what precautions were taken by Government to ensure that the beef tallow was not used in Dalda or ghee ;

(c) what was the justification for such imports ; and

(d) now that import of beef tallow has been banned how the industries are going to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) On 3rd April, 1978, Open General Licence No. 3/78 was issued giving general permission for import of raw materials and components by Actual Users (Industrial) if the items to be imported did not appear in the lists of banned, restricted and canalised items incorporated in Appendices 3,5,6,7,8 and 9 of Import Policy, 1978-79. Animal Tallow (except Mutton Tallow) did not appear in any of these lists. Therefore, their import became possible under OGL.

(b) Use of Animal Tallow is not allowed in Vanaspati under the relevant

law; and there is a machinery to enforce this law.

(c) Imports of tallow were permitted as per policy.

(d) The industry will have recourse to other available substitutes.

Control over Pawn-Brokers

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that many pawn brokers are functioning in the country virtually as banks without necessary responsibility and charging exorbitant interest.

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the fact that many low-income people are lured by these pawn brokers, Government would bring them under some Government control ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) and (c) In view of answer to (a) above, question does not arise.

Grant of loans by Banks in Scheme for Educated Unemployed

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

(a) whether it is a fact that although the Prime Minister announced a scheme for the educated un-employed to get a loan without security upto Rs. 25,000/- out of which 25 per cent was to be treated as subsidy, many banks have not given adequate publicity to this laudable scheme and even proper forms have not yet been printed by all ;

(b) if so, the names of the banks who have defaulted ;

(c) the number of those who have launched the scheme and the number of beneficiaries so far ; and

(d) whether Government would take adequate measures to see implementation of this scheme in a proper manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Union Ministry of Industry has launched a new scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth with minimum qualification as 10th class pass and within the age-group of 18 to 35 years. Such youth will be provided bank credit and Government subsidy for undertaking self-employment ventures through industry, service and business vocations. The scheme aims to cover 2 to 2.5 lakh such persons every year. The scheme extends to all areas of the country except cities with more than 10 lakh population as per 1981 census. Operational responsibility of the scheme has been assigned to District Industries Centres in collaboration with lead banks of the respective areas. The banking system is to provide credit of the order of Rs. 160 crores during 1983-84 under the scheme and capital subsidy of 25% is available from the Government. The beneficiaries of the scheme will be identified by a Task Force to be set up at each District Industries Centre. The beneficiaries will be eligible for a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000/- which will carry interest at 10% p.a. in backward areas and 12% p.a. in other areas. The repayment will be in instalments beginning after an initial moratorium of 6 to 18 months. The repayment instalments would range over 3 to 7 years depending upon the nature and profitability of the venture. Detailed guidelines for providing loans under the above scheme have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 9th September, 1983 to all public sector banks who in turn have circulated the same to their branches for implementation of the same.

(c) The scheme has been launched recently and the first of the quarterly returns

regarding disbursement etc. is due to reach the Reserve Bank from the banks only by the end of this year. As such details of disbursements made by banks so far are not available.

(d) It is the endeavour of Government to ensure that the scheme is implemented in proper manner.

ग्रामीण बैंक में नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया

849. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण बैंक में लिपिकों और प्रबंधकों के चयन के लिए नियुक्ति की क्या प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) चयन के बाद कितने समय में पैनल की घोषणा करना आवश्यक है जिससे कि चयन में कोई बाधली न हो सके ; और

(ग) पैनल कितने समय तक वैध रहता है तथा यह कब से प्रभावी होता है और पैनल में समय की गणना चयन प्रक्रिया के आरम्भ होने के समय से की जाती है अथवा पैनल के प्रकाशन के समय के बाद से ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक विभिन्न ग्रेडों में नियुक्ति के वास्ते उम्मीदवारों की उपयुक्तता को आंकने के लिए साधारणतः लिखित परीक्षा और उसके पश्चात् व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार का सहारा लेते हैं। लिखित परीक्षा राष्ट्रीय बैंक प्रबंध संस्थान (एन० आई० बी० एम०) जैसी बाहरी एजेंसी द्वारा आयोजित की जाती है। कुछ मामलों में, प्रायोजक बैंकों के स्टाफ ट्रेनिंग कालिजों का भी उपयोग किया जाता है। साक्षात्कार समिति आमतौर पर निदेशक मंडलों की समिति होती है जिसमें आमतौर पर मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया का एक विशेषज्ञ

शामिल होता है। मूल्यांकन के परिणाम मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया पूरी हो जाने के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र घोषित कर दिए जाते हैं। अलबत्ता, अर्हताओं के निर्धारण के सिवाय सरकार द्वारा उम्मीदवारों की उपयुक्तता आंकने के वास्ते इन बैंकों द्वारा अपनायी जाने वाली प्रणाली और परिणामों की घोषणा के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी नहीं किए गए हैं।

बैंकों से कहा गया है कि किसी भी चयन प्रक्रिया के आधार पर तैयार की गई सूचियों (पैनल्स) को सामान्यतः एक वर्ष की अवधि के वास्ते बनाए रखना चाहिए। अलबत्ता, बैंक के हित में यदि आवश्यक समझा जाए तो इस अवधि को निदेशक-मंडल की अनुमति से अल्पकाल के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

Sanction of loan towards I.R.D.P. scheme by Nationalised Banks

850. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much money has been sanctioned as loan towards Indian Rural Development Programme Scheme by the Nationalised Banks to the States since 1980 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Total term credit mobilised under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the years 1980-81, 81-82 and 82-83 has been Rs. 1470.62 crores (Provisional). This includes credit mobilised by nationalised banks, public sector banks, private commercial banks and co-operative institutions.

Difference in policy regarding Payment of D.A. to Central Government Employees and Public sector Employees

851. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any policy regarding payment of D.A. to its employees both in the public sector as well as in its direct employment in offices ; and

(b) the reasons why there is a difference in the D.A. rates amongst public sector concerns and the logic behind that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The existing scheme of payment of Dearness Allowance for the Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission as modified by the Government from time to time. The payment of Dearness Allowance to employees in Public Sector is made according to the norms followed in this regard in that sector which are generally determined in accordance with the agreements entered into with the Unions of employees in the sector concerned. In Public Enterprises, broadly two patterns are being followed, namely, (i) Central Government D.A. Pattern and (ii) Industrial D.A. Pattern. In respect of enterprises following Central Government D.A. Pattern, the rates are the same as for Central Government employees except one time *ad-hoc* D.A. sanctioned from 1-1-1982 onwards to a section of Central Government employees. In respect of Enterprises following Industrial D.A. formula, @ Rs. 1.30 per point shift, periodical pay revisions are permitted which do not bear any percentage relationship with the basic pay of each individual employee/executive.

Cranting of loans to SC/ST persons in Various States

852. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks have been creating difficulties in granting loans of

any kind to the SC/ST persons in various States of the country ;

(b) the number of SC/ST persons who have been granted loans State-wise during the last 3 years, year-wise ; and

(c) whether any creteria has been adopted by the Nationalised Banks for granting loans to SC/ST and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (c) No, Sir. Nationalised Banks have been endeavouring to increase the flow of credit support to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for viable productive ventures, in accordance with the guidelines of the Government/Reserve Bank of India.

Viability of productive ventures proposed to be taken up by SC/ST entrepreneurs, is the main criteria on the basis of which banks have been advised to extend increasing credit support to the SC/ST borrowers. For this purpose, banks have been asked not to ask for collateral security or third party guarantee in case of small loans upto Rs. 5000/- in the sphere of Agricultural and allied activities and for composites loans of upto Rs. 25,000/-in the sphere of artisans, village and cottage industries and tiny units. In order to ensure adequate availability of inputs as also marketing support, banks are taking up schematic lending by formulating area specific schemes for the benefit of SC/ST borrowers.

(b) Available State-wise data relating to outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to SC/ST borrowers as at the end of June 1979, June 1980 and June 1981 are set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks to SC/ST borrowers under Priority Sectors
(As on the last Friday of June)

(Amount in, Rs. lakhs)

	1979		1980		1981	
	A/cs.	Amount	A/cs.	Amount	A/cs.	Amount
<i>Northern Region :</i>	181331	3707	249920	6527	361109	9362
1. Haryana	29876	682	41634	1141	66984	1089
2. Himachal Pr.	23171	340	40639	552	36588	492
3. J. & K.	5097	77	4311	68	5397	72
4. Punjab	52315	963	72476	2537	123224	4087
5. Rajasthan	67974	1547	86484	2044	112931	2961
6. Chandigarh	576	23	1111	49	3826	313
7. Delhi	2322	75	3265	138	12159	348
<i>N.E. Region :</i>	76125	749	88781	893	97743	1380
1. Assam	41324	256	44717	316	50472	396
2. Meghalaya	7465	167	9065	94	11955	335
3. Manipur	7279	68	1758	92	8399	105
4. Nagaland	1116	63	8530	158	3804	174
5. Tripura	18584	164	22816	155	21023	226
6. Arunachal Pr.	253	17	1032	38	1343	56
7. Mizoram	79	14	829	41	702	86
8. Sikkim	25	Neg.	34	Neg.	45	2
<i>Eastern Region :</i>	287437	2843	391020	3978	526035	6042
1. Bihar	84404	1000	128586	1392	149191	1881
2. Orissa	77150	550	109645	925	198568	2421
3. West Bengal	125686	1286	152484	1645	177952	1729
4. A. & N. Islands	197	7	305	7	324	11
<i>Central Region :</i>	212389	3584	314540	5722	409294	9524
1. Madhya Pr.	95098	2284	119403	2852	153728	4146
2. Uttar Pr.	117291	1300	195137	2870	255564	5378
<i>Western Region :</i>	187879	4301	264087	6597	353975	6124

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	81076	1610	146247	3582	202044	3004
2.	Maharashtra	105904	2682	116306	2920	150012	3075
3.	Goa D. & Diu	854	9	1339	94	1656	43
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45	Neg.	195	1	263	2
<i>Southern Region :</i>		262069	2508	529645	6712	655136	9236
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86924	1121	182313	3046	214325	3935
2.	Karnataka	69699	580	120647	1441	152038	1851
3.	Kerala	40161	238	82768	674	106025	1141
4.	Tamil Nadu	63075	537	134595	1465	173526	2220
5.	Pondicherry	2051	30	9032	84	8873	84
6.	Lakshadweep	159	2	290	2	349	5
Grand Total		1207230	17692	1837993	30428	2403292	41668

**यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया में एजेंटों के
संवर्ग में गतिरोध**

853. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया में अनेक एजेंटों के संवर्ग में गतिरोध है और उन्हें अगला ग्रेड नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और तत्सम्बन्धी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किन-किन तारीखों से गतिरोध की स्थिति में हैं और उन्हें अगला ग्रेड देने के लिए क्या तत्काल कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Construction of Airport near Calicut in Kerala

854. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) the progress in the construction of the proposed airport near Calicut in Kerala ;

(b) details of steps, if any, taken for expeditious completion of construction in view of the long delay that has already taken place ; and

(c) the time by which the airport is expected to be commissioned for operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The construction of the airport is being taken up in two phases. Work on the first phase consisting of development and grading of the site was awarded in March, 1983 and is scheduled to be completed by the middle of 1985. As the site is very undulating, it will take two years to complete this work. Thereafter, construction of the runway, terminal building,

etc. will be taken up in the second phase. The entire project is scheduled to be completed by March, 1987.

Introduction of labour participation in the new textile mills taken over by Government

855. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he stood by his assurance in this House that henceforth any new textile mill taken over by Government, will be managed by the workers themselves ;

(b) if so, whether the recently taken over sick textile mills of Bombay will be managed by the Workers' Cooperatives ; and

(c) in view of the success of the introduction of labour participation in the two mills, whether Government will extend this scheme to other mills of the National Textile Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No such assurance was given in the House.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(c) It has been proposed to extend the scheme of workers' participation in management to some more mills of the National Textile Corporation.

Steps to meet the Credit needs of Rural Areas

856. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the views expressed by the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India while inaugurating the Bank Economists Conference

organised by the Central Bank of India at Bombay ;

(b) what special measures Government propose to take to eliminate money lenders in rural areas because nationalised banks have not been able to eliminate them despite substantial expansion of banking services since nationalisation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that though over 40,000 branches of various banks were opened after 1969, less than 40 per cent of the rural credit is met by banking sector ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the credit needs of rural India ?

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

Issue of Licences for Import of Beef and Mutton Tallow

857. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Since when the licences for importing of beef tallow and mutton tallow were issued ;

(b) the names of the companies to whom licences were issued ;

(c) the purpose for which the licences were issued ;

(d) the quantity of beef tallow and mutton tallow imported by these concerns against the licences every year since the licences were issued ;

(e) whether it is a fact that they have misused the licences and used tallow in manufacturing vanaspati and other edible oils ;

(f) if so, the number of persons arrested and the action taken against them; and

(g) whether Government have considered to put ban in the import of tallow in future if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Import licences for mutton tallow have been issued in accordance with the import policy in force from time to time. In 1969-70, import of mutton tallow was canalised through STC.

There was no specific provision in the import policy for issuing import licences for beef tallow.

In 1977-78, for which the import policy was announced on 27-4-1977, the usual system of having the list of permissible import items (commonly known as the "Shopping list") against individual export products in the import policy for Registered Exporters was discontinued. REP licences and initial/supplementary initial licences issued to export houses could be utilised for import of any raw materials, consumable stores and packing materials in accordance with the general provisions made in the import policy. There was a list of items which were not allowed to be imported against such licences. But no animal tallow was included in that part of the banned list. Under these provisions, import of beef tallow could take place.

In 1978-79, OGL 3/78 dated 3-4-1978 was issued giving general permission for import of raw materials and components by Actual users (Industrial) if the items to be imported did not appear in the lists of banned, restricted and canalised items incorporated in appendices 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the import policy 1978-79. Animal tallow (other than Mutton Tallow) did not appear in any of these lists. Therefore, their import became possible under OGL.

In 1978-79, export houses were also allowed to import such OGL items against Additional licences and REP licences for sale to Actual Users.

In 1979-80, under notification dated 27-4-1979, the following items was included in the Customs Duty Exemption Scheme for issuing Advance licences :—

"Fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats, unrendered; rendered or solvent extracted fats, Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined. Fatty acids; acid oils from refining fatty alcohols".

In 1980-81, the provisions as in 1979-80 continued.

In 1981-82, on 5-6-1981, the description of mutton tallow in the canalised list was amended to read as "Tallow of any animal origion including Mutton Tallow". There were general flexibility provisions for limited imports of canalised items.

In 1982-83 and 1983-84, the provisions as in 1981-82 continued, till they were terminated by Public Notice No. 29—ITC (PN) 83 dated 29-7-1983, ITC Order No. 27/83, dated 24-8-1983 and ITC Order No. 30/83 dated 1-10-1983.

(b) Details of import licences are published in the weekly bulletins of import licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, copies of which are available in the Parliament library.

(c) As per the relevant policy.

(d) Import statistics are not maintained importerwise or licence-wise.

(e) Use of animal tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati is not allowed under the relevant law. In some cases enquiries are being made into the legality of import and manner of disposal.

(f) The Central Bureau of Investigation has so far arrested two persons and further investigations are in progress.

(g) Import of animal tallow has already been banned for any use whatsoever.

Opening of Branches of Banks in Orissa

859. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the new branch licencing policy, 350 additional offices of banks were to be opened in Orissa between 1982-83 and 1984-85;

(b) if so, how many branches out of these have been opened and where district-wise; and

(c) whether a branch of the State Bank of India is being opened soon in Bolgarh in Puri district, Orissa?

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

(b) Districtwise and centerwise details in this regard to the extent available are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The question of opening an office of the State Bank of India at Bolgarh, District Puri, Orissa is under active consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

Decline in Tourist in-Flow Affected Profits of I.T.D.C. and Other Hotels

860. SHRI M V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether decline in the tourist in-flow coupled with the creation of excess room capacity, has resulted in the dismal performance of the hotel industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether the four major hotel chains in the country including the State-owned India Tourism Development Corpora-

tion and the Welcome Group of the India Tobacco Company have reported meagre profits during 1982-83;

(c) if so, what help and assistance Union Government has decided to provide to the hotel industry which has suffered greatly and

(d) by what time the measures will help the hotel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The excess capacity is only in Delhi and it has not affected the entire hotel industry.

(b) No, Sir. The four major hotel chains including ITDC and Welcome-group have shown higher profits in the year 1982-83 as compared to the year 1981-82.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Turning of Madhubani and Darbhanga Regional Rural Banks into Pilot Regional Rural Banks

861. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4232 on 19 August, 1983 regarding fixing up of few regional rural banks for self-employed productive endeavours and state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the suggestion for turning Madhubani and Darbhanga Regional Rural Banks into Pilot Regional Rural Banks for concentrating, in the main on self-employed productive ventures;

(b) if so, specific details there-about ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any suggestion for doubling the linking capacity of R.R. Banks for productive endeavours had been made by any Member of Parliament;

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereon ; and

(f) whether complaints about non-payment of sanctioned loans to weaker sections, while charging instalment payments for unpaid loans against Madhubani and other R.R. Banks had been made; if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : (a) to (c) The lending operations of all the Regional Rural Banks are primarily directed towards supporting productive endeavours of borrowers belonging to the weaker sections of the community in all the sectors of the rural economy. All Regional Rural Banks are expected to endeavour for promoting self-employment ventures. It is not, however, considered advisable to restrict the lending operations of any Regional Rural Bank to any particular are or type of activity as it would deprive people undertaking other types of activities of the credit support from that bank.

(d) and (e) Presumably the reference is to Hon'ble Member's own suggestion that Regional Rural Banks be allowed to lend upto Rs. 50,000 for a self-employment venture.

There is no ceiling on the amount of loan that a Regional Rural Bank can give for productive ventures of eligible borrowers. The ceiling of Rs. 25,000 relates only to loans under Composite Loan Scheme for artisans, village and cottage industries. If any productive venture of an eligible borrower requires credit Support of a larger size, the Regional Rural Bank can extend such support outside the Composite Loan Scheme.

(f) A complaint dated 22.8.1983 received from the Hon'ble Member in regard to Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank has been enquired into. The report of the enquiry has been recently received and is being examined for appropriate action.

Illegal Import of Beef Tallow

862. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in the 'Indian Express' of 10 September, 1983, illegal import of beef tallow by more firms has lately come to light;

(b) if so, how many such cases have so far been registered ; and

(c) what effective steps are being taken to prevent such imports of beef tallow by vanaspati manufacturers and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Some more cases of alleged unauthorised import have since been referred to CBI for investigation. The total number of cases so far sent to CBI is eleven, out of which CBI has already registered FIRs in 8 cases.

(c) Import of animal tallow has already been banned for any use what-so-ever. Use of animal tallow in the manufacture of Vanaspati is not allowed.

Export of Goods to USSR

863. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether during his recent visit to the USSR, that country agreed to enter into contracts for about Rs. 200 crores worth of goods from India with a view to balance the trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details of the goods to be exported to that country under the contemplated agreement indicating the quantum and value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b)

During the course of the visit of Commerce Minister to the USSR in September, 1983, the Soviet Union agreed to make purchases before the end of 1983 of certain goods for a value of about Rs. 200 crores, under the Trade Protocol for 1983. It is understood that they have since concluded contract for a value of over Rs. 150 crores, for purchase of Indian goods like tea, cardamom, raw opium, goat skins, shoe uppers, jute bags, jute cloth, knitwear, hosiery etc. We have been assured that further contracting will be done during the current year against the 1983 Trade Plan.

Purchase of Aircraft for A.I. and I.A.

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

(a) the basis on which the decision for purchasing a particular Aircraft is taken ;

(b) the plan for purchasing the Aircraft for Air India and Indian Airlines for the coming five years ;

(c) whether any assessment of the traffic is being made ; and

(d) if so, what it is and how it relates to the purchase of Aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The decision to purchase a particular aircraft is taken after an overall technical and economic evaluation of several alternative types of aircraft of suitable size and range. The size and range of the aircraft are determined on the basis of the projected operations of the airline, the additional capacity requirements, intensity of operations, market demands, etc. Some of the criteria taken into account in arriving at the purchase decision are the technical performance of the aircraft, payload capacity, fuel efficiency, price of the aircraft, cost of operations, relative economics of the different types of aircraft, etc.

(b) Both Air India and Indian Airlines are presently in the process of evaluating different types of aircraft. Purchase decisions and the phasing thereof would be considered on completion of the exercises.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. An assessment of the traffic potential and its projected growth are essential factors taken into account in determining the type of aircraft to be purchased. Present indications are that there would be a substantial growth in the coming years in the traffic carried by both the Air Corporations.

Raising of Various Funds in Border Roads Organisation without Proper Receipt and Authority

865. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that various funds called, 'Regimental Funds', 'Chief Engineers Trust Fund', 'commanders' Fund, 'Units Fund', 'GREF benevolment fund', 'Cinema Fund,' etc. are raised and being maintained in the Border Roads Organisation (GREF) and civilians of GREF are compelled to contribute to the same without any proper receipt and employees are contributing under the threat of Army Act ;

(b) if so, the details of such funds, Unit, Task Force, project-wise and total amount as on date ;

(c) under what authority such funds are raised and being maintained ;

(d) the reasons why proper receipts are not issued to the employees and why audit is not carried out by chartered Accountants ; and

(e) whether Government now propose to stop such unauthorised funds and save the poor employees working at remote corners and borders of the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P.

SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) In General Reserve Engineer Force, 'Regimental Fund', Benevolent Fund' and 'Border Roads Special Relief Fund' are being raised and maintained.

2. The Regimental Fund (except GREF Benevolent Fund) consisting of one or more of the following funds:-

- (i) Chief Engineer's Trust Fund.
- (ii) Commander's Fund
- (iii) Unit/Company Fund.
- (iv) Cinema Fund, wherever Cinema facilities are organised by units are being maintained in the G.R. E.F. by the units/formations for the welfare activities of G.R.E.F personnel and officers. All contributions to Regimental Fund are voluntary.

3. The Regimental Funds are raised and maintained as per the provisions of Defence Services Regulations and Border Roads Regulations. Border Roads Special Relief Fund was created from the grant received from the National Defence Fund.

The details of the above Funds are not readily available.

4. The Regimental Fund is maintained and accounted for properly. Periodical audits of these Funds are also carried out.

There is no proposal to stop such Funds.

Authority for Formation of Border Road Development Board and General Reserve Engineer Force

866. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) and General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) exist under the Government of India ;

(b) if so, under what statutory and or Government authority, the Border Roads Development Board was formed and GREF was raised ;

(c) whether the formation of BRDB and raising of GREF, been notified in any gazette notification and brought to the knowledge of Lok Sabha ;

(d) if so, the reference thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) what are the aims and functions of the BRDB and who are its constituent members?

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

(b) to (d) Border Roads Development Board was set up under Memorandum No. 20/1/CF-60, dated 14th March, 1960, from the Cabinet Secretariat. The General Reserve Engineer Force was raised under Government of India letter No.-F.4 (29)/BRDB/60, dated 16th June, 1960.

(e) The basic aim of the DRDB is the Development of communications (mainly road communication) particularly in the North and North Eastern border areas of the Country in order to accelerate the economic development of these areas by the co-ordination of the resources and effort of various construction agencies.

The function of the Board are broadly as under :-

- (i) It will be responsible for laying down the policy in respect of Border communications, prescribe priorities and specifications and ensure that projects are planned and executed expeditiously in accordance with these priorities.

- (ii) It will lay down the responsibility of such agencies as may be employed and ensure implementation of projects by them, co-ordinate their work and requirement of men and material and arrange for their procurement.
- (iii) It will examine and approve the estimates/of individual projects.
- (iv) It will prescribe from time to time the detailed procedure to be followed for the execution of the works.
- (v) It will keep watch on the progress of works and arrange for necessary assistance where delay occurs or is anticipated.

The present constitution of the Board is as under:-

(1) Defence Minister	Chairman.
(2) Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport.	Member
(3) Cabinet Secretary	„
(4) Chief of Army Staff	„
(5) Chief of Air Staff	„
(6) Defence Secretary	„
(7) Home Secretary	„
(8) Foreign Secretary	„
(9) Transport Secretary	„
(10) Financial Adviser (Def. Services)	„
(11) Engineer -in-Chief, Army HQ	„
(12) Director General (Road Development Ministry of shipping & Transport)	„
(13) Director General Border Roads	„
(14) Secretary, Border Roads Development Board	„

Statutory Authority of General Reserve Engineer Force Police

867. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'General Reserve Engineer Force police' GREF Custody' Confinement of civilians of GREF, under Military Custody, 'Punishments of Group 'D' employees in Quarter Guards, and the post of O.C. Troops, exists in the GREF;

(b) if so, under what statutory authority the 'GREF-Police' has been raised and 'GREF-Custody' has been defined and are being implemented ;

(c) under what statutory authority 'Military Custody' Quarter Guards are constructed in GREF Units and under what authority O.C. Troops post is created and maintained in GREF ; and

(d) if no statutory authority exists, whether Government propose to take action to legislate properly or will stop unfair confinements and punishments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) In view of the role and functions of the General Reserve Engineer Force, certain provisions relating to discipline of the Army Act, 1950, and Army Rules, 1954, have been made applicable to the Force. These include imprisonment. The personnel are also liable to be put under arrest and detention before or after the trial. In order to maintain discipline in the Force, the GREF has been authorised provost units. During detention or while undergoing imprisonment, Group 'D' employees are kept in the Quarter Guard of the GREF or the Army, depending upon availability of such Quarter Guards. The Quarter Guards are constructed for the GREF with the sanction of the competent authority.

The existing arrangements do not warrant any change or fresh legislation.

Smuggling by Diplomats

868. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the diplomats, their close relations and persons connected with foreign embassies and Consulates are being involved in smuggling and have avoided the law and regulations of Customs during the current year upto the end of October ;

(b) if so, details of the persons invol-

ved and the names of the countries they belong to ; and

(c) whether Government have taken up issues with these countries, if so, details of their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) During the period January - October, 1983, the following cases of involvement of foreign diplomats based in India and/ or their relations in smuggling activities have come to the notice of the Government :-

S. No.	Date and place of seizure	Name and address of the diplomat/ relations involved.	Description of goods seized.	Value
1.	6.4.1983 Palam Airport, Delhi.	Mr. Mohd. Moshari, Attache, Embassy of Iran, New Delhi.	9 V.C. Rs.	Rs. 45,000/- CIF
2.	17.5.1983 Palam Airport, Delhi.	Mr. Bang Yong Nam, 1st Secretary (Com.), DPR Korean Embassy, New Delhi.	55 watches, US \$ 7500, textiles and diamonds.	Rs. 1,25,000/-
3	27.7.1983 Palam Airport, Delhi.	(i) Mrs. B.E. Onah, (wife of Nigerian diplomat posted at New Delhi). (ii) Mrs. Bakare, (wife of another Nigerian diplomat posted at New Delhi).	2200 watches	Rs. 1,29,925/-
4.	10/11.10.1983 Palam Airport, Delhi.	Mr. Andre Jost, Attache in the Embassy of France, New Delhi.	3 V.C. Rs, 4 Video Cameras and miscellaneous goods.	Rs. 45,060/- CIF

(c) In all the cases Government have taken appropriate action in co-operation with the Government of the countries concerned and remained in confidential touch with them. The concerned Governments had been requested to recall the diplomats who were themselves engaged in smuggling, or whose close relatives were so engaged in smuggling activities. All the Governments have complied with our request.

Memorandum Regarding Inadequacy of Export and Import Policy 1983-84

869. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Federation of the Association of Small Industries inviting attention of Government relating to the inadequacy of the Export and Import Policy of 1983-84 to promote the desired extent of export ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main suggestions made by the Federation are :

(i) The cut imposed on the Additional licences to be issued to export houses may be restored ;

(ii) Units exporting more than 50% of their production may be allowed repeat operation of their Automatic and Supplementary licences even more than one period also;

(iii) Import of Personal Computer and word processor may be allowed to exporters under the provision for office equipment ;

(iv) The withdrawal of the facility of import of OGL items by export houses without debit to the licence value will lead to higher cost of import ;

(v) CRCA Sheets may be supplied by SAIL under para 222 of import policy at international price or exporters should be free to import directly.

The suggestions are under examination and will also be duly kept in view while formulating Import & Export Policy for 1984-85.

Participation by Foreign Countries in IATA Seminar

870. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there had taken place an International Air Transport Association Seminar in the Capital ;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign countries participated in this Conference ; and

(c) the main points that were discussed and decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir. The Annual General Meeting of IATA was recently held in New Delhi from October 24th to 25th, 1983.

(b) Representatives of 97 airlines from 80 different countries (list containing names of these 80 countries participated in this meeting is given in the statement attached).

(c) In addition to the normal business items which an Annual General Meeting covers, such as reports from the Director, reports from the various standing committees (such as Finance, Traffic, Technical and Legal), election of members to the Executive Committee, appointment for Nominations Committee, election of the next President

etc. the following five subjects were discussed and resolutions Copy of which laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library, see No. LT-7057/83), pertaining to them to adopted :-

- (i) Fair Trading Conditions.
- (ii) Tariff Integrity.
- (iii) Air Safety.
- (iv) Industry Automation.
- (v) Blocked Airline Earnings.

Statement

List of countries which participated in the Annual General Meeting of IATA

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ireland | 21. Cameroon |
| 2. Argentina | 22. Canada |
| 3. Mexico | 23. W. Germany |
| 4. Columbia | 24. Egypt |
| 5. Ivory Coast | 25. Israel |
| 6. Canada | 26. Cuba |
| 7. France | 27. Equatoriana |
| 8. India | 28. Ethiopia |
| 9. Malawi | 29. Finland |
| 10. Male (Rep. of) | 30. Ghana |
| 11. Malta | 31. Iberia |
| 12. New Zealand | 32. Iceland |
| 13. Nu Guinea | 33. Iran |
| 14. Fiji Islands | 34. Iraq |
| 15. Tanzania. | 35. Japan |
| 16. Jordan | 36. Yugoslavia |
| 17. Italy | 37. Kenya |
| 18. U.S.A. | 38. Netherlands |
| 19. Australia | 39. Kuwait |
| 20. Austria | 40. Lesotho |
| | 41. Chile |
| | 42. Nigeria |
| | 43. Pakistan |
| | 44. Philippines |
| | 45. Poland |
| | 46. Belgium |
| | 47. Saudi Arabia |
| | 48. Scandinavia |
| | 49. Somalia |
| | 50. South Africa |
| | 51. Sudan |
| | 52. Switzerland |
| | 53. Syria |
| | 54. Portugal |

55. Trinidad & Tobago
56. Turkey
57. Venezuela
58. Yemen
59. Zambia
60. Lebanon
61. South West Africa
62. Greece
63. Swaziland
64. Angola
65. Brazil
66. Tunisia
67. Algeria
68. Botswana
69. Gabon
70. Guinea
71. Mauritius
72. United Kingdom
73. Afghanistan
74. Spain
75. West Indies
76. Czechoslovakia
77. Bahrain
78. Costa Rice
79. Western Samoa
80. Maroc

Import of Beef Tallow

871. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of firms which imported beef tallow during last three years and the quantity of beef tallow imported by each of these firms :

(b) whether all of these firms had valid licence for the import of beef tallow ;

(c) how these firms disposed of this imported beef tallow, and the names of firms to whom they sold this beef tallow ;

(d) how the firms who purchased this imported beef tallow, utilised it : and

(e) what is the policy of Government about further import of beef tallow and about the quantity of beef tallow lying with firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Import statistics are not maintained firm-wise.

(b) to (d) The utilisation of imported material by Actual Users is subject to verification as per the procedure laid down.

In the cases involving import of animal tallow effected after 5th June, 1981 when all animal tallow ceased to be on OGL, which are under investigation, appropriate action will be taken against those found guilty of unauthorised disposal.

(e) Import of all animal tallow has already been totally banned. Legal action has been initiated for appropriate disposal of stocks which have come to notice.

Air Violation by Pakistan Air Force

872. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Indian air space was violated by the Pakistan Air Force during the last six months ending 31st October, 1983 and there-after till date ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) There have been a few cases of violation of our airspace by Pak Air Force from May 1983 till date. Government have taken up the violations

with the Government of Pakistan from time to time in order to avoid recurrence of such incidents. It would not be desirable to disclose details. Adequate arrangements exist for safeguarding the security of our Air space.

Development of Calcutta Airport

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

(a) the steps Government have taken or propose to take for the development of Calcutta Airport ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Calcutta Airport is fully equipped with sophisticated equipment and adequate facilities to handle any type of aircraft used by international carriers, including wide-bodied aircraft. IAAI has already made improvements comprising extension of terminals, increase in cargo facilities, strengthening of runway, apron, taxi tracks etc. IAAI intends to make further improvements with the installation of new baggage conveyer system. In order to increase international operations to and from Calcutta airport, Calcutta is offered as a point of call in the inter-governmental air services talks/negotiations.

Increase in Export of Iron-Ore from Orissa

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

(a) whether some steps have been taken recently to increase the export of iron-ore from Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the details of the various measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The major measures taken in this regard are as under :—

(i) MMTC has been able to persuade S. Korea, German Democratic Republic & Romania to lift about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore from Paradip during the current year. After a great deal of persuasion, Japanese Steel Mills have also lifted a quantity of 1.7 lakh tonnes iron ore from Paradip Port

(ii) MMTC has agreed to compensate buyers for higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from Paradip by giving discounts in prices.

(iii) MMTC is also examining the possibility and economic viability of two-port loading, i.e., initial loading at Paradip and uptopping at Madras Port.

(iv) Iron-ore handling facilities at Paradip Port have been substantially improved recently, at considerable cost.

(v) Night navigation facilities have been introduced at Paradip port to handle vessels during night time.

(vi) Government of Orissa in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping & Transport are examining the possibility of locating a transshipper cum dredger at Paradip Port to augment the loading capacity of the port and to find a continuing solution to the problem of siltation.

Opening of Branches of United Bank of India in States

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

(a) whether United Bank of India has a proposal to open more number of new branches in different States during 1983-84 financial year ; and

(b) if so, the names of the places in Orissa where the new branches of United Bank of India have been opened or are proposed to be opened during the above financial year and with details thereof ?

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

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

Amount Written off as Bad Debts by Financial Institutions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the different public financial institutions like Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India, General Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India and others had written off a huge amount as bad debts in the years 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof (amount and persons/institutions whose debts have been written off);

(c) what are the reasons ;

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take against those persons who are responsible for such losses which are against the interest of the Nation ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) According to information readily available IFCI has written off a loan amount of Rs. 55.27 lakhs during 1981-82 (July-June). No loan amount has been written off by IFCI during the period 1982-83 (July-June). ICICI has written off a loan amount of Rs. 29.57 lakhs

during 1982 (January-December) IDBI, LIC and UTI have not written off any loan amount as bad and doubtful debt during 1982 and 1983.

