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Agrahayana 25, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)



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CONTENTS

No. 18, Friday, December 16, 1983/Agrahayana 25, 1905 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 344, to 446, 348, 353 and 354. ... 1—33

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 347, 349 to 352 and 355, 355 to 365 ... 31—44

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4941 to 3975, 3977 to 3985,
3988 to 4037, 4039 to 4094,
4096 to 4102, 4104 to 4121,
4123 to 4127, 4129 to 4162,
and 4164 to 4173 ... 44—320

Papers Laid on the Table ... 321—344

Message from Rajya Sabha ... 345

Business of the House ... 345—355

Resolution Re: National Health Policy ... 356—435

Shri B. Shankaranand ... 356—362

Prof. Rup Chand Pal ... 362—368

Shri Jagannath Rao ... 368—372

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh ... 373—380

Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi ... 380—389

Shrimati Kishori Sinha ... 389—393

Shri Deen Bandhu Verma ... 393—395

Shri J.S. Patil ... 395—399

Shri Ram Pyare Panika ... 399—406

Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar ... 406—410

Shri S.T.K. Jakkayan ... 410—413

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik ... 413—417

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

	COLUMNS
Sbri Viridhi Chandra Jain	... 417—419
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	... 420—422
Shri P.K. Kodiyan	... 422—424
Shri Mool Chand Daga	... 425—426
Shri Bishnu Prasad	... —427
Shrimati Pramila Dandavate	... 427—433
Arrest and Release of Members	... 436—443
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	... 443—444
Sixty Seventh Report	
Resolution Re: Industrial Sickness-negatived	... 444—
Shri Mool Chand Daga	... 444—447
Shri R.L.P. Verma	... 447—451
Shri Harish Rawat	... 451—453
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	... 453—456
Shri Ram Lal Rahi	... 456—459
Shri S.M. Krishna	... 459—466
Shri E. Balanandan	... 466—473
Resolution Re: Unemployment	... 473—
Shri T.S. Negi	... 473—483
Shri Sudhir Giri	... 484—489
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	... 489—494
Prof. Roop Chand Pal	... 494—496
Shri Uttam Rathod	... 496—496
Release of Members	... 497—498
Message from Rajya Sabha	... 498—500

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Denial of Medical Aid to GREF
Employees in Service Hospital

Friday, December 16, 1983/Agrahayana
25, 1905 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met five minutes past Eleven
of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसा है और काम करने का मन नहीं करता है तो बाज ही मंगवाये लेते हैं और छुट्टी कर देंगे ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Thirteen by-elections are to be held...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There are 13 by-elections to be held on 23rd December. Many Members have gone there. That is the problem.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : As a rule, Parliamentary by-election should not be held when Parliament Session is on ; it should be held only in inter-Session period.

MR. SPEAKER : This is more important for you ?

इलेक्शन तो लड़ने वाले लड़ेंगे, आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : हमारे ऊपर भी प्रेशर आता है और पार्टी वर्कर्स बहुत गुस्सा करते हैं ।

*344. †SHRI T. S. NEGI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that medical aid was denied to a GREF Pioneer Bir Singh serving at Darchula area in Simla, in the military hospital, on the plea that civilians of GREF are not authorised the aid in service hospitals and resulting in his death during November/December, 1982 ; and

(b) the position of enquiry ordered against the episode that led to the death of the Pioneer Bir Singh and how much compensation is going to be paid to the surviving wife ?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir, Medical aid was not denied to late Pioneer Bir Singh who was serving at Darchula area in Simla by the Military Hospital. The civilians of General Reserve Engineer Force are authorised—both outdoor and indoor—medical aid in Service Hospitals.

(b) The Court of Inquiry ordered into the matter has completed its proceedings. The enquiry has revealed that Pioneer Bir Singh was admitted to the Section Hospital 161 Military Hospital around midnight of 18/19th November, 1982. He was under the care of competent medical officers from 0130 hours on 19-11-1982 to 0900 hours. He was found symptomless and relieved of his ailment and was advised to come back with relevant documents for review. The individual, instead of reporting back to the

Service Hospital, got himself admitted at 11.30 hours on 19-11-1982 in the Primary Health Centre (Civil). There he was advised to go to District (Civil) Hospital, Pithoragarh, at 10.30 hours on 20-11-1982 for specialist treatment. However, late Pioneer Bir Singh went back to his Unit Lines where he vomitted blood at about 1900 hours on 20-11-1982. He was re-admitted at 2245 hours in the Service Hospital on 20-11-1982 and was placed on the 'dangerously ill' list. He was being evacuated for specialist treatment to the main hospital 161 Military Hospital. Unfortunately, he collapsed and died enroute.

