

Pay and Allowances for Employees of Banks, Central Government and Public Undertakings

1857. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to consider the question of similar pay and allowances for Bank employees, employees of Central Government and Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be decided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The present wage structure of Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission. That Commission was also of the view that there should be a mechanism to ensure that pay scales of public sector undertakings should be fixed with due regard to possible repercussions on other public sector undertakings and on the Government's own scales of pay. Public sector undertakings are required to obtain the prior concurrence of Government for general revision of pay and allowances of their employees. In examining such proposals, Government take care to see that unreasonable disparities are avoided in the wage structure as between enterprises, in the same industry or region and as between public enterprises on the one hand and Government departments on the other.

Since the terms and conditions of service and nature of functions of bank employees may not be strictly comparable with those in Government and in public sector undertakings, the pay and allowances may vary to some extent on account of the special features of the banking system as it has developed over the years. However, the Government is well aware of the need for a national wage policy and as such efforts are being made to rationalise the

pay and allowances of the employees of the banks.

Growing tendency in U.S. for Protectionist Measures against Imports

1858. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Exporters of Engineering goods are alarmed at the growing tendency in the U.S. for protectionist measures against imports into that country;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether Indian Government have explained their position to the U.S. Government; and

(d) if so, whether any compromise formula has been evolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The adoption of the Trigger Price Mechanism for a *prima facie* determination as to whether the concerned category of prime steel or steel product is being imported into USA at less than a fair price, the antidumping investigation against an Indian firm exporting pre-stressed concrete wire strands, the investigation twice over into allegations of serious injury to the domestic U.S. industry on account of import of large size industrial fasteners, have all caused concern along Indian exporters of engineering goods to U.S.A.

(c) and (d). Presentations were made by the Engineering Export Promotion Council during the course of the Public Inquiry by the U.S. International Trade Commission in the investigations relating to pre-stressed wire strand and large size industrial fasteners. The

Commission determined that no injury was caused to the local U.S. industry on account of the import of pre-stressed concrete wire strands from India, and hence the matter has been dropped. The Commission, on the other hand, has recommended the imposition of import duties as a measure of relief to the local U.S. industry in the case of large size industrial fasteners. A Public Notice has been issued by the U.S. Government, calling for brief from interested parties before a decision is taken by the President of the United States on the recommendation of the Commission. The Indian Embassy in U.S.A. has been advised regarding the brief to be submitted. Government of India's apprehension resulting from the increasingly protectionist attitude of the United States has also been suitably conveyed to the representatives of the Government of that country during bilateral talks.

पर्यटन स्थलों पर हिंसा

1859. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री के० मालवा :

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

(क) क्या देश के लगभग सभी पर्यटन स्थलों पर विदेशी पर्यटकों में हिंसा की संख्या बढ़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार म्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन अशान्तिपूर्ण हिंसकों की उपस्थिति को भारतीय संस्कृति में उनका योगदान देने में सहायक मानती है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह कहाँ तक सहायक है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). भारत आने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के अतिरिक्त अखिल भारतीय आवाहन पर तैयार किए जाते हैं और राज्य-वार/स्थान-वार आवाहन पर तैयार नहीं किये जाते। इसके अतिरिक्त डिस्पेंसरीकेशन कार्डों में, जिनसे पर्यटक अतिक्रमण एकत्रित किये जाते हैं, हिंसकों के लिए अलग से वर्गीकरण की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इसलिए यह बताना संभव नहीं

है कि देश में आने वाले हिंसकों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bonus/Reward to Personnel of Income tax, Customs and Excise Departments

1860. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount paid as bonus/reward to the personnel of Income-tax, Customs and Excise Departments under Voluntary Disclosure of Income;

(b) what was the contribution made by these departments for the success of this scheme; and

(c) whether any special reward was given for individual merit for the success of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Reward equal to one month's basic pay was sanctioned to Income-tax personnel in appreciation of the meritorious work done by them for the success of the voluntary Disclosure Scheme, put into operation under the provisions of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance 1975. The total amount paid was Rs. 1,46,31,535.

Likewise, the officers and Staff of the Customs, Central Excise and Narcotics Departments were sanctioned reward equal to one month's basic pay for the meritorious work done by them from the time of promulgation of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, on the 17th December, 1974, providing for detention of persons engaged in smuggling and other cognate offences. The total amount paid to them was Rs. 1,69,71,541.

The reward was for team work and not recognition of the services of any particular individual or individuals. It