Unit wise information relating to amounts written off by the institutions is considered to be of a confidential nature and cannot, therefore, be disclosed.

(c) to (e) The assisted concerns may become sick as a result of lower cash generation on a continuing basis arising out of various causes such as delays in the implementation of projects coupled with escalation of costs, market constraints, shortage of raw materials and other inputs, power-cuts, unsatisfactory industrial relations, management deficiencies including mis-management, etc. In such cases, when the units are found to be viable, the financial institutions attempt to rehabilitate the units in public interest and as a matter of prudent business policy. The rehabilitation packages formulated in these cases involve a number of concessions including write off of debts for the purpose of financial restructuring of the company. In certain other cases, the institutions may have to write off a part of their dues after recovery through liquidation proceedings of the recoverable amounts.

The steps taken by the institutions against the defaulting concerns would include change of management, invoking personal guarantees, sale of assets mortgaged to them and legal action.

Export of Bicycles During 1983-84

877. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total number of bicycles proposed to be exported during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The Engineering Export Promotion Council has fixed a target of exporting 9 lakh complete bicycles valued at Rs. 27.00 crores during 1983-84.

**Harassment of Passengers at Delhi Airport
by Porters and Taxi Drivers**

878. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the passengers who arrive at Delhi Airport are subjected to harassment by the porters on the one hand and taxi drivers on the other ;

(b) whether large sum of money is being extorted from them by way of portorage charges and taxi fare ; and

(c) if so, measures to be taken to regulate and standardise their charges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM
KHAN) : (a) and (b) Complaints have been received occasionally by IAAI from passengers regarding over-charging by porters and taxi drivers. Serious notice is taken of regarding over-charging by porters, by IAAI. Firstly, the extra amount charged is got refunded to the passengers. Secondly the portorage service contractor is asked to remove the particular porter from service. The number of self-help trolleys is being progressively increased in order to eliminate this problem.

As regards overcharging by taxi drivers, the traffic police take action against the erring drivers when such complaints are brought to their notice.

(c) The rates for portorage have been standardised and taxi fares are metered.

Foreign Exchange Reserve

879. SHRI CHIRANGI LAL SHARMA :
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of Foreign exchange reserve ; and

(b) the steps to be taken to improve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PARANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The foreign exchange reserve (excluding Gold and Special Dawing Rights) as on 4th November, 1983 stood at Rs. 5149.74 crores.

(b) The level of reserves is continuously kept under review with view to ensuring that the country's commitments with a regard to debt service and our requirements of goods and services are met. With this objective in mind, the government has taken a number of measures to further stimulate export growth and to reduce imports especially of bulk items.

**Growth Rate of Foreign Tourist Traffic
During Current Year**

880. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIA-
TION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the growth rate of foreign tourist traffic in the country has been showing a declining trend during the last to years, year-wise ;

(b) what is the growth rate expected during the current financial year ;

(c) if there has been a declining trend reasons for the same ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the flow of foreign tourists to this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM
KHAN) : (a) The foreign tourist traffic (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) in India showed a growth of 0.8 percent during 1982 as compared to 6.6 percent in 1981.

(b) Based on the available data on the flow of foreign tourists up to the month of October 1983, a growth rate of 12 percent (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) is expected for the year 1983. The

statistics of international tourists visiting India are compiled on Calendar Year and not on financial year basis.

(c) The main reasons for the low growth in tourist traffic are recessionary trends in tourist generating markets, disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries, changes introduced in the 'landing permit' system, dislocation of the overland traffic and high cost of International air passage.

(d) The measures envisaged to improve the tourist traffic include promotion of charter traffic; hosting international conferences/conventions; increased marketing and promotion overseas; opening of new offices overseas as for instance in Kuala Lumpur; and Gulf Region and Sri Lanka; development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits; expansion of air services; air routes, carrying capacity as well as the capacity of existing airports and construction of new air terminals; promoting regional tourism from neighbouring countries including countries of West Asia; improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities, etc.

**Implementation of Supreme Court Decision
Re. Enhanced Pension to Retired Personnel**

881. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 816 on 29th April, 1983 regarding payment of commuted pension to Ex-servicemen and state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to implement the decision of the Supreme Court to give the enhanced pension scales to all Defence and Civil retired personnel;

(b) the date with effect from which the decision has been implemented; and

(c) if no steps have been taken so far, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which they would be taken and the decision implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) Necessary orders in respect of civilian employees have been issued on 22.10.1983. Orders for Defence pensioners are likely to be issued shortly by the Ministry of Defence.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

**बैंक आफ बड़ौदा की बड़ौत शाखा में
गोलमाल और अनियमितताएं**

882. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :
श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री बैंक आफ बड़ौदा, इलाहाबाद की बड़ौत शाखा में भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में 26 अगस्त, 1983 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5237 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक आफ बड़ौदा की बड़ौत शाखा के अधिकारियों द्वारा की गयी गोलमाल और अनियमितताओं की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या शाखा प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है और उसे पदावनत कर दिया गया है और उसे किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थानांतरित करने के आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) बैंक आफ बड़ौदा ने

सूचित किया है कि जांच पूरी होने में कुछ और समय लगने की सम्भावना है। अलबत्ता, बैंक ने अनुशासन प्राधिकारियों को शीघ्रता से जांच पूरी करने के अनुदेश दिए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) सम्बन्धित शाखा प्रबन्धक को दण्ड दिए जाने के प्रश्न पर अनुशासनात्मक प्रक्रियाओं के पूरा होने पर ही बैंक द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा। इस बीच बताया गया है कि बैंक ने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को शाखा प्रबन्धक का बड़ौत शाखा से किसी अन्य स्थान पर तबादला करने की हिदायतें जारी कर दी हैं।

Development of Kusambi in Allahabad as Tourist Centre

883. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kusambi in Allahabad (UP) which is a historical place with a long historical background and once the capital in the 6th Century B.C., is likely to be considered for development as a Tourist Centre.

(b) if so, details of the scheme under which it will be done; and

(c) by what time development work of this place is likely to be commenced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Department as well as the State Government of Uttar Pradesh have no plans at present for development of Kusambi as tourist centre.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Suggestion made by RBI for Improving Indian Economy

884. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the year ending on June 1983 was a bad one for the Indian economy ;

(b) if so, whether this view was taken by the Reserve Bank of India also;

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to implement the suggestion made by the Reserve Bank of India to stimulate and sustain production and to curb inflationary trends in the economy ; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to implement the suggestion made by the Reserve Bank of India in the latest report for improving the Indian economy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The economy, no doubt, suffered a setback in 1982-83 with agricultural output affected by a severe drought and a marked decline in the pace of increase in industrial production. However, as the Report points out, it is a reflection of increased resilience of the economy and of the effectiveness of supply and demand management policies that there was relative stability in prices during the year, and agricultural production is estimated to have declined by much less than during the drought of 1979-80. The balance of payments situation also showed some improvement over the previous year.

(c) and (d) The suggestions made in RBI's Annual Report are in line with Government policies, which are oriented towards growth with stability within the framework of the development strategy spelt out in the Five Year Plan. Necessary adjustments have been made through the instrument of budget, annual plan and otherwise to raise the level of investment in infrastructure, particularly the energy sector which is of critical importance in ensuring continued viability of external payments, mobilising resources for investment through non-inflationary means, improvement in capacity utilisation through better management, incentives for higher production and exports adjustment in excise duty for industries facing demand recession. Crash programmes have been launched for maximising

the production of pulses and oilseeds and increasing emphasis is given to common area development to ensure fuller utilisation of irrigation potential. The monetary and credit policy is so deployed as to keep the growth of excess liquidity in the banking system under check without denying the genuine credit needs of the productive sectors.

Protest Against the Beef and Pork Tallow Scandal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been some protests against the beef and pork tallow scandal ;

(b) if so, whether some political parties have raised their voice or launched an agitation against the adulteration of food items, particularly in view of the episode of beef and pork tallow imports for mixing them with desi ghee and vanaspati ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) In some quarters, concern was expressed. Government have already banned import of all animal tallows,

Regional Rural Banks in Backward District of Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks operating in the backward districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh State, with names and their locations ;

(b) how many loanees obtained credit facility and the amount of such loans during 1982-83 and 1983, June ending, for each of the above, districts ;

(c) what is the data regarding deposits and advances of each of the Regional Rural Bank upto 31 March, 1983 in the above districts of Madhya Pradesh State ; and

(d) how many applications in each Regional Rural Bank are pending as on 30th June 1983 in each district and the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Of the three districts two viz. Guna and Rajgarh districts are covered by Regional Rural Banks viz. Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank, covering districts of Shivpuri and Guna and Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank covering the district of Rajgarh.

(b) and (c) Data available regarding the operations of the Regional Rural Banks relate to the entire area of operation of the Bank. These relating to the operations of the Shivpuri-Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank are set out below :

	March 1982	March 1983
No. of branches	7	26
<i>Deposits :</i>		
No. of Accounts	863	9268
Amount (Rs. lakhs)	4.06	68.92
<i>Advances :</i>		
No. of Accounts	110	1702
Amount (Rs. lakhs)	1.64	24.69

Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank was established only on 23rd March, 1983 and data on operations of Regional Rural Banks for the period beyond end-March 1983 have not yet become available.

(d) Data reporting system has not yet started yielding data about pending applications at bank branches. However, the banks have been advised to dispose of small loan applications of upto Rs. 10,000 within 3 to 4

weeks and bigger loan applications within three months of their receipt.

Suggestions Made by F.I.E.O. to Help Private Trade to Export Agricultural Goods

887. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO) has urged upon Government to help private trade to export agricultural goods in addition to STC and NAFED ;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for private trade exporters vis-a-vis the STC and NAFED for the exports of (i) castor-seeds oil, (ii) Niger seeds, (iii) Sesame seeds, (iv) cotton, (v) Groundnut extraction, (vi) HPS groundnuts, and (vii) other items ;

(c) the actual export orders executed by private trade exporters and the STC-NAFED in these areas till October end, 1983 ; and

(d) what further steps are proposed to be taken to promote private trade exporters to fulfil the targets fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) For improving export of certain agricultural commodities it has been decided to allow private trade to undertake export in addition to NAFED and STC. Export of Castor oil to General Currency Areas has been placed under O.G.L. Fifty percent of the quotas of Sesame seeds and Niger seeds and Seventy-five percent of the quota of HPS groundnuts released for export in the current year has been thrown open to private trade. As regards cotton, one-sixth of the quota of Bengal Deshi variety has been thrown open to private trade which can also participate in the export of yellow pickings. Export of Groundnut extractions has been decanalised and allowed within a limited ceiling.

(c) Export figures upto end of October '83 are not available.

(d) Export of these commodities are being monitored for ensuring the fulfilment of quotas.

Death Incidents of Scrap-Gatherers in Defence Firing Range Area in the Country

888. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is increasing number of death incidents of scrap-gatherers in Defence Firing Range areas throughout the country ;

(b) what is the number of deaths of scrap-gatherers in the Firing Range areas of all Defence and Army Ranges in the country during 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(c) what is the number of such deaths of scrap-gatherers in the Army Range near Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh State during 1981, 1982 and 1983 (October ending) ;

(d) whether a high-level Defence Officials team visited the Itarsi Range area to study the problem ;

(e) if so, what extra-precautionary steps will be taken by Army and Defence Wings to prevent such deaths of poor Adivasis, Tribals, etc. ; and

(f) the details of the compensation paid to the families of the persons killed by explosions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (f) Civilian casualties have been taking place in the Defence Firing Ranges in the country over the years. However, available statistics do not indicate that the incidence of such deaths are on the increase. There were 25 reported casualties in 1981, 24 in 1982 and 10 upto the end of June 1983.

2. In the Central Proof Establishment Range at Itarsi, there were 4 deaths in 1981, 7 in 1982 and 5 upto the end of June 1983. No special Defence team has visited this Range. The Commissioner, Hoshangabad, however, had conducted an Administrative Enquiry into some of the accidents under instructions from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

3. Accidents can occur in the Field Firing Ranges either due to hits from the rounds fired or if attempts are made to remove the scrap metal by tempering with unexploded ammunition. Accidents of the former category are extremely rare. While detailed standing orders and procedures exist for all the Ranges laying down the safety measures to be taken, it is practically very difficult to prevent unauthorised entry by scrap collectors because of the vastness of these Ranges. Many of these Ranges extend over several thousands of acres. Such large areas cannot be fenced effectively nor is it feasible to post sentries and patrol the entire periphery of the Range areas.

4. Defence authorities normally take all possible measures to avert accidents in the Firing Ranges. Prominent warning boards in the local language are permanently placed at all tracks and paths leading into the Range. In addition, local civilian authorities are informed sufficiently in advance of the date and time of firing as well as the extent of the range and the danger zone to be kept clear of all human beings and cattle. On each day of firing, the ranges are completely inspected along with the local police for clearance of the Range of all human beings and cattle. A Range clearance certificate is also invariably obtained after such inspection from the local Civil Authorities.

5. In addition to these precautions, the following additional precautionary measures are also being adopted :—

- (i) A senior Range Officer is appointed in respect of each Firing Range to personally supervise the range clearance and for obtaining Range clearance certificate ;
- (ii) Prominent red flags are planted along the Ranges on all routes and

tracks leading into the Ranges to war civilians that firing is in progress ;

- (iii) Sentries in possession of red flags and radio communication equipment are posted on all points of entry into the Ranges ;
- (iv) Safety officers are detailed to see to it that firing is stopped immediately when any intrusion into the Range is reported ;
- (v) Bugle calls are given to announce the commencement as well as the closure of firing ;
- (vi) A close and careful watch is made by qualified Firing Inspectors to determine all unexploded shells during the course of firing ;
- (vii) After the firing is over for the day, the Unit concerned sends a party to locate and detonate all shells, which may not have exploded on impact.

6. Courts of Enquiry are invariably held to investigate every accident.

Concession of Excise Duty

889. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state to which section/strata of the people the concession of excise duty on tyre, fridge, vehicles, which will cost the exchequer Rs. 46.2 crores, are available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : The direct and indirect benefits of the excise duty reductions on tyres, refrigerators and vehicles are not likely to be confined to any particular section/strata of the society.

Free Trade zone at Falta, West Bengal

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Free Trade Zone at Falta, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps already taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have since issued a Resolution in the Gazette of India for setting up the said Export Processing Zone at Falta and also appointed an acting Development Commissioner for the Zone. The State Government of West Bengal, has appointed an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, West Bengal, to take expeditious decisions in the matters concerning the selection of site and provision of facilities for the Falta EPZ. Necessary budget provisions for this Zone are being made for the current and the next year. West Bengal Govt. have been requested for giving information regarding identification and availability of land and infrastructure etc. As soon as the State Government take a decision on the availability of land and provide for the basic infrastructure of power, water and approach roads etc., steps will be taken to activate the Zone.

Export target for Current Year

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export target for the current year has been fixed at Rs. 10,453 crores, 15 per cent increase over the last year; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider it possible to attain the target in the face of slow and tardy pace of economic recovery in the recession-hit industrialised countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) The severity of recession in industrialised countries and their increasing protectionism conti-

nue to have a hindering effect on the growth of India's exports to these markets. All possible efforts are, however being made to achieve the target of Rs. 10,453 crores fixed for the current financial year.

होप-टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, इंदौर का पुनः खोला जाना

892. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होप-टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, इंदौर को पुनः खोलने के क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यह मिल कब बन्द हुई थी और यह कब तक पुनः खुल जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस मिल को खोलने के लिए अथवा इसका अधिग्रहण करने के लिए सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिंहा) : (क) से (ग) होप-टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, इंदौर में वित्तीय कठिनाइयों तथा श्रमिक अशांति की वजह से 16 जून, 1983 से वास्तव में उत्पादन रुक गया था और प्रबन्धकों ने 28 जुलाई, 1983 से तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी थी। राज्य सरकार ने इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्पर्क किया और प्रयास करने पर आई डी वी आई ने मिल की बहाली के लिए ऋण मंजूर करते हुए 21 सितम्बर, 1983 को एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया। ऐसी आशा है कि जैसे ही कम्पनी शर्तों को पूरा कर लेगी ऋण सहायता रिलीज कर दी जाएगी और मिल कार्यचालन आरम्भ कर सकेगा। राज्य सरकार ने सेवा पूरी करने वाले कामगारों को पूरी देय राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए तथा श्रमिकों

के सुव्यवस्थीकरण के लिए 27 अगस्त, 1983 को इस कम्पनी के 150 लाख रुपये का ऋण भी मन्जूर किया है।

जानवरों की चर्बी का आयात

893. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1970 से अब तक वर्ष-वार, गाय, सूअर और अन्य जानवरों की कितनी चर्बी का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम और प्राइवेट फर्मों द्वारा कितनी चर्बी का आयात किया गया; उन फर्मों के नाम और आयात की तारीखें क्या हैं; और

(ग) जानवर की चर्बी पर आयात शुल्क और जुर्माना लगाकर सीमा शुल्क विभाग से सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) "सूअर तथा कुक्कट की बिना पिघली बसा" को भारतीय व्यापार वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत एक साथ वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। 1970-71 से 1981-82 (जनवरी 1982 तक) इस मद का कोई आयात नहीं किया गया है। जनवरी 1982 के बाद की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े इस अवस्था में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

गाय की चर्बी के सम्बन्ध में आयात आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रख जाते हैं। लेकिन एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें भारतीय व्यापार वर्गीकरण कोड नं० 411.32 द्वारा शामिल मदों के कुल आयात दर्शाए गए हैं।

(ख) आयात आंकड़े आयातक-वार नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) जानकारी वस्तुवार नहीं रखी जाती है।

विवरण

वर्ष	मात्रा (मे० टन)
1970-71	88843
1971-72	106655
1972-73	60838
1973-74	32243
1974-75	47978
1975-76	5594
1976-77	42981
1977-78	62543
1978-79	33214
1979-80	8394
1980-81	29629
1981-82	58048

(जनवरी 1982 तक)

स्रोत : वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंक संकलन के महानिदेशक द्वारा प्रकाशित मंथली स्टैटिस्टिक आफ़ दि फारेन ट्रेड आफ़ इण्डिया खण्ड-II आयात।

टिप्पणी : जनवरी 1982 के बाद की अवधि के बारे में आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सितम्बर, 1983 में चर्बी का आयात

894. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सितम्बर, 1983 में चर्बी का आयात किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में तथा उनकी विभिन्न किस्मों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त चर्बी से लदे हुए जहाज भारतीय बन्दरगाहों पर आए थे और यदि हां, तो उनका क्या हुआ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Export of Vegetables

895. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-

JEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that important vegetables, like onion, potato are being exported to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the quantum of export of each variety of such vegetables in the last two years ;

(c) the countries to which these exports are taking place ; and

(d) the average price fetched by each variety of these exports in each of the years ?

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

(b) to (d) The information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Item	1981-82 (Provl.)		1982-83 (Provl.)		Countries to which exported
	Qty. (MT)	Average price Rs./ Tonne	Qty. (MT)	Average price Rs./ Tonne	
Onions	1,67,638	1802	1,84,411	1755	USSR, Singapore, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Oman.
Potatoes	418	1435	1,985	1964	People's Democratic Republic of Yaman. Malaysia, Kuwait, etc.
Garlic	3,366	4099	3,855	5888	Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia etc.
Other fresh vegetables	2,591	5519	10,077	6281	United Arab Emirates. Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain

Increase in wholesale Price Index

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

(a) the figures of wholesale price index in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (month-wise) ; and

(b) the increases in the wholesale and

retail prices of (i) rice (ii) wheat (iii) pulses and (iv) edible oil in the years 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983 (till date) ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : (a)

Wholesale Price Index

1970-71=100

Months	All commodities (monthly averages)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
April	235.0	275.7	276.9
May	240.0	277.9	278.1
June	247.0	279.8	285.8
July	257.8	286.2	291.5
August	260.3	289.2	294.5
September	263.8	284.8	290.9
October	264.6	284.1	289.7
November	258.6	281.5	289.3
December	257.1	279.5	287.4
January	263.2	281.1	289.3
February	268.8	278.7	291.6
March	270.0	277.1	294.3

(b) The increase in the wholesale price index of these commodities on point to point basis is shown below. Similar index for retail prices is not being compiled.

	Percentage variations			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
	End Dec. '80 over End Dec. '79	End Dec. '81 over End Dec. '80	End Dec. '82 over End Dec. '81	Oct. 22, 83 over 25.12.82
Rice	-0.2	+22.2	+11.9	+17.2
Wheat	+9.7	+2.0	+13.6	-2.2
Pulses	+42.5	-8.1	-8.3	+11.2
Edible Oil	+16.5	+7.4	+7.0	+11.9

**Credit Disbursals by Nationalised Banks
for weaker sections of Society**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Sixth Plan, a target of Rs. 3000 credit has been fixed for disbursals by nationalised banks for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society ;

(b) if so, the total amount actually disbursed in the four years of the plan (year-wise) now that four years are nearly over ; and

(c) the total number of families who have been benefited each Year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The sixth plan envisages a target of Rs. 3000 crores as term credit to be mobilised from institutional finance sources under the IRDP. This includes credit from nationalised banks, public sector banks, private commercial banks and cooperative institutions.

(b) The total amount of term credit actually disbursed from all institutional finance sources during the first three years of the Sixth Plan under the IRDP (Year-wise) is as under :—

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs. crores)
1980-81	289.05
1981-82	467.59
1982-83	713.98
(Provisional)	

Figures for the fourth year i.e. 1983-84 are not yet available.

(c) The total number of families benefited during each year is as under :—

Year	Number of families assisted (in lakhs)
1980-81	27.27
1981-82	27.13
1982-83	34.55

**Clearance of light Combat Aircrafts
Projects**

898. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Light Combat Aircraft Project for Rs. 1500 crores has been cleared ; and

(b) if so, whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been entrusted with the work in an answer to the problems faced by the Indian Aeronautical Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The programme for the development of a Light Combat Aircraft has been approved by the Government but at a much lower level of funding.

(b) The Light Combat Aircraft programme involves complex and advance technology, some of which is available in the country. Many agencies in the country who have competence and expertise in aeronautics are being associated in an integrated organisation yet to be finalised. In this venture Hindustan Aeronautics Limited will play a major role.

Loss suffered by ITDC Transport Units

899. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) year-wise and station-wise loss suffered by ITDC transport units during the three years ; and

(b) the steps being taken to wipe off this loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Necessary information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Following steps are being taken to improve the financial performance of ITDC Transport Units :—

- Phasing out its tourist cars (Ambassador) which are found un-economical to operate
- Introduction of long-distance conducted tours by coach,

- Deployment of Mercedes cars in Units with a view to optimising their utilisation/profitability
- Closing down of losing units and/or their merging with hotel units for economic reasons
- Merging of Ashok Travels & Tours (travel agency of ITDC) with the Transport Division. This would facilitate group bookings of transport, hotels and other services of ITDC there by improving the overall profit.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Years		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	Delhi	0.25	—	—
2.	Jaipur	0.01	0.45	3.38
3.	Patna	3.23	2.98	2.22
4.	Madras	2.39	2.43	10.13
5.	Aurangabad	0.18	0.40	3.43
6.	Hyderabad	0.70	1.50	3.99
7.	Agra	0.68	1.03	5.46
8.	Bangalore	5.74	3.55	7.29
9.	Bombay	—	2.37	6.66
10.	Kovalam	0.50	0.67	1.43
11.	Calcutta	0.74	0.37	4.94
12.	Varanasi	—	—	1.57
13.	Bhubaneshwar	1.33	0.94	3.81
14.	Indore	0.84	0.74	3.32
15.	Jabalpur	0.56	—	1.36
16.	Khajuraho	0.18	0.22	0.44
17.	Gauhati	0.33	0.61	1.27
18.	Nagpur	—	—	2.00
19.	Bhopal	—	—	2.38
20.	Tourist Service Station New Delhi.	—	—	—

शिमला के लिए विमान सेवा

900. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिमला, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी और एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि माँगी है तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) : (क) शिमला में एक विमान क्षेत्र का विकास छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की अनुमोदित परियोजना नहीं है। इसलिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस परियोजना के लिए कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया था तथापि शिमला के निकट जब्बार हट्टी में एक "सटोल" विमान क्षेत्र के निर्माण पर सरकार द्वारा सक्रियता से विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने जनवरी, 1983 में केन्द्र सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया था कि उनके द्वारा जब्बार हट्टी (शिमला) में एक "सटोल" विमान क्षेत्र के लिए विकसित किए गए स्थल पर खर्च की गई लगभग 60.00 लाख रुपए की राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाए।

Inquiry about existence and Genuineness of Foreign firms

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

(a) whether any inquiry has since been completed by the Central Government about the existence and genuineness [of the foreign

firms who have remitted about Rs. 20 crores to M/s. Reliance Textile Industry Limited, Bombay; and

(b) if so, outcome of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No such enquiry was contemplated or is feasible into foreign firms which are registered under the laws of foreign countries, where Indian laws do not operate. However, according to Reserve Bank of India's report, each of these firms were validly incorporated and were in existence as certified by their overseas auditors/ chartered accountants.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation Made by State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur SC/ST Employees Welfare Association

902. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has notified a small number of reserved vacancies in various groups of promotions from clerical to officer J. M.-I, grade to the 50 per cent of the each groups total vacancies while 50 per cent criteria is related to the utilisation of reserved vacancies in the grade as a whole not for earmarking the reserved vacancies, if so, whether fresh notification of reserved vacancies is proposed to be circulated ;

(b) whether the management is going to fill up the vacancies shortly in the officer J.M.-I cadre.

(c) if so, whether the separate SC/ST qualifying merit list or written test and interview in term of total reserved vacancies including back-log will be drawn as per minimum passing marks and relaxation to SC/ST and general candidates ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

827 THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that for promotion from clerical cadre to officer's cadre (J.M.G.-1), vacancies under various groups have been notified. After taking into account the current vacancies and the backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST, the total vacancies to be reserved for SC/ST candidates have been restricted to 50% of the available vacancies under Group 'A'.

The Bank has also reported that for filling up these vacancies, a written test was held in September 1983, the result of which is still awaited. The SC/ST candidates are given relaxation in written test and interview and separate merit lists for them are prepared.

Closure of Textile Mills in Gujarat

903. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre have received demands from Gujarat State, Unions, Associations and others to take over sick and closed textile mills of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ;

(d) when these mills are likely to be taken over ;

(e) how many such mills are sick and closed and running in loss in Gujarat ; and

(f) the details of such one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These references made some suggestions, including the suggestion of take over of closed mills by the Central Government for being managed by National Textile Corporation or grant of loan to the State Government for running these mills.

(c) and (d) Various aspects relating to the closure of these mills are being examined by Government.

(e) As on 31-10-83 seven cotton textile mills in Gujarat were closed.

(f) A statement indicating the names and profit and loss position of these mills is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Mill Co.	Year for which profit/Loss has been given	Accumulate Loss	Profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	M/s. Maneckchowk Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company Limited, Ahmedabad.	31.3.1977	(—) 100.24	(—) 40.01
2.	Bhalakia Mills Company Limited.	31.3.1981	(—) 219.72	(—) 91.79
3.	Marsden Spinning & Weaving Mills Company Limited, Ahmedabad.	31.3.1981	(—) 65.17	(—) 31.68

1	2	3	4	5
4. Monogram Mills Company Limited, Ahmedabad.		31.3.1981	(-) 87.67	(-) 30.96
5. Meharana Mills Limited, Porbandar		31.12.1981	(-) 469.35	(-) 185.53
6. M/s. P.G. Textiles Limited.		30.6.1981	---	(+) 0.11
7. The Fine Knitting Company Limited, Ahmedabad.				
(Spinning Department Closed)		Not available.		

Takeover of Ahmedabad Textile Mills

904. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the four textile mills of Ahmedabad, namely (1) Monogram Mills, (2) Masdern Mills, (3) Manek Chowk Mills and (4) Bhalakia Mills are closed and that there is a demand from the labourers that the managements of these mills be taken over and run by Government to ensure employment to its employees ;

(b) whether Government propose to take over their managements, and/or get it started, and if so, what steps Government propose to take and when ;

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise these four mills extending the benefits of its policy as per the recent Ordinance by which 13 textile mills in Bombay have been nationalised ; and

(d) if not, whether they will ask N.T.C. to take them over under Relief Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Various aspects relating to the closure of these mills are being examined by Government for finding out a solution to the problems arising out of closure of these mills.

Losses in Cotton Textile Mills Run by N.T.C

905. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
DR. PRATAP WAGH :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss incurred by National Textile Corporation during April-September, 1983 ; and

(b) in view of the fact that some textile mills have been newly nationalised, what measures are being taken for the betterment of the textile mills run by National Textile Corporation and to reduce the losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) : (a) The losses suffered by NTC mills and the mills managed by it as the 'Authorised Person' during April-September, 1983 are indicated below :-

NTC Mills	—	Rs. 35.13 crores (Prov.)
Managed Mills	—	Rs. 10.22 crores (Prov.)

(b) Some of the important steps taken to improve the working of these mills are as follows :-

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

- (ii) rationalisation of workload and labour force ;
- (iii) installation of diesel generating sets to overcome power shortage ; and
- (iv) diversification in the pattern of Production.

Utilisation of Funds by Air India

906. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

- (a) total investments made so far in Air India ;
- (b) whether any funds provided by World Bank and other foreign financial institutions were utilised for Air India :
- (c) If so, details of the same ; and
- (d) whether the airline made any profits or sustained losses so far (giving cumulative figures) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The total investment made by Government in Air India is Rs. 148.73 crores.

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

(d) Since 1953-54 Air India has made a cumulative profit of approximately Rs. 113 crores.

News-Item Captioned "Finance Minister Misleads Parliament"

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while replying to Unstarred Question No. 5207 on 26 August 1983 regarding U.K. Companies who sought shares of Reliance Textils, he had confirmed that 11 companies in U.K. had purchased shares of 'Reliance Textiles' in India and that these companies were duly incorporated under the U.K. laws ;

(b) If so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report in 'Telegraph' of 16.9.83 under the caption 'Finance Minister misleads Parliament'; and

(c) if so, whether this report in 'Telegraph' clearly stating that two of these 11 companies were not registered at all, one went into liquidation, eight years ago, five others were registered three months after they purchased the shares in India and only one among these 11 companies has any standing in U.K. is correct ?

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

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India approved the investments by the 11 non-resident companies in Reliance Textiles only after satisfying itself about the existence of all these companies on the basis of certificates obtained from overseas chartered accountants/auditors to this effect. In the light of the press report in the 'Telegraph' of 16.9.1983, it has been re-confirmed from the Reserve Bank of India that these companies were incorporated before they bought the shares.

मध्य प्रदेश में बबीना सैनिक चाँदमारी क्षेत्र के लिए अधिग्रहीत भूमि का मुआवजा देने में हेरा-फेरी करना

909. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय मध्य प्रदेश के शिवपुरी जिले में पिथौरा तहसील के 33 गांवों में रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत बबीना सैनिक

चांदमारी क्षेत्र के लिए अधिग्रहीत भूमि के मुआवजे की अदायगी में किए गए भवन और अनियमितताओं से अवगत हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन अनियमितताओं से प्रभावित लोगों को कोई सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है और प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या क्या है तथा उन्हें दी गई राशि का ब्योरा क्या है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी नहीं। बबीना में फील्ड फायरिंग रेंजों के लिए 1,25,53,394.37 रुपए की लागत पर 1955 में जिला शिवपुरी के तहसील पिथौरा के 23 गांव में से अर्जित की गई 30,500 एकड़ जमीन के सम्बन्ध में राज्य राजस्व अधिकारियों ने मुआवजे का भुगतान कर दिया था।

(ख) उपर्युक्त तथ्य को देखते हुए कथित अनियमितताओं से प्रभावित लोगों को सहायता देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Improvement in the Spinning Capacity of Man-Made Fibre

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

(a) whether the spinning capacity of the man-made fibre has improved substantially from 18.5 million spindles to 22.4 million spindles in December, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether the weaving sectors have been able to match the spinning sector's growth ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The total installed capacity of man-made fibre spindles as on 31-10-1983 is reported to be only

0.461 million spindles inclusive of the increase by 0.169 million spindles under the delicensing scheme.

(b) The increased availability is intended to meet the growing requirements of Weaving in the mills, powerlooms and Handlooms as well as the Hosiery sector.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Commercial Banks in Mayurbhanj, District of Orissa

911. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of various nationalised commercial banks opened in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to open some more branches of different commercial banks in Orissa in 1983-84;

(c) if so, the number of different Commercial bank branches proposed to be opened in different districts of Orissa in the current financial year ; and

(d) the details of the location of the new branches of those banks proposed to be opened in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Available data relating to the number of branches opened by commercial banks in Mayurbhanj District, Orissa during the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83 are set out below :-

Number of offices opened during

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
State Bank of India	2	2	—
Bank of India	1	—	—
United Bank of India	1	5	—
Baitarani Gramya Bank	6	20	5
Total	10	27	5

(b) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that under the branch expansion programme for the period April 1982 to March 1985, allotments have so far been made to commercial banks for opening branches at 288 centres in Orissa identified by the State Government. Locationwise details of 17 such allotments made to Baitarani Gramya Bank for branch opening in Mayurbhanj District are set out in the Statement attached. The allotments made by the Reserve Bank of India are expected to be utilised in a phased manner before the end of March 1985.

Statement

Statement showing allotment of centres in Mayurbhanj District to Baitarani Gramya Bank for branch opening during the policy period April 1982 to March 1985

Name of the Centre	Block	Classification
1. Betna	Baripada	Rural un-banked
2. Krushna Chandrapur	-do-	-do-
3. Baunsbila	Samakhunta	-do-
4. Pratappur	Barsahi	-do-
5. Merda	Betnoti	-do-
6. Asana	Bisoi	-do-
7. Nuagan	-do-	-do-
8. Luhasila	Bij-Atala	-do-
9. Sargada	-do-	-do-
10. Moranda	Jamda	-do-
11. Tarana	-do-	-do-
12. Jharadihi	Bahalda	-do-
13. Chitraposi	Karanjia	-do-
14. Nalharpada	-do-	-do-
15. Mahuuldiha	Thakurmeenda	-do-
16. Kainsari	Udhala	-do-
17. Sriramchandra-pur	-do-	-do-

Schemes Launched by Ministry of Finance to help Economically Weaker Sections

912. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details and guidelines of various schemes launched by his Ministry and its Departments by way of concessions loans, aids, grants and other ways to help economically weaker sections of urban and rural population and specially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be able to stand on their own legs ;

(b) the schemes meant for them through co-operative societies ;

(c) state-wise details of the advantageous impact of these schemes on the people for whom they were meant ; and

(d) place of voluntary organisations/ societies in the execution of each scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) Schemes for the weaker sections are prepared and implemented by various Ministries of Government of India. The Ministry of Finance ensures that bank credit flows in time and in sufficient quantity for proper implementation of these schemes.