As sum of Rs. 17,275.80 has already been paid to the next of kin of the individual. The case for sanctioning compensation amount to the next of kin is under consideration.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस जवाब में मुझे बहुत अफसोस हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो समझा कि संतोष हुआ होगा।

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : इसमें साफ पता चल जाता है कि जो मरीज अस्पताल में दाखिल करवाया गया उसको धक्का देकर निकाला गया और सरकार कहती है कि नहीं, कोई लापरवाही नहीं की गई। वास्तव में किस्सा यह है कि जो यह पाइनीयर्म हैं वह मिलिट्री के अधीन भी हैं और सिविलियन्स के अधीन भी हैं और कोई भी उनकी परवाह नहीं करता है मिलिटरी वाले कहते हैं सिविलियन अस्पताल में जाओ और सिविल वाले कहते हैं कि मिलिटरी अस्पताल में जाओ। दो राजाओं की प्रजा जैसे हैं यह लोग और कोई उनकी परवाह नहीं करता। इस जवाब से पता चल जायेगा कि 18/19 की रात को वीरसिंह को मिलिटरी अस्पताल में ले जाया गया और सुबह को 9,10 उसको कह दिया। यह बताते हैं कि 19.11.82 को सुबह डेड बजे से 9 बजे तक सक्षम चिकित्सा अधिकारी की देख रेख में रहा, उसमें रोग लक्षण का कोई चिन्ह नहीं पाया गया और उन्हें उनकी बीमारी से आराम

दिला कर यह सलाह दी गई कि पुनः जांच के लिए रैलीवेंट कागजात के साथ दुबारा आये। यह व्यक्ति सेना अस्पताल में दोबारा रिपोर्ट करने के बजाय उमी दिन 19.11.82 को साढ़े 11 बजे प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर (सिविल) में भर्ती हो गया और 24 घंटे के बाद उसको वहाँ से छोड़ दिया और वह अपनी लाइन में चला गया जहाँ जा कर उसको खून की उल्टी हुई। जब फिर मिलिटरी अस्पताल में उसको ला रहे थे तो वह रास्ते में मर गया। और यह कह रहे हैं कि पूरी देख रेख की गई। जब मिलिटरी अस्पताल में भर्ती कर दिया गया था तो उनका फर्ज था उसको कहीं भी चिकित्सा सुविधा के लिए एम्बुलेंस में ले जाते लेकिन नहीं ले गए। तो यह एम्बुलेंस गाड़ियां किसके लिए हैं? क्या यह डाक्टरों के घर का सामान खरीदने के लिए हैं? किस लिए वह इस्तेमाल की जा रही हैं? जबाब इस ढंग से मंत्री जी दे देते हैं, जितने भी जवाब यहाँ हाउस में सुनता हूँ वह सत्य पर आधारित कम होते हैं, इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह उन अधिकारियों को सजा देने की कोशिश करेंगे जिन्होंने इनके साथ खिलवाड़ किया और श्री बीर सिंह की मृत्यु हो गई?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am equally sad that a person died in the course of his treatment. But the facts are slightly different from what my hon. friend has stated.

It is true that this Pioneer Bir Singh's case was a case of alcoholic patient. He seemed to have stomach trouble, he was taken to the Hospital at 1 O'Clock in the night and he was kept there till 9; some palliatives were administered to him and he showed that he was symptomless and was relieved of all pains. Therefore, they asked him to go back and bring all his medical history sheets. But, he was not thrown out as my hon. friend said.

SHRI T. S. NEGI : He was admitted in the hospital and then sent back.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I want to tell him that he was sent in an ambulance. He had become symptomless and had been relieved of the pains. And so they wanted him to bring the medical history sheets so that they could go into them further. Apparently, I am told, Sir, that the medical opinion is that in case of gastroenteritis and also peptic ulcer, there is some temporary relief showing as if the whole thing was cured. Possibly, in that temporary relief, he had been sent back. He was sent with an ambulance to go back to his house. Then at 11 O'clock he again developed the trouble. Instead of going to the hospital, he went and admitted himself in a Primary Health Centre (PHC) not disclosing that he was a GREF personnel. He has given his name as a private citizen; he has given his name, his father's name and his residential address. But, he did not disclose that he was a GREF personnel. If he had disclosed that, probably, they would have sent him to GREF Hospital. But, in the Primary Health Centre (PHC) he was given the treatment. And then, they found that the pain had become more acute and so, they directed that he should be sent to pithoragarh Headquarters Hospital. At that time again this man did not go to the Hospital. He went home; he walked back to his house. That probably aggravated and when he began to vomit blood, he informed the Centre and the Centre then immediately took him to the Hospital. They gave every possible medical assistance. But he collapsed after that. Therefore, all that, I want to say is that possibly it may be an error of medical judgment when he had the temporary relief, they thought that he was all right. But, then, no negligence can be attributed to them. This is exactly my point. The person should have gone back to the Hospital. On the other hand, he went to the primary Health Centre; he did not disclose there that he was a GREF personnel. Then he walked back all the distance. All these things must have contributed to this. We were very sorry. However, I want to assure the hon. Member that we have gone out of the way to give all the assistance, all relief, in the matter. We have sanctioned Rs. 250 as pension to the next of kin.