Available statistics to indicate the flow of institutional credit to the weaker sections are given in *Annexe I, II and III*, laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT 7058/83)

Bonus to Central Government Employees

913. S/SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: CHINTAMANI JENA : RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : N.E. HORO : ARJUN SETHI : AND BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to award bonus to the productivity units like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Civilians in Defence Establishments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether Government also propose to award bonus to the remaining Central Government employees/autonomous bodies etc, to remove the distinction between the productivity units and unproductivity units ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) Productivity Linked Bonus Schemes have been introduced in the Railways, Posts & Telegraphs Defence Production Units and a few other organisations. Bonus in these organisations is paid according to the approved productivity assessment formulae to all eligible employees drawing wages upto Rs. 1600/ per month. Where the wages of the employees exceed Rs. 750/ per month, bonus payable to such employees is calculated as if the wages were Rs. 750/- per month. The details peculiar to these Departments/Organisations are indicated in the Annexure.

(c) to (e) Government have since decided that the Central Government employees not covered by the existing PLP Schemes, may be granted 15 days emoluments as ad hoc bonus for the year 1982-83 pending evolution of a formula for these categories of employees as a whole or separate formulae for each sector. Necessary orders have already been issued on 10.11.1983. The bonus will be admissible also to the Central police and para military personnel and personnel of the Armed Forces. This ad hoc bonus will be admissible to those employees who were in service on 31.3.83 and had rendered at least six months continuous service during the year. The employees drawing emoluments upto and including Rs. 1600/- per month will be eligible for the said ad hoc bonus. The maximum amount payable will be restricted to the amount admissible for those drawing emoluments of Rs. 750/- per month. For employees drawing monthly emoluments of more than Rs. 750/- and not exceeding Rs. 1600/- bonus will be calculated as if the emoluments were Rs. 750/-. Casual labour, who have worked for at least 240 days for each year for three years or more, will be eligible for an ad hoc bonus. The amount will be computed on a notional monthly wage of Rs. 150/-.

As regards the extension of the benefit to the employees of autonomous bodies, a decision is yet to be taken by Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Eligibility for bonus/ exgratia	Bonus Payments (No. of days' wages declared as bonus)			
			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	Railways	(a) all railway servants excluding Railway Protection Force and Railway Protection Special Force.	23	24	31	32
		(b) casual labour with temporary status and substitutes with not less				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		than 120 days continuous service.				
		(c) casual labour on daily wages employed in projects who have completed 180 days continuous service.				
2.	Post and Telegraphs	(a) all regular employees of the P & T Department including the P & T Board, industrial and work charged establishments.	19	21	22	21
		(b) extra departmental employees are entitled to exgratia.				
		(c) all casual labourers in the P & T Department who have worked for 240 days in a year for three years or more as on 31st March are eligible for payment computed at a fixed per diem rate for each day of duty in the year (wage for the purpose being taken notionally at Rs. 150/ per month).				
3.	<i>Defence Establishments :</i>					
	Air Force Depots/ Repair Installations	(a) regular civilian employees of selected Units comprising industrial, non industrial and supervisory personnel including gazetted officers with minimum six months service during the year.	25	19	28	22
	Naval Dockyard/Repair Installations/ Allied Units,		25	25	—nil	23
	Ordnance Depots	(b) casual daily employees of such units who have put in at least 240 days service in the year and are in service on 31st March.	24	25	29	Yet to be worked out
	EME Static type of workshops		21	20	19	nil
	Defence Production Units,		24	25	29	29

12.00 hrs:

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने नियम 212 के अन्तर्गत विशेषाधिकार का एक सवाल दिया है कि चौवरी छोटू राम के बारे में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मंत्री जी यहाँ नहीं हैं, बाहर गए हुए हैं। मैं उनसे बात करके और सारा रिकार्ड देखकर फिर आपसे बात करूँगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी तरह से इतना लम्बा अर्सा हो गया है। क्या इस सदन के हुकूम की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या इसे ऐसे ही टाला जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, दो मिनिस्टर हैं। अगर एक उपलब्ध नहीं थे तो दूसरे से बात की जा सकती थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सर छोटू राम जी, के बारे में डाक टिकट निकालने के सम्बन्ध में एक आम राय थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इफ्रमेशन मांगी है, और मैं सारा रिकार्ड पार्लियामेंट का भी चैक करा रहा हूँ। मुझे आपका मिल गया है। जैसे ही मुझे इफ्रमेशन मिलेगी और रिकार्ड चैक करवा कर मैं फिर आपको बताऊँगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : तब तक इसको विचाराधीन रखा जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल पक्का साहब।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : एक बात और है। निरंकारियों ने आपकी अपील पर अपना एजीटेशन वापस ले लिया था और उनके बारे में एक कमेटी भी बनी थी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कमेटी बन गई है। वह कमेटी ही इस मामले को देखेगी।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आपको जो नोटिस देते हैं, पहले आप उनको तो सुन लिया करें। ये नोटिस तो देते नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने नोटिस भेजा है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, I have given calling Attention motion. A member of the Karnataka Assembly has been beaten by the goordas.

SHRI B. V. DASAI (Raichur) : Sir, there is a calling attention...

MR. SPEAKER : No calling attention. You come to me. Please don't interrupt. Sit down.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I have given a notice about the very serious situation in the country. This has arisen because of the massive processions beings taken out now throughout the country by Ekatanmata Yagya people. It has created lot of communal tension in the country. It should be debated. I have also given a notice on this. What have you done about it? (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. Not allowed.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, in West Bengal a harijan village has been ransacked and houses have been burnt by the supporters of the ruling party.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

(Interruptions)

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने रूल 193 के तहत एक मोशन का नोटिस दिया है कि कश्मीर में जो पोलिटिकल सिचुएशन है, एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स एकटीविटीज चल रही हैं, एन्टी सोशल और एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स लोगों को गड़बड़ करने के लिए ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, इस सिलसिले में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

شری پی نام گیال لاداخ -
 ادھکشن مہودے - میں نے رول ۱۹۳ کے تحت
 ایک موشن کا نوٹس دیا ہے کہ کشمیر میں جو پولیٹیکل
 سیچویشن ہے ایکٹیسٹس ایکنی ڈیٹیز چل رہی ہیں
 اینٹی سوشل اور ایکٹریمیسٹس (Extremists)
 لوگوں کو گروٹر کرنے کے لئے ٹریننگ دی جا رہی ہے
 اس سلسلے میں ڈسکشن ہونا چاہیے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बंठ जाइए।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रोबर्टगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीस हजार भट्टे बंद होने के कारण 50 लाख मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं और निर्माण के कार्य ठप्प हो गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पनिका जी मैं इसे देखूंगा। यह मेरे कंसीड्रेशन में है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सप्ताह से आल इण्डिया

इंस्टीट्यूट्स के जूनियर डाक्टर्स स्ट्राइक पर हैं। सरकार को उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है।

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): There is worse law and order situation in Delhi. Every day there is murder.

MR. SPEAKER : I have admitted question for oral answer.

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Kindly admit a Half-an-Hour discussion in this House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskura) : Sir I Want to draw your attention to the utter failure, of the Government to bring in the measure for the prevention of Dowry Deaths, or the Criminal Law Amendment Bill before the House. It was said often that it will be brought in this session and it will be discussed in the House. But it was not done.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ रही है। आप मुझे मिलिए मैं बता दूंगा।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Kerala problem was raised by us yesterday you told us, you will allow a discussion. We have given many Calling Attention Notices which are already with you. This is about the serious food shortage in Kerala, Sir... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

Order please. One by one.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, the sugarcane growers are not getting remunerative prices. We have given notice for discussion.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मैं आपसे मिला था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो रोज ही मिलते हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : खगरिया में जिस तरीके से महिलाओं के साथ पुलिस द्वारा बलात्कार किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बताया है कि आपका भी है और आंध्र के एक माननीय सदस्य भी आए थे, उनका भी इसी तरह का मामला था। मैं देखूंगा।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन बहुत खराब है। कल ही दिल्ली में बैंक डकैती हुई है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : More than 5.30 lakhs were looted yesterday from a Nationalised Bank in this capital city of Delhi. Delhi has become the 'Crime City' of India, Sir. Every day there is bank robbery. Delhi has become the capital city of Crime. I want discussion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ला एण्ड आर्डर प्रबलम है, इसको देख लेंगे। आप बैठिए, अगर आपको कुछ हो गया तो मुझे मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर : मुझे कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं बिल्कुल ठीक हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कार्य स्थगन की सूचना आपको दी थी। आपको पता होगा, कि पिछले दिनों, उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी गए थे और वहां पर उ० प्र० के राज्यपाल उनकी अगवानी करने लखनऊ हवाई अड्डे पर नहीं आए। भारत जैसे महान राष्ट्र के प्रतीक का अपमान किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह ऐसी बात नहीं है। उनको प्रोटोकाल का पता है। वे स्वयं कर लेंगे।

श्री रामलाल राही : मेरा दूसरा/कालिग अटेंशन है। हर साल सूखा और बाढ़ से देश के अनेक भागों में लोग प्रभावित होते हैं। घाघरा नदी की बाढ़ से कौड़ियाला घाट व मझरा पूर्व के बीच रेलवे लाइन बह गई है और सारी फसलें नष्ट हो गई। किसानों खेतिहर मजदूरों में भुखमरी पैदा हो गई है, सरकार इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। बाढ़ कृतिम है। बैराज में पानी रोकने व एकाएक छोड़ने से आई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें। इसको करेंगे।

श्री रामलाल राही : उन लोगों को मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए। इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है। आप अपनी बात ही करेंगे मेरी नहीं सुनेंगे। मेरे विचाराधीन है, इसको करेंगे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मेरा बैंकों से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न था जो यहां नहीं आ पाया। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बैंकों की सुरक्षा के लिए पूर्ण कार्यवाही कर दी गई है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद कल डकैती हो गई। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। इस पर डिसकशन होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी परसों ही तो इस पर डिसकशन किया है।

श्री रामलाल राही : पंजाब नेशनल बैंक से 5 लाख रुपए ले गए और साथ में बंदूक भी ले गए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, इससे उनकी हिफाजत होगी।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में, जिसमें तिवारी जी मौजूद थे, उन्होंने प्रश्न उठाया था कि एकात्मकता यज्ञ के बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने इस चर्चा को उठाने की अनुमति नहीं दी। बिल्डिंग्स कांफ्रेंस में बूटार्सिंह जी जोर देते हैं, हमें पाबंद करते हैं।

जब हम बी० ए० सी० में मौजूद हैं और बी० ए० सी० मंजूरी नहीं देती तब जो सदस्य अनुपस्थित होने पर प्रश्न उठाये तो उस पर आपत्ति की जाती है। जो सदस्य वहां उपस्थित रहे और बी० ए० सी० उनकी उपस्थिति में फंसला ले कि इस पर चर्चा नहीं होगी और फिर वह सदस्य वहां खड़े हो करके इस प्रकार के प्रश्न उठाये, तब इस प्रकार की परम्परा स्वस्थ नहीं है। यह डेकोरम और डिसेंसी के खिलाफ है। प्रोफेसर तिवारी भविष्य में इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि बी० ए० सी० में जो निर्णय होते हैं और जो वहां मौजूद होते हैं, वे तो उससे पाबंद है। उसके बाद भी ऐसा करते हैं तो यह बहुत गलत बात है।

प्रो० के०के० तिवारी (बक्सर) : मुझे भी अनुमति दीजिये ताकि मैं इसका समाधान कर सकूँ।

Sir, as a Member of the Business Advisory Committee, I do participate in the discussions, but because we are pressed for paucity of time, many issues which could not be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee, Members should be free to raise them in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : His point is right. I cannot dispute his point. I uphold his point.

PROF. K.K. TIWARY : How can you take away the rights of raising an issue in the House by a Member ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई दूसरा आदमी उठा सकता है, आप नहीं उठा सकते। उन्होंने जो कहा वह ठीक बात है।

PROF. K.K. TIWARY : It is a ticklish question. Don't dismiss it like this.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) : Sir, the Amendment Bill to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, is pending with the Government. It is not being brought forward for discussion in this House. Even judgements are being passed justifying the practice of dowry. Sir, it is a very dangerous move and it is going to affect the very fabric of the society and the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Why don't the Government bring forward the Bill to this effect ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डावरी बिल के बारे में बात हो रही है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : We will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee. I will find out about this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, there is one difficulty due to one decision which, of course, you have very kindly taken. I am seeking your help on that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे, आपको सुनाना चाहते हैं।

श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त : मैं तो आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वे भी सुनें।

Sir, you have very kindly agreed that a full dress debate on discussion on the international situation would take place after

the Commonwealth conference, suit the convenience of the external Affairs Minister ; we have all of us wanted that the debate should be before the Conference started. Now, two or three Commonwealth countries are very vitally concerned with some developments which have taken place recently. The Government of India's stand of course is quite clear on this - one is invasion on Grenada by the Americans. The other is that we wanted that the House should have the opportunity to express its opinion so that in this Commonwealth Meet the Government of India will have the backing of the Parliament in securing condemnation of the invasion on Grenada and the deployment of missiles in Western Europe.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't elaborate on that. But let me know how to permit it now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : At least you allow it by way of Calling Attention or something like that.

MR. SPEAKER : The external Affairs Minister cannot come now. He is too busy. That was only the problem. Otherwise there was no hesitation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has got other Ministers and they can reply.

MR. SPEAKER : We discussed this subject yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee quite exhaustively. Afterwards it was decided to postpone this in the best of interest.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But the purpose will be defeated and we cannot express our opinion before the Conference starts.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : It can be brought forward in the form of a Resolution. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you had taken up this matter earlier, we would have taken up the subject. There was no hesitation. It was only a question of timing.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : We want to express our views. It is of much importance to us and therefore we should discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : We can't help it now. We could have taken it up earlier. We did not realise its importance then.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : After the conference is over, the opinion of the Parliament will have no value.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, it is physically impossible for me to do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let us have a calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER : If he is not available, what can we do ? I cannot detract him from all these things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We all belong to the Commonwealth, in which all these things are taking place. We want to express our opinion that... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right now.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandnichowk) : Some hon. Members raised the question of law and order situation in Delhi and you said that this matter was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, please sit down.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Creation of a scientific temper in the country is a must. That you will agree, hon. Member, Shri Tewary, has raised a pertinent question. He is a member of the Business Advisory Committee; we have got hundred percent respect for the Business Advisory Committee. Fanning of 'communal tension' fanning of communal harmony in the country is a subject on which a discussion is a must.

MR. SPEAKER : Anybody is free to raise any question in this House ; there is no

bar. It was a question of raising this matter by a member of the Business Advisory Committee.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The second point is that we have given a motion about bomb blast in Gauhati.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : खंडवा मध्य प्रदेश में शंकर 5 ज्वार की फसल काफी जोरदार हुई है। लेकिन उसको न तो वहां पर किसान से एफ सी आई खरीद कर रहा है और न कोई दूसरा फंडरेशन खरीद कर रहा है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिये कालिग एटेंशन तो करवाया था।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मैंने इसकी सूचना दी है। आप तो किसान को स्पॉट करते हैं—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिग एटेंशन इसी बात पर था। आप मंत्री जी से मिलिये और मुझे भी लिखिये।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had a discussion about the international situation in the Business Advisory Committee, and you also agreed that this can be discussed but there is a difficulty of the External Affairs Minister. Since all the parties have condemned—I do not know which is the party which has not—the invasion on Grenada, this House can pass a resolution without a debate.

MR. SPEAKER : You can have a talk with him, I cannot do anything.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you objected to my raising a question here, but you are allowing Shri Chakraborty to raise it. He is also a Member of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing him... I will give my ruling... I have to rule about this. Mr. Tewary, what I said about you is true about him too. One who takes part in the meetings of the Business Advisory Committee, should give his opinion there, and after taking part there, he should not again try to regenerate the something in the House. It is for others to do it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, I have given a notice...
(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I do not want a debate; there should be a one sentence resolution...*interruptions*).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Yesterday a news item appeared in the Indian Express - Start influence queen's arrival in this country.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many news items. There are so many things; I am not concerned with the news paper reports. They have also their means and resources; they may be wrong, they may be right. That is all right.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, I gave you a calling attention notice on the accident in colliery.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Do not ignore us in that way. About the accident in colliery, you know...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No calling attention notice is discussed here. You have to give it to me and come to me. It is under my consideration, whether I allow it or not, that is my job.

SHRI A.K. ROY : But you allow a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not here.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I want to bring to your notice that because of many, what we call, seasonally important issues, certain issues are not being discussed. For example, the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : It was decided last time, but some people did not want to discuss it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : That is what I want to bring to your notice now. Now, the Government is coming out with the mid-term appraisal, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't mind a discussion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : At that time also it was agreed that there will be a debate.

MR. SPEAKER : It was I, who said it must be discussed.

You did not find time, what can I do?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, you also feel the importance of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The day when we had our meeting with you, he agreed.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no objection to it, Sir. Not at all, I am for it.

SHRI CHANDERJIT YADAV : Now "Approaches to the Seventh Plan" is also to be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : I am for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If you are for it, then it should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask your friends in the Business Advisory Committee to put it on.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : If the Business Advisory Committee suppose, does not give importance to it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot rough ride, Sir, I am a very democratic person.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then take a decision in the House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, tell them to supply the Members with one copy of the mid-term appraisal. We require this document.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Seaward Artillery Practice Act, 1949

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : On behalf of Shri K.P. Singh Deo :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. SRO 260 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1983 elaborating the Preamble of the Seaward Artillery Practice Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. SRO 26 dated the 21st January, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Seaward Artillery Practice Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7035/83].

Notification under Tea Act, 1953

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. SO 719(E) to 721(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1983 regarding extension of the period of take over of the management of the Pashok, Looksan and Vah-Tukvar tea estates for a further period of one year viz. upto and inclusive of the 10th October, 1984, under sub-section (2) of section 16E of the Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7036/83].

Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Forest Service (Pay Third Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 835(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1983 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7037/83].

Notifications under Government Savings certificate Act 1959, Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment Rules, 1983 and Notifications, under Central Excise Rules, 1944 ; Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Regulations, 1983 and Statement showing reasons for delay

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :

- (i) The National Savings Certificates (Sixth Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 797(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1983.
- (ii) The National Savings Certificates (Seventh Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. GSR 798(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1983. [Placed in Library : See No. LT—7038/83].

(2) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(87)/83-Fin(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th October, 1983 under section

72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7039/83].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (i) GSR 693(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the partial exemption on rigid polyurethane foam from the duty of excise leviable thereon, as in excess 15 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (ii) GSR 694(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 81/83—CE dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to deny the concession contained in Notification No. 243/83—CE dated the 9th Sep. 1983 to the goods which are produced or manufactured in a free trade zone and brought to any other place in India.
- (iii) GSR 764(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the present exemption on Polyvinyl Alcohol from duty of excise in excess of ten per cent *ad valorem* provided the said Polyvinyl Alcohol is manufactured from Vinyl Acetate Monomer on which appropriate amount of duty of excise under section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, or the additional duty under sec. 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, as the case may be, has been paid.
- (iv) GSR 765 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt vegetable product made (i) solely from indigenous rice bran oil, or (ii) from a

mixture of indigenouse rice bran oil and other oils before being subjected to the process of hydrogenation for conversion into vegetable product from excise duty to the extent of rupees thirty per quintal.

- (v) GSR 766 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 81/83—CE dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to deny the concession contained in Notification No. 259/83—CE dated the 15th Oct. 1983 to the goods which are produced or manufactured in a free trade zone and brought to any other place in India.
- (vi) GSR 836(E) and 837(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1983, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the basic excise duty on levey sugar from Rs. 19 per quintal to Rs. 17 per quintal and non-levey sugar from Rs. 31.80 to Rs. 24.00 per quintal respectively and to increase the additional duty of excise on levy sugar from Rs. 19.00 per quintal to Rs. 21 per quintal and on non-levey sugar from Rs. 18.20 to Rs. 26.00 per quintal respectively.
- (vii) GSR 838(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th Nov., 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase the additional duty of excise under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and to reduce the basic duty of excise by a corresponding amount on cigarettes by suitable adjustment of the apportionment ratio under Notification Rs. 211/83—CE dated the 4th August, 1983, which prescribes the effective rates of duty for cigarettes both under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special importance) Act,

1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7040/83].

(4) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1983 under subsection (3) of section 49 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7041/83].

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7041/83].

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Report

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I beg to present.

“The Hundred and Sixty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Hindi and English versions) on excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for the year 1981-82 and Action Taken on their Hundred and twenty-first Report.

12.23 hrs.

MARRIAGE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Report of Joint Committee

SHRI K. MALLANA (Chitradurga) : Sir, I beg to present the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

MARRIAGE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Evidence before Joint Committee

SHRI K. MALLANA (Chitradurga) :

‘Sir, I beg to present the record of evidence (Volumes I and II) tendered before the

Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954."

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT-PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported damage to cotton crop by an undiagnosed disease in Punjab, Haryana and other parts of the country.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अदिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को और माननीय कृषिमंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें ;

पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा देश के कुछ अन्य भागों में किसी एक अज्ञात बीमारी के कारण कपास की फसल को क्षति पहुंचने के समाचार तथा इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही की और कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Sir, no reports have been received regarding damage to cotton crops in Punjab and Haryana or other parts of the country due to any disease. However, moderate to severe incidence of cotton boll worms...

MR. SPEAKER : you say it is moderate ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : No, Sir, I have said no reports have been received.

MR. SPEAKER : No reports have been received ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : This is what I have said. Sir, no reports have been received regarding damage to cotton crops in Punjab and Haryana...

MR. SPEAKER : Who supplied you this report?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The state Government.

MR. SPEAKER : The State Government has already announced certain concessions. If there were no damage, then there would have been concessions.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, I am coming to that. Officially no report has been received regarding any disease. They may have announced any concessions in their States an account of damage by pests. But as far as the Central Government is concerned, because...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Call for the Report.

मंत्री जी को कोई जानकारी नहीं है, इसको पोसपोन कीजिये ।

कृषि मंत्री (शिव बीरेन्द्रसिंह) : पूरी जानकारी है जरा सुन लीजिये, जो फैंक्ट्स है वह बता रहे हैं । जानकारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को न हो तो वह मालूम नहीं है ।

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, I shall start from the beginning again.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MAHAMMED KHAN) : No reports have been received regarding damage to cotton crop in Punjab and Haryana or other parts of the country due to any disease. However, moderate to severe incidence of cotton boll worms in Khuhian Sarvar, Abohar and Fazilka blocks of Ferozpur district and Mukatsar, Malout and Lambi blocks of Faridkot district has been reported. The intensity of pest attack was more on the local varieties viz : Churar and Ganganagar than on the improved varieties which are grown in large areas. On account of the intermittent and heavy showers, the spraying schedule on

cotton in Punjab and Haryana was disrupted. Owing to heavy rains the vegetative growth was excessive which further aggravated the incidence of pests, rendering the control operations difficult. As in previous years, this year also, aerial and ground spraying operations for pest control were organised in Punjab and Haryana by the State Governments.

2. According to available information, the loss in production in Punjab is the order of 15 to 20% of the total production in the State and the damage in Haryana may be to the extent of 20 to 25%. Complete information has been called for from the States concerned on 10th of November but replies are still awaited.

For increasing cotton production in the country, there is a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme, the cost of which is shared equally by the States and the Central Governments. This programme is in operation in the States of Punjab and Haryana as well. In Punjab, this programme is in operation in four districts namely, Ferozpur, Bhatinda, Faridkot and Sangrur, and in two districts of Haryana namely, Hissar and Sirsa. Under this programme, the Central share of assistance for 1983-84 available to the two States of Punjab and Haryana was Rs. 34.44 lakhs and Rs. 28.53 lakhs respectively for various activities namely, production of breeder and foundation seeds, production of certified seeds, aerial and ground spraying, supply of plant protection equipment and demonstration. In so far as assistance under aerial and ground spraying and plant equipment is concerned the Central share released to Punjab was Rs. 14.05 lakhs and to Haryana Rs. 5.86 lakhs, for the year 1983-84. As against the target of aerial spraying of 100,000 hectares in Punjab, the coverage reported upto the end of September, 1983 was 39,000 hectares and in Haryana against the target of 30,000 hectares, the coverage reported was 24,000 hectares. Apart from this, the farmers also undertook ground spraying measures to protect their crop from the attack of pests. Normally, 4 to 6 sprays for a full season schedule of pest control are carried out. This year due to excessive and intermittent rains during whole of the season, the build up of pests was considerable and in spite of the

fact that plant protection schedule was carried out, its effectiveness was reduced which has led to certain amount of damage to the cotton crops as referred to above.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में हुये नुकसान के बारे में इसमें जिक्र भी नहीं किया गया है। भीलवाड़ा में 50 परसेंट और गंगानगर में 70 परसेंट नुकसान हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ। यह रिपोर्ट जिस किसी की भी आई है वह विरोधाभासी है। इसमें विरोधाभासा है।

It is said : "No reports have been received regarding damage to cotton crop in Punjab and Haryana or other parts of the country due to any disease.

दूसरे नीचे थोड़ा, अगर होता ही नहीं तो कैसे आता? जिसने यह रिपोर्ट बनवाई है, उससे आप बात करें। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप किसान हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत है कि 20 परसेंट है या 25 परसेंट है। यह बिल्कुल तबाह हो गया।

मैंने अपना हिसाब देखा, आपने 6 बार स्प्रे कराई, फिर भी असर नहीं हुआ। व्यास जी भी ठीक कहते हैं।

It needs a through investigation. This is the only cash crop on which the farmer exists.

आप देखकर काराईये। अभी उन्होंने कल पंजाब में कुछ किया है, लेकिन उससे कुछ नहीं होगा।

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे साथी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, वह हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस से रिपोर्ट मंगाने के बाद तैयार किया है।

MR. SPEAKER : Then that administration should be fired.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पहले कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई कि वहां पर पेस्ट का कितना अमर हुआ है। हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। बल्कि आपकी तरफ से पहले इत्तिला मिली कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को कुछ और जहाजों की जरूरत है। तो एक हैलिकाप्टर और दो बसन्त एयर-क्राफ्ट पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को भेजे गये। यह तो हमने किया, किस हद तक नुकसान हुआ है, उसके बारे में 10 तारीख से हम रिपोर्ट मांग रहे हैं। अभी तक दोनों स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से कैसे कह दे कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है? मैं तो आपके सामने वही इनफॉर्मेशन दे सकता हूँ, जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से दी जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन्होंने यह भेजा है, उन्होंने बिल्कुल नालायकी की है।

This is an utter negligence of their duty and they are irresponsible.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : भेजा ही कुछ नहीं है। टेलीफोन पर बार-बार पूछा गया, तब अन्दाजा दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is much more than a criminal. I asked the Governor to send a team of experts to assess the damage. I do not know what has happened.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन है, इसलिये पंजाब के लिये केन्द्र सीधा जिम्मेदार है। मंत्री महोदय इससे कैसे बच सकते हैं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं और अफसर भेजूंगा, जो जाकर पता करेंगे और पूरी इत्तिला लेकर आयेंगे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अगर मंत्री महोदय समाचार-पत्रों को देखें, तो उन्हें पता चल जाएगा। हम लोगों ने पेपर्स में पढ़ा है कि 80 परसेंट फसल डैमेज हो गई है।

MR. SPEAKER : I requested to take it personally. Don't depend on them. They should be taken to task.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो बातें कही हैं, मैं उनसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ, क्योंकि यह जो रिपोर्ट आई है, इसमें दी गई जानकारी बिल्कुल अधूरी है। इस स्टेटमेंट के पहले पैराग्राफ का पहला वाक्य यह है :

“पंजाब तथा हरियाणा अथवा देश के किसी अन्य भग में किसी रोग से कपास की फसल की क्षति होने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।”

दूसरे पैराग्राफ का पहला वाक्य इस प्रकार है :—

“उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार पंजाब में उत्पादन में हुई क्षति राज्य के कुल उत्पादन के 15 से 20 प्रतिशत तक है तथा हरियाणा में यह क्षति 20 से 25 प्रतिशत तक हो सकती है।”

इन दोनों बातों में कितना बड़ा विरोधाभास है ! समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार क्यों इस तरह से गुमराह करने वाली बात देश की जनता के सामने करती है? पंजाब के फिरोजपुर जिले में मुख्य रूप से नुकसान हुआ है। अगर लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष का नाम लेकर कोई बात कही जाए, तो शायद ज्यादा उचित नहीं होगा,

लेकिन मैं भारत कृषक समाज के अध्यक्ष की तरफ से दिए गए बयान और उनके द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को लिखे गए पत्र को जिक्र जरूर करना चाहता हूँ, जो कि अखबारों में छप चुका है। उन्होंने पत्र में कहा है कि फिरोजपुर जिले में कपास की फसल को काफी नुकसान हुआ है और एक अज्ञात बीमारी से, जिसका डायग्नोसिस नहीं हो पाया है, 60 प्रतिशत कपास की फसल प्रभावित हुई है। प्रभावित फसल में कितनी क्षति हुई है, इसका सही ढंग से आकलन सरकार को करना चाहिये, ताकि किसानों को उचित सहायता दी जा सके। अखबारों में जो रिपोर्ट आई हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि लगभग 80 फीसदी फसल के बर्बाद होने की सम्भावना है।

भारत कृषक समाज के अध्यक्ष ने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखे गये पत्र में कई सवाल उठाये हैं। उनमें एक सवाल यह भी है कि किसानों ने बैंक से कर्ज लेकर के खाद और कीट-नाशक दवायें खरीदीं, जिनका उपयोग उन्होंने कपास को खेती में किया। अगर कपास की फसल बर्बाद होती है—और वह बर्बाद हो गई है—, तो किसान तबाह हो जायेंगे। इस लिए उन्हें तत्काल सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। वहाँ विशेषज्ञों की टीम भेजी जानी चाहिये, जो इस बीमारी की जांच करें और उसके निदान के उपाय सुझायें। साथ साथ प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से सुरक्षा के लिये भी सरकार को कोई गारंटी देनी चाहिये, यह भी मैं भारत कृषक समाज के अध्यक्ष की बात आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

फिरोजपुर के अन्दर कृषक कपास की फसल को काट कर पशुओं को खिला रहे हैं। अगर वह फसल बर्बाद न हुई होती या न होने की सम्भावना होती तो क्यों पशुओं को खिलाते? यह भी खबर अखबार में छपी है।

खाद में मिलावट के कारण भी इसमें काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। फाजिल्का में 30 प्रतिशत कपास खराब हो गई जिसका मूल्य करीब 16 करोड़ रुपये है। यह खबर 9 नवम्बर के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपी हुई है। कृषि मंत्रालय की संसदीय सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कुछ बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कही हैं। उसमें उन्होंने विशेष रूप से जिक्र किया है कि फर्टिलाइजर्स ऐसे मिल रहे हैं जिस में मिलावट है जिसके कारण फसल को काफी नुकसान हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा था कि वह इस मिलावट को रोकने के लिये कुछ कारगर कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं और उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ अधिक अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं? खादों में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। एकोनामिक्स टाइम्स 31 अक्टूबर, 1983 का यह कहता है कि :

उर्वरकों के 22650 सैम्पल पिछले वर्ष क्वालिटी कंट्रोल प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा जांच किये गये थे जिसमें 1500 सैम्पल खराब पाये गये थे और पिछले 5 वर्षों में 1 लाख 31 हजार सैम्पल का परीक्षण हुआ जिसमें 12 हजार सैम्पल खराब पाये गये थे।

तो खादों के अन्दर जो यह मिलावट हो रही है इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है इसके बारे में मैं विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ। जो मिलावट करने वाले अपराधी हैं उनको दण्डित कीजिये। यह खराब खाद अपराधियों की जानकारी में दी जा रही है। जब इसकी सूचना अधिकारियों को दी गई तो अधिकारियों ने विक्रेताओं या डीलर्स के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही आज तक नहीं की। तो

(श्री हरिकेश बहादुर)

ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ भी आप सख्त कार्यवाही करें जिनके बारे में बताया गया है कि सूचना मिलने पर भी उन्होंने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं दी।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कपास के बीच में खाद कहां से आ गई ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : फाजिल्का में 30 प्रतिशत कपास इसलिए खराब हो गई कि खाद में मिलावट की गई थी। ऐसी बीमारी हो सकती है जो खराब खाद के कारण हुई हो। इसके बारे में मैं यू एन आई की न्यूज पढ़ देता हूँ।

“Nearly 30 percent of the cotton crop in the Fazilka Sub-Division has been damaged because of spurious fertilizers and the loss is estimated to be about Rs. 16 crores.”

यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपी है, यू एन आई की न्यूज है। क्योंकि सवाल आया है कि अज्ञात बीमारी की बजह से नुकसान हुआ तो इसकी बात तो अलग है लेकिन खाद के अन्दर खराबी के कारण जो फसल खराब हुई है इसकी भी जांच आप कृषि विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा कराये कि खराब खाद डालने से क्या नुकसान कपास की फसल को हुआ है।

कपास के पौधों के ढेर को देर तक रख दिया जाय खेतों के अन्दर या किसान जो घर के अन्दर रखते हैं उससे भी एक बीमारी होती है जिसको पी वी डब्ल्यू कहते हैं। श्री एम आर बाजीकर, सीनियर मैनेजर, प्लानिंग एण्ड टेक्नीकल डेवलपमेंट, पेस्ट कंट्रोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने कुछ सुझाव इसके बारे में दिए थे। उनका कहना है कि इसको अगर तुरन्त जला दिया जाय तो शायद इस बीमारी पर कुछ नियंत्रण किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए किसानों को बताया जाय

और आवश्यक हो तो कानून भी बनाया जाय। हमारे देश में कपास एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण फसल है। इसका बहुत महत्व है। गरीब लोग पोलिस्टर बगैरह के कपड़े नहीं पहन सकते हैं, ज्यादातर वे सूती कपड़े ही पहना करते हैं। अगर कपास का मूल्य बढ़ेगा तो कपड़े के मूल्य भी बढ़ेंगे जिसका इस देश के गरीब लोगों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। तमिलनाडु और महाराष्ट्र में भी कपास की पैदावार होती है लेकिन इस बार तमिलनाडु में भी कपास की पैदावार घट गई है क्योंकि वहां पर सूखा पड़ गया। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखकर ऐसी कारगर कार्यवाही करे जिससे कि जो भी फसल है, वह अज्ञात बीमारी या प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण नष्ट न हो पाए। सरकार इस दिशा में प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए और अभी तक सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर चुकी है—यह भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, आप तो खुद किसान हैं और आपको इसके बारे में जानकारी है। पहली बात तो मैं यह साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई अज्ञात बीमारी नहीं थी। बल्कि कीड़ों द्वारा नुकसान हुआ है। काटन बाल बोस होता है जो कपास के टिण्डर में सूराख करके उसको खराब कर देता है जिससे कपास का रंग भी खराब होता है और उसकी पैदावार भी घट जाती है। इसकी बजह से किसान को बहुत भारी नुकसान हो जाता है। यह कीड़ा आम तौर से लगता है लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम्स के द्वारा इस कीड़े की रोकथाम की जाती है। इस बार वारिश लगातार होती रही और अगर वारिश बार-बार हो तो उससे केमिकल्स का स्प्रे घुल जाता है और उसका पूरा असर नहीं होता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बारिश ज्यादा होने से पत्तों का ज्यादा फँलाव हुआ कपास में और उसकी बजह से भी कीड़ों को ज्यादा बढ़ावा मिला। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम्स की तहत 37 रु० 50 पैसे फ्री हैक्टेयर की सब्सीडी एरियल स्प्रेइंग के लिए दी जाती है जिसमें से आधा पँसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है और आधा पँसा सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह पँसा पहले ही अन्दाजे से दे दिया जाता है और यह पँसा सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने दिया। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जितनी जरूरत हों मालूम हुई उसके मुताबिक एयरक्राफ्ट भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सप्लाई किये गये। बँसे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी अपने आप एयरक्राफ्ट्स का इन्तजाम करती हैं—अपने एयर-क्राफ्ट से या प्राइवेट एयरक्राफ्ट से वे स्प्रेइंग कराती है।

इस समस्या से अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी चिंतित थे, आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी कहा था। वहाँ पर एक टीम भी यहाँ से गई और सब हो रहा है लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी तक फाइनल नहीं हुई है। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट विचार कर रही है कि किसानों की इमदाद के लिए क्या-क्या किया जा सकता है। शार्ट टर्म लोन्स को लांग टर्म लोन्स में तब्दील किया जा सकता है। उसके लिए बातचीत कर सकते हैं और उसमें जो सहायता दी जाती है उसमें दिक्कत नहीं है। अगर समय से मालूम होता कि इस बार इतने बड़े पैमाने पर कीड़े का हमला है तो शायद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और ज्यादा इमदाद उसकी रोक-थाम के लिए कर सकती थी, अपने एक्सपर्ट्स को भी भेज सकती थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद दौरा लगाइये, फिर आपको पूरा पता लग सकेगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अगर कहीं से यह रिपोर्ट आती है कि अंदाजन 15-20 फीसदी नुक-

सान हो गया है तो उसमें यह मानना पड़ेगा कि किसी-किसी किसान का सौ फीसदी नुकसान भी हुआ होगा, किसी गांव में भी सारा का सारा नुकसान हो गया होगा या किसी ब्लाक में भी सारा नुकसान हो गया हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसान सारा साल इसी पर निर्भर करते हैं। मैंने खुद वहाँ जाकर देखा है और आपको चिट्ठी भी लिखी है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूरी रिपोर्ट मिल जाने पर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस तरह से फ्लड्स और टाइकून बर्गरह में कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाता है उसी तरह से अगर यहाँ पर भी किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाएगा तो वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हो पायेंगे।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कम्पेंसेशन देने की अभी तक तो कोई स्कीम नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से मालूम होने पर, पूरी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद विचार किया जा सकता है और हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने इस विषय पर काल-एटेंशन एडमिट करके चर्चा करने का मौका दिया है। यह बात सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि सरकार को अभी तक इस बारे में कुछ पता नहीं था। मैं सरकार से पहली बात यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेन्टर और स्टेट का आपस में कोई तालमेल भी है या नहीं? यदि मंत्री द्वारा दिए गये वक्तव्य के पहले और दूसरे वाक्य को पढ़ा जाए—वे कहते हैं कि कोई बीमारी नहीं है और कोई सूचना नहीं है और दूसरे में बीमारी बताना शुरू करते हैं। आपको याद होगा एक पिता अपनी

(श्री सूरज भान)

लड़की की सगाई करने के लिए बात करने गया। उसने पूछा कि लड़का कैसा है? उसने कहा— लड़का बिल्कुल अच्छा है, कोई बीमारी नहीं है। लेकिन कभी-कभी जब वह दोस्तों में बैठ जाता है तो ताश खेल लेता है। जब ताश खेलता है तो कभी-कभी थोड़ी शराब भी पी लेता है। जब पी लेता है तो कभी और कुछ घन्घा भी कर लेता है। इस तरह वे आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता सारी बातें कहते गए। ऐसा ही एक उदाहरण आपने पेश किया है।

अखबार में छपा है कि 80 फीसदी नुकसान हुआ है। आपने माना है कि पंजाब में 15 से 20 प्रतिशत और हरियाणा में 20 से 25 प्रतिशत नुकसान हुआ है। हालांकि अखबार की रिपोर्टें ठीक नजर आती हैं, यदि आपकी रिपोर्ट को भी मान लिया जाए...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं सौ फीसदी मानने को तैयार हूँ।

श्री सूरज भान : राव साहब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर टोटल क्राप का 15 फीसदी भी मान लिया जाए, तो कुछ किसानों का सौ फीसदी नुकसान हो गया होगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बिल्कुल सही बात है।

श्री सूरज भान : टोटल का यदि 25 फीसदी हो सकता है और जिसका सौ फीसदी नुकसान हुआ होगा, उसके मन पर क्या बीत रही होगी आप जवाब दे रहे हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कोई कम्पेंसेशन की स्कीम नहीं है। यदि अब तक नहीं है, तो अब कर लीजिए। राज्यों से तय कीजिए और आइंदा के लिए कर लीजिए। उनको सौ फीसदी कम्पेंसेशन मिलना चाहिए। आपने माना है कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सूरज भान जी आपने एक कहानी सुनी होगी। पहली दफा गंगानगर में गन्ना लगा। वहाँ कोई जैसलमेर साइड से तहशीलदार आ गया। किसान लेकर खेत में देखने के लिए गए, गिरदावरी चैक हो रही थी, किसी ने कहा कि इसमें बहुत खराबी हो गई है। उसने पूछा कि क्या खराबी हो गई है? कहा कि इसमें एक भी गुड की भेजी नहीं लगी हुई है। उसने मान लिया कि बिल्कुल ठीक बात है।

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि दिसम्बर के आखिर तक पंजाब में छिड़काव का लक्ष्य एक लाख हैक्टेयर था, लेकिन सितम्बर 1983 के अंत तक 39 हजार हैक्टेयर पर छिड़काव हुआ। इसका मतलब यह है कि 61 हजार हैक्टेयर जमीन पर छिड़काव नहीं हुआ। इसी प्रकार हरियाणा में 30 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में छिड़काव का टारगेट था, लेकिन हुआ केवल 24 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में। इसमें भी 6 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में छिड़काव नहीं हुआ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? यह बात केवल पंजाब और हरियाणा को ही नहीं है, गुजरात में भी यही हालत है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप खुद भी वहाँ जाकर निरीक्षण करें और साथ में एक्सपर्ट्स की टीम को भी साथ लेकर जायें। मैं आज तक आपको किसान समझता रहा हूँ लेकिन अब मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ, कि एक्सपर्ट्स की टीम को भी साथ ले जायें। आप हरियाणा के रहने वाले हैं। आपको पंजाब और हरियाणा की कोई भी जानकारी न हो, इससे ज्यादा और हैरानी की बात क्या हो सकती है।

आपने उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात कही है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साथ प्लांट प्रोटेक्शन का सवाल पैदा होता है, इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं? छिड़काव का काम तो आप से पूरा

हो नहीं पा रहा है। प्लांट प्रोटैक्शन कैसे करेंगे? जो कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ हैं उनपर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। उनकी क्वालिटी, कीमत, कम से कम अपने नियंत्रण में ले लीजिए। कैसे उनके पास दवाई जाती है, कितने भाव पर जाती है। किस क्वालिटी की जाती है, सब स्टैंडर्ड तो नहीं है। इन बातों को यदि आप अपने नियंत्रण में लें, तब उनको कुछ लाभ हो सकता है।

फ़ाज़िल्का और अबोहर तहसीलों में कपास कम होने का एक कारण बीमारी हो सकती है, लेकिन एक दूसरा कारण वहाँ यह भी है कि वहाँ पानी का लेवल बढ़ गया है। यह साइंस का जमाना है, आप सायंसदानों को कन्सल्ट कर सकते हैं कि वहाँ से पानी का निकास कैसे किया जा सकता है। ताकि ये फसलें वहाँ आइंदा भी बोई जा सकें। इसका कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिये

आपने पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात कही है। पैदावार तब बढ़ेगी जब किसान को अच्छा दाम मिलेगा। सबसे पहले तो यह कोशिश की जाये कि उसको अच्छा दाम दे सकें, उसके बाद एक दूसरी बात भी है आपने मोटी कपास के भाव का काम तो ए.पी.सी. को दे रखा है लेकिन जो फाइन कपास पैदा होती है, लांग-स्टेपल, उसको टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को दिया हुआ है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया है? कपड़ा तो मोटी कपास का भी बनता है आप दोनों का काम ए. पी. सी. को क्यों नहीं देते? हालांकि इन्साफ तो ए.पी.सी. से भी नहीं मिल रहा है, लेकिन टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर से तो बिल्कुल नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि कपास का पूरा काम ए.पी.सी. के सुपुर्द कीजिये ताकि किसान को सही दाम मिल सके।

आखिर में सबसे जरूरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जानकारी अधूरी है, बेहतर

होगा कि आप पूरी जानकारी हासिल करें, सैंटर की टीम वहाँ भेजें और इस इशू पर फिर से यहाँ एक बार चर्चा हो जाय।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितनी मोटी-मोटी बातें उठाई गई हैं या आपने भी जो सवाल उठाये हैं उनका जितना जवाब मैं दे सकता था, दे चुका हूँ। अभी तक आनरेबिल मेम्बर की समझ में यह बात नहीं आई है कि बीमारी और कीड़े में फर्क होता है...

श्री सूरजभान : आदमी को कीड़ा काट ले तो क्या वह बीमारी नहीं होगी?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आपको बाहर कुत्ता काट ले तो वह बीमारी होगी या कुत्ते का काटना होगा?

श्री सूरजभान : लाजमी तौर पर बीमारी होगी। डॉक्टर से पूछेंगे तो बीमारी कहेगा, लेकिन आपके हिसाब से नहीं है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कीड़े का काटना या जानवर का काटना बीमारी नहीं है।

श्री सूरजभान : यह डेफिनेशन मुझे मालूम नहीं थी।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब मालूम हो जानी चाहिये।

हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने भी कहा कि कोई अज्ञात बीमारी लग गई है, जैसे कोई वायरस डिजीज़ हो या कोई नया बैक्टीरिया हो यह जो कीड़ा है इसकी जानकारी हमें है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इससे काफी नुकसान हुआ है। पहले तो यह रिपोर्ट्स आती रहीं और मुझे पंजाब और हरियाणा के फार्म से भी मिलते रहे जो कहते थे कि देखने से यह मालूम होता था कि कपास की फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई है लेकिन

(श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह)

बाद में कीड़ा लगा और उससे यह नुकसान हुआ।

दूसरी बात आपने भी दोहराई है और हरिकेश जी ने भी बार-बार कहा और जिसका जवाब भी मैंने नहीं दिया, इसलिये कि मैं समझता था कि इस मामूली सी बात को आप समझते होंगे कि खाद अगर सब-स्टैंडर्ड हो, नाकिस हो, तो उससे कीड़े पैदा नहीं होते हैं, बाल-वार्म पैदा नहीं होता है। खाद की बजह से नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। अगर खाद सब स्टैंडर्ड है तो वह दूसरा विषय है और उसके लिये उपाय हो रहे हैं क्वालिटी कंट्रोल करने जा रहे हैं, रीजनल लैबोरेट्रीज जगह जगह पर चलाने की स्कीम है, सेम्पलज ज्यादा से ज्यादा लिये जा सकें, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने जो लेबोरेट्रीज बनाई हैं उनकी क्षमता बढ़े, ज्यादा सेम्पलज उठाये जा सकें टेस्ट भी जल्द से जल्द किये जा सकें, सजायें भी पूरा दी जायं।

श्री सूरज भान : एक्सपर्ट्स की राय भी लीजिये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मुझे जो एक्सपर्ट्स की राय मिली है वही कह रहा हूँ, अपनी तरफ से कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं आम लोगों के सामने कोई भी बात कहते हुए काफी घबराता हूँ।

एक भ्रान्तीय सदस्य : यह कौन मानेगा?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो हम पहली दफा सुन रहे हैं कि राव साहब घबराते हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : कम्पेसेशन और पानी के लेबिल के बारे में नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कम्पेसेशन के बारे में बता दीजिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कम्पेसेशन की बात स्वीकार, साहब ने भी कही और आप ने भी कही। इसके लिए अभी तक जो हमारी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की स्कीमें हैं और जिन चीजों के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। वह आपको मालूम है। दूसरी फसल किसान अच्छी पैदा कर सके, उसके लिए कर्जों की सुविधा हो जाए। इसके अलावा जो शोर्ट-टर्म लोन है। उसको लांग-टर्म में लोन में तब्दील कर दिया जाए। इस तरह की उन की सहायता हो जाए और खाद वगैरह जो हैं या जो दूसरी चीजें हैं वे छोटे किसानों को सस्ते रेट पर दे दी जाए। अगर सूखे के कारण फसल बिल्कुल बरबाद हो जाए, तो उसके लिए सहायता मिलती है और लोगों को काम दिलाने के लिये सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से रिलीफ का बन्दोबस्त किया जाता है इसके अलावा फ्लड्स आ जाए, तो 75 प्रतिशत की सहायता बहुत सी मदों में भारत से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दी जाती है। और उसके लिए कुछ स्कीमें हैं लेकिन इसमें क्या कुछ हो सकता है, वह पूरी रिपोर्ट पंजाब सरकार से आने के बाद और हमारे अफसरों के जरिये से जानकारी हासिल करने के बाद ही, कहा जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसको काआर्डिनेट करें।

श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी : (मेहसाना) दवाइयों में मिलावट भी होती है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जी, हां वह भी होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री उत्तम राठौर।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an irony of fate that in a country where 70 per cent of the population lives on agriculture, where the Minister

in charge of Agriculture at the Centre happens to be a friend of farmer, who has achieved a great name in his State when he was the Chief Minister, in spite of his being in charge of it, the Agriculture Department has been taking its activities in a very casual manner. You rightly pointed out the discrepancies that have occurred in the first and second sentence. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur also pointed out the same, and let me tell you here that they say that they have not received any report. In the second paragraph they have said that the damage in Punjab is 15 to 20 per cent and in Haryana it is 20 to 25 per cent. This is in paragraph 2. When they give information about their spraying and other activities, they say that in Punjab the target was 1 lakh hectares for 1983 while they could complete only 39,000 hectares of spraying, while in Haryana it was only 30,000 hectares where they could complete, 25,000 hectares of spraying. In spite of that, if you compare the damage, you will see that the damage is more in Haryana. From this fact itself it will be evident that the cotton crop in Punjab and Haryana has been greatly damaged. I come from an area which is mainly a cotton producing area, namely, Maharashtra. Our neighbouring States like Gujarat are the main producers of cotton. We produce more than 50 per cent of cotton from these two States. Then Andhra is there, Rajasthan is there, Tamil Nadu is there, Karnatka is there and when I enquired from every State, everybody said that due to heavy rains this year no proper spraying could be done and the cotton crop has been badly damaged. We are told that the State Government gets a crop report every week from their collectors or from their respective departments. The State is also expected to send their reports to the Central Government about the crop condition. If this not a fact how the hon. Minister would have made a statement that 'this year the crop condition is good and we are expecting a better harvest'? I want to know that. He must have had some source of information from which he could deduce that this year the crops are going to be good and that is why he could make a statement. How is that? A man like Rao Birendra Singh failed to enquire about the cotton crop which is the only cash crop for most of the cultivators in this country. Only 25 per cent of cotton

is grown under irrigation and the rest of the 75 per cent crop depends on the vagaries of nature. I would like to point out certain things.

13.00 hrs.

Rao Birendra Singh was kind enough to tell us which are the things that they treat as natural calamities and in which they try to help. We have gone much ahead in Maharashtra. We face floods and heavy or excessive rains. There the Government has not only helped the people whose crops have been damaged by floods but also people whose crops have been damaged by excessive rains.

Go to Andhra Pradesh from where Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy comes. When there was cyclone, he went to the people and helped them by giving money so that farmers and cultivators may be able to face the calamity and be in a position to take up harvest next year.

Why should the Government of India not help the States by enlisting this particular calamity as a natural calamity and give them help. Do not expect the State Governments to come to you. You are supposed to be in a position to know everything. You are their big brother. But as a big brother you also owe some responsibility. You should visualise. You should forecast things and try to enlist that in the natural calamity and try to help them. You rightly pointed out and fortunately for us you are also a farmer. The crops in Haryana and Punjab have miserably failed and the same is the case in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, etc. I would like to request the hon. Minister to do away with the interest part of the loan that has been extended to the cultivators by co-operative and other financial institutions for the period from the day of sowing to fifteen future months, when he will be in a position to repay you in case he has a good produce. If he does not pay, we can penalise him. Give him that satisfaction. You can definitely waive that interest part of it and save him.

(Shri Utlam Rathod)

We have been talking a lot about the crop Insurance Scheme. At least that should have been brought much earlier. We have taken Bunding Soil Conservation and other schemes. But this Crop Insurance Scheme has not been introduced which is of a vital necessity for the cultivator. When you are not doing, why do you not try to give relief through waiving interest? Secondly, next year is going to be difficult. Minister has rightly stated that it can be treated as mid term loan. In the mid term loan only recovery will be stayed. But what about the interest? Interest will have to be waived. The cultivator is not in a position to repay you back. This country survives on the sweat and labour that has been put in by the cultivator. Are we going to give him that treatment? You will be shocked to know when Shri Jadeja, the hon. Member from Gujarat asked a question whether Government has received any request from the cotton growers to increase the price, the Government said that they had not received and in the last stage they said that there has been some such thing. I do not know why do you take things so lightly. Cotton growers have been asking for parity—the price that has been paid to the cotton growers and that they have to pay for finished goods. Why cannot you do it? What is wrong? Same is the case with bajra, jawar and all the agricultural produce.

In Maharashtra, only last week, Shri Sharad Joshi went to Pandharpur for this purpose.

Those who do not plead the cause of agriculturists they are against the Indian people.

I wanted to say it is high time for the Government to take up in right earnest the suggestions that have been given by Shri Sharad Joshi and other cultivators. They must take cognisance of it seriously and not casually.

At this stage, I would only request the hon. Minister to please treat excessive rains or dry spell as a natural calamity. To please give them all the benefit that you give in the case of other natural calamities, to please

help them because they are 70 per cent of your population, because they are most illiterate and they cannot approach big people, please give them all help so that they can sustain and live longer to serve you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The hon. Member has raised some points. I am sorry to say that perhaps I have not been able to explain fully.

As regards the question of estimates with regard to losses, as stated by my hon. friend, there can be various sources with regard to estimates. He could have his own information. I may collect information from various other quarters. But here we have to depend upon the reports that we receive from the State Governments which are considered authentic. But these can always be checked and we shall check them.

The hon. Member asked : How is it that we come to know in advance and predict production with regard to certain crops? I have stated again and again that we expect a very good rabi crop. But if there is no electricity available or some other disease overtakes the good crop, our estimate will certainly fail. The same thing happened in this case. The crops were good. But on account of the attack by the pest, the cotton crop has suffered and, I believe, since you have also expressed your view, the extent of loss is very great.

Compensation can only be provided through crop insurance. But cotton crop is not covered by crop insurance in any State. We have been proposing to the States that they should take advantage of our policy with regard to crop insurance.

Another point made was with regard to the area sprayed by air. Aerial spraying does not cover the entire area that is treated. There is a large area covered by handspraying also. It has already been stated that the area covered by aerial spraying this year has been less than what was planned for on account of certain factors, namely, intermittent rains, bad weather, not allowing the aircraft to operate properly. It is on that account that

the State Governments perhaps could not achieve their targets.

With regard to loans and interest, in case of heavy losses, the State Governments do remit interest also. They also remit the loan. Recoveries are also postponed. But the proposal in that regard should come from the State Government. They should themselves consider the matter before the Central Government can say as to what assistance can be provided to the State Governments.

As I stated, it is not possible to commit the Central Government for compensating the losses on crops from such calamities because it may be such a huge burden that the Central Government will not be able to bear. Recently, the apple crop in Himachal Pradesh was badly affected by scab disease, in drought also, large areas are completely ruined and the farmers do not get anything out of their investment on cultivation. But any special assistance that can be given to the farmers will be considered after the State Government has sent us their proposals. As you know, they have already approached NABARD. They have taken some decision about the conversion of short-term loans into long-term loans. The State Government can also waive the interest if they like. If their resources do not allow, they can always approach the Central Government in this regard.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : What about parity between finished and raw goods ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : As you know, very well, we have accepted the principle of parity.

The terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission were revised as soon as this Government was formed in 1980. The principle has been accepted. But I agree that it has not been able to achieve this parity completely so far. The farmer is not able to get the remunerative price for agricultural produce that he gets after paying for the inputs required.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : The debate, the way it has taken place as a result

of the Call Attention, is almost like a political debate. Somebody is alleging that the damage is to the extent of 80% while the Government is saying it is about 20-25% and they do not remain in knowledge because the States have not provided any information. I only wish to say that cotton is a very important commercial crop and the cultivation of this crop is in the interest of the cultivator and the nation. It plays a key role in the political, social and economic spheres of not only the cultivator but also the nation as a whole. I say so because almost over 8 million hectares of land is under cotton cultivation. India has the largest area under cotton cultivation throughout the world and, from the point of view of production, India probably ranks fourth in the whole world. We have been importing and exporting cotton and we have a very large number of textile mills which depend upon cotton and on the supply of cotton. I, therefore, say from the economic point of view that apart from the cotton produced in this country for the economy of the cultivator in this country it has an economic effect on the other aspects of the national economy and, therefore, I wanted to know whether we have laid the cotton production at the mercy of nature. Are we to depend on rainfall? There was a cyclone in Gujarat last year. What has the Government done in regard to the protection of this industry which is not only an agricultural industry but is also a cotton textile industry. It has a very large stake in this country providing employment to thousands and thousands of people. I therefore, request the Hon. Minister to advise whether the Government at the centre and in the States, have taken any steps to protect this crop which has a repercussion on the national economy, on the State economy as well as on the individual economy of the country.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The Centrally sponsored scheme for assistance to farmers in the matter of cotton cultivation has been mentioned in the Statement. I agree that cotton is a very important crop in the country. But the purchases and the price support as declared by the Government is provided by the Cotton Corporation of India which is under the Ministry of Commerce. That is why, the Ministry of Agriculture cannot say much about the prices available

Punjab and Haryana etc. (CA)

(Rao Birendra Singh)

to the farmers. But we will try to fix remunerative prices from time to time and there is also a differential between the common variety of cotton and the superior varieties of cotton but that also has to be decided by the Textile Commissioner, as was mentioned by Hon. Members.

I only assure, and through you, the whole House that the Government is fully aware of the importance of cotton crop. The claims of cotton growers in this country made through the Government, whether through the Central Government or through the State Government, fully deserve all our sympathy and assistance in times of calamities.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : I wanted to know about the protection provided by the Government for cotton production in areas where there is no rainfall and where there is heavy rainfall and where there are cyclones. Are they to depend on nature or is there something which the Government can do to solve the problem of crop failure on account of the vagaries of weather.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Cotton crop is one of the important crops like foodgrains, sugar cane or any other agricultural crop in the country and it gets the same facilities on par with other crops. Water also is given, canal water, tubewell water, for cotton cultivation in some places on a priority basis. There are certain schemes of the Central Government which have been mentioned in the statement for production of good cotton seed. Research is also being conducted and large sums of money are spent on it. Processing units are also set up to help cotton-growers and textile mills. There are cooperatives also which are in the field. There are spinning mills; a large number of them are coming up. Ginning mills are also being set up by private parties, as also by farmers through cooperatives. All this is to help the farmers.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: This is after the Produce is ready. What I am talking about is at the time of Production. protection to the farmer when he has not yet produced. After production, of course, there are mills, ginning mills, textile mills and so on.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Subsidy is allowed for spraying operations to save the crop. Good seed is being supplied and it is being multiplied. Better and better seeds are also evolved for the farmers. All this takes place. Water is also ensured for cotton crop. Electricity is also being made available to the farmers for growing cotton. Diesel is also made available to the farmers for growing cotton. The chemicals that are used for plant protection are also being properly monitored with regard to quality and other things. We try to keep a check on all the needs of the farmer so that he does not suffer because of lack of certain inputs that he needs.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shejwalkar is not present. The House stands adjourned for lunch till 14.20 hrs.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(MR. R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : With your permission.

Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for 21st and 22nd November, 1983, will consist of :

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983 and consideration and passing of the illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Bill, 1983.

- (3) Discussion under Rule 1983 regarding statement on rise in prices.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री द्वारा अगले सप्ताह के लिए जो विषय सूची हाउस के सम्मुख रखी गई है, उसमें निम्न लोक-महत्व के मामलों का उल्लेख नहीं है, मैं उन्हें सदन के सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ :-

1. उत्तरप्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कई भागों में पेयजल का गम्भीर संकट व्याप्त है, पर 1972 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर भी निर्धारित गांवों को उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार शायद ही वर्तमान योजना काल में पेय-जल उपलब्ध करवा पाये, जबकि 1972 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर निर्धारित सूची के अलावा भी लगभग उतने गांव और पेय-जल के संकट से ग्रस्त हैं। इस विशाल समस्या के हल के लिये केन्द्र को उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार को इस योजनावर्ष में लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष अनुदान धनराशि प्रदान करनी चाहिये।

2. उत्तरप्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत स्कूल व कालेजों में अध्यापक व प्रधानाचार्य नहीं हैं। जिन लोगों की नियुक्ति की जाती है, वे स्थानीय व्यक्ति न होने के कारण अपना स्थानान्तरण करवाने में संलग्न रहते हैं। छात्रों का भविष्य खराब हो रहा है। केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय को चाहिये कि वह राज्य सरकार को सलाह दे कि राज्य सरकार यहां स्थानीय योग्य स्नातकों की नियुक्ति प्रदान कर इस रिक्तता की पूर्ति करे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदन अगले सप्ताह इस पर चर्चा करे।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री द्वारा अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में जोड़े जाने के लिये मैं दो सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ :

1. वर्तमान कानून बिहार में गंगा की 50 मील की लम्बाई में मछली पकड़ कर जीविका अर्जित करने वाले जल-श्रमिकों को शोषण से मुक्त करने में असमर्थ सिद्ध हुआ है। गंगा का यह भाग मात्र दो परिवारों की मिल्कियत बना हुआ है। भागलपुर के 60 गांवों में बसे 40 हजार जल-श्रमिकों से जिनका जीविका-साधन इस भाग में मछली पकड़ना ही है, ये परिवार वर्ष भर में 3 से 4 करोड़ रुपये मनमानी वसूल करते हैं। इस परम्परा के विरोध के आभास पर ही उन जल-श्रमिकों को पीटा जाता है और उनकी नाव तथा जाल जप्त कर लिये जाते हैं।

2. गंगा में बरोनी कारखाना, भागलपुर नगर आदि का दूषित कचरा गिराने से इस भाग का प्रदूषण मछलियों की संख्या घटाने में सहायक हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त फरक्का बराज के कारण हिल्पा इत्शा आदि मछलियों की जाति नष्ट हो रही है। एक तो बराज के निकट बेतहाशा मछली की पकड़ होती है, दूसरे बराज इन मछलियों को ऊपर हिमालय के फुट हिल्प में जाना रोकता है, जहां इनका प्रजनन होता है और जिसके कारण एक समय में इलाहाबाद, कानपुर, हरिद्वार तक पायी जाने वाली ये मछलियां अब इन स्थानों पर पूर्णताः विलुप्त हो चुकी हैं।

अतः इनको विनाश से बचाने का उपाय कर जलश्रमिकों की जीविका कायम रखने के लिये सदन में अगले सप्ताह इसपर चर्चा करने का मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Pauskura) : Sir, I want to raise the following items to be included in the next week's business-(item No. 10 in to-day's list of Business).

1. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1983 should be introduced and passed in this week. Considering the alarming increase of dowry deaths all over the country, the passage of this Bill dealing with dowry deaths brooks no delay. Therefore, I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to include this in the next week's Business.

2. The distress sale of paddy is being reported in various parts of the country, including West Bengal. It is absolutely essential that the F.C.I. starts buying on a large scale and adequate money be provided to the State Government as loans so that they can buy on a large scale. Since paddy has just started arriving in the market, unless the buying operations are started right now, the paddy prices are likely to slump in a still bigger way when paddy from the expected good harvest arrives in the market on a large scale. Already sale of a quintal of paddy at Rs. 110 to Rs. 120 has been reported in some parts of West Bengal. Therefore, I request that guarantee of remunerative price to growers of paddy be discussed in the next week.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में दो महत्वपूर्ण विषय शामिल कराना चाहता हूँ :

(1) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में गन्ना किसानों में बड़ी उत्तेजना है। एक तरफ तो किसानों को उनके गन्ने का दाम अभी तक भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। कुछ मिलों ने तो 1981-82 के सीजन का भी बकाया भुगतान नहीं किया है। पिछले सीजन का भी मई के बाद से कोई पेमेंट नहीं हुआ है। मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की सिसवा बाजार चीनी मिल के जिम्मे तो 1981-82 का 66 लाख रुपया और 1982-83 का एक

करोड़ 30 लाख रुपया किसानों का बाकी है। दूसरी तरफ उस मिल के चलने की भी संभावना नहीं है। मिल क्षेत्र के किसान परेशान हैं कि उनके गन्ने का क्या होगा। राज्य सरकार ने अब तक गन्ने के रेट की भी घोषणा नहीं की है, जिससे अनिश्चितता का वातावरण बना हुआ है। गन्ना उगाने वाले किसानों को पिछले भुगतान के बारे में समुचित प्रश्न की अगले सप्ताह चर्चा की जाए।

(2) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन के कारण वहाँ के मजदूर अपनी जीविका की तलाश में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा और देश के दूसरे भागों में बड़ी संख्या में जाते हैं। इस तराई क्षेत्र में वन-सम्पदा अपार है। कागज और दफती के लिए उपयुक्त कच्चे माल की कमी नहीं है। चीनी मिलों से खोई और शीरा निकलता है। इस क्षेत्र में भी और त्रास तौर से गोरखपुर जिले की महाराजगंज फरेन्दा तहसील में यदि कागज और दफती का कारखाना और शीरे से अलकोहल बनाने का कारखाना लगाया जाए, जिससे इस क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके और इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के मजदूरों को काम भी मिल सके।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : सभापति महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही हेतु मैं संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री के वक्तव्य में निम्नलिखित दी मुद्दे सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूँ :

(1) मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश की रिपोर्ट कई साल पहले आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है। परन्तु सरकार उसपर निर्णय लेने में बराबर टाल-मटोल कर रही है, जिससे करोड़ों पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग चिंतित हैं। सरकार अगले सप्ताह सिफारिशें लागू करने के लिए संसद में घोषणा करे।

(2) बरेली जिले की आंबला और फरीदपुर तहसील तथा बदायूं जिले की बदायूं और दातागंज तहसील में इस वर्ष अति-वर्षा और नदियों की भयंकर बाढ़ से खड़ी फसलों और मकानों को अत्यधिक क्षति हुई है। पचासों करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ है। प्रशासन इस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा कर रहा है। प्रत्येक क्षतिग्रस्त परिवार को मकान बनाने और फसल की क्षति-पूर्ति हेतु सरकार तुरन्त रुपए की व्यवस्था करे।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में निम्नलिखित दो विषय सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूँ।

(1) भारत सरकार ने खरीफ को फसल के भाव नियत कर दिए हैं। यह किसानों को पता है। किन्तु खरीफ की फसल के उत्पादन की खरीद प्रारम्भ नहीं हुई है। किसानों से व्यापारी सस्ते भाव पर खरीद रहे हैं। कुछ दिन बाद उत्पादन किसानों के घर न रहेगा। व्यापारी खरीद लेंगे। तब सरकार खरीद प्रारम्भ करेगी। उसका लाभ व्यापारियों को मिलेगा यह गम्भीर विषय है।

(2) मथुरा में गोवर्धन ड्रेन के कारण पानी विलम्ब से निकलने के कारण खरीफ की फसल नष्ट हुई। रबी की फसल भी तैयार नहीं हुई। यह नाला गहरा नहीं है, यह सम्बन्धित विभाग के अधिकारी स्वीकार कर चुके हैं। यह भी मान चुके हैं कि गहरा होना चाहिए। अनेक वार आश्वासन भी दिए हैं। अभी तक कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। इसका राजस्थान, हरियाणा और उत्तरप्रदेश से सम्बन्ध है। भारत सरकार सिंचाई मन्त्री जी का इस ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दिलाने के लिये इस विषय को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) : Mr. Chairman, I want to include the following to urgent items in the agenda for the next week.

1 The evil practice of dowry is spreading like an epidemic into the various strata of people. The practice of dowry and ostentatious marriages is leading to increasing indebtedness and subsequent ruination of the families. The peaceful family life in our country is fast disappearing and forced suicides and murders of women have increased in alarming proportion. There have been judgment even justifying dowry as a common Indian practice but still the Bill to amend the Dowry prohibition Act 1961 is not introduced. Rape incidents are increasing beyond imagination but the Bill to amend the Criminal procedure Code (With regard to rape and dowry killings) is getting postponed everyday in the agenda.

2. The public distribution system in Kerala has thoroughly failed. There is breakdown of ration distribution in many parts of the districts. In Delhi city also ration distribution is very erratic. In the basties very bad stuff is distributed as ration. people are, not getting kerosene here. They are in difficulty.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कृपया 21 नवम्बर, 1983 के प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में विचार करने हेतु मेरे निम्नलिखित विषयों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाय :

(1) उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेक जिलों में विशेषकर ग्रामीण अंचलों में विभिन्न प्रकार की बीमारियों से हजारों लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। खेद का विषय तो यह है कि डाक्टर लोग तथा स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी इन रोगों का सही पता नहीं लगा पाए जिसके कारण उनका सही इलाज भी नहीं हो पाया। इन मोतों का कारण कभी 'क्रमिक मलेरिया' बताया जाता रहा तो कभी "वडरस" और कभी

(श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी)

“मलेरिया फाल्डीफेरम” और बगैर डायग्नोज किए सभी रोगियों को “क्लोरोक्वीन” की गोलियां दी जाती रहीं और कुओं में दवा डालते रहे। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में हुई मौतों की जांच कराके दोषी पाए जाने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

2. हमारे देश में बाल-विवाह अधिनियम बनने बावजूद भी हर साल हजारों बाल-विवाह हो रहे हैं। यह कुप्रथा विशेष तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार और उड़ीसा आदि राज्यों में प्रचलित है। चार-चार, पांच-पांच साल की अवधि में बालिकाओं की शादी कर दी जाती है और वे बाल-बधुयें पत्नी नहीं, जीवन भर के लिए बंधुआ मजदूर बन जाती हैं। ये जीती हैं या मरती हैं, इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेने वाला कोई नहीं। न मां-बाप, न समाज और न कानून। आखिर ऐसा कानून किस अर्थ का जिसे इतने बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोक-टोक तोड़ा जा रहा है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस कानून को और अधिक सख्त बना कर लागू किया जाय और इस कुरीति के खिलाफ जनमत जागृत किया जाय।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्नलिखित दो महत्वपूर्ण विषयों को सम्मिलित किया जाय।

1. बिहार के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को बिहार के चीनी मिलों द्वारा करीब अड़तालीस करोड़ रुपयों का पहला बकाया अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है।

अकेले बाराचकिया चीनी मिल के जिम्मे उस इलाके के 32 हजार किसानों का बकाया करीब ढाई करोड़ जमा है। किसानों को इससे अपार क्षति है तथा इसके चलते उनमें भारी असंतोष है।

इससे चीनी के उत्पादन में भारी क्षति होने की सम्भावना है।

अस्तु इस पर विचार होना चाहिए अगले सप्ताह में कि बिहार के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को बकाया भुगतान हो सके।

2. समूचे देश में गन्ना पिराई का समय करीब आ गया। सरकार द्वारा (केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से) अभी तक गन्ने की कानूनी कीमत का ऐलान नहीं हुआ है। इससे किसानों का भविष्य अन्धकार में है। कम से कम 25 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम ऐलान किया जाय, इस पर अगले सप्ताह सदन में विचार होना चाहिए।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : मैं आपके माध्यम से संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से दो महत्वपूर्ण विषयों को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित करने का आग्रह करता हूँ :

रेल मंत्रालय ने विगत दिनों नई रेल सेवायें प्रारम्भ करने की घोषणा की थी। किन्तु अब तक इंदौर से नई दिल्ली के बीच नई रेल सेवा प्रारम्भ नहीं की गई है। इसी प्रकार इंदौर से बम्बई के बीच नई रेल सेवा की मांग सतत की जा रही है। अतएव रेल सेवा में वृद्धि तथा सुविधा में विस्तार किया जाय। तथा बिषय कागामी सप्ताह की सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाये। द्वितीय विषय देश में एकता तथा राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता की आवश्यकता है। इस हेतु...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Excuse me. I am not getting the translation ; I do not know what you are saying.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैंने ट्रांसलेशन की कापी दे दी है। ट्रांसलेशन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : सभापति जी, संस्कृत इस देश की भाषा प्राचीन काल से रही है। इस सदन में इसका अपमान नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री बूटा सिंह : इससे पहले तो आप बड़ा अच्छा बोल रहे थे।

सभापति महोदय : इसका ट्रांसलेशन हो रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम-नाल राही : आपके बच्चे तो पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ रहे होंगे। अंग्रेजी मीडियम से।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मेरा कोई भी बच्चा पब्लिक स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ रहा है। मेरे बच्चे सामान्य स्कूलों में ही पढ़ रहे हैं।
(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : संस्कृत तो हमारे देश की प्राचीन भाषा है। इसको ट्रांसलेट करने की व्यवस्था यहां पर होनी चाहिए। संस्कृत का अपमान नहीं होना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मैं संस्कृत की इज्जत करता हूँ लेकिन इसके पीछे जो भावना छिपी है उसका मैं डटकर विरोध करता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why don't you sit down when I am on my legs ? When I stand, you must sit down. Now the translation is being carried out. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री रामलाल राही : इस देश की राष्ट्र-भाषा हिन्दी है लेकिन उसके विपरीत यहां पर अंग्रेजी में सारा कार्य होता है। पता नहीं इनकी समझ कहां है...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : मेरी बात भी आप समझिए। यहां पर हिन्दी का ट्रांसलेशन भी होता है, अंग्रेजी का भी होता है, हर एक का होता है फिर झगड़ा क्या है। आप आए बोलिए।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : देश में एकता तथा राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता की आवश्यकता है। इस हेतु विश्व हिन्दु परिषद के तत्वावधान में एकात्मकता यज्ञ का प्रबोधिनी एकादशी से गीता जयन्ती तक (16 नवम्बर से 16 दिसम्बर तक) आयोजन किया गया है। 92 उपयात्रायें सहित तीन प्रमुख यात्रायें पचास हजार किलोमीटर दूरी तय करेगी। इस यात्रा में कोटि-कोटि जन गंगा-जल सहित भारत माता की वन्दना करेंगे। एकात्मकता यात्रा नेपाल स्थित पशुपतिनाथ से दक्षिण में रामेश्वरम् तक, उत्तर में हरिद्वार से आरम्भ होकर कन्याकुमारी तक, पूर्व में गंगा-सागर से पश्चिम में सोमनाथ तीर्थ तक आयोजित की गई है। पांच हजार से अधिक वर्षों के उपरांत राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक एकता के लिए यह एकात्मकता यज्ञ आयोजित किया गया है।

अतः आयोजन की सफलता के लिए शुभ-कामना व्यक्त करते हुए एकात्मकता यज्ञ यात्रा के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था करना केन्द्र सरकार

(श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया)

का दायित्व है। यह मैं आग्रह करता हूँ। वन्दे भारत मातरम्।

अतएव उक्त विषय आगामी सप्ताह की सूची में सम्मिलित किया जावे।

संसदीय कार्य, खेती तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटासिंह) : सभापति महोदय, आज सदन के सामने सरकार की तरफ से जो कार्यसूची पेश की गई है, उसके ऊपर माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने मुझाव व्यक्त किए हैं और कहा गया है कि इसमें कुछ मुद्दे और जोड़े जायें। कुछ ऐसे मामले माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उठाए गए हैं, जिनके बारे में थोड़ा सा उल्लेख करना मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ।

माननीय महिला सदस्यगण, श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी और श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन, आप दोनों बहनों ने दहेज के बारे में विधेयक लाने की मांग की है। इसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि क्रिमिनल अमेंडमेंट बिल, 1983—डाउरी डैम— इस वक्त दूसरे सदन के सामने विचाराधीन है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वहां से जितनी जल्दी हो सके पारित करके उसको इस सदन में लाकर पारित किया जाए। उम्मीद है कि दिसम्बर के पहले हफ्ते में यह वहां से आ जाएगा और इस सदन में लाकर हम इसको पेश कर सकेंगे।

जहां तक दूसरे मामलों का सवाल है, जैसे श्री रावत जी ने पीने के पानी की दिक्कत और अध्यापकों का मसला उठाया, श्री मेहता जी ने गंगाजल को बरौनी रिफाइनरी की बजह से अपवित्र किए जाने का मसला उठाया और बहुत से मसले उठाए गए हैं, लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि हम सरकारी कार्यसूची में तो नहीं मगर विचाराधीन विषय के रूप में रख सकते हैं यदि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी हमें स्वीकृति दे दे।

में बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इसका उल्लेख करूंगा, ताकि हम इस पर विचार करने के लिए टाइम निकाल सकें। अगले हफ्ते में तो सिर्फ दो ही दिन बाकी है, सोमवार और मंगलवार को ही अधिवेशन होगा और उसके बाद अधिवेशन उठ जाएगा, फिर एक दिसम्बर से 22 दिसम्बर तक अधिवेशन होगा। एक-दो चीजें जैसे कि मंडल आयोग के बारे में कहा गया है, चर्चा से ज्यादा उन्होंने इस बात पर बल दिया है कि इसके जो निर्णय हुए हैं, उनको लागू करने की कोशिश की जाए। आप जानते हैं कि निर्णय लागू होने की हालात में नहीं हैं, क्योंकि अभी तो विचाराधीन हैं। जब ये निर्णय हो जायेंगे, तो जरूर हम उनको लागू करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसके ऊपर चर्चा हो, इस बारे में मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ। यदि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी समय देती है तो हमें चर्चा करने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : जो निर्णय सरकार ले रही है, उनको सभा के सामने पेश करना चाहिए। आर्टिकल—340 के तहत साभ प्रोवीजन है कि सरकार मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो निर्णय ले रही है, उनको रिकमैण्डेशन के साथ सदन में पेश करना चाहिए। केवल चर्चा से ही काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री बूटा सिंह : आप तो मांग कर रहे हैं कि समय निकाला जाए। इसके ऊपर चर्चा की जाए। उसके लिए मैं खड़ा हूँ निर्णयों को इंपलीमेंट कराने के लिए नहीं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो चर्चा हो चुकी है और उसके ऊपर जो रिजल्ट निकले हैं, उनको लागू किया जाए।

श्री बूटा सिंह : इसके लिए आपको गृह मंत्री जी से संपर्क करना चाहिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, आप इसको करिए और गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, आप गृह मंत्री जी को कहें । इस काम को टाला जा रहा है, काफी आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है । मंडल आयोग पर बात चलती रहती है, लेकिन कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : सभापति जी, आप मेरी सहायता कीजिए । आप मेरे से चर्चा के लिए समय मांग रहे हैं मैं यहां इंप्लीमेंटेशन के बारे खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब जो कह रहे हैं, वह अलग बात है । वह अपनी इयूटी पूरी कर रहे हैं । यह सब कुछ सोचने के वास्ते बयान कर रहे हैं । जितनी उनकी पावर है, वह करेंगे ।

श्री सूरज भान : आपने सही कहा है, लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं । एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आनी चाहिए ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि हम सरकार को भी कहेंगे । बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में जितना टाइम इसके लिए निकाला जा सकता वह हम जरूर निकालेंगे ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद ।

सभापति महोदय : कभी-कभी तो धन्यवाद भी देना चाहिए ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जो गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों की कठिनाई है, कि उनका बकाया नहीं दिया

गया है । पिछले अधिवेशन में अध्यक्ष जी के आदेश पर राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार के उच्च-अधिकारियों के साथ बातचीत के बाद उसका कुछ समाधान निकला था, कुछ पेमेंट्स भी हुई हैं । अभी वह प्रोसेस जारी है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं—अगर हम उसी तरह से लेते जायेंगे तो बाकी का पैसा भी उनको दिलवायेंगे । इस पर चर्चा करने पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, मैं इसे बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने रख दूंगा ।

श्री रामलाल राही : जो चीनी मिलें प्राइवेट सैंक्टर में हैं उनसे तो दिलवायेंगे का वचन दे रहे हैं । लेकिन जो पब्लिक सैंक्टर और कोआपरेटिव सैंक्टर में चीनी मिल हैं उनसे पैसा भी किसानों को कब तक दिलवायेंगे ? यह तो सरकार को ही देना है ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं आपके सुझाव को भी यहां रख दूंगा ।

जिटिया जी ने कहा है कि इंदौर से ट्रेन शुरू की जाय, मैं इस बात को रेल मंत्री जी से कह दूंगा । एक चीज है जिस पर मुझे कुछ तकलीफ हुई । इसलिए नहीं कि मेरे मन में संस्कृत के प्रति कोई आदर नहीं है या मैं उसकी इज्जत नहीं करता हूं । जो मेरे भाई संस्कृत में बोल रहे थे, उनसे ज्यादा श्रद्धा है, लेकिन मैं इतना कुशल नहीं हूं कि संस्कृत को समझ सकूँ ।

श्री रामलाल राही : क्या उसका ट्रांसलेशन नहीं हो रहा था ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : ट्रांसलेशन हो रहा था, लेकिन उससे ज्यादा मेरी दिलचस्पी उसको समझने की थी, वह किसी यज्ञ के बारे में बोल रहे थे । मुझे ट्रांसलेशन थोड़ा मिला है, लेकिन जो मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है, इनके एक बहुत बड़े शंकराचार्य हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि इसमें शूद्र शामिल नहीं हो सकते...

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं स्वयं शामिल होकर आया हूँ, कौन शूद्र है। यह शूद्रता तो विचारों की है...

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : ये गंगाजल की बात कहने वाले लोग शराब पीते हैं, शराब पीने वालों को गंगाजल की बात कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। माँस खाने वाले गंगाजल की बात नहीं कह सकते...

—(व्यवधान)—

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : मंत्री जी, क्या शंकराचार्य ने ऐसा भाषण दिया है जिस से शूद्र और दूसरी जातियों में भेद पैदा होता है—

—(व्यवधान)—

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इस मुल्क का शंकराचार्य शूद्र को अपमानित कर रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार ने उस शंकराचार्य के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की? संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी बयान दे रहे हैं कि शंकराचार्य ने शूद्रों के प्रति ऐसे अपमानजनक शब्द कहे हैं—

श्री रामलाल राही : सभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा, यह तरीका नहीं है। जो नियम हैं उसके मुताबिक चलिए।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं आपकी मदद करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं मदद लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जब वक्त होगा तब लूंगा। आपके

सामने मेरी यह विनती है कि जब मैं खड़ा हो जाता हूँ तो आप बैठ जाया करें। यह वाजिब बात नहीं है। या तो आप कहें कि मैं सुनता नहीं हूँ, जब सुनता हूँ तो ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस मसले को आगे रखा जाएगा। इसमें किसी किस्म के मतभेद की बात नहीं है। इसलिए आराम से, रिचुअल से चले, तो दूसरी बातों पर भी विचार हो सकेगा—

श्री सूरज भान : एक नया मसला खड़ा हो गया है और मंत्री महोदय उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। उन्होंने ऐसी बात कही है—

—(व्यवधान)—

श्री रामलाल राही : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि शंकराचार्य ने कहा है कि शूद्र शामिल नहीं होंगे। क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात का पता है कि उन्होंने इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण दिया है कि शूद्र कौन है? अगर यह स्पष्टीकरण दिया है तो उसको भी साफ करना चाहिए, भ्रम पैदा नहीं करना चाहिए। इसी तरह का भ्रम साम्प्रदायिकता व सामाजिक भेद बढ़ाने में मदद करता है। क्या ऐसा तो नहीं साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव को नष्ट करने की साजिशें हो रही हैं।

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly sit down. None of this is going on record. Please don't take the time of the House.

(Interruptions)**

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

सभापति महोदय : प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर तो अलहदा चीज है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम आप से आज्ञा माँग रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए और बाद में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर लाइए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमने आप की बात सुन ली है । अब आप हमारा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर सुनिये ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठिये । पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : लोगों में भ्रम पैदा करना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया (अमृतसर) : मंत्री जी ने भ्रम पैदा नहीं किया है । बल्कि यह खुद भ्रम पैदा कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामलाल राही : शूद्र के कथन में क्या स्पष्टीकरण शंकराचार्य जी ने दिया है? यह मंत्री जी बताएं। ... (व्यवधान) क्या ये जानबूझ कर साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना पैदा कराना चाहते हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : You don't let me finish.

मेरी बात खत्म नहीं होने दी और आप बीच में बोल पड़े ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमारा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

सभापति महोदय : लिख कर भेज दें या बोल दें बात वही है । ऐसी बात नहीं है । पहले आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें ।

श्री रामलाल राही : मेरी एक सैंकेण्ड की बात है । सुन लेवें, गम्भीर स्थिति बन रही है ।

सभापति महोदय : एक सैंकेण्ड की बात कैसे सुन लूं । यह जो हाऊस की डिगनिटी है, उसको तो कायम रखा जाए । मैं खड़ा हूँ और आप चार दफा उठ कर खड़े हो जाते हैं और बीच-बीच में बोलते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है । आप एक दूसरे की बात को समझ सकते हैं अगर इस तरह न बोलें । इधर के हों या उधर के हों, यह हाऊस आपका है और हाऊस ठीक से कैसे चलें, यह आपको देखना है ।

It is the dignity of the Members of Parliament sitting here.

कम से कम इसको तो आपको भंग नहीं करना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप कहते हैं कि प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर चल सकता है मगर वह कोर्जेंट हो, ठीक हो और कायदे के मुताबिक हो ।

Under what clause do you want to have your point of order ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 222 ।

सभापति महोदय : इसका मतलब क्या है?

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अण्डर रूल जीरो समझ लीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आप कृपया करके बैठ जाइए... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हिन्दी की कापी हमारे पास भिजवा दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : तो उसको देख कर ही पूछते । रूल 222 या है, यह एक्सप्लेन कर दीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप हमें इसकी इजाजत दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको बता दूँ कि रूल 222 में आपको पहले नोटिस देना चाहिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कोई जरूरी नहीं है । मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है और एक तत्काल बात हुई और मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रोज कर रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is necessary because the Hon. Member must know what he is going to say and what he is talking about. I Rule 222 is a motion for privilege. Are you on privilege ?

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Privilege of the Member.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Are you on privilege ? If you are.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please listen.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

सभापति महोदय : पहले सुन लीजिए । फिर बाद में बोल लीजिए ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, the Hon. Member has tried to raise this point of order under Rule 222. First of all the Hon.

Member does not know that point of order cannot be raised under 222. Under 222 what can be raised is privilege motion.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : He is raising a point of order. He is raising a privilege Motion.

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं इस पर यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ....

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : He does not know what he is speaking.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : एक मिनिस्टर ने यह बात कही है कि देश के किसी शंकराचार्य ने यह बात कही है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह बतायें कि किस शंकराचार्य ने यह बात कही है । अगर किसी ने नहीं कही है तो यह अगेन्स्ट द मिनिस्टर प्रिविलेज मोशन बनता है । यह प्रिविलेज मोशन अण्डर रूल 222 बनता है ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Not like this. (Interruptions) Yes ; I am prepared to face the privilege motion.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सभापति जी, हम मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हैं कि इन्होंने इतना बड़ा रहस्य सदन के सामने रखा है कि एक शंकराचार्य यह कह रहे हैं । मैं उनका विरोधी नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि किस शंकराचार्य ने ये अपमानजनक शब्द कहे हैं । अगर किसी शंकराचार्य ने ये शब्द नहीं कहे हैं तो इस शब्द को कैसे गुमराह किया जा रहा है । हमें कैसे गुमराह किया जा रहा है? अगर वे यह सत्य बोल रहे हैं तो हमें बतायें । देश में शूद्रों का अपमान हजारों वर्षों से चला आ रहा है और आज भी हो रहा है और इस हाउस में आज आप यह कह रहे हैं तो हमें बतायें कि किस शंकराचार्य ने यह कहा

है। हम आपके प्रति कोई गलत धारणा नहीं रखते क्योंकि आपने कम से कम सत्य बात को यहां रखा। हम आपसे बस यह जानना चाहते हैं कि वे कौन शंकराचार्य हैं जिन्होंने यह कहा है? यह बड़ा सीरियस और गम्भीर मामला है।

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Is he speaking about the point of order ?

सभापति महोदय : आराम से सुनिए, ऐसे शोर करने से फायदा नहीं होता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हम शोर नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप यह बतायें कि चारों में से वे कौन-से शंकराचार्य हैं? आप किसी का नाम लीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सभापति जी, वाद-विवाद बढ़ता जा रहा है। मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : पांच मिनट तक मैंने आपकी सुनी है, अब आप मेरी बात भी सुनिए। बात तो यह थी कि आपने यह बताना था कि आपका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर किस रूल के तहत आता है। इसके लिए भाषण की जरूरत नहीं थी। आपने यह बात बतानी थी कि इस रूल के तहत आपका प्वाइंट आफर्ड बनता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि वे उन शंकराचार्य का नाम बतायें कि जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि एकात्मता यज्ञ यात्रा में वे लोग भाग नहीं ले सकते।

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : They are unnecessarily wasting the time of the House. They do not know what they are talking about, and under what rule.

सभापति महोदय : आप मेरे द्वारा बात कर ही नहीं रहे हैं। मैं तो एक आनरेबल मेम्बर श्री सोनकर शास्त्री से बात कर रहा था। इसमें आपके इंटरवेंशन की जरूरत नहीं थी। मैं एक से बात खत्म कर लूँ तब आप बात करें।

सभापति महोदय : आपका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर क्या है, आप आराम से बताइए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 222 में लिखा है "कोई भी सदस्य, अध्यक्ष की अनुमति से, कोई ऐसा प्रश्न उठा सकेगा जिसमें या तो किसी सदस्य के, या सभा के या उसकी किसी समिति के विशेषाधिकार का भंग अंतर्ग्रस्त हो।"

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It has to be read with the next rule. You cannot read rule 222 alone.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : नियम 222 में कहा जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : आराम से बताइए कि कौन सा आर्डर है, उसके बावत हम जवाब देंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमने तो बता दिया है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : सभापति महोदय, यह रूवामरूवाह बबंडर बना रहे हैं, बात छोटी सी है। माननीय जटिया जी ने मसला उठाया था जो आफिशियल विजनेस के बारे में था। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कुछ शब्द संस्कृत के कहे। मैं संस्कृत का इनसे ज्यादा सम्मान करता हूँ, पूरा आदर करता हूँ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : यह मुझसे ज्यादा आदर करने की बात आई कहां से ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : मेरी बात सुनिए। मुझे उन शब्दों की समझ नहीं लग रही थी। मैंने उसका ट्रांसलेशन चाहा। ट्रांसलेशन पहले आंगुल भाषा में आ रहा था। जब तक हिन्दी में उसका ट्रांसलेशन आया तब तक इनका वक्तव्य समाप्त होने वाला था। मैंने माननीय सदस्य से जानना चाहा कि एकात्मता यज्ञ की बात की गई है तो इसमें आप क्या चाहते हैं, क्योंकि मैंने एक अखबार में एक शंकराचार्य जी का ऐसा उपदेश सुना था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि था...

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अखबार में पढ़ा ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : ठीक है पढ़ने और सुनने में ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं है। मैं मुजरिम सही लेकिन मुझे अपनी बात तो कहने दी जाए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैंने तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहा है कि अखबार में सुना नहीं पढ़ा होगा।

श्री बूटा सिंह : चलिए पढ़ा सही, सुनने-पढ़ने में ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं है। एक शंकराचार्य जी ने यह कहा था कि यह हिन्दू यज्ञ है और इसमें शेड्यूल कास्ट या शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स नहीं आ सकते।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह नहीं कहा।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : एक बार नहीं हजार बार कहा है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मुझे अपना सेंटेंस तो पूरा कर लेने दीजिए। अगर आपकी आज्ञा हो तो मैं कहूँ। मैं केवल इतना जानना चाहता था कि यदि नहीं कहा तो क्या उन्होंने संस्कृत में यह कहा है कि किसी ने ऐसा नहीं कहा। यह मैं

अभी सुना ही रहा था कि सभी ने मेरे ऊपर बौछार कर दी प्रश्नों की। मैं अभी अपना एक वाक्य भी पूरा नहीं कर पाया था।

सभापति महोदय (श्री आर० एस० स्पैरो) :
मिस अण्डरस्टेण्डिंग।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यदि माननीय सदस्य इसके ऊपर चर्चा चाहते हैं तो विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी में कहेंगे, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है इस यज्ञ से। अगर किसी वर्ग-विशेष ने यज्ञ किया है उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। साथ ही साथ मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के हिन्दुस्तान में कोई शूद्र नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह तो हम भी मानते हैं।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जितनी जातियाँ हैं वे सब हिन्दू हैं। यह हमारा संविधान कहता है।...
(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप यहां किसको भाषण दे रहे हैं। इस भाषण की इस वक्त इस सदन में आवश्यकता क्या है?

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : मुझे बोलने दीजिए। जटिया जी का बयान मैंने पढ़ा है। इसमें संस्कृत में कुछ नहीं कहा गया। इसमें शंकराचार्य जी कहां से आ गए बीच में ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जटिया जी का बयान मैंने पढ़ा, इसमें शंकराचार्य जी कहां से आ गए ?... (व्यवधान)

श्री बूटा सिंह : यदि बाजपेयी जी ऐसा सर्टीफिकेट देने के लिए तैयार हैं तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : शंकराचार्य जी ने कहा है कि शूद्र और कुत्ते-बिल्ली में कोई फर्क नहीं है। गीता प्रैस गोरखपुर से कल्याण नाम की एक पत्रिका निकलती है, उसमें अनेको बार उन्होंने लिखा है ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इस मामले को नया मोड़ दिया जा रहा है ।— (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : शंकराचार्य जी ने एक बार नहीं हजारों बार कहा है । मैं इनको दिखा सकता हूँ ।— (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह तो आपका कर्तव्य है कि मुकदमा चलाए । आप इसमें क्यों तूफान पैदा कर रहे हैं?

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : यह मामला राजनीति से प्रेरित है । इसका सदन से कोई वास्ता नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामलाल राही : मुझसे क्या नाराजगी है जो बार-बार आज्ञा माँगने पर भी कुछ कहने का अवसर नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मंत्री जी ने शंकराचार्य के बारे में जिज्ञा करके यहाँ पर एक विवाद पैदा कर दिया और उसका स्पष्टीकरण दे रहे हैं । क्या यह बात कह करके मंत्री जी इस देश के अन्दर जो साम्प्रदायिक तनाव निरन्तर बढ़ रहा है । उसमें आग में और घी का काम तो नहीं करना चाहते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए ।... नाट अलाउड ।

**** (व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : आपने पांच मिनट के लिए इस चेअर की बेइज्जती की है । आप

हौसला रखो, सुनने की शक्ति ज्यादा होनी चाहिए ।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं तो सुनता रहता हूँ । ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : यह जगह झगड़ा करने की नहीं है । यह जगह ढंग से चलने की है । एक-एक प्वाइंट पर आप झगड़ा करेंगे तो यह हाउस नहीं चल सकता । मेरी तरफ से दोस्ताना मुझाव है कि ऐसा मत करो ।

श्री रामलाल राही : सब की तरफ बराबर देखा जाए । जब आपकी निगाह में मैं नहीं आता तो खड़ा होना पड़ता है—मैं चेअर का बहुत आदर करता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने सबसे ज्यादा टाईम लिया है । आप हाउस का समय खराब कर रहे हैं । अब इस बात को ज्यादा तूल न दिया जाए । अब मैं किसी की बात को सुनने के लिए नैयार नहीं हूँ । मैं अपनी जजमेंट दे दूंगा । आप आराम से बैठिए । आपने जो कुछ कहना था कह लिया । इन्होंने भी कह दिया है । मैंने नोट कर लिया है । अब आप आराम से सुनिए । जो आपने कहा है मैंने नोट कर लिया है । उसके ऊपर और गौर करना होगा । बाद में मैं खुद कहूंगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कौन शंकराचार्य हैं जो ऐसा कह रहे हैं ? मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है । हमें यही कहना है कि हम लोगों के हित की बात कही है ।

सभापति महोदय : पहले मिनिस्टर साहब को जो कहना है कह लें । उसके बाद मैं बताऊंगा क्या करना है ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जहां तक हमारा सवाल है हम तो उस गुरु के शिष्य हैं जिसने कहा था :

हिन्दू को तुर्क को राफजी इमान साफी मानस की सम एक ही पहचान है ।

I Will take all these matters before the BAC. If they can find some time, we will welcome discussion on any subject.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We have raised three points but he has replied to only one point. I am glad that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1980 is going to come today. But we have raised the point about the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1983. The Minister has said that it will pass through Rajya Sabha and he expects it to be here by December, 1983. We want that it should definitely be passed in this session.

My hon friend Mrs. Gopalan has raised the question of amending the Dowry prohibition Act. That Bill has not come though the report has been presented long back. We want that the amendment Bill should also be introduced in this session.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will find out from the Law Ministry at what stage the Bill is.

15.19 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-second Report.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : (Alleppey) The previous Act was never amended. The Committee has categorically stated that an amendment to that Act is required. The Government has not taken any decision on that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I shall talk to the concerned Minister. I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the fifty-second Report of the Business

Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1983.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1983.”

The Motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

(CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL

As reported by the Joint Committee

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now legislative business will start.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir I now have a sigh of relief. I was anxious whether I will get a chance to move this Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980. At the outset, I may inform the House that it has been the intention of the Government to bring forward this Bill before the House as expeditiously as possible but due to circumstances beyond our control, we could not introduce this Bill earlier than this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : What circumstances ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Because of the arrangement in the List of Business and all that. That is the reason. That is why I was waiting with bated breath whether I will be able to introduce this Bill before 3.30 p.m.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move : “That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act 1872, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.”

Sharing the concern of the Members of both Houses and the public over the increasing incidence of rape, the Government, after considering the recommendations of the Law Commission on the subject, introduced the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980 in this House on 12.8.1980.

Since the Bill sought to make far-reaching and important changes in the law relating to rape, it was considered that it should be scrutinised closely before it was taken up for consideration. Accordingly, it was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses on 23.12.80. The Committee invited Memoranda and suggestions from the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Public Bodies, Women and Voluntary Social Organisations, Bar Associations, Councils, Press Organisations, Members of Parliament, Attorney General, Advocates General of the States and individuals. One hundred twenty-three memoranda were received by the Committee. The Committee held 44 sittings during the course of which it heard 225 witnesses and deliberated at length upon the provisions of the Bill. The Committee subjected the provisions of the Bill to a close scrutiny and, as a result of the time and effort spent by it, has made very valuable recommendations. The Bill as reported by the Joint Committee, is a much improved measure and the Chairman and Members of the Committee deserve our thanks.

The purpose of the Bill is to make the rape law more stringent without jeopardising considerations of fair trial and to create conditions in which the victim is not inhibited by fear or embarrassment to prosecute the offender. Towards this end, the Bill seeks to make changes based principally on the following considerations :-

- (1) the definition of rape should be amended to remove certain loopholes and inadequacies and to provide that consent of a woman to sexual intercourse would be vitiated unless it is real and given out of free choice ;
- (2) minimum punishment should be prescribed for rape ;

- (3) the prosecutrix should be protected from the glare of embarrassing publicity ;
- (4) in certain cases of rape, like rape by a police officer within the limits of his police station or by a group of persons or by a person having custodial control by virtue of his special position over the victim, once it is proved that sexual intercourse has taken place, the onus should be on the accused to prove that the sexual intercourse was with the consent of the woman.

I will briefly explain how the Bill seeks to achieve these objectives.

Rape is a traumatic experience and the victim of that offence has no desire to re-live that nightmarish experience in narrations in the court room. The details which have necessarily to be brought out are embarrassing to the victim. An open trial, with attendant publicity, makes this embarrassment most acute. A prosecutrix may also some times shrink in fear at the presence in the court room of various persons connected with the accused. May victims of rape fight shy of prosecuting the offenders for these reasons.

The new Section 228A, IPC, sought to be introduced by clause 2 of the Bill, and the new sub-section proposed to be introduced by clause 4 of the Bill in section 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are designed to give the victims of rape almost complete protection from the glare of publicity so that they may co operate fully in the hard task of bringing rapists to justice. Under new Section 228A, IPC the disclosure of the name or any other matter, which may make known the identify of victims of rape, and certain other offences created in this Bill, is made punishable with imprisonment upto two years and fine except in the interest of investigation under certain specified circumstances. The new section also prohibits the printing or publication of any matters in relation to any court proceedings with respect to any such offence without the permission of the Court and makes the contravention of such

(Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah)
 prohibition punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and fine. Simultaneously, Section 327 Cr.P.C. is being amended to provide that the inquiry into and trial of rape or a new offence created in this Bill shall be conducted *in camera* but some discretion is being given to the presiding judge who may, if he thinks fit or on an application made by either of the parties, allow any particular person to be present in the court room or building.

The definition of rape contained in section 375 IPC has been slightly recast and it is proposed to provide that consent of the victim will stand vitiated in the following circumstances, in addition to those already listed in the existing law :

- (1) when the consent for sexual intercourse has been obtained by putting any person in whom the victim is interested in fear of death or hurt ; and
- (2) when, at the time of giving such consent to sexual intercourse the woman, by reason of unsoundness of mind, or intoxication or the administration by the man personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, is unable to understand the nature and consequences of the act to which she gives consent.

Section 376 IPC has been recast. The punishment for rape on wife, who is not less than 12 years of age, is retained, as in the existing section 376. Minimum term of imprisonment has been prescribed for other types of rape. For this purpose, the offence of rape has been divided into two categories. For rape generally the minimum term of imprisonment of either description will be seven years. In the second category, the minimum punishment will be rigorous imprisonment of ten years. In this category will fall rape by policemen in the police station to which they are appointed, or on women in their custody, or in the custody of their subordinates, or in any Station House, rape by public servants on women in their custody, or in the custody of their subordinates, rape by officials of jails, remand homes and other places of custody

on female inmates of such institutions, rape by persons on the management or staff of a hospital on a woman in that hospital, rape on pregnant women or girls less than 12 years of age and gang rape. The Court will however, have the power to award sentences for terms lesser than these minimum terms but will have to mention in its judgment special and adequate reasons for doing so.

provisions have been made in the Bill to punish sexual intercourse by a man with his wife, who lives separately from him under a decree of separation or under any custom or usage without her consent. The punishment provided for is imprisonment extending to two years and fine. If a public servant induces or seduces a woman in his custody or in the custody of his subordinates, by taking advantage of his official position and has intercourse with her, he is punishable with imprisonment for five years. Similar provision has been made to punish a Superintendent or a manager of jail or remand home etc, who has intercourse with an inmate of the institution under charge and in respect of a person on the management of a hospital or on staff of a hospital, if he has intercourse with a woman in that hospital in similar circumstances.

An important change is proposed to be made in the Evidence Act to provide for presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecutions for rape. New Section 114A, inserted by clause 6 of the Bill provides that in a prosecution for the aggravated forms of rape listed in sub-section (2) of revised section 376 where sexual intercourse by the accused is proved and the woman states that she did not consent, it will be for the accused to prove that such intercourse was with the consent of the woman.

This provision marks a departure from the normal rule of evidence although some exceptions to this normal rule exist in other legislations also. In fact there was a recommendation that the onus of proving consent on the part of the woman should be on the accused in all cases of rape. This was not considered fair. A departure, however, from the normal rule was considered reasonable in the case of a rape

by a police officer within limits of the police station to which he is appointed or in the premises of any station house or by a person having a custodial control by virtue of his special position over the victim or in cases of gang rape, or rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant. It was considered fair that in such circumstances this onus should be discharged by the accused and it is expected that this provision will bring to book offenders who might otherwise have escaped justice.

Apart from reporting on the Bill, the Joint Committee have also made certain general recommendations which do not form a part of the Bill. These general recommendations mainly involve amendments to the Code of Criminal procedure and these are being considered separately.

Sir, I am sure that all Members of this House will unanimously welcome this Bill. With these words, I commend this Bill to this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.”

Before we take up the Private Member's Business, Secretary may call name of the Member who has come to take bath or affirmation.