We have also given the death-cum-gratuity of Rs. 3,000/-. The workmen's

compensation has been assessed at Rs. 21,000/- of which Rs. 17,000/- has already been paid.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : वास्तव में सही बात यह है कि मिलिट्री हस्पताल में उसको कहा गया कि सिविलियन को हम ज्यादा देर रख नहीं सकते, आप जाएं। बात तो यह है, नहीं तो वह वहां से क्यों जाता? अगर वह ऐसा जवाब न दे तो क्या यह कहेंगे कि हमने उसको फेंक दिया था? मेरा कहना यह है कि उसको वहां से निकाला गया था, हमारे पास वहाँ के लोग आते हैं और हमको सारी बात बतलाते हैं।

यह बात सही है कि सरकार की तरफ से ग्रैफ के लोगों को नजरन्दाज किया जा रहा है, उनके रहने के लिए स्थान नहीं है, खाने की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब कोई मिलिट्री का काम होता है तो सबसे पहले ग्रैफ के लोग आगे जाते हैं, सड़क व पुल बनाने के लिए, लेकिन उनको आर्म्स की ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती है। अगर वह लोग इस तरह से मरते गए तो डिफेंस का काम खत्म हो जाएगा। इसके बारे में हम बराबर पत्र लिखते रहे हैं और बोल भी रहे हैं, मगर सरकार सोई हुई है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रैफ के लोगों को सरकार मिलिट्री में ले और जो सुविधाएं मिलिट्री वालों को मिलती हैं, वही उनको भी मिलें। अभी उनको मिलिट्री वालों का कोई फायदा नहीं मिलता है। मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि इसकी फिर से इन्क्वायरी की जाय और जो लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उनको कसा जाये। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया है कि उसको सिविलियन के आधार पर जो कुछ मिलना था, वह मिल गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें। वह जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, उससे पहले 'क्या' लगा दें?

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : क्या सरकार फिर से इसकी जांच करके दोषी अधिकारियों को सजा देगी ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A Court of Inquiry was ordered in this case. I will read out from the report of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Central Command. It says :

“While evidence indicates that due attention was paid and all medical assistance provided by the Section Hospital, 161 Military Hospital, GREF administration did not realise the seriousness of the patient's real clinical condition due to his apparent fair physical condition.”

Because his condition appeared to be fair they thought that he could be discharged. There is no more enquiry to be held ; we have held all the enquiries. We have held Court of Inquiry and we found this. The fact of the matter is that the person, seeing his condition, thought that he could go back. But the mistake was that he did not go back to that hospital, but, he went to the Primary Health Centre.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Because he got disgusted with them. He got disgusted with those people when they sent him back again.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I don't understand the question, Sir. I am prepared to answer questions which I understand. But I cannot answer questions which I can not understand. I want to point out that everything fair has been done in this case.

MR. SPEAKER : Which part of the question is there which he does not understand ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The whole point is this. When he had a relapse, the person should have gone back to the GREF hospital. He has no business to go to the Primary Health Centre. And that aggravated his situation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he did not mention that he was a

military man when he went to the Primary Health Centre. My contention is that when he went to the hospital he found that those people were not giving him sufficient attention ; he must have got disgusted with those people ; therefore he did not mention that he belonged to the defence forces. And secondly, he was suffering so much. You cannot make much about it, that he failed to mention this thing. Why did he go to the Primary Health Centre at all and did not go back to them ? Just because he was disgusted with the manner in which they treated him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is one inference. This is not the final inference. This is only an inference by my esteemed friend.

MR. SPEAKER : As a direct corollary to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Common-sense inference.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is an uncommon sense of inference. At the primary health centre where he was admitted he was stated to be in fair condition and that is on record. Nothing in this case can be established as...

MR. SPEAKER : Wishy—washy...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have been very generous, Sir. I said, out of Rs. 21,000, Rs. 17,000 has been given. I am told this 17,000 is in addition to the 21,000.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : A pertinent question arises from what the hon. Minister replied, because, he was himself a little doubtful when he replied. Why after the temporary relief the patient was discharged ? Suppose any other person remain in the hospital for some time and the doctor says after examination, ‘now you get temporary relief ; therefore I discharge you’, can he go ? Can he say like that ? Why should such a thing happen ? That is what has happened.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member does not know that he was in

the hospital for 9 hours. From 10 ' clock in the morning till 9 O'clock in the morning he was in the hospital. He was under observation. He became painless. Every thing looked normal. And therefore they said, in order to find out the whole history, you can go back and bring all the medical reports.

Declaration of Ahmedabad Airport as International Airport

*345 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great rush at Sant Cruz Airport in Bombay and people have to wait for very long for clearance ;

(b) whether there is a great demand to declare Ahmedabad Airport as an International Airport to reduce the rush at Bombay ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this respect ?

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

Statement

(a) During the early hours of the morning delay takes place at Bombay airport due to arrivals and departures at short intervals.

(b) Requests have been received for Ahmedabad airport being declared as an international airport.

(c) The existing four international airports in the country are adequate for meeting the international traffic needs. At present Government do not contemplate declaring any other airport in the country as an international airport.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Sir, the Minister has accepted that 'Requests have

been received for Ahmedabad airport being declared as an International Airport.' I cannot understand why that request has not been accepted. Is it not a fact that most of the Indian international passengers using Bombay airport are mainly from Gujarat ? The information that you have received is not proper. All the Gujrati passengers are buying their tickets from Bombay. Many of the Gujrati families are connected with many European countries, America, U. K., Pakistan etc. These Passengers find it difficult to get seats in domestic flights while going abroad or returning to India. In order to reduce the traffic congestion at Bombay, and to provide for alternative arrangements in case of emergent situations, when will it be possible for the Government to make Ahmedabad as an international airport ? If you have a survey, you will find that 75% of Indians in America are from Gujrat, and they are all coming and going from Bombay, and purchasing tickets from there.

श्री अशोक गहलोट : अहमदाबाद को अन्तरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा घोषित करने के लिए बहुत अरसे से मांग की जा रही है। इस के लिए मंत्रालय ने पूरा व्यापक सर्वे करवाया एयर इंडिया, इंडियन एयर लाइन्स, डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ सिविल एविएशन और इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट एथारिटी आफ इंडिया की मदद से और सर्वे के आधार पर उस में यह पाया गया कि करीब 5 हजार पैसेंजर्स प्रति वर्ष अहमदाबाद से फारेन जाने वाले होते हैं। उस में यू. के. और यू. एस. ए. जाने वाले करीब 3 हजार, अफ्रीका जाने वाले करीब 1 हजार और दूसरे डेस्टिनेशंस को जाने वाले करीब 1 हजार पैसेंजर्स होते हैं। इस तरह से मालूम किया गया कि एयर इंडिया का जो शेयर है मार्केट का वह करीब 2650 पैसेंजर का निकला। इस के आधार पर करीब 25 पैसेंजर्स पर फ्लाइट पड़ते हैं इन सब बातों को देखते हुए पाया गया कि अहमदाबाद में अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे के लिए जो मांग की जा रही है वह उचित नहीं है और इस स्थिति में इसे अन्तरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा घोषित नहीं किया जा सकता।

इस के साथ ही मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट एथारिटी आफ इंडिया ने मई 1979 और मई 1981 में ओ डी, औरिजन ऐंड डेस्टिनेशन सर्वे भी करवाया जिस की मदद से पौसेंजर्स से बात की गई और उनसे पूछा गया कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद, त्रिवेन्द्रम, कोचीन और अमृतसर, इन सब हवाई अड्डों में से कहाँ से आपको जानने और आने में सुविधा होगी तो उन्होंने जो फिगर्स दी हैं वह मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा जिससे कि माननीय सदस्य जो गुस्से में इस माँग को रख रहे हैं, मुझे मालूम है, मैं उन की भावनाओं को भी जानता हूँ, उन्हें संतोष हो सकेगा। 1979 में जो सर्वे हुआ एम्बार्किंग के लिए तो बाम्बे जिन लोगों ने जाने की इच्छा जाहिर की वह थे 47.28 परसेंट, अहमदाबाद 4.94 परसेंट ऐन्ड अदर एयर पोर्ट्स 47.48 परसेंट। इसी तरह डिम्बार्किंग के लिए बाम्बे 55.50 परसेंट, अहमदाबाद 4.89 परसेंट ऐन्ड अदर एयरपोर्ट्स 39.61 परसेंट। ऐसे ही 1981 में जो सर्वे हुआ उस में एम्बार्किंग के लिए 66.4 परसेंट फ्राम बाम्बे, 4.5 परसेंट फ्राम अहमदाबाद ऐंड 29.10 परसेंट फ्राम अदर एयर पोर्ट्स। डिम्बार्किंग के लिए 60.4 परसेंट बाम्बे के लिए, अहमदाबाद के लिए 4.0 परसेंट ऐंड अदर एयरपोर्ट्स के लिए 35.60 परसेंट। इस प्रकार लैस देन फाइव परसेंट लोगों ने माँग की। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए हम लोगों ने निर्धारित किया कि अहमदाबाद को अन्तरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा घोषित नहीं किया जा सकता और अभी जो फिलहाल कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली के अन्तरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे हैं वह हमारी माँग को पूरा कर रहे हैं।