15.32 hrs.

MEMBER SWORN

SHRIMATI SHALINITAI VASANT-
RAO PATIL (Sangli).

15.33 hrs

PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL*

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मुकदमों की संख्या घटाने के प्रयोजनार्थ अम्यस्त अपराधियों पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण रखने तथा अपराधियों को शीघ्र दण्डित करने का उपबन्ध करने हेतु विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for exercising effective control over habitual criminals and to ensure expeditious punishment of criminals with a view to reducing the number of cases pending in courts.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

15.34 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 16A)

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम 1950 में और संशोधन करने हेतु विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the people Act, 1950.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री शीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

15.35 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL.*

Amendment of section 8A etc.

SHRI DOONGAR SINGH (Hamirpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and pension of Members of Parliament Act 1954.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

LOKPAL BILL.*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and public servants and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire in to allegations of misconduct against Public men and public servants and for matters connected therewith.

The motion was adopted

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill.**

15.36 hrs.

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new sections 11D, 11E, etc).

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : (Amreli) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : I introduce the Bill.**

15.37 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Amendment of article 31B)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill - (Amendment of article 31B).

Two hours have been allotted. Shri M.M. Lawrence has already taken 120 seconds. Now he can continue.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : This is an amendment envisaging to give protection to the farmers and the landless poor

* published in gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II Section 2 dated 18-11-83.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the president.

as also the laws passed by Parliament and the State Assemblies, in view of the ameliorating condition of the toiling farmers and the agricultural labour. Article 31B has provided for validation of Act and regulation to be included in the 9th Schedule and to protect these acts from any kind of judicial probe. But this Protection very often has not been extended to legislation relating to land reforms or land acquisition meant for social and economic justice. So this amendment proposes to provide for compulsory inclusion of such legislations in the 9th Schedule.

Many courts have struck down the provisions of the land reform act passed by the State Assemblies. One can see from the judgments of the courts. All these were done by helping the landlords of the country, helping vested interests and opposing and denying the interests of the toiling farmers.

Without radical land reform neither the problem of unemployment, nor the rural poverty can be tackled. It is stated in the Sixth Plan document :

“The pace of implementation of these measures particularly of ceilingland legislations have been slow and full of loopholes so that their impact on the structure of land holdings has been minimal. The land reform programme is by no means complete and has to be pursued further if we are to tackle effectively the problems of poverty and inequality.”

But what has happened in our country in respect of land reform ? If we go to the history of some years back, in 1969, Mahalanobis Committee estimated 63 million acres of surplus land in the country, - the ceiling per family as 20 acres. But when the Sixth Five year Plan commenced, the target for distribution of surplus land shrunk to mere 40 lakh acres. Out of this only 26.9 lakh acres has been taken possession of by the State Government and that too was not distributed among the landless poor. Only 18.79 lakh acres have been actually distributed. 13 lakh acres still have to be acquired by the Government. 12 lakh acres are involved in the court cases.

From this one can very well understand the need of this amendment to our Constitution.

This land ceiling legislation has been sabotaged by the land owners. How have they been able to sabotage it ? It is because the Congress Government helped the landlords to sabotage the land reform enactments. They are the only responsible authorities who have helped the landlords to sabotage the enactments which were envisaged to ameliorate the conditions of the poor people of our countryside. I have no wonder in this because the Chief ministers or Ministers of the Congress State Ministries themselves were big landlords or their advocates. Even persons who were sitting in responsible position of the ruling party are big landlords. They were owning more than 10,000 acres of land, not all of them, some of them. So, these ministers, these Chief Ministers of the ruling party and leaders are not at all sincere in bringing forward foolproof land reform act. The land reform brought forward by the Congress Government was not directed to give land to the tillers. Their main objective was reform, not abolish the old type of landlordism. They retained them as feudal and at the same time reform them to a certain extent as capitalists.

Another object of the land reform made by the ruling Congress was to create rich peasants in the countryside and these two sections largely constitute the Political base of the ruling party in the rural area.

Thousands of crores of rupees from the public exchequer were funded into agriculture. But this was owned by the landlords as well as rich peasants in the countryside.

I can proudly say here that only in 1957, the first Communist Ministry in Kerala, the Left Front Government in West Bengal and Tripura and the Left Democratic Government in Kerala took serious measures with all sincerity to enact and implement land reforms legislation. The Congress leadership has only tried to sabotage the progressive steps taken up by the Left Front Government in the matter of land reforms. They waged the notorious liberation struggle against the first Communist Ministry in 1959,

(Shri M.M. Lawrence)

in Kerala, which was led by Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad. Their aim was to help the landlords because the Left Front Government wanted to have agrarian reforms to ameliorate the condition of farmers and poor landless people.

Even now, a land reforms Bill is pending before the Central Government for getting approval. For example, the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Passed an Amendment Bill on 9th April, 1982 to plug the loopholes in the existing land ceiling laws. The Central Government kept that Bill pending for more than one Year and, afterwards, it was returned to the West Bengal Government by raising a number of objections. Till now, the approval has not been given. The aim of all those objections was to delay the implementation of that enactment so that the vested interests can continue unlimited loot of the farmers and poor landless people in West Bengal.

In 1980, the Left Democratic Government in Kerala invalidated Section 6 (c) of the Land Ceiling Act which provided for exemption of land given as gift from the purview of land ceiling Act. Still that Bill is pending before the Central Government for approval. In whose interest is the Central Government holding up the assent for the enactment of legislations passed by the West Bengal Government and the Kerala Government? It is only for the benefit of vested interests, who exploit the farmers and poor landless people in the countryside.

Land reforms is the basic thing which we have to do to ameliorate the condition of our poor people. It is the basis for industrialisation of the country. Without radical land reforms, we cannot expand our internal market. Our internal market is our countryside. Without increasing the purchasing capacity of the poor people in the countryside we are not going to industrialise our country. How, so many industries are being closed down, lockouts, layoffs, retrenchment, everything is being done by the employers. The engineering industry and so many other industries are facing very great difficulty for selling their products. For selling out their products and this is adding to unemployment. Unemployment is on

the increase. Government never succeeded in reducing the number of unemployed.

This Government is intentionally not implementing the radical land reforms in the country. The reason for this failure and the sole aim of the Government is only to help the landlords who are sharing power with the ruling party of this country.

In this connection, I would like to quote the resolution passed at the Lucknow Congress in 1936 :-

“This Congress is of opinion that the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, fundamentally due to antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems intensified in recent years by the great slump in prices of agricultural produce. The final solution of this problem inevitably involves the removal of British imperialistic exploitation.....”

I would like to hasten in this connection to say that even though there is now no imperialistic exploitation in the country, in its place we are witnessing the exploitation of the poor people by the landlords the rich peasants and the big capitalists and the foreign capitalists too aided by the ruling party in power.

A thorough change of the land tenure and revenue systems and the recognition by the State of its duty to provide work to the rural unemployed masses is the most urgent requirement of the day, the importance of which is not realised by the ruling party.

Anybody can see the difference in precepts and practices of the Congress of old which fought for our freedom from foreign rule and the Congress of today which is ruling the country.

In this connection, I would like to give another quotation from the speech of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru delivered at Faizpur Congress in December, 1977-78 :

"The reform of the land systems is tied up with the development of industry, both large-scale and cottage, in order to give work to our scores of millions of unemployed and raise the political standards of our people. That again is connected with so many other things—Education, Housing, roads and transport, sanitation, medical relief, social services etc....."

These primary necessities of life are denied to the people of India even today after 36 years of attainment of freedom. The ruling party has not cared to implement the land reforms.

Had the land reforms been implemented by the ruling party, our country would have become industrialised, unemployment might have been wiped out and the poverty of our people would have been ended. Condition of our people would have developed in all spheres.

All these radical reforms have been neglected by the ruling class.

I, therefore, request with all earnestness the ruling party Members at least to accept this amendment of the Constitution.

I never claim that by accepting this amendment to Article 31B of the Constitution, we are going to bring socialism in our country or bring about radical land reforms or that we are going to wipe out landlordism in our country. Nevertheless, to a certain extent, it will help our poor people. These enactments are being made by the non-Congress-I Governments especially the left and democratic governments to ameliorate the condition of the farmers. I again request the hon. Minister to accept this Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Virldhi Chander Jain. There are many hon. Members to speak. I would,

therefore, request hon. Members to be as briefs as possible and take not more than ten minutes each.

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लारेंस जी ने जो संविधान में संशोधन किया है उसका मैं तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमने 15 अगस्त 1947 को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की और संविधान भी समय पर बना दिया। संविधान बनाने के बाद 32 (बी) परिवर्तन भी 1951 में कर दिया। नवीं सूची में लेने पर हमने उनको प्रोटक्शन किया। हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो एक्ट्स हैं, उनके लिए केसेस को एन्टरटेन नहीं किया जा सकता। इस प्रकार हमने सुरक्षा की। परंतु इसके लिए जो प्रोसीजर अडाप्ट किया गया नवीं सूची में लाने के लिए उसके अन्दर बार बार कांस्टिट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट करने के बाद नवीं सूची में लाने के लिए कई अमेंडमेंट करने पड़े। जैसे राजस्थान टेनेन्सी एक्ट, दूसरे प्रांतों में लैंड रेफार्म एक्ट लाया गया, सीलिंग एक्ट लाया गया। इसमें बहुत समय लगा। उसके कारण यह स्थिति पैदा हुई कि जब 1956 में राजस्थान टेनेन्सी एक्ट पास किया और राजस्थान के अन्दर सीलिंग एक्ट 1956 में पास किया गया, उसमें हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पाटियां गईं और 1964 में जाकर क्लियरर्स हुआ। 8 साल में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए हम उसको ला सके। उस समय ऐसी स्थिति आई जब लैंड रेफार्म करने जा रहे थे, कानून पास किया था, उस वक्त हमारे मन में जोश था, लगन थी, कि इस प्रकार हम जमींदारी प्रथा और जागीरदारी प्रथा को समाप्त कर देंगे। भूमिहीन लोगों को जमीन दी जाएगी। परन्तु जो हम सोच रहे थे वह नहीं हो पाया। उस वक्त एवेन्यू मिनिस्टर श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया थे जो बाद में चीफ मिनिस्टर बने। वह हमारा सपना साकार नहीं हुआ।

(श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन)

1964 के बाद इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हो गई कि राजाओं और जागीरदारों, जमींदारों ने अपनी जमीन का बेनामी ट्रांजिक्शन कर दिया और उनकी जमीन लेना बड़ा कठिन काम हो गया। मैं अनुभव के साथ कहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के लैंड रेफार्म के बारे में एक सलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी।

16 00 hrs.

उस सिलेक्ट कमेटी का मैं भी सदस्य था। मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि हम 26 सदस्यों में से केवल 6 सदस्य ही पक्ष में थे। दूसरे जो सदस्य थे, वे यह नहीं चाहते थे कि इस प्रकार का प्रगतिशील कानून बनाकर भूमि सुधार करके गरीब लोगों को अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों को ज़मीन उपलब्ध हो। यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई कि यह कानून 1976-77 में जाकर के पास हुआ। उसमें यह पास हुआ कि 18 वर्ष से ऊपर का अगर कोई सदस्य फ़ैमिली में है तो उसका अलग परिवार होगा। इस प्रकार से अलग परिवार करके ऐसा कानून बना दिया जिससे बहुत कम ज़मीन उपलब्ध हुई। उस कानून में यह भी प्राविजन रखा गया कि लैंड-लार्ड अपनी चाइस से ज़मीन दे। लेकिन उसने डिस्प्यूटेड ज़मीन दी। इस प्रकार बहुत सी ज़मीन डिस्प्यूटेड में है। इससे लोगों को ज़मीन का कब्जा नहीं मिल पाया। इस प्रकार लैंड रिफार्म का जो हमारा परपज़ था जिसके ज़रिए हम गरीब आदमी की समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते थे, वह हम नहीं कर सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अमेंडमेंट में जो यहां लाया गया है इस प्रकार का प्राविजन हो जाता कि जितने भी लैंड रिफार्म और लैंड रिक्वीज़िशन के कानून हैं चाहे इकानॉमिक अपलिफ्टमेंट या सोशल अपलिफ्टमेंट के हो, इस

तरह की सूची में आ जाते तो फिर यह स्थिति नहीं होती। जिस प्रकार हम चाहते थे कि गरीबों की गरीबी मिटाए, उनकी बेरोज़गारी की समस्या को हल करें तो काफी हद तक हम हल कर सकते थे। मैं अपने प्रांत की बात करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां कांग्रेस पार्टी में कुछ ऐसे तत्व थे जो प्रगतिशील कदम उठाने नहीं देना चाहते थे और बहुत से प्रांतों में भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति हुई। हमारे यहां ऐसे तत्व थे जिनकी वजस से हम प्रगतिशील कदम नहीं उठा सके। इसलिए, हम यदि विकास करना चाहते हैं, प्रजातन्त्र को सुदृढ़ करना चाहते हैं, समाजवाद को लाना चाहते हैं, गरीबी को मिटाना चाहते हैं तो हमें कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। अभी तक जो भी लैंड रिफार्म के जितने भी कानून बने हैं या बनाए गए हैं, उनके लिए हार्ड कोर्ट्स में केसेज़ चल रहे हैं, रिट पेटिशन चल रही हैं। मैं, ला मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जो डिपिकल्टीज़ आई हैं उनको कांस्टीच्युशन की नौवीं सूची में अमेंडमेंट करके ले लिया जाए ताकि प्रगतिशील कदम उठाए जा सकें। हमने राजाओं का राज समाप्त किया, जागीरदारी की जागीरदारी समाप्त की परन्तु अभी तक हम ज़मींदारी समाप्त नहीं कर सके हैं। 70 फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास बहुत कम ज़मीन है। सत्तर प्रतिशत जो भूमिहीन हैं या जिन के पास दो चार बीघा ज़मीन है वे कितना भी प्रयास करें, सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं और मजदूर हो कर उनके परिवारों के सदस्यों को शहरों में मजदूरी करने के लिए आना पड़ता है, अपनी रोज़ी रोटी की अन्यत्र व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। कृषि क्षेत्र में हमें सफलता नहीं मिल पा रही है चाहे हम उनको तरह-तरह की सुविधायें भी दे रहे हैं। स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को हम लौज़ आदि सब दे रहे हैं, परन्तु फिर भी वे सफल

नहीं हुए हैं और विग फार्मर्ज के साथ उनको कम्पिट करना पड़ता है और वे उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनको उस प्रकार के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं, ट्रेक्टर उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं, समय पर सीड नहीं मिल पाता है, वर्षा के समय जब उनको हल की जरूरत होती है, वह देर में उनको प्राप्त होता है और इस सब का नतीजा यह होता है कि वे विग फार्मर्ज के साथ कम्पिटीशन में टिक नहीं पाते हैं और आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं। उनको हम आगे लाना चाहते हैं, उनका हम विकास करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो-जो भी लैंड रिफार्मर्ज हमें करने चाहते हैं वे नहीं हुए, भूमिहीनों की स्थिति को हम जिस तरह से सुधारना चाहते थे, उनकी स्थिति को मजबूत करना चाहते थे वह हम नहीं कर सके। जिनके पास कम जमीन है, उनको अच्छा सीड देकर, अच्छा लोन देकर, और उनको इकोनोमिक लैंड होल्डिंग देकर हम को उनकी स्थिति को मजबूत करना चाहिये। हमने उनकी स्थिति मजबूत की तभी हमारा जो उद्देश्य है उसकी पूर्ति हम कर सकेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : यह एक सा विधेयक है जिसको सरकार को तुरन्त मान लेना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय, ला. मिनिस्टर साहब बिहार के गवर्नर रह चुके हैं। वह इस चीज को जानते हैं कि भूमिहीनों की वहाँ क्या हालत है। सरकार को मैं समझता हूँ सीधे कहना चाहिये कि हम इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करते हैं और इसको नवीं सूची में डालते हैं।

सरकार ने इसी सदन में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि इस देश में 52 लाख एकड़ सरपलस लैंड है उसमें से चालीस लाख एकड़

कब्जे में ली गई है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक जिस जमीन पर वास्तव में कब्जा हुआ है वह 23,53,881 एकड़ है और जो जमीन परिवारों के बीच में बांटी गई है वह 18,34,413 एकड़ है। आपने वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया है। मैंने यहाँ पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने कहा था कि जब आपका लक्ष्य सरपलस जमीन को भूमिहीनों के बीच बांटने का है तो 52 लाख एकड़ सरपलस जमीन में से क्यों 18 लाख एकड़ ही बांटी गई और बकी जमीन का वटवारा क्यों नहीं हुआ। सरकार हमेशा कहती है कि वटवारा इसलिए नहीं हुआ—कि बड़े-बड़े जो जमीन के मालिक हैं, भूपति हैं वे कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं। सरकार ने इसी सदन में बताया कि 11 लाख एकड़ जमीन के मामले हैं जो कोर्ट्स में लम्बित हैं। जब सरकार स्वयं महसूस करती है कि जमीन का वटवारा इसलिए नहीं हो पा रहा है कि बड़े-बड़े भूपति कोर्ट्स में चले जाते हैं तो आज यह जो विधेयक आया है, और जो बड़े-बड़े भूमि पतियों के खिलाफ है जो कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं, उन भूमि पतियों के ऊपर लगाम लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है? मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा मिश्राजी बिहार के हैं और कानून मंत्री बिहार में गवर्नर रह चुके हैं, इनको मालूम है कि हमारे यहाँ बिहार में पूरनिया में एक अपील बाबू हैं उनके पास 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। लेकिन यदि पता लगायें कि किस के नाम है तो पता चलेगा बिल्ली, कुत्ता, घोड़ा के नाम जमीन लिखी हुई है और अपील बाबू के नाम केवल 18 एकड़ जमीन है।

इसी तरह से एक श्री रघुवंश नारायण सिंह फुरमेला हैं जो कांग्रेस के समर्थक हैं और बिहार में मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं उनके पास 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूँ तो दोनों मंत्री डेरा खंडन कर सकते हैं। बांध गया में एक महन्त हैं जहाँ रोज गोली

(श्री राम विलाम पासवान)

चल रही है और विद्यार्थियों और युवा संघर्ष बाहिनी के लोगों को नकसलाइट कह कर फंसाने का काम किया जा रहा है, उन महत्त के पास 13 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। सरकार से हम कहते हैं कि तो सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास कानून नहीं है, लोग कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं और सरकार मजबूर हो जाती है। मैं सरकार पर चार्ज लगाता हूँ, चाहे वह किसी दल की भी सरकार हो, यह भारत सरकार है और इसमें जो मंत्री लोग रहते हैं मंत्री बनते-बनते निश्चित रूप में उनके पास भी सम्पत्ति हो जाती है और जो सरकार के अधिकारी लोग हैं, आई० ए० एस० वगैरह उनके पास भी जमीन होती है, अतः जब दोनों के यानी मंत्री और अधिकारी के पास जमीन हो तो जमीन बटवारे का कानून कौन बनाये और उसको नवें शेड्यूल में लाये ? यदि उस समय सरदार पटेल और उस समय की सरकार ने जमींदारी अबालीशन न किया होता तो आज वह काम कभी नहीं हो सकता था।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is there not a Ceiling Act in Bihar ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : There is land Ceiling Act in Bihar but this is on paper only everywhere.

यह जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है इसमें आन्ध्र-प्रदेश में 10 लाख 15 हजार एकड़ सरप्लस जमीन है, असम में 5 लाख 82 हजार, बिहार में 30 लाख एकड़, गुजरात में 1 लाख 34 हजार एकड़, हरियाणा में 30 हजार एकड़, हिमाचल में 2 लाख 4 हजार एकड़, कर्नाटक में 4 लाख एकड़, केरल में 3 लाख 50 हजार एकड़, मध्यप्रदेश में 2 लाख 57 हजार एकड़ महाराष्ट्र में 3 लाख 75 हजार एकड़, मणिपुर में 2 हजार, पंजाब में 2 लाख एकड़, राजस्थान में 7 लाख 94 हजार एकड़ तमिलनाडू में 2

लाख 4 हजार एकड़, त्रिपुरा में 4 हजार एकड़, उत्तरप्रदेश में 2 लाख 82 हजार एकड़, पश्चिम बंगाल में 1 लाख 72 हजार एकड़, दादरा नगर हवेली में 9 हजार एकड़, दिल्ली में 2 हजार एकड़ और पांडिचेरी में 3 हजार एकड़ सरप्लस जमीन है। इस बात का योग हो जाता है 52 लाख 48 हजार एकड़ सरप्लस लैंड। सरकार ने वर्ष 1982-83 में उपलब्ध का लक्ष्य 11 लाख 33 हजार एकड़ का बनाया था। मैंने जब पार्लियामेंट में प्रश्न पूछा, प्राइम मिनिस्टर बैठी थीं, कि आपका क्या 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम है और कितनी जमीन का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ तो जवाब दिया गया कि 2 लाख एकड़ जमीन का वितरण हुआ। 11 लाख के लक्ष्य में 2 लाख एकड़ का वितरण हुआ और सरकार गर्व के साथ कहती है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम पूरा हो रहा है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि यह सरकार जवाब देती है कि जमीन का मामला कोर्ट में लम्बित है। आज गांव-गांव में झगड़ा हो रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि जमीन का मामला हल हो जायेगा तो बहुत हरित क्रांति नहीं हो जायेगी, सबको रोजगार नहीं मिल जायेगा, लेकिन एक तरफ जहाँ लोग भूखे हैं, कुत्ता और आदमी एक ही रोटी के टुकड़े पर झपटते हैं वहाँ गरीब आदमी जमीन जोत नहीं सकता है। जिसके पास सारे दूसरे साधन हैं, उसको 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन अपने पास रखने का क्या अधिकार है ? एक तरफ हम नारा लगाते हैं कि जो जमीन को जोते-बोये, वही जमीन का मालिक है। जमीन उसके पास रहे जो जमीन को जोते, लेकिन नतीजा क्या हो रहा है कि जमीन उसी के पास है जो जमीन पर कभी पांव नहीं धरता। इसी कारण अनाज के मामले में हम आज भी विदेशों से अनाज ले रहे हैं। जो जमीन हमारे पास आज है, उसका हम उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे

हैं। आज गांवों में इस तरह की गड़बड़ हो रही है।

आप पटना, नालन्दा, औरंगाबाद, बौध गया कहीं भी चले जाइये, हर जगह नक्सलाइट की बात कही जाती है। मुझे याद है 1970 में मैं एम० एल० ए० था, मेरे ऊपर नक्सलाइट का मुकदमा चला था मुझे बन्द किया गया था। क्यों बन्द किया गया था? इसलिये कि मैं जमीन के लिए लड़ाई लड़ रहा था। जमीन की लड़ाई मैं किस के खिलाफ लड़ रहा था? अपनी ही पार्टी के एक एम० पी० के खिलाफ लड़ रहा था जो कि आजकल कांग्रेस में है। एम० एल० ए० होने पर भी हमारे खिलाफ नक्सलाइट का मुकदमा चलाया गया, इसी से आप समझ सकते हैं कि गांव का गरीब-हरिजन अगर जमीन के लिये लड़ाई लड़ता है तो उसके खिलाफ क्या होगा? पूज्यपति मिलकर क्रिमिनल के नाम से उसे एन-काउन्टर करवा देता था या उसको नक्सलाइट कहकर बन्द कर दिया जाता था।

(व्यवधान)

मैं अहिंसा नहीं चला रहा हूं, मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां जीने का अधिकार है वहां भूख से मरना भी पाप है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से आग्रह, अपील करूंगा कि इस तरह ध्यान दे।

जो जमीन वितरित हुआ है उसका एक उदाहरण मैं रखूंगा और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप उसे सुनेंगे तो आपकी आंख से आंसू गिरेंगे। मैं पिछले दिनों कुचेसर स्थान गया था। यह श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र के वगल में ही एक पुराना जिला था। अब शायद दो जिले हो गये हैं। वहां हमारे सामने गोली चली और दो हरिजनों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया। क्या हुआ गरीब को जमीन मिला था, उसने बड़े अच्छे तरीके से जोत-आबाद किया था,

जोत-आबाद के बाद उस जमीन को किसी दूसरे के नाम पर लिख दिया। आपके कानून के मुताबिक जो जमीन दिया गया मजदूर को गरीब को उसको बेच दिया गया तो यह कोर्ट पर निर्भर करता है कि वह उसका फैसला करे। कोर्ट ने स्टे कर दिया, जिसके नाम से बेचा गया था। कानून इस तरह का है कि वह कलैक्टर के यहां जायेगा। कलैक्टर अगर स्टे कर दे तो वह मामला कमिश्नर के यहां चला जायेगा। कमिश्नर ने भी अगर कह दिया कि इस गरीब को सही पर्ची मिली है, तुमने बोगस बनवाई है तो वह मामला रैवेन्यू बोर्ड में चला जाएगा। रैवेन्यू बोर्ड के बाद वह मामला हाई कोर्ट में और उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चला जाएगा। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी फैसला गरीब के पक्ष में सुना दिया तो उसको कह दिया जाएगा कि तुमको जमीन का कब्जा नहीं दोगे। नतीजा यह होता है कि 144 धारा फिर शुरू हो जाती है। जब इस तरह से होगा तो थोड़ी सी जमीन के लिए कौन खून बहाएगा। यह स्थिति आजकल चल रही है।

हो यह रहा है कि आज जमीन किसी को मिल नहीं रही है। आप भले ही पेपर पर कह दें कि इतने लाख एकड़ जमीन बांट दी, हरित क्रांति कर दिया, गरीब के लिए बहुत कुछ कर दिया लेकिन जमीन का बंटवारा कहीं नहीं हुआ है।

आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि स्वर्गीय श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने जब आन्दोलन छेड़ा था तो हमने उनसे कहा कि क्यों इतनी क्रांति हो गई। उन्होंने कहा कि जब मैं मुसहरी गया तो मैंने सोचा कि मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में मुसहरी एक प्रखण्ड है। पूरा जिला दान करा दिया। गांव दान हो गया, प्रखण्ड दान हो गया, जिला दान हो गया, मैं सोच रहा था कि प्रान्त दान

(श्री राम विलास पासवान)

करा दूँ। जब मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वहाँ नक्सलवादी एक्टिविटीज बढ़ी हैं, जब मैं वहाँ गया मुसहरी में तो मैंने देखा कि जो लोग जमीन दिए थे एक इंच जमीन भी उन्होंने नहीं छोड़ी थी। जब मैं गया उस आदमी के नजदीक और उससे पूछा कि भाई, तुमने जमीन क्यों नहीं छोड़ी तो वह कहता है कि फलां बाबू जमीन छोड़ेंगे तो मैं छोड़ूँगा, दूसरा कहता है कि वह बाबू जमीन छोड़ेगा तो मैं छोड़ूँगा। नतीजा क्या हुआ कि पेपर पर ग्राम दान से लेकर प्रान्त दान हो गया लेकिन जमीन के ऊपर एक इंच भी दान नहीं हुआ। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहूँगा कि आप इस यश को लीजिए। एक कानून मंत्री हैं और एक कृषि मंत्री हैं, आप दोनों से मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जितने दिन तक इस मामले को लटकाए रखिएगा उतने ही दिन तक खून खराबी होगी और गांवों की एकता और आपस का उनका प्रेम टूटता चला जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान) ... मैं तो तैयार हूँ। जब मैं मिसा में होकर आया हूँ तो नेशनल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट में क्या रखा है? (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन अगली बार चलेंगे तो आप भी हमारे साथ रहियेगा क्योंकि जिस तरह का भाषण आप यहां देते हैं उसके बाद आपको भी हमारे साथ रहना होगा।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि इसको आप नवम् सूची में रखिये। जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति लोग हैं जिनके चंगुल बड़े चौड़े हैं उनके उस चंगुल को काटने का काम कीजिये इसमें आपके अफसर मदद नहीं करेंगे, बड़े-बड़े ओहदों पर बैठे हुये सेक्रेटरी लोग मदद नहीं करेंगे क्यों कि यह गरीब का काम होगा, अन टू दि लास्ट का काम होगा। इसलिये आप अपने विवेक का इस्तेमाल कीजिये, अपने आप मेहनत करके चाहे जो भी बाधा आवे उसको दूर करते हुये इसको कीजिये।

हमारे समय में कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने वहाँ से रेकमेंड करके भेजा था कि इसको नाइंथ शेड्यूल में डालिए। उस समय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, वह नहीं कर पायी। आप कहेंगे कि तुम्हारी पार्टी थी, वह क्यों नहीं कर पायी? मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास में राज्य सरकारों की भी सहमति होगी। यदि राज्य सरकारों की सहमति नहीं हो तो भी वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए इसको नवम् सूची डालिए। गरीब के लिये इस छोटे से काम को कीजिये। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावटसंगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री एम०एम० लारेंस द्वारा प्रस्तुत संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं लारेंस साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल को प्रस्तुत किया। लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य से वह इस बिल को लाये हैं, जब वह बोल रहे थे तो कुछ राजनैतिक पुट उसमें दे रखा था, वह नहीं होना चाहिए था। उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले 35-36 सालों में कांग्रेस ने कुछ नहीं किया। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद ही नहीं, जब स्वतंत्रता संग्राम चल रहा था उसी समय आर्थिक और सामाजिक कार्यक्रम स्वीकार किये थे और उसमें लैंड रिफार्म भी था। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें काफी काम हुआ है लेकिन यह लैंड रिफार्म का काम बड़ा कठिन काम है। आपने देखा कि कैसे आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता स्टेट्स ठूटीं, जमींदारी खत्म हुई और छोटे-छोटे जो भू-स्वामी थे वह तोड़े गये। बाद में आपने देखा कि विभिन्न कांग्रेस अधिवेशनों में यह बात आई और कई राज्यों को निर्देश दिए गए कि वह अपने यहां भूमि सुधार का काम करें। आप देखेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों ने लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट

पास किया, जमींदारी विनाश ऐक्ट उत्तर प्रदेश में पास हुआ और और कई चीजें इस तरह की हुईं।

लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जिम गति से भूमि सुधार की अपेक्षा की गई थी वह गति प्राप्त नहीं हुई। मैं आँकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। भाई रामवान जी 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की जो हमारी किताब है उसी में से उदाहरण दे रहे थे। मैं पामवान जी से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हमारी प्रधान मंत्री का प्रश्न है आपने देखा कि पिछले 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी यह प्रोग्राम शामिल था और इस नए 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम में भी इसी वरीयता को देखते हुए चौथा स्थान इसको दिया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि खास कर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जल्दी से जल्दी लैंड रिफार्म की कार्यवाही हो हदबंदी भूमि की हो, आबंटन हो और जो भी लिटिगेशन है उनको दूर किया जाय। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि सारी भावनायें हमारी हैं, हम काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन समाज में जो कुछ मनोवृत्ति है समाज की वह इसे होने नहीं देती। हमारे भाई पासवान जी किसी के लिये कह रहे थे कि अमोन नाम है उनका, बड़ा अमूल्य नाम है, हिन्दुस्तान के कितने ही व्यक्ति उस विचार के हैं। यही नहीं कि वह बिहार की बात है या उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है या हरियाणा की बात है, यह हर जगह की बात है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि सीलिंग के अन्तर्गत जमीन प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रही है क्योंकि इसमें ऊँचे अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं, तहकीकात की जाती है लेकिन वे उसको सामने नहीं आने देते हैं। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो भी लोग इन कार्यक्रमों में हैं, उनकी नीयत साफ होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ आप

डेवलपमेंट का काम भी चला रहे हैं। गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जो 50 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, उनको भी सरकार ऊपर लाना चाहती है। अतः जो भी डेवलपमेंट का कार्यक्रम है, चाहे वह आई० आर० डी० पी० हो, एन० आर० ई० पी० हो, स्पेशल काम्पोजेन्ट प्लान हो या डी० पी० ए० पी० हो—ये प्रोग्राम तब तक सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं जब तक कि भूमि सुधार के कार्यक्रम को ठीक प्रकार से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है।

ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे सामने दो मुख्य प्रश्न हैं एक तो सीलिंग से भूमि प्राप्त करने की बात है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, मैं स्वयं मिर्जापुर के ट्राइबल एरिया से आता हूँ, इसी प्रकार में मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, आंध्रप्रदेश में जो ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं वहाँ पर जमीनों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत गड़बड़ी है। ट्राइबल एरियाज में परम्परागत रूप से जो कन्सेशन्स लोगों को मिल रहे थे, उनसे उनको वंचित किया जा रहा है। जो आदिवासी जंगलों के निवासी थे, उनको सरकार की नयी नीति के कारण उजाड़ा जा रहा है। मैं मिर्जापुर की बात आपको चनाता चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर ट्राइबल एरियाज में भूमि सुधार की कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकी है, भूमि के सेटिलमेंट का काम नहीं किया जा सका है। फारेस्ट कंजर्वेशन ऐक्ट को 1980 में पास करके और उसकी धारा (420) को प्रकाशित करके उन लोगों की जमीनों को आपने अपने पास लेने का प्रयास किया, जहाँ पर कि उनके घर हैं, मकान हैं और उनके खेत हैं। मैं पिछले तीन-चार सालों से इस बात को कह रहा हूँ लेकिन जंगल विभाग के अधिकारियों ने उन आदिवासियों को मारा-पीटा और जेल में डाल दिया। मजबूर होकर मैंने सुप्रीमकोर्ट में एफिडेविट दी, उन लोगों की रक्षा के लिए, और मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए

(श्री राम प्यारे पनिका)

प्रसन्नता है कि सुप्रीमकोर्ट ने स्टे-आर्डर दिया है और कहा है कि मिर्जापुर के जो आदिवासी किसान हैं, उनको इस प्रकार से न हटाया जाए। इसी तरह की बातें मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा आदि प्रदेशों में भी हो रही हैं, ट्राइबल्स के हक छीने जा रहे हैं। इसके कारण उनमें घोर असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है।

इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि जहां तक लैंड रिफार्मर्स की बात है, बड़े-बड़े किसानों के पास जो हजारों एकड़ जमीन है, उसने नियमानुसार लेकर भूमिहीनों में बांटा जाना चाहिए और उनको उसका कब्जा दिलाया जाना चाहिए। बहुत सी जमीनें जो बांट भी दी गई हैं उन पर उनको बड़े लोग जोतने नहीं दे रहे हैं, कहीं किसी भी कोर्ट से स्टेआर्डर ले आते हैं। आपको यह बात भी सोचनी पड़ेगी कि क्या जुडीशियरी को इस प्रकार से स्वतन्त्र रहने दिया जाए। मैं आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि वकील लोग उनसे मिलकर दलाबी कर रहे हैं। हाईकोर्ट की बात मैं नहीं करता, वहां पर आपने अच्छे जज रखे हैं लेकिन नीचे के स्तर पर जो कोर्ट्स हैं उन पर आपका कोई कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। आज की बदलती हुई परिस्थिति में मुंसिफ और मैजिस्ट्रेट भी पैसा कमाना चाहते हैं, वकीलों के माध्यम से वे पैसा लेते हैं। मैं अपने यहां की बात कर रहा हूँ कि नीचे के लेवल पर गरीबों को कोई न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन सारी बातों को सोच कुरके अमेन्डमेंट लावे। जमीन के मसले के लिए सरकार पूरे देश के लिए अधिकार प्राप्त कमीशन की स्थापना करे।

आपने जमीन को स्टेट सब्जेक्ट बना रखा है, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि हर बात के लिए

जनता ऊपर की ओर देखती है, इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि आपको कोई न कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम करना पड़ेगा, जिससे सारे देश में एक रूपता आ जाए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि कहीं पर किसी किसान के पास बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन हो और दूसरी तरफ लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को जमीन पर घर बनाने के बजाए, उनको जमान न मिले। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इन सब कार्यों को करने में देरी है, तो आप निश्चित तौर से मेरी सूचना को आधार मानकर कोशिश करें। यह सही है कि हमारे देश के लिए जंगल बहुत जरूरी है, इसका मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि जिस जमीन पर इन्सान खेती कर रहा है, झौपड़ों डाले हुए हैं, उसको वहां से उठा दिया जाए। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 1962 में एम० एल० ए० बना था, इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने बहुत से अमेंडमेंट करवाए हैं। कानून बदलवाए हैं अधिकारी कागज और फाइल के चक्कर में ही पड़े रहते हैं, उनको इन्टरैस्ट वहां नहीं होता है। उनका मकसद यही होता है कि यह मसला हल न हो। यदि यह चक्कर तय हो जाएगा, तो उनको पैसा कौन देगा। सेंटलमेंट में गड़बड़ी करते रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मसला दो तरफा है—एक तरफ सीलिंग की जमीन का प्रश्न है, दूसरी तरफ ग्रामसूची और सरकार का प्रश्न है। आज हम कन्जरवेशन एक्ट पास करते हैं। यह निश्चित है कि जंगल का रकबा बढ़ाना चाहिए, लेकिन जहां जंगल हों, वही। लेकिन जहां पर जंगल नहीं है, वहां किसानों को क्यों लूटा जाए। इसलिए मैंने ये दोनों बातें कहीं हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है माननीय मन्त्री जी इस मौलिक प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे। मैं इस बिल के प्रस्तुतकर्ता को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन जब वे अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे थे, उन्होंने कुछ बातें ऐसी कहीं हैं, जिनसे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कांग्रेस इस काम

को नहीं करना चाहती है, असल में कांग्रेस ही है, जिसने इस काम को पूरा करने की कोशिश की है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

*SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Mathurapur):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Constitution Amendment Bill brought forth by Shri Lawrence. The Congress Party had given an assurance to the people before independence that after coming to power and forming the Government, they will under take radical land reforms, they will put an end to the zamindari and jotedari system, they will confiscate all the land without any compensation and will distribute the land among the landless agriculturists. But it is a matter of shame and regret that today, after long 36 years of independence this sort of Bill has to be brought before the House with a view to plug the loopholes in the enactments which have already been passed but could not be fully implemented because of inherent flaws in them. The Congress Government has given their assurance to implement the provisions in the Constitution. But how long will they take to implement them, that is a matter for concern. Sir, in this context I will like to quote from the preamble of our Constitution which says, "We, the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." etc. Sir, they talk about socialism but even in the simple enactments regarding land reforms, which does not generate radical land reforms, some loopholes have been kept by various State Governments. So that even these could not be effectively implements. I feel that such loopholes were intentionally kept in those enactments because there was lack of sincerity and honesty and was meant only to fool the masses. Now today after such a long time this Bill has to be brought before the House to plug those loopholes. It is a matter of shame. I do not know what is their definition of socialism. socialism simply means

abolition of private property, Socialisation of the means of production and proper distribution of the produce keeping the interest of the people in view. But Sir, socialism is a far cry, even the simple legislations regarding land reforms has not been implemented which by no means constitute radical land reforms, because huge amount of land has been left in a few hands of big zamindars and Jotedars through fixation of ceilings etc., and this has been given legal recognition. Only the remaining excess land acquired after all these, is to be distributed among the landless. Even this simple legislation could not be fully implemented till this day. This is indeed a matter of sorrow and regret.