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : I have listened to the answer of the hon. Minister carefully. I would like to know, whether

it is a fact that the Air India has proposed to declare Ahmedabad and Amritsar as international airports, as they have got potentiality for that. On what date has such a propose come from the Air India? If Ahmedabad airport is not declared as an international airport, will the facility of point to point service as is available to Amritsar and Trivandrum be given to Ahmedabad, and if so, when?

श्री अशोक गहलोत : अहमदाबाद से बाम्बे वैल-कनेक्टेड है और मैं सोचता हूँ कि जो अमृतसर और त्रिवेन्द्रम की बात की गई है वहाँ के पैसेजर्स की डेन्सिटी अहमदाबाद से अधिक है जो सर्वे की रिपोर्ट है उसके आधार पर मैं यह आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में, जो सर्वे करवाया जा चुका है, उसको दोबारा करवायेंगे और अगर पैसेजर्स की डेन्सिटी हुई तो प्वाइन्ट टु प्वाइन्ट की जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने उठाई है उसके ऊपर विचार किया जाएगा।

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Sir, the Minister has replied that only in the morning hours there is delay in taking the passengers, but I have seen and this is my experience many a time that passengers in Bombay Airport, especially coming from Gulf countries, and who have to proceed to Cochin are stranded there for three or four days. Every time when I go to Kerala, I find a number of passengers have been stranded there for three or four days because they do not get the connecting flight inspite of the fact that they come with their Okayed tickets there.

This matter has been represented to the Minister in writing many a time that this rush being faced by the passengers coming from the Gulf countries should be removed and some solution should be brought out. I would like to know what action would the Minister take in this respect? Sir, there has been a persistent demand to solve this problem. Trivandrum should be declared an international airport. I would like to know what view the Government is having in this regard?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, it is all a conspiracy to undo Bombay.

श्री अशोक गहलोत : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह बात कही है कि बाम्बे में बहुत ज्यादा कंजेस्चन होता है। हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि वास्तव में जो वेस्टर्न कन्ट्रीज ने अपने देशों में नाइट लैंडिंग पर कर्फ्यू लगा रखा है, उसकी वजह से सुबह 4 बजे से लेकर 6 बजे तक बहुत अधिक फ्लाइट्स आती हैं। उनमें से अगर कोई एक दो फ्लाइट्स लेट हो जाती हैं तो उसके कारण सारा मामला गड़बड़ा जाता है। हम इस प्रयास में बराबर लगे हुए हैं कि किस प्रकार से वहां पर कंजेस्चन कम किया जाए। हमने इस संबंध में विभिन्न प्रकार के कदम उठाए हैं और हमारी कोशिश है कि जो नए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे का एक्सटेंशन हो रहा है उसका 1985 में सेकेन्ड माडल कम्प्लीट हो जाएगा तो हम समझते हैं इस तरह की प्रॉब्लम्स का समाधान हो सकेगा।

जहां तक त्रिवेंद्रम को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा बनाने की बात है, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी वहां से गल्फ कन्ट्रीज के लिए फ्लाइट्स की सुविधा दे रखी है और उसके लिए सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं वहां पर मौजूद हैं, अतः वहां पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : अहमदाबाद से हमारे गुजराती बंधु विदेशों को जाते हैं और वे बाम्बे का ज्यादा उपयोग करते हैं। जयपुर में विदेशी टूरिस्ट बहुत अधिक मात्रा में आते हैं। दिल्ली-आगरा-जयपुर एक ट्रियो बना हुआ है। टूरिस्ट पहले दिल्ली आते हैं और वहां से कनेक्टेड फ्लाइट्स मिलने में उनको परेशानी होती। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टूरिज्म के महत्व को देखते हुए यह दिल्ली-आगरा-जयपुर जो ट्रियो है उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वे करवाया है या आगे करवायेंगे ?