Sir, our Constitution assures justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. In this context I want to say that after 36 long years we find that land has got concentrated in a few hands in person's own names and through extensive 'Benami' transactions. 3% people own 26% of available land in our country. These 3% own over 10 hectares of land each This is not my statement. This has been stated in the survey report of the Reserve Bank of India. Everybody knows how much land is owned by people in their own names and in 'Benami'. Therefore we find that in the field of agriculture, disparity is fast increasing with the passage of time. In every successive census figures we find that the number and percentage of landless agricultural labourers is increasing. Far from equality, disparity is constantly increasing. Disparity is also growing in the industrial field. A few monopolists and industrialists have assets over 1500 crores of rupees. This staggers our imagination.

About liberty Sir, the masses of India have only the liberty to die of starvation and to bear the miseries of life silently. They have no other liberty.

Sir, everybody must have the right to work. In our country the unemployment problem has assumed grave discussions and the solution of that problem appears to be beyond our reach. In the socialist countries 'Right to work' has been enshrined as a

(Shri Nirmal Sinha)

fundamental right. I am quoting from the Soviet Constitution in this context. It says :

“Citizens of the USSR have the right to work (that is, to guaranteed employment and pay in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work and not below the State-established minimum), including the right to choose their trade or profession, type of job and work in accordance with their inclinations, abilities, training and education, with due account of the needs of the society.”

Sir, you take the Constitution of China, another socialist country. Article 48 of it says as follows :

“Citizens have the right to work. To ensure that citizens enjoy this right, the State provide them employment in accordance with the principle of overall consideration, and, on the basis of increased production, the State gradually increases payment for labour, improves working conditions, strengthens labour protection and expands collective welfare.”

In our Constitution in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 41 states as under :

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want”.

Therefore, Sir, according to our Constitution our State does not have any responsibility to provide work to everybody. As a result of this we find that the unemployment problem is getting more serious day by day. There is no provision for old age pension agricultural labour also. The West Bengal Government within their limited resources, have provided for some old age pension for the agricultural labour and small agriculturists. But without any assistance

from the Central Government it is not possible to extend that scheme or even to continue it.

In our country there is no arrangement for extending help in cases of disablement or sickness. Sir, in the context of ‘right to work’ I will like to narrate, with regret, my first experience in this House during the last Budget session. The general secretary of the ruling party brought a private members’ resolution before this House which said, “Right to work should be a fundamental right and that should be included in the Constitution.” All hon. Members from both sides who spoke on their resolution placed their well judicious and logical views in support of that resolution and recommended that ‘right to work should be accepted as a fundamental right and included in the Constitution. And the Constitution should be amended accordingly. But the matter of regret is that at the end of the discussion when the concluding reply was to be given the mover of the resolution vanished and could not be found. At the time of voting also, the members of the ruling party pressed the red button and voted against the resolution. All those from the ruling party who supported it in their speeches, opposed it in their voting. The Ruling party tabled the resolution itself pressed the red button and opposed it. I have got an apprehension that though speakers from the ruling party during their speeches supported this Bill the same thing will be repeated today in the case of this Bill also. Those loopholes in the land reform legislation have been intentionally kept to hoodwink and fool the people and the State Governments have shown a lack of honesty in this regard. Therefore this amendment is very essential and it should be included in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution. Sir, I have been elected from a reserved constituency. Here also I hear many sympathetic words being said about the scheduled castes and tribes. So far so good. But most of the people, why most, all the people who are involved in the production process in every field of our country, who produce wealth but himself does not enjoy any benefit of that production, such neglected exploited and down-trodden people belong to scheduled castes and the Harijans. Therefore just by providing

a few reserved seats or providing a few reserved posts for them in the services, it is not possible to bring about a betterment of their lot. I feel that it is not possible to effect any upliftment of their status and condition till the means of production are socialised or nationalised and the produce is properly distributed for their benefit. All those engaged in the process of production must be provided with economic security. Without these any betterment of the scheduled castes as a whole is not possible.

Providing a few seats and a few jobs for the scheduled castes is only meant for fooling them and catching their votes. This also results in a division in their ranks by creating an opportunistic section among them.

If the Government is sincere for the improvement in the lot of scheduled castes then at first radical land reforms must be done. All the lands must be immediately distributed among the poor landless labourers who are involved in the production and they must also be given financial assistance by the Government so that they may achieve more and better production.

Sir, I hear many sympathetic things being said here about the minorities also. But we have seen in Mainpuri in U.P., in Bihar, in Madhya Pradesh that whole villages were surrounded and members of scheduled castes and tribes were burnt down in hundreds. Similarly we have seen in Assam also that practically at the same time over 2000 people belonging to the minority communities were killed. Here also we find that communal harmony is missing. We also know that all those unfortunate people who are victims of such atrocities are economically backward and socially degraded. Only if these people can be economically and socially rehabilitated, they will be able to escape such inhuman atrocities on them. Otherwise no Government machinery can provide protection to the minorities all the time. Sir, to achieve equality, justice, fraternity, secularity etc., socialism has got to be established in our country. But it is a matter of regret that in long 36 years the ruling party has not only not

advanced towards socialism last—they are rather advancing backwardness. In Mathematics I can say that it will take on years to reach socialism as one tends to (infinity). That is with the present attitude you will never achieve socialism. Sir, I feel that if the present problems of our country is to be solved, if the unemployment problem is to be solved, then at first radical land reforms should be done immediately. All the loopholes in the land reform acts must be immediately plugged and all those legislation which will emanate from the centre or the State legislatures to protect the rights of the poor landless agriculturists must be included in the 9th Schedule.

In this context I will like to mention one thing more, Sir. Our West Bengal Government passed the second land reforms Bill and forwarded it to the Centre for the President's assent. A long time has elapsed and President's assent has not been forthcoming. Now, we hear that it has been sent back. I will request that the Bill may be recalled and assent given thereto. Sir, I conclude with the demand that fresh Bills should be introduced by the Government to lower the existing land ceiling and the surplus land thus found should be distributed among the poor landless agriculturists, the sharecroppers etc. These people should be provided with financial assistance also in the interest of more and better production. With that Sir, I conclude.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) :
आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य श्री लारेंस ने संविधान की धारा 31-बी में संशोधन करने के लिए जो विधेयक पेश किया है, उसका मंशा यह है कि संविधान की धारा 31-बी को भारतीय संविधान की सूची नम्बर 9 में सम्मिलित किया जाए। इस विधेयक के पीछे जो भावना है, वह बहुत ही अच्छी है और उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मुझे खुशी उस दिन होगी जब इस तरह का विधेयक माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से पेश किया जायेगा क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ इस विधेयक से इस देश के

(श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी)

करोड़ों घोषित सर्वहारा, पीड़ित और दलित जनता का लाभ हो सकता है। हालांकि, हमारी सरकार ने देश के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की स्कीमें बनाई हैं उनमें भूमि सु और भूमि का आवंटन भी। जहां तक हमारे विपक्ष के साथियों ने इस पर विचार प्रकट किए हैं उसमें केवल पार्टी बन्दी बीच में आई है और केवल कांग्रेस सरकार को दोषी ठहराया गया है कि यह सरकार घोषित, पीड़ित जनता को आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय दिलाने की दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है। उसका मैं खण्डन करता हूं और घोर निन्दा करता हूं। अभी हमारे साथी श्री पासवान जी कह रहे थे कि अमुक साहब के पास बीस हजार एकड़ ज़मीन है और बोध-गया के महन्त के पास 13 हजार एकड़ ज़मीन है और अन्य आदमियों के नाम गिनाए जिनके पास हजारों की तादाद में ज़मीन है। केन्द्र में भी करीब ढाई साल विपक्ष की सरकार रह चुकी है और इस देश के अनेक राज्यों में विपक्ष की सरकारें रह चुकी हैं। जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है, बिहार में तो एक बार नहीं अनेकी बार विरोधी दलों की सरकार रही है। उस वक्त उनका कानून कहां गया था ? उनकी भावना कहां गई थी ? उस वक्त उन्होंने बोध-गया के महन्त से या जिनके पास हजारों एकड़ ज़मीन है उसको गरीबों में क्यों नहीं बटवाया ? इसका इनके पास क्या जवाब है ? यह बात सही है कि जिस रफ्तार से भूमि सुधार होना चाहिए और आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक क्षेत्र में गरीब और घोषित सर्वहारा वर्ग के लोगों को जो न्याय मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है ? चाहे हमारी पार्टी के लोग कहे या विरोधी पक्ष के, यह बात सही है और इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं।

संसद और राज्यों के विधान मंडलों द्वारा भूमि के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून बनाए जाते हैं, गरीब और मजदूरों के हित में जो कानून बनाए जाते हैं, उनको लागू करने में विलम्ब होता है और अगर यह कहा जाए कि किसी हद तक वे लागू भी नहीं किए जाते हैं, तो इस में भी कोई शक वाली बात नहीं है। इस मामले में हमें गहराई से जाना पड़ेगा, गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा और देखना पड़ेगा कि इसका कारण क्या है। राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर हम को इस बात का विचार करना होगा। जिस ज़मीन पर झगड़ा होता है, खेत पर झगड़ा होता है, यह सही बात है कि हम में से बहुत से साथी हैं जो सबल वर्ग के हैं या जो जमींदार वर्ग के हैं, जो भूमि पति हैं, वे प्रशासन और शासन में दखल रखते हैं और वह चीज ठीक नहीं हो पाती है। यह बात भी आड़े आती है।

छोटे किसानों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय दिलाने के लिए जो कानून बनाए जाते हैं उन पर अमल नहीं हो पाता। संविधान में हमने अपना लक्ष्य समाजवाद घोषित किया है। समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चल कर हम कितना आगे बढ़े हैं, समाजवाद के क्षेत्र में हमने कितनी तरक्की है और कितनी करनी बांकी है, यह भी सोचने वाली बात है। क्या हमने समाजवाद लाने की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाए हैं या जो लोग समाजवाद लाने में अथवा गरीब और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय दिलाने में आड़े आते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई ठोस और प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं ? मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि कांग्रेस की सरकार 1947 से पहली से रही। बीच-बीच में अनेक राज्यों में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें बनीं। कुछ दिन के लिए केन्द्र में भी बनी। किस को दोषी ठहराया जाए ? ज़मीन की सही बटवारा जो नहीं हुआ है या हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी के

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जिस जमीन का आवंटन हुआ है उस पर भी लोगों को कब्जा नहीं करने दिया जा रहा है तो इसके आड़े कौन आता है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े अफसर आड़े आते हैं, बड़े-बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ आते हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में दो तीन बातें कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त कर दूंगा।

हमने सीलिंग एक्ट बनाया। उस में भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित की गई। हमने कहा कि इस सीमा से ज्यादा जमीन किसी व्यक्ति के पास नहीं रह सकती। इसके बावजूद भी उससे कई गुना ज्यादा जमीन लोगों के पास है। फर्जी नामों से लोगों ने जमीन ले रखी है। नौकरों, रिश्तेदारों, मित्रों के नाम से ले रखी है। इस सब की छानबीन होनी चाहिये। हमें देखना होगा कि कौन उन जमीनों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और जो सही मालिक है वही उसकी आमदनी लेते हैं या वे लेते हैं जो सही रूप से उनके मालिक नहीं हैं।

भूमि मुधारों को सही और प्रभावी रूप से लागू करने की बात को आप लें। इनको लागू करने में पटवारी जिस को आज की भाषा में लेखपाल कहा जाता है उससे ले कर तहसीलदार तक — मैं गलत शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता हूँ — सब से ज्यादा आड़े आते हैं। कहीं कहीं पर एस डी एम और क्लर्क भी इस मामले में विशेष दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते। आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि इतनी कम तनख्वाह लेते हुए भी आज पटवारी मिनिस्टर से अच्छे मकान में रहते हैं, अच्छे स्कूलों में उनके बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, अच्छे साधन उनके पास हैं। लेखपाल बड़ा मामूनी सा मुलाजिम राज्य सरकार का होता है, रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट का होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा कर्नलर या डायरेक्टिव राज्य सरकारों को

आना चाहिये कि वे एक विशेष विभाग या सेल अपने यहां खोलें जहाँ यह देखें कि इस क्षेत्र में कितना काम दिया गया है, कितने लोगों के पास कितनी जमीनें हैं, जमीनों का जो बटवारा हुआ है और जिन के नाम हुआ है, क्या उनको उन जमीनों का बच्चा मिला है या नहीं मिला है। हम देहात में रहते हैं। हमारा सीधा सम्बन्ध गांवों की जनता से है। उससे हम वोट लेते हैं। उसके सम्पर्क में रहते हैं। उनके बीच में जब हम जाते हैं तो हमें उनके दुख और दर्द का पता चलता है। यह भी सही है कि इसमें कहीं कहीं कानून और अदालतें भी आड़े आती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से जरूरी यह चीज है कि इस का सर्वे कराया जाए और एक अलग से इसके लिए विभाग स्थापित किया जाए जो केवल जमीनों के मामलों को देखे। जमीन का मामला एक असे से चला आ रहा है।

17.00 hrs.

और अभी तक सही मानों तो जमीन उन्हें नहीं जाती है जो उस पर पूरे परिवार के साथ जाड़ा, गमि और बरसात में काम करते हैं और इन बेचारों को इतना ही मिलता है कि वह केवल जीवित रह सकें, जब कि पूरा लाभ भू-स्वामी को जाता है। जब कि होना यह चाहिये कि जमीन का मालिक वही हो जो उस पर हल चलाता हो, मजदूरी करता हो, फसल पैदा करता है, खेत में पानी और खाद देता है। लेकिन हो इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत रहा है। ऐसे बहुत कम लोग हैं जिनके पास अपनी जमीन है, और अगर है कि तो थोड़ी मात्रा में ही है और वह लोग करते क्या हैं कि उस थोड़ी सी भूमि को किसी को पट्टे पर या बटाई पर दे कर अपनी आजी विका कमाने के लिए शहरों में काम करने के लिए आ जाते

(श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी)

हैं। कम से कम इन गरीबों के पास इतनी जमीन तो हो कि उसको जोतने के लिए हल, बैल रख सकें और अपने परिवार का भरण पोषण कर सकें। दूसरी तरफ जिनके पास काफ़ी जमीन है वह खेत पर काम नहीं करते हैं, उन्हें कुछ पता नहीं कि खेती कैसे होती है। अतः इन सब बातों का पता लगाया जाना चाहिये और लोगों के साथ इन्साफ़ करना चाहिये।

यह जो अव्यवस्था चल रही है। और जमीनें हड़प रखी है उनके खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। आखिर वह कौन लोग हैं? अगर हम देखते हैं कि इसमें नीकरशाही या राजनीति आड़े आ रही है, या लठबाज़ लोग हैं जो गरीबों पर जुल्म करते हैं उनके लिये सरकार को ऐसा इंतजाम करना चाहिये जो प्रभावी और ठोस हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मेरी बात सुनी।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोज़ाबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान संशोधन विधेयक जो माननीय लोगों ने सदन में रखा है उसके उद्देश्य और कारणों में उन्होंने बताया है :

...परन्तु यह संरक्षण सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय प्रदान करने हेतु बनाये गये भूमि सुधारों और भूमि के सर्जन के संबंधित कानूनों पर लागू नहीं होता है। प्रस्तावित संशोधन का उद्देश्य ऐसे सभी कानूनों को अनिवार्यतः नवम अनुसूची में सम्मिलित करने का उपबंध करने के लिये है, ताकि हमारे संविधान में प्रतिपादित हमारी व्यवस्था के मूल उद्देश्यों की प्रति की जा सके।

समाजवाद और लोकतंत्र की बात। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी की लड़ाई के जमाने में भी ज़मींदारी अवालीशन की बात चलती थी और कहा जाता था कि ज़मीन जोतने वाले की ही होनी चाहिये और सरकार भी लम्बे अर्से से इस बारे में बयानवाजी करती रही। मैं 1976 की कार्यवाही देख रहा था उस वक्त संविधान संशोधन के किसी बिल पर बहस के दौरान सरकारी पक्ष के लोगों ने वकालत की थी 31 (वी) के बारे में और नवें शेड्यूल के लिये कि भूमि सुधारों के लिये यह संशोधन अनिवार्य है। ऐसी हालत में यह संशोधन तो सरकार द्वारा ही लाना चाहिये था न कि माननीय लारेंस को। पार्लियामेंट या विधान सभाओं में लेंड रिफ़ॉर्म के बारे में जो कानून पास हुए उनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चलेंज किया गया। कहा गया है कि वह संविधान की मूल धारा, फंडामेंटल राइट्स का प्रश्न है, इसलिए इसे लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिये। आप लेंड रिफ़ॉर्म की बात करते हैं, एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि सरकार को यह करना चाहिये, वह करना चाहिये, सरकार भी कहती है कि हमारे आड़े कहीं न कहीं कानून आ जाता है, संविधान कहीं न कहीं दिखाई देने लगता है। मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि लम्बे समय से जिस चीज की ज़रूरत है, हालात ऐसे बता रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ नहीं।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि 1981 में एक मिलियन एकड़ जमीन के सम्बन्ध में केस पेंडिंग थे कोर्ट में। आश्चर्य की बात है कि आन्ध्र में 70 हजार एकड़ जमीन के बारे में केस चला रहे थे। जब यह कह सकते हैं कि 63 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन हमारे पास सरप्लस है प्लानिंग विभाग ने कहा कि 23 मिलियन है, रेवेन्यू वाले कहते हैं कि 4,5 मिलियन थी, कुछ बांट दी और

कुछ रह गई है तो सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप लैंड रिफार्म करेंगे ?

जहां तक मार्जिनल और छोटे किसान का सम्बन्ध है, बेचारे अन-टचेबल लोगों की बात है, पिछड़े और वीकर सैंक्शन के लोगों की बात है, उनके लिये आपने बहुत से ला दिये होंगे लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का जब प्रश्न आ जाता है तो आप एक बात से बच जाते हैं कि हमने तो आपके लिये सब कुछ किया लेकिन हमारे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं। इस बिल में साफ एक ही शब्द है कि आप संशोधन लाइये। इससे ऐसा कार्य आप करेंगे कि जिस समाजवाद के लक्ष्य को आप प्रतिपादित करना चाहते हैं, बारबार उसके बारे में कहा गया है, उसे असली जामा पहनाने की आवश्यकता आज हो गई है। यह संशोधन करना आवश्यक हो गया है।

एक विचार गोष्ठी में एक चीफ जस्टिस के शब्द मैं बता रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कोर्ट में यह नहीं कहे। उन्होंने कहीं न कहीं अनुभव किया है उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है कि कुछ लोगों का दिमाग बना हुआ है कि लैंडलैस लेवर्स जिव्दगी भर जोतते रहें और इससे जो लाभ हो वह खुद हड़प कर जायें। यह मेरी बात नहीं है, यह एक चीफ जस्टिस की बात गोष्ठी में कही हुई है। अखबार वालों ने भी उसे कोट किया।

वीकर सैंक्शन की और समाजवाद की बात लारेंस साहब ने कही है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आप कितना ही लैंड रिफार्म कर लें, शहरों में भी आप तमाशा देखते होंगे। शहरों में सैकड़ों कोठियां हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि एक-एक सज्जन के पास कई कई कोठियां हैं और एक साहब ऐसे होते हैं जिन्हें कहीं किराये का कमरा भी नहीं मिलता। आप अर्बन सीलिंग

की बात करते हैं, लेकिन वीकर सैंक्शन, जो मजदूर गरीब लोग हैं वह यहां भी रहते हैं उनके बारे में भी सोचने की बात है। अगर आप सारे मुद्दों पर गौर से विचार करेंगे तो फिर आपको धूम-फिरकर वहीं आना पड़ेगा। माननीय मंत्री भी इस बात को सदन में कह चुके होंगे और आने वाले दिनों में भी कहेंगे। पिछले दिनों से अखबारों में भी चर्चा हो रही है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई संशोधन ला रही है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि सरकार को इसमें अविलम्ब संशोधन लाकर एक सही रास्ता अग्रसित करना चाहिये। आपने एमर्जेन्सी में बड़ी बातें कहीं थी, तब तो आपके कामों पर सन्देह था, लेकिन अब आप जरूर लाइये, हम आपका स्वागत करेंगे।

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्र की प्रगति, राष्ट्र की आर्थिक नीतियों पर आधारित है और राष्ट्र की आर्थिक नीति का निर्धारण करने के सम्बन्ध में संविधान के निर्माताओं ने उसमें मौलिक रूप से हों निदेश दिए हैं, डेमोक्रेटिव प्रिंसिपल्स के रूप में, जिनके आधार पर हम आर्थिक नीतियों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं। प्रश्न यह है उन सिद्धांतों पर अमल करने का उत्तरदायित्व केवल कांग्रेस सरकार पर या कांग्रेस दल पर नहीं, बल्कि इस देश की जनता ने विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों को दिया है। उन राजनीति दलों ने किस-किस प्रान्त में किस-किस प्रकार से इन सिद्धांतों को कार्य रूप में परिणत किया है। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं निवेदन करूंगा हमारे राष्ट्र के प्रथा प्रधानमंत्री, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इसी सदन में, जब व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति से सम्बन्ध में वृहस हो रही थी, कहा था कि थाई हैव नो सेंस आफ प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी। जहां पर इस तरह के मानव मूल्य और इस तरह के आदर्श हों और उन्हीं आदर्शों पर चलने वाली हमारी संस्था हो, उसके बारे में

(श्री राम सिंह यादव)

विरोधी दल के लोगों ने जो इस तरह की शंका व्यक्त की है, मैं समझता हूँ वह निराधार और निर्मूल है। जाहिर है कि सन् 1976 में यह कांग्रेस सरकार थी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की, पिछले संविधान में 42वां संशोधन देश के सामने रखा और वह अपने आप में एक युगान्तरकारी परिवर्तन था। आर्थिक दृष्टि से वह एक ऐसा कदम था जिसकी आप सभी लोगों को, सभी राजनीतिक दलों को और राष्ट्र के समस्त नागरिकों को प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि 1977 में जनता पार्टी और लोकदल की सरकार जब यहां केन्द्र में शासन में आई तो उसने उसके बहुत से प्रावधानों को दूसरे संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से उसमें से हटा दिया। आपको मालूम है इस संविधान के प्रिएबिल में सबसे पहले सोशलिस्ट शब्द का समावेश करने का श्रेय हमारे दल को और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को है। इस संविधान में सबसे पहले आर्टिकल 43(ए) का समावेश करने का श्रेय भी हमारे दल को और हमारे नेता की है। इसी तरह आर्टिकल 31(बी) और (सी) का भी समावेश करने का श्रेय हमारे दल और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 से 1980 तक आपको जो एक अवसर मिला था और जो आप कह रहे थे कि हम देश की आर्थिक नीति में एक युगान्तरकारी और आमूलचूल परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं, उस दिशा में आपने कौन सा सशक्त कदम उठाया जिसको आज आप बता सकें? माननीय सदस्य लारेंस साहब यह कह रहे थे कि यह बहुत प्रगतिशील विधेयक है। इसका समावेश होना चाहिए। हम यह नहीं कहते कि यह प्रगतिशील नहीं है। हम कहते हैं कि हम प्रगति की ओर जाना चाहते हैं और देश को प्रगति की ओर ले जाना

चाहते हैं और हमारी आर्थिक नीतियों में या हमारी देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में यदि कहीं अभाव और असमानता है तो उस असमानता को हम दूर करना चाहते हैं। किन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि जो सरकार की नीतियां हैं और सरकार जो उनकी क्रियान्वित करना चाहती है उसमें आप लोगों का और विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों का कितना सहयोग है? केरल में हमारी सरकार जिस समय थी उस समय भी उसने उसी तरह के प्रगतिशील कदम उठाए चाहे वह लैंड रिफार्म के सम्बन्ध में थे, चाहे आम मजदूर और जन-साधारण की उन्नति के सम्बन्ध में थे। यही वेस्ट बंगाल में जो हम लोगों ने नीतियां शुरू की थीं उसमें आप कितना आगे बढ़ सके हैं? आपने केवल वहां के लोगों के मन में आशंका और भय पैदा किया है, उनके बर्तबल को गिराया है। केरल और वेस्ट बंगाल में कृषि उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है? क्या कारण है कि राजस्थान जैसे प्रान्त में कृषि उत्पादन इतना अधिक बढ़ा है लेकिन इन प्रदेशों में आपकी नीतियों के कारण कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकी? कौन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है? केन्द्रीय सरकार तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है, आप ही जिम्मेदार हैं। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 1977 तक वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया था और अब नये वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में यह बात रखी गई है कि भूमि का आवंटन सही प्रकार से होना चाहिए और यह काम चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार ने गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं उनमें, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उन प्रान्तों में जहां विरोधी दलों की सरकारें हैं, उन्होंने क्या सहयोग दिया है? क्या आप यह नहीं समझते कि वीससूत्री कार्यक्रम उन्हीं लोगों के लिए है जोकि समाज में आर्थिक

दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं ? केवल एक ही दिशा में काम करने से देश की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। सीलिंग ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत भूमि का अधिग्रहण करके उसको आवंटित किया जाना चाहिए। उस ऐक्ट में यदि कोई कमजोरियाँ हैं तो उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि 1977 से 1980 तक पंजाब में किसकी सरकार थी ? उस समय के पंजाब के मंत्रियों के पास कितनी जमीनें थी ? मैं समझता उस समय सबसे बड़ा भूपति पंजाब का एक मंत्री क्या उस समय आपने इस कानून को लागू किया ? आप करते हैं कि आप प्रगतिशील है और समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उस समय आपने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यान्वित की ?

श्री राम लाल राही : उस समय वहाँ पर अकालियों की सरकार थी। मैं अकाली नहीं हूँ फिर मुझ को क्यों इंगित कर बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : उन्होंने वहाँपर आपसे हाथ मिलाया हुआ था।

राम विलास जी अपना भाषण देकर यहाँ से चले गए। मैं उनसे जानना चाहूँगा कि 1977 से 1980 तक जब केन्द्र में लोकदल और जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, उस समय कितने बीघे भूमि सीलिंग ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत आवंटित की गई थी, कितनी भूमि भूमिहीन किसानों को दी गई थी ? क्या उनके पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ यदि उस समय से तुलना की जायेगी तो जीरो परसेन्ट ही निकलेगा। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन उस समय केन्द्र में भी जो मंत्री थे वह भूपति थे और भूपतियों से उनकी साठ-गांठ थी। उस समय भी वे उनके हमदर्द थे और आज भी

उन्हीं के हमदर्द हैं। इसलिए सीलिंग के बारे में कांग्रेस पार्टी पर कोई आरोप लगाना बिल्कुल गलत है। जम्मू कश्मीर तथा हरएक स्टेट में सीलिंग से संबंधित कानून को नाइंथ शेड्यूल में रखा गया है और वहाँ के विधान मण्डल अधिनियमों में कोई भी संशोधन करने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से सक्षम हैं। आज भी कर सकते हैं, उनपर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। जहाँतक इसको कार्यान्वित करने का सवाल है, हम भी प्रयत्नशील हैं और आप भी प्रयत्नशील रहें। यह सभी की जिम्मेदारी है। किसी भी भूपति के पास ऐसी जमीन है जो सीलिंग में नहीं आई है, तो सभी की जिम्मेदारी है कि उस भूमि को उससे लिया जाए।

हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने केवल भूमि के सम्बन्ध में ही नहीं, उससे आगे भी कदम उठाए थे। आर्टिकल 43 (ए) के अन्तर्गत यह प्रावधान किया गया कि जितने भी इंडस्ट्रियल ब्रिजनेस मैनैजमेंट हैं उनमें मजदूरों का भी आर्टिसिपेशन होगा। क्या वेस्ट बंगाल में आर्टिकल 43 (ए) के प्राविजंस को लागू किया गया ? श्री लारेंस, जिनकी पार्टी की सरकार पश्चिम बंगाल में है उसने कलकत्ता या अन्य स्थानों पर इस प्राविजन को कहांतक लागू किया है ? उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अधिनियम बनाए हैं ?

मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि इसके लिए पोलिटिकल-बिल की जरूरत है, एक इकानोमिक फिलॉसफी की आवश्यकता है। हमारी पार्टी की इकानोमिक फिलॉसफी, है इकानोमिक आदर्श है, एक इकानोमिक सिद्धान्त है और उसी सिद्धान्त पर आगे चलकर हम देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को गति देना चाहते हैं। देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। आम आदमी की हैसियत में सुधार लाना चाहते हैं।

(श्री राम सिंह यादव)

आपको मालूम है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने सन् 1980 में शासन में आने के बाद सबसे पहले इन्टिग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम शुरू किया। आज देश के 5,611 डेवलपमेंट ब्लॉक बने हुए हैं, जिनको पंचायत समिति भी कहते हैं या ब्लॉक एरियाज कहते हैं। हमारी सरकार ने यह कहा कि हम हर ब्लॉक में 600 ऐसे परिवारों को जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं, उनको आर्थिक रूप से सहायता देकर उनकी आमदनी में सुधार करना चाहते हैं। जिससे उनकी आय के स्रोत बढ़ें। इस प्रकार पांच साल के अन्दर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक करीब एक करोड़ 50 लाख परिवार ऐसे होंगे जो आई०आर०डी०पी० के तहत होंगे और उन गरीब आदमियों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए यह एक सुनेहरी मौका है।

15 अगस्त को हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एलान किया है कि जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं, जो अपना उद्योग लगाना चाहता है, उनको 25 हजार रु० तक किसी भी शैंड्यूल्ड या कामशियल बैंक से कर्जा मिल सकता है। मुझे आज यह बात कहते हुए बड़ा हर्ष हो रहा है कि इससे मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के नौजवान लोगों में के चेहरे पर खुशी की लहर दौड़ गई है। उद्योग लगाने के लिए सरकार की सूची में से कोई भी उद्योग वह सिलैक्ट कर सकता है। यह काम सबसे पहले हमारी सरकार ने 1980 में शासन में आने के बाद किया। यदि कोई व्यक्ति पांच हजार तक का कर्जा लेता है, चाहे वह पान वाला हो, रिक्शा वाला हो, जूता बनाने वाला हो या कपड़े सीने वाला हो, जो भी गरीब आदमी हो, उसको किसी भी प्रकार की शिपोरिटी दिए बगैर पांच हजार का लोन मिल सकता है और इस तरह के लोन अभी दिए जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से कांग्रेस सरकार ने गरीब

आदमियों की तरक्की के लिए बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री लारेंस, ने जो यह बिल पेश किया है, वह असल में सही तरीके से मुद्दे को दर्शाता नहीं है। उन्होंने इस प्रावधान को समझा नहीं है। 31-वीं में कहा गया है जो कि कानून बने हुए हैं, उनको आप इसमें लायेंगे। 31 (बी) में जो आप संशोधन लाना चाहते हैं, यह संशोधन तो उसके अनुरूप नहीं है, बल्कि वह आपका संशोधन 31 (सी) के खिलाफ हो जाता है। धारा 31 (सी) में कहा गया है कि -

“31. C. Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles.

Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 13, no law giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing all or any of the principles laid down in Part IV”

Directive principles

“Shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by Article 14 or Article 19 or Article 31 and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy ;

Provided that where such law is made by the Legislature of a State, the provisions of this Article shall not apply thereto unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent.”

इसलिये मैंने पूर्व में कहा था कि जो लैंड रिफार्म बनाने का कानून है, वह विधान सभा को बनाने का अधिकार है। यह कानून आप वहां बना सकते हैं, लैंड एलाटमेंट लॉ बना सकते हैं, लैंड एक्वीजिशन लॉ बना सकते हैं। उसको

बनाकर राष्ट्रपति जी से स्वीकृति लेकर 9वें शेड्यूल में लाया जा सकता है। इस तरह से इसकी स्क्रीनिंग की जाती है। आप मास-स्केल पर यह कहें कि जमीन से ताल्लुक रखने वाला कोई भी कानून, चाहे वेज तय करने का हो, एग्रीकल्चर लेबर का हो या कोई भी हो, वह इसमें आ जायेगा—इस तरह की मंशा जो संविधान की धारा 31(बी) में लायी गयी है, वह इसमें फिट-इन नहीं होती है। बल्कि यह उसके विपरीत जाती है। यदि इसको 31(बी) में शामिल कर दिया जाता है, तो धारा-31 जो अपने आप में एग्जस्ट करती है, जो उसका अर्थ है, तात्पर्य है, वह खत्म हो जाता है।

31(बी) में केवल यह कहा है—

“Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in article 31A, none of the Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void, on the ground that such Act, Regulation or provision is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by, any provisions of this part, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or tribunal to the contrary, each of the said Acts and Regulations shall, subject to the power of any competent Legislature to repeal or amend it, continue in force.”

इसलिये 31(बी) यह मान कर चलता है कि—कोई ऐसी अधिनियम अस्तित्व में है, एक्जिस्टेन्स में है, जिसको प्रोटेक्शन की जरूरत है और प्रोटेक्शन उसी को मिलेगा जो कहीं अस्तित्व रखता है। अगर कोई ला अस्तित्व नहीं रखता है, एक्जिस्टेन्स नहीं है, कोई कानून ही नहीं बना है, किसी विधान मंडल या संसद ने नहीं बनाया है तो उसको 9वें शेड्यूल में कैसे रखेंगे। इसकी कल्पना यह है कि इस तरह का कोई अधिनियम होना चाहिये और यदि उसको

सपोर्ट देना है जिससे वह किसी कोर्ट में नल-एण्ड-वाएड करार न दिया जा सके तो उसको 9वें शेड्यूल में रखा जा सकता है।

इसलिये जो संशोधन माननीय सदस्य लाना चाहते हैं वह किसी भी तरह से कानून के दायरे में नहीं आता है। 31(सी) में दिया हुआ है कि हमारी पालिसी को इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिये यदि कोई नियम बनाया जाता है तो वह जस्टि-सियेविल होगा, हमारे डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल के आधार पर होगा, जैसे आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करना चाहते हैं, सामाजिक न्याय देना चाहता है, इस दृष्टि से 31(सी) में उसको संरक्षण दिया गया है। इसलिये आपका जो संशोधन है उसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं रह जाती है और मौजूदा प्रावधानों में किसी भी तरह से उसका समावेश सम्भव नहीं है। आपका उद्देश्य अच्छा हो सकता है मैं उसका विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन संवैधानिक दृष्टि से मुझे यह सम्भव नहीं लगता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिये मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं और मेरी पार्टी इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं। अभी तक जितने माननीय सदस्य इस बिल पर बोले हैं, केवल एक माननीय सदस्य को छोड़कर सब ने इसका समर्थन किया है। जिन माननीय सदस्य ने इसका विरोध किया है उन्होंने संवैधानिक आधार को लेते हुये कहा है कि जिसका एक्जिस्टेन्स नहीं है उसको कैसे इसमें लिया जा सकता है—

“All laws made by Parliament or Legislature...”

(श्री सूरज भान)

पहले कानून बनाना होगा, उसके बाद 9वें शेड्यूल में आने की बात पैदा होगी, उसके पहले आने का सवाल नहीं है। उन्होंने इस बिल की स्प्रिट को भी अघोज किया है—मान लीजिये किसी मजदूर की तनख्वाह का प्रश्न है तो वह चाहते हैं कि अदालत में उसको चेलेंज किया जा सके। वीकर संकशन से संबंधित कोई जमीन का मसला है, लैंड रिफार्म से ताल्लुक रखने वाला मसला है, बिल को पेश करने वाले माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य यह था कि कोई भी चीज अदालत में न जाय। मुझे इस संबंध में दो बातें विशेष रूप से निवेदन करनी हैं। पहली बात तो यह कि संविधान 1950 में लागू हुआ, उस वक्त बड़ा शोर मचना शुरू हुआ कि लैंड रिफार्म करेंगे। मुझे अपने पंजाब और हरियाणा का तजुर्बा है, उस वक्त पंजाब और हरियाणा इकट्ठे थे—वहाँ बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों ने अपनी तमाम जमीनों को बांट दिया, वे जमीनों किसी को दी नहीं गयीं, लेकिन उनको सब्जियों के नाम पर जैसे आलू सिंह, गोभी सिंह, झूठा सिंह, मझ कौर के नामों पर ट्रांसफर कर दिया। मैं आज इस सदन में मांग करता हूँ—अगर आप वाकई ईमानदारी से कुछ काम करना चाहते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में एक कमीशन बँटाईये।

मेरा कहना यह है कि 1950 के बाद जितने लैंड ट्रांजेक्शन्स हुये हैं, उन सब की स्क्रूटिनी होनी चाहिये और आलू सिंह और बंगन सिंह के नाम पर जो जमीन बंटी हुई है, यह खत्म हो।

मैं पहली मांग तो यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी कानून बने हुये हैं उनका ईमानदारी से इंप्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिये। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि 1976 में केरल में एक कानून पास हुआ था केरल लैंड ट्राइबल एलियेनेशन एक्ट, जिसमें यह प्रावधान था कि स्टेट में किसी आदिवासी की

जमीन को नान-आदिवासी नहीं खरीद सकता और इस तरह से उसका एक्सप्लोइटेशन नहीं कर सकता। यह आपको पता है कि 1976 में वहाँ किसकी हुकूमत थी और उसके बाद कई हुकूमतें बदलीं। यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि आज किसकी हुकूमत है लेकिन बर्दाकस्मती यह है कि 1976 में बने हुये कानून के आज तक रूल्स नहीं बने। कानून 1976 में पास हो गया था लेकिन उस पर अमल करने के लिये रूल्स नहीं बने। इस तरह से जब नीयत ठीक नहीं है, तो नीति का लागूकरण कैसे होगा। 1976 में वह कानून पास हुआ था और ऐसे कानून एक जगह ही नहीं बल्कि बहुत सी जगहों पर बने हुये हैं लेकिन जमीन कितनी लोगों को मिली। फिर फ़ैमिली की डेफ़ीनीशन क्या है, यह आप देखिये। एक-एक फ़ैमिली की 10-10 फ़ैमिलियाँ बन गईं और हर लड़के ने अलहदा होकर अपनी फ़ैमिली बना ली और इस तरह से अपने में जमीन बांट ली। इसलिये यह जो फ़ैमिली की डेफ़ीनीशन है, इस को भी आप देखिये।

मैं कोई बहुत ज्यादा लम्बी-चौड़ी बात इस मामले पर नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ बल्कि मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस पर सरकार द्वारा विहप न इश्यू हो और अगर इश्यू हो, तो कम से कम हक में हो क्योंकि इस वारे में मेरा अपना जाती तजुर्बा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1969 में मैंने एक ऐसा बिल पेश किया था, जिस का मकसद यह था कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नौकरियों में और लेजिसलेचर में और अन्य क्षेत्रों में उनकी आवादी से कम हिस्सा न मिलें। मुझे यह कहते हुए अफ़सोस होता है कि उस बिल का विरोध तो किसी ने नहीं किया लेकिन एक डाइरेक्टिव इश्यू हो गया था कि 'हो' या 'ना' के झगड़े में सदस्य न पड़े। बल्कि इस बिल को हराने का एक ही तरीका है कि वे हाऊम के अन्दर गैर-हाजिर हो जायें।

कहने का मतलब यह है कि डाइरेक्टिव यह था कि इस बिल के खिलाफ मत बोलो और न इस के हक में बोलो और हाऊस में मौजूद न रहो, जिसकी बजह से 213 मेजोरिटी न हो पाई और वह बिल पास न हो सका। मैंने यहां तक कहा था कि मैं अपना बिल वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ अगर गवर्नमेंट यह इंश्योरेन्स दे दे कि इस तरह का बिल उनका अपना आदमी या वह खुद लाएगी। यही अल्फाज मैं मि० लारेन्स के मुंह से कहलाना चाहता हूँ और उनसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे अपना बिल वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हो जायें लेकिन सरकार इस बात को मान ले कि हम इस तरह का बिल लायेंगे। इसमें पार्टों का सवाल नहीं है। हम सब गरीब लोगों के वेलफेयर में इंट्रेस्टेड हैं। आप खुद इस तरह का बिल ले आने का इंश्योरेन्स यहां दे दें हालांकि हर आदमी की कोशिश यही होती है कि बिल उसके नाम से पास हो। ये जो बिल आते हैं, लाटरी में उनकी क्या फेट होती है, इसकी कहानी में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप ऐसा इंश्योरेन्स दे दें या इस बिल को पास कर दें और मि० लारेन्स को नाम बिल के साथ में रहे।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि सन् 1950 से जितने भी लैंड ट्रांजिक्शनस हुए हैं, उनकी स्क्रूटिनी की जाए और जो गलत पाए जायें, उनको नल एण्ड बायड करार दिया जाए और जो सही हों, उनको बरकरार रखा जाए। जो बेनामी ट्रांजिक्शनस हुए हैं, वे सब खत्म हों और यह बिल या तो पास कर दिया जाए या यह वापस हो जाए इस इंश्योरेन्स के साथ कि हम एक दूसरा बिल लायेंगे और उसमें जो इस बिल की स्प्रिट है, वह रहेगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the time allotted for this Bill was

2 hours. Now the time is over and there are some more hon. Members who want to speak. So I would like to know the sense of the House whether we may extend the time for the Bill by one more hour.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So the time for the Bill is extended by one hour.

Now, Mr. Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अच्छा मौका है। तीन मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। एक कानून मंत्री, एक ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री और योजना मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और एजुकेशन मंत्री तो एजुकेशन तो देने का काम आप करेंगे और हमने काफी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर ली है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप तीनों मंत्री एक राय हो जायें तो इस समस्या का समाधान भी हो जाएगा। आप ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, महेश एक हो जायें अगर आपका पोलिटिकल बिल एक हो जाए इस काम को करने में तो यह काम हो सकता है। कानूनी नुक्ताचीनी में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ आपके उत्तर की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। नारों के सहारे बनाई तो जा सकती है पर सरकार चलाई नहीं जा सकती। दीवारों पर देख लीजिए कि क्या लिखा हुआ है। आप लैंड रेफार्म नहीं कर पाए। आपने 5-4-83 के इकनामिक टाइम्स में यह कहा है जो और भी कई अखबारों में छपा है—

"The Union Government has decided to amend the Constitution in regard to land reforms and bring it under the Ninth Schedule. It is realised that the reason for indifferent progress in the implementation of land ceiling laws is litigation and effective steps have to be

(Shri Mool Chand Daga)

taken to overcome this. The Amending Bill is to be brought during the current session of Parliament."

अब क्या आप इसको चैलेंज करेंगे। क्या आप हिम्मत कर सकते हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : यह किस मंत्री का बयान है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यूनियन गवर्नमेंट का बयान है, ज्वाइंट रेसपान्सिबिलिटी है।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारा लक्ष्य है और इसके मालिक ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री बैठे हैं। योजना मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा—

"The programme of taking Possession and distribution of surplus lands would be completed within a period of two years, that is by 1982-83."

उन्होंने इंप्लीमेंटेशन क्या किया ? ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री उत्तर दे रहे हैं, आप देखिए। जो सरकारें इन बातों को नहीं जानती हैं कि किसान की आवाज दीवारों पर लिखी हुई है उनको पढ़ लें। गरीब अब गरीबी बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता। कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग मुकाबला नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन समय आएगा। इन्होंने एक उत्तर दिया है 22 सितम्बर, 1983 को—

"Distribution of surplus land taken over under the 20-point programme is monitored by the Ministry of Rural Development, which obtains aid for implementation of land. The Planning Commission makes an appraisal of the programme as part of its monitoring and evaluation of the 20-point programme. It sets up target for distribution of 3.70 lakh acres of surplus land. Out of this 2.50 lakh acres of land has been distributed which represents 44.77 per cent of the target."

हमारे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के जरिए क्रांति लाना चाहते हैं। गरीबों को ऊपर लाना है। दस करोड़ गरीब लोगों को रोटी देनी है। जो जाते उसी की जमीन है। लेकिन, यहां इस संसद में और बाहर वही लोग बैठे हैं जो जमीन के सहारे कमाते हैं। हमारे संविधान का आर्टिकल-38 क्या कहता है, यह आपको पता है। यह क्रांतिकारी दस्तावेज बन गया है। हमारे लॉ मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं। इनका सम्बन्ध संविधान से है। आर्टिकल-38 में जो कहा गया है वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

जमीन किसकी जो जोते उसकी। धूप में मेहनत कोई करे, पसीना कोई बहाए, सर्दों में कोई रहे लेकिन जमीन उसकी जो एयर-कंडीशन में रहे। तब यह संविधान क्या बना ? हमारी कथनी और करनी में फर्क है। हम लोग प्लान बनाते हैं, 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम बनाते हैं। उस प्रोग्राम पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट हुए हैं।

पहला जजमेंट था केशवानन्द भारती का, जो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

In the words of Hegde and Mukharjee, JJ ;

"The purpose of directive principles is to fix certain social and economic goals for immediate attainment by bringing about a non-violent social revolution."

That judgment is of the Supreme Court it is the law of the land.

नॉन वाइलेंस, सोशल रेवोल्यूशन लाने के लिए यह जजमेंट हो चुका है।

The same answer is reported by every Minister, very few Ministers give any other answer. They say :

“The abalition of intermediary tenures, ceilings on land holdings, and amelioration in the condition of tenants are substantial achievements.

कानून लाने वालों ने चाहे गलती की है और उसमें मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ कमी है। लेकिन लैंड रिफार्म आज तक नहीं हुआ। यह आप मानते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में क्या उत्तर देते हैं। लैंड रिफार्म इसलिए लागू नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि यहां गड़बड़ है। आफिस में बड़ा अच्छा काम होता है। टाईप किया हुआ उत्तर रहता है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, when you are Minister you will also do the same.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No ; never. I know I have done my job well. I know what kind of work we should do.

हम लोग सरकारी अधिकारियों के बैसाखी बन गए और इनको बैसाखी पर चलना सिखाया। यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। ऐसे उत्तर जो ये देते हैं, इनको फेंक देना चाहिए। क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने चाहिए नहीं तो बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगी। उनके प्रति श्रद्धा है। आदत पड़ जाती है और जब आदत पड़ जाती है तब बैसा करना पड़ता है और जो वह कहें करना पड़ता है और जिस तरह से चलाना चाहें चलना पड़ता है। आगे वह कहते हैं :

“(i) frequent challenges of laws in courts ;

(ii) absence of correct and upto date land records; and

(iii) administrative delays, generally occasioned by inadequacy of the revenue machinery.

(iv) Land reforms is a State subject, but the Government of India are committed to effective implementation of land reforms and have been urging the State Governments to accelerate the pace of implementation of land reform laws. In particular, attention has been drawn to the need to improve the performance in respect of distribution of ceiling surplus land.”

यह जवाब चाहे स्वामीनाथन जी ने दिया हो या किसी और ने, सभी की तरफ से इस तरह के ही बाव आते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि कोर्ट्स आपको रोक रही हैं। लेकिन कितना लैंड रिफार्म हो गया है.....मैं डिटेल्स देना नहीं चाहता और अगर फिगरज दूँ तो मुझे बड़ा दुख होगा।

सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि इंप्लेमेंट कौन करता है ? आज लैंड रिफार्मज का मतलब यह नहीं है कि सीलिंग एक्ट आपने लागू कर दिया तो लैंड पर सीलिंग लग गई। गवर्नमेंट सर्वेयर्स को जमीनें एलाट कर दी गई हैं। जमीन पर नाम किसी दूसरे का होता है और जमीन होती किसी और के पास है। बंन मी जमीनें हैं। आज राजस्थान में कई राजा और महाराजाओं के पास फ्यूडल एलीमेंट्स के पास जमीनें हैं। लेकिन उनका बटवारा नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पैंतीस साल में आपको इस चैप्टर को खत्म कर देना चाहिए था। बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम को जो चलाने वाले हैं, उनसे भी मेरा यही कहना है कि आप भी जमीनें जिस तरह से एलाट करनी चाहिए, नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो अदालतें हैं जो कानून

(श्री मुल चन्द डागा)

चलाना चाहते हैं उन्होंने खुद जमीनों को अपने पास दबा रखा है। लाबीज बनी हुई है।

हमारे मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हरित क्रांति हुई है। किन के घर में हुई है? जिनके पास ज्यादा जमीनें हैं उनके यहां हुई हैं। यह गरीबों के लिए नहीं हुई है। उनके लिए तो रोने की क्रांति है। बहुत कम बनिफिट उनको मिला है। हमारे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री कहते हैं कि 5011 ब्लाक्स में गरीबी को हम मिटा कर रहेंगे। या तो मंत्री जी मिटेंगे या इनकी गरीबी को मिटा कर रहेंगे। भगवान जाने क्या होने वाला है।

जिन के पास जमीन है उनको खेत से धान आता है, उपज उनके पास पहुंच जाती है। कहां आप मीटिंग ही मीटिंग करते हैं। जब कभी नया मंत्री आता है तो पहले मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखता है। लव लेंटर लिखता है। लिखना भी चाहिये। हर नया मंत्री यही करता है। लेकिन इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

नवे शैड्यूल में रखने की जिस तरह से मांग की गई है वह ढंग गलत है। कानून उन्होंने ठीक तरह से नहीं बनाया है, इसको मैं जानता हूं। लेकिन सवाल वह नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि आप कमिटेड हैं। संविधान ने आपको अधिकार दिया है और आप चाहते भी हैं कि देश से शोषण मिले, समाजवादी समाज देश में स्थापित हो। यह गांधी जी का देश है। इस देश में किसी की मेहनत को दूसरा न लूटे इसकी व्यवस्था आप करें। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि मेहनत कोई करे और मौज कोई दूसरा उड़ाए। जमीन उसकी हो जो उसको जोते और इसकी व्यवस्था आप करें। जिस आइडिया को ले कर उन्होंने यह संशोधन विधेयक रखा है उसके परपज अचीव नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूं

कि इस काम को करने के लिए पोलिटिकल विल और डिर्टमिनेशन का होना बहुत जरूरी है। 1985 यानी छठी योजना तक सारी की सारी जमीन बांट दी जाए और ऐसा अगर आप करना चाहते हैं तो युद्ध स्तर पर आपको काम करना होगा। इरादा अगर मजबूत होता है तो जरूर सफलता मिलती है और अगर इरादा कमजोर होता है तो सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय लारेंस जी संसद ने जो बिल पेश किया है मैं उसके समर्थन में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं श्रीमान, मैं बड़ी देर से सुन रहा हूं दोनों पक्षों के सदस्यों को। सम्भवतः जाने या अनजाने में सभी लोगों ने जो इस बिल को जो भावना है उसका समर्थन किया है। इस बिल को मैंने देखा तो एक बात जो इसके अद्देश्य और कारणों में लिखी गई है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि :

.....न्यायपालिका द्वारा, भूमि सुधारों और भूमि के अर्जन जैसे सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय से संबंधित कानून, संविधान की शक्तियों से परे घोषित कर दिये जाते हैं।...

श्रीमान्, न्याय पालिका को शक्ति देता है संविधान और यह संसद व विधान संस्थाएँ संविधान व कानून को बनाती हैं मैं तो यह मान कर चलता हूं कि अगर हम दोषारोपण करें न्यायपालिका पर कि वह यक्षम नहीं है, या उसके सामने जो भूमि सम्बन्धी विवाद जाते हैं उसमें कठिनाइयां पैदा होती हैं तो यह कानून की कमजोरी है। हमको चाहिये कि हम विधान सभाओं में अथवा लोक सभा में जब इस पर चर्चा हो वहां पर ऐसे प्रभावी कानून बनावें, कानून को ऐसी शक्ति दें, न्यायपालिका को ऐसी शक्ति दें जिससे जमीन चोर या

भूमि सुधार में बाधा पहुंचाने वाले लोग लाभ न उठा सकें।

इस देश में बहुत कम पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं। और अगर पढ़े लिखे लोगों की संख्या कुछ बढ़ गई है तो ऐसे लोग बहुत कम हैं जो कानून को जानते हों। हमारे ऐसे लोग कानून को नहीं जानते हैं। हम लोग तो देखते हैं कि कानून क्या कर रहा है, क्या बोल रहा है। संविधान और कानून बना है, हमारे यहां लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट बना है, भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम बना है, और तरह तरह के कई ऐसे कानून बने हैं जिनके द्वारा इस बात का आजादी के बाद से निरन्तर प्रयास किया जाता रहा है कि बड़े भू-स्वामियों से जमीनें निकले और जो वास्तव में जमीन पर काम करते हैं, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं उनके बीच वह जमीन बटे। लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ, और स्पष्ट है कि जो भी कानून बने वह अभी तक कारगर साबित नहीं हो पायें हैं। मैं मिसाल देता हूँ उत्तर प्रदेश की, वहां की यही स्थिति है, मुझे मालूम है कि एक-एक व्यक्ति के पास 5,5 हजार बीघा जमीन है। मेरे गांव के ही एक भू-स्वामी के पास कम से कम 1 हजार बीघा जमीन होगी केवल एक परिवार में और सरकार उनसे जमीन नहीं निकाल पा रही है।

अभी कई सदस्यों ने कहा, प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि जमीन क्यों नहीं निकल रही है, प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि भूमि सुधार क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि भूमि क्यों नहीं वितरित हो रही है, बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि क्या वास्तव में हमारी सरकार में बैठे लोगों नीयत में यह बात है कि भूमि बड़े भू-स्वामियों से निकले और गरीबों में बटे? मेरा यह द्रढ़ सत है कि 35 साल में कभी भी सरकार ने ठोस तरीके से ऐसा काम नहीं किया। इनके प्रशासन

ने इस तरह का काम नहीं किया जिससे जमीनें बड़े लोगों से निकलीं और उनका सही रूप में सही लोगों में बटवारा होता। जिन लोगों ने कभी मजबूत कदम उठाने की कोशिश की है उनकी ढांगे धसीटी गई हैं बेकाम कर दिये गए हैं। हमारे यहां उत्तरप्रदेश में भी यही स्थिति थी। जब बहुगुणा जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री थे। उन्होंने जब देखा कि यहां बड़े-बड़े भूमि चोर हैं जो हजारों हेक्टेयर दबाए हैं तो उन्होंने प्रयास किया कि इनसे भूमि निकले। श्री विशारद जी, जो पिछली लोक-सभा में सदस्य रहे हैं, उनकी अध्यक्षता में उन्होंने एक कमेटी अपने मुख्य मंत्रित्व काल में उ० प्र० में बनाई थी और उस कमेटी ने सारे उत्तरप्रदेश में भूमि-चोरों को पकड़ा और बंनकाव कर दिया। वह भूमि चोर पकड़े गये जो इस सदन में बैठे हैं और उस समय की उ. प्र. की विधान सभा में बैठे थे, जो वकालत करते थे कि भूमि वितरण का काम होना चाहिये। वह झूठी वकालत करते थे। जब वह पकड़े गये तो एक षडयन्त्र रचा गया। जानते थे कि बहुगुणा बैठा है, गरीबों के हित में गरीबों के लिये भूमि निकालेगा तो केन्द्र सरकार ने षडयन्त्र रचा और भूमि चोरों ने षडयन्त्र किया और उनको वहां से हटा दिया गया। भूमि वितरण का काम ज्यों का त्यों पड़ा रह गया।

मैं अभी 8 दिन का दौरा 27 तारीख से 3 तारीख तक का घाघरा नदी के पास किनारे-किनारे जहां बड़ आई थी वहां का कर के आया हूँ। वहां सैकड़ों जानवर और सैकड़ों आदमी बह गये, लाखों मीट्रिक टन फसल नष्ट हो गई। मैं क्षेत्र में 8 दिन घूमा हूँ। मैंने तहसीलदार और डिप्टी कलेक्टर से जाने से पूर्व पूछा उन्होंने कहा कि कहीं थोड़ी बहुत जमीन वितरण के लिए रह गयी हो तो रह गई हो बाकी सारी जमीन बांट दी गई है।

(श्री राम लाल राही)

मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ कि तहसील विस्वां, जिसकी प्रतिनिधि इस सभा में श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी हैं, वह यहाँ इस समय हैं नहीं, इसलिये नाम नहीं लेना चाहिये, लेकिन वह सत्तारूढ़ दल के वरिष्ठ पद पर बैठी हैं और उत्तरप्रदेश का एक मंत्री जिसका नाम अम्बा रिजवी है, महमदाबाद तहसील का प्रतिनिधि है एक विधान-सभा क्षेत्र का, दोनों के इलाको की 90 प्रतिशत जमीन जो सीलिंग ग्राम समाज की है नहीं बांटी गई है। जब सत्ता में ऊँचे-ऊँचे पदों पर बैठे लोगों की जमीन नहीं बांटी जायेगी, अधिकारी उनकी नहीं सुनेंगे तो हमारे जैसे लोगों का क्या होगा ? जब डाक्टरों के बच्चे मरने लगेंगे तो सब क्या करेंगे। हमको तो वैसे ही जिन्दा गाड़ना शुरू कर देना होगा। यह हालत आज है।

डागा साहब बड़ी सही बात कह रहे थे, लेकिन क्या करें ? हम भी भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि उनको शक्ति मिले, बंटें वह सरकार में। हम भी देखें कि वह आज जिस तरीके से बोल रहे हैं, क्या वह उसी तरीके से बोल या कुछ कर पायेंगे या नहीं। हमें विश्वास है कि वह अपने विचारों के अनुकूल काम करेंगे, लेकिन जिसके नेतृत्व में काम उन्हें करना पड़ेगा, वह उनको काम करने देंगे, इसमें मुझे सन्देह है।

जहाँ-जहाँ भूमि सुधार के और भूमि चोरों से जमीन निकालने के लिये और गरीबों में बांटने के लिये उपाय किये गये, भूमि चोरों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार पर दवाब डालकर ऐसे अच्छे लोगों को हटाने में सफलता प्राप्त की, यह बात मैंने आपसे कही है।

मैंने उदाहरण भी दिया है उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का। अभी मैं हरदोई जनपद में गया,

वह मेरे बगल का जनपद है। तहसील संडीला वहाँ है, उसमें परगना मजिस्ट्रेट से लेकर तहसीलदार और ए० डी० एम० नाम का कानूनगो लेखपालों तक सब लोगों ने सीलिंग की जमीन को अपनी बीबी और बच्चों और रिश्तेदारों के नाम कर दिया। वहाँ के वकीलों को जब मालूम हुआ बार एसोसियेशन ने लिख कर दिया कलेक्टर को कमिश्नर को मुख्यमंत्री को लिखा लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। ऐसी स्थिति में उन्हें घरना देना पड़ा, वकीलों को एक हफ्ते तक घरना देना पड़ा तब जाकर परगना मजिस्ट्रेट और तहसीलदार हटाये गये लेकिन सबूत मिले हैं, पट्टे हुए हैं, लिखा-पढ़ी में सारी चीजें हैं लेकिन कोई जांच पड़ताल करने या उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न अभी तक नहीं उठा है। क्या उम्मीद की जाये इस सरकार से? जहाँ सबूत दिये जायें चोरी के महत्वपूर्ण सबूत दिये जायें कि अधिकारी किस तरह से षडयंत्र कर गरीबों के नाम पर बांटने वाली जमीन को अपने हित में ले रहे हैं, पर सरकार मौन है।

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Rahi, will you conclude in 1 or 2 minutes ? You can continue next time if you like.

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ जहाँ इस तरह की घटनायें हों और सरकार न सुने तो भूमि चोर जो न्यायपालिका में जाकर अपनी बचत की कोशिश करते हैं उनको कौन रोक पायेगा ? ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है।

समाजवाद की बात कही गई है। यह समाजवाद का कोरा नारा बहुत अर्से से लगता चला आ रहा है। मैं तो इस मात्र कोरा नारा मानता रहा हूँ। मैंने गांव और शहरों के फर्क को देखा है। शहर के जीवन और गांव के जीवन

को देखा है। मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कि मैं पैदल यात्रा पर गया था और वहाँ मैंने वह इलाका भी देखा जहाँ समाजवाद की बात कही जाती है।

घाघरा नदी के किनारे गोलोक कोडर और रण्डा कोडर जैसे गाँव हैं उनमें आज भी समाजवाद की बातें करने वाली सरकार के अधिकारी, कर्मचारी, सिपाही और लेखपाल जाते हैं, गरीबों के घर में जिसके दरवाजे बन्दूक टिका देते हैं कहते हैं कि आज हम इस घर में लेंटेंगे और उसी घर में घुसकर लेटते हैं। उस घर के आदमियों को मजबूर होकर डरके कारण बाहर लेटना पड़ता है। उनकी बहू-बेटियों के साथ सरकारी कर्मचारी आज भी लेटते हैं। कोई भी सरकार में बैठा हुआ व्यक्ति, जिसको इस बात पर विश्वास न हो, उसे वहाँ ले चल करके मैं यह बात प्रसाणित करवा सकता हूँ। यह 35 साल के राज का नतीजा है। इन 35 सालों में जो बेरोजगारी, गरीबी, भुखमरी, शोषण, अत्याचार और अन्याय को दूर करने और निर्बल लोगों को उठाने का प्रयास किया गया है उसका यह जीता जागता नमूना है जो मैं मंत्रिगण के सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब ये लोग इस देश पर रहम करें। अगर कुछ करना हो तो करें, भाषण यहाँ पर न दें। इनकी कथनी और करनी में असीमित फर्क है इस देश की जनता महसूस करने लगी है कि वह अंग्रेज जो सात समुद्र पार रहता था वह इतरा शोषण नहीं करता था, इतना झूठ नहीं बोलता था जितना आज की सरकार में बैठे हुए लोग बोल रहे हैं। जो आजादी के बाद सरकार आई है उसमें बैठे हुए लोग जितना बोल रहे हैं ** कर रहे हैं, देश की जनता को धोखा दे रहे हैं, उसको लूट रहे हैं और लुटवा रहे हैं...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
Sir, I take objection. Unfortunately, you
do not know Hindi. He says we are telling**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go
through the records.

श्री राम लाल राही : अपने प्रशासन से लुटवा रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि इस सरकार को सचेत करें ताकि यह धोखा और फरेब का राज समाप्त हो। अगर ये चाहते हैं कि समाजवाद आए, गरीबों में जमीन बटे तो मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ - इन्होंने समाजवाद का नारा दिया है, क्या यह बिड़ल या टाटा की सम्पति को लेना चाहते हैं जिसको लेना इनके अधिकार में है ? नहीं ले पायेंगे। मात्र धोखा है इनके अधिकार में जो है जिसे आसानी से कर सकते हैं क्या उसको ये कर रहे हैं? देश के जो राज कर्मचारी हैं उनके वेतनों में जो असमनाता है उसको क्या ये मिटा रहे हैं? नहीं मिटा रहे हैं। यह विषमता बूर करना ही नहीं चाहते। यही हाल इनका सरकारी अधिकारियों कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासीय व्यवस्था की सुविधा देने में दूषित नीतिका है एक आई० एम० ए०, आई० पी० एस० डाक्टर, इंजीनियर आदि अफसर के लिए 8 कमरे का मकान बनाते हैं उसके ही कमरे में लेट्रिन बाथरूम होता है। जिसे दम बजे दफ्तर जाना होता है और चपरासी के लिए एक कमरे का दोनों के परिवार की परिभाशा एक है पर जिसके कमरे के साथ न लेट्रिन है न बाथरूम न रसोईघर। क्या यही समाजवाद है ? इसको आप ठीक करें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Rahi,
please conclude Mr. Rawat, you can start

and speak for a minute. Mr. Rahi, you should obey the Chair. It seems you will never stop. Mr. Rawat.

श्री हीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र रामलाल राही जी कुछ जल्दबाजी में, कुछ विवेकहीनता में, कुछ उत्तेजना में ऐसी कुछ आपत्तिपूर्ण बातें कह गए हैं - उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस का जो 35 साल का शासन रहा है वह झूठ, मक्कारी, फरेव और वृद्धवस्था का शासन रहा है, मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें से 30-31 साल तक जिनको वे अपना नेता मानते हैं, जिनका उन्होंने नाम भी लिया और जिनको वे मानते हैं कि उन्होंने बहुत से भूमि सुधार किए वे कांग्रेस की बंदौलत ही उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री थे। इस प्रकार से वे भी हमारे साथ शामिल रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उनको स्वीकार करना चाहिए था कि यदि हमारे शासन के दौरान कोई गलती हुई है तो उसमें उनके नेता का भी हाथ रहा है।

श्री राम लाल राही : वे इसी लिए हटाए गए थे क्योंकि वे भूमि सुधार करना चाहते थे, भूमी को परिवार के बीच बांटना चाहते थे।

इसी लिये भूमि चोरों ने षड़यन्त्र किया उन्हें हटाया गया।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Rawat, you can continue next time.

18.05 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 272/83-CE and 273/83-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to non-cellulosic wastes in general from payment of basic excise duty in excess of 50 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 9 per kg. whichever is less, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. (Placed in Library. See No. LT - 7046/83).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, the 21st November, 1983, at 11 A.M.

18.06 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 21, 1983/Kartika 30, 1905 (Saka)