श्री अशोक गहलोत : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने जयपुर के बारे में कहा है। मैं भी राजस्थान से ही सम्बन्ध रखता हूं और मुझे मालूम है कि दिल्ली-आगरा-जयपुर एक गोल्डेन ट्रैंगिल बना हुआ है लेकिन मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि जयपुर को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा बनाना आवश्यक है क्योंकि दिल्ली बहुत नजदीक है और दिल्ली में बहुत बड़ा हवाई अड्डा बना हुआ है और आगे उसमें और भी बढ़ोत्तरी होने जा रही है। इसीलिए मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि जयपुर को अभी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा बनाने की जरूरत है। इसके अतिरिक्त अभी वहाँ पर इस तरह की फैसिलिटीज भी नहीं है कि वहाँ पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिए सर्वे कराने की बात की जाए।

SHRI A. K. BALAN : When will the aerodrome at Calicut be completed ; what is the progress of the work there ?

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think it is a pertinent question. Shri Bheekhabhai.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : Sir, my question has not been answered. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER ; It is not pertinent to this question.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : The Minister has replied that the Trivandrum airport, will not be declared as an international airport, in reply to the supplementary question put by Prof. Kurien.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : There is a lot of trouble faced by Kerala people for going to Gulf countries. That is why I was asking, when the airport at Calicut would be completed.

श्री अशोक गहलोत : कालीकट को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRI. A.K. BALAN : No ; I wanted to know when will the aerodrome at Calicut be completed.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : We are now flying over Kerala and Rajasthan.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You are now flying over America and Europe.

MR. SPEAKER : Where do you intend to land now ?

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : The hon. Minister has given statistics. Is the Ministry aware that besides Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, the maximum number of airline offices are in Saurashtra and Gujarat ? About the passenger traffic which goes out of Bombay to Karachi, they have given the figures regarding options of the passengers- whether they want to fly out from Bombay. I don't want to dispute them. They can have that information. But I would like to know whether he knows the fact that of the passengers going from Bombay to Karachi, more than 70% are from Gujarat ?

As my friend asked for point-to-point service, why can't Ahmedabad or any other airport in Gujarat be considered, at least for flights from Gujarat to Karachi, if not to Gulf, U. K., U.S.A. and Middle East countries ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that part. They will make another survey and do it.

श्री अशोक गहलोत : जी हां ।

**Installation of Electronic Devices
for Extensive Surveillance in
Pakistan**

*346. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that sophisticated electronic devices for extensive surveillance are installed in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether there is any threat to our country ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) There are reports to indicate that Pakistan is acquiring surveillance systems as Part of the on-going Programme for modernisation of its armed forces. Government are aware of the implications of such acquisitions and are taking appropriate measures.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने इंग्लिश के उत्तर में दिया है :

“There are reports to indicate that Pakistan is acquiring surveillance systems as part of the ongoing programme for modernisation of its armed forces, Government are aware of the implications of such acquisitions and are taking appropriate measures.”

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब रिपोर्ट की बात आती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि मालूम नहीं है। अभी अभी पाकिस्तान ने अमरीका और अन्य देशों से हरफून्स, एफ-16 और लेटैस्ट सब-मेरीन खरीदे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार को क्या सभी को पता है।

श्री भीखा भाई : पाकिस्तान ने हिन्दुस्तान के बार्डर पर सशस्त्र सेनायें कायम कर रखी हैं- क्या उनको इस बारे में पता है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ

Will Government augment their sources of information, awareness, vigilance and also increase the sophisticated arms ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : When I said, Government have seen reports, it

only means that Government do not have any direct personal information on this, because we get some information which is from our sources ; we get some information from other sources, Press reports and so on.

So far as the point raised by the hon. member is concerned, his question relates to surveillance systems. The Harpoon is not a surveillance instrument nor is it submarine or F16. We have made a fairly careful study of the surveillance system which they have on the ground, in the air and in the Navy ; and we have made adequate provision to meet them. I do not know what exactly my hon. friend wants. If he wants me to give their surveillance system or details of it or ours ; if it is latter, I am afraid I can not oblige.

श्री भीखा भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो यही जानना चाहता था कि हमारी तैयारी पूरी है या नहीं है ? दूसरी बात-यू० एस० ए० ने एक ऐसा हारपून निकाला है जो पांच मिनट में यू० एस० एम० आर० पहुंच जाता है। उस के मुकाबले में हमारी क्या तैयारी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा तो कोई नहीं है, फिर भी आप बतला दीजिये।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Harpoon is a sea skimming missile and it is fired close over the water at a very low level and it is difficult for radar to find. We have sufficient equipment and missiles to meet the threat. That is all I can say.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी। अब स्वामी जी क्या निकाल कर लायेंगे-यह देखना है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You will have to protect me against this Minister. He always riggles out of difficult questions. I am going to ask a straight question and you please protect me.

MR. SPEAKER: You get a fool-proof.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is fool-Proof or I am.

MR. SPEAKER: Both of You I think.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I think one is fool and the other is proof.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I told you that I needed your protection and you are watching the fun.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आप पकड़ गये।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : पकड़ा गया और आप देखते रह गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखता ही नहीं रह गया, साथ में हंसा भी हूँ। I enjoyed it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am glad that the Minister recently visited Europe. There is, in fact, in various knowledgeable journals, a definite indication that there is an electronic gap between India and Pakistan. We are ahead in terms of a number of tanks, men and aircrafts and so on. But in terms of the electronic warfare, I must say, in the last two years, India has fallen behind, and this seems to be a gap. Before I ask a questions, I would like to say that in the Lebanese war, there was a test of modern electronic equipment against this heavy Soviet equipment. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that the new F 16s have computers on them which will enable them not only to jam radar but to make an advance surveillance of the planes taking offs? Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether there exists an electronic gap and what he is going to do about it?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: At the moment, there is no gap; at the moment, we are not behind. But we have information that they are getting some more sophisticated electronic equipments particularly like Mohawk and Hawkeye. Now, the Mohak will have the capacity to take pictures side-ways which ordinary radar cannot. If they get them, then we would be in a difficult position. We are already taking steps to see how this can be met. We are always on the watch. We know what the latest developments are taking place in the United States and the rest of the world;

and we are equipping ourselves. At the moment, we are not falling behind.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या यह बात माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी की जानकारी में है कि भारत की सीमा पर पाकिस्तान की फौजें भाबुनिक हथियारों से लैस हो कर काफी तादाद में जमा हो रही हैं ? यदि यह बात सही है तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have answered it already. The point is, that we know that there were certain movements and deployment of the Pakistani Army around the border, but this can be a part of their usual annual exercise. We have no information to the contrary.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Sanyogita Rane. Absent. Shri Bhim Singh. Absent. Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला, नई दिल्ली
में किए गए व्यापार समझौते

*348. श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते } : क्या
श्री भीम सिंह }
बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में हाल ही में भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेले का आयोजन किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या इस व्यापार मेले में कुछ व्यापार समझौते भी किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन समझौतों के अन्तर्गत कुल कितना आयात और निर्यात (रुपयों में) किया जाएगा ?

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

(b) and (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Some specific contracts for imports and exports were signed during the India International Trade Fair, 1983 as indicated below :-

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONED AND GENERATED.

	Amount in Crores (Rupees)
1. Exports	264.14
2. Imports	31.90
3. Under negotiation	650.14
4. Export Enquiry	1.44
5. Retail sales	1.62
6. Trade enquiry	149.21
within India	-----
Total Rs.	1098.45

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:
According to the reply of the hon. Minister, specific contracts of exports are Rs. 264 crores, imports are of Rs. 31 crores and under negotiations still going on are for Rs. 650 crores. I would like to know (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Mohd. Yunus, Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India had expected a business of Rs. 1500 crores in this Fair, if so why is it that export-imports achieved is so short of expectations and (b) in view of the adverse balance of payments position will efforts be made to increase exports and reduce imports, and if so what concrete steps are taken for it.

MR. SPEAKER : If wishes were horses ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : What the Chairman has said in the statement on the concluding day is, he referred to the last Fair, and he had estimated that Rs. 900 crores of business could be generated, and ultimately it was Rs. 1300 crores. This time what he has said is that at the moment the figures stand at Rs. 1100 crores-about Rs. 200 crores less ; I am taking the round figures-and it had come even up to Rs. 1500 crores, That is what he has said.

As far as the efforts to increase the exports and reduce the imports are concerned, certainly this is our concerted effort.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Trade Fair Authority of India make an appraisal of the recent Fair and in terms of orders received from the countries outside Eastern Europe and publish a report of the appraisal so as to enable the public to make an honest judgment about the performance of this Fair ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I could not follow your question.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : ये जो फेयर्स होते हैं, इन का एप्रैजल करेगे ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We will make it.

MR. SPAKER : Shri H.N. Bahuguna. Absent. Shri G. Bhoopathy, Absent Shri George Fernandes Absent. Shri, G. Narsimha Reddy, Absent. Shri Arjun Sethi.

Legislation to enforce stricter Control on New Drugs

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

(a) whether Government intend to enact a comprehensive legislation to enforce stricter control on new drugs and to provide for deterrent punishment for drug trafficking ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the steps Government propose to take to face the serious problem of drug abuse in India.

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

Statement

(a) Enactment of a comprehensive legislation which, besides consolidating, amending and strengthening the existing laws on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, will seek to provide, INTER-ALIA, for stricter control over psychotropic substances and for deterrent punishment for drug trafficking, is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) In India, so far, there has been no serious problem of drug abuse. Some illicit consumption mainly of two drugs i.e. opium and ganja, has been reportedly persisting in a limited way.

While the Government has been taking necessary steps to suppress the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the country, India has, for some time, been facing the problem of transit traffic of some drugs, particularly opiates and cannabis from some neighbouring countries. A recent development which has been causing serious 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.

With a view to reducing illicit supply of drugs of abuse, Government have been taking various measures to tighten the controls and to intensify preventive and intelligence activities to suppress the illicit traffic in drugs. The field formations of the enforcement agencies on the border areas have been instructed to remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department in these areas is being strengthened in terms of man-power and equipment. In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in coordination with the concerned Central and State enforcement authorities, close cooperation with the concerned

international agencies is maintained to curb smuggling of drugs.

Ministry of Social Welfare have been in touch with the State Governments/ Union Territory administrations and have given them necessary guidelines for taking preventive measures against consumption of drugs particularly in the educational institutions and hostels. The said Ministry is also carrying out publicity regarding the harmful effects of drug abuse by means of grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations and through the mass-media units.

Ministry of Education has also similarly addressed the Vice-Chancellors of Universities for taking necessary steps in this regard.

The Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been making documentary films for educating people and the youths regarding the harmful effects of abuse of drugs.

The matter is kept under constant watch for appropriate action.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : The hon. Minister has in his written statement indicated that a comprehensive legislation is being thought of and apart from that law enforcing machinery is being strengthened to stop the increasing trafficking in drugs in the country. Since this enactment of this legislation will take time, and as he has assured in his statement that the law enforcement machinery is being strengthened, may I know from the hon. Minister the number of persons arrested and also prosecuted during last year specially, because he has mentioned in the statement that during the year 1982 this problem is on the increase. I want to know the number of persons arrested and prosecuted under the law and whether these persons most come from foreign countries, that is due to the arrival of the Hippis in the country and it has appeared in the news papers that these Hippis are in the habit of taking opium and other drugs and this has been on the increase for some time.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, so far as the comprehensive legislation is

concerned, as I have already indicated, we are bringing that legislation and in view of that we have already initiated discussions with the State Governments and Union Territories because some of the enforcement laws and machineries are operated by the State Governments. But at the same time, we have strengthened the enforcement machineries and intelligence machineries in our country itself. We have over the years, built up a reputation in tacking with the problem of drugs and India is one of the countries which has been mentioned in various international conferences on number of times. Recently we had one such international conference in Delhi also where our efforts were appreciated. But of late, we are finding that India is being used as a transit for drug trafficking-destination being some other countrise and origin being some other countries around India. That is why, we are little concerned about it.

The hon. Member wanted to know the number of persons arrested. I do not have the exact figure about the number of persons arrested but I have the figure of number of seizures which have taken place during the last four years. I am just giving him the figure of seizures during the current year up to 30th June, 1983 as below :

Opium	—	24
Charas	—	3
Heroin	—	7

Another figure also I have which is with reference to the number of other types of drugs. If the hon. Member wants to know the figures drug-wise, then I have the figures for the last four years but I am giving him the figures for 1982-83. So far as opium is concerned, the figures for number of cases are as under:

Internal cases	—	481
Illegal import	—	88
Attempted export	—	15
Total number of cases-584		
Quantity seized	—	5,063 Kgs.

Ganja :

Total number of cases—184

MR. SPEAKER : Give this information to them. Place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes, Sir. If the hon. Member wants, I can give him the detailed figures in respect of the seizure and the quantity and even county-wise from where we have got and which are the countries exported to.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : The hon. Minister has just indicated that the recent conference under the auspices of the United Nations has, in fact, appreciated our Government's efforts in controlling this menace and to stop this drug trafficking. In the so Press reports it has been mentioned that the countries like Singapore Malaysia and Iran have passed enactments and in their enactments they have provided for life imprisonment and death sentence for this sort of offences.

Further, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are considering enhancing the punishment so that the law enforcement is more stringent to control this menace.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as the quantum of punishment is concerned, Parliament should decide it when the legislation is placed before them. I can assure the hon. Member that we already have the law ; it is not that we do not have the law. For instance, there is the Opium Act, 1857, which has been amended from time to time. Then there is the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. These are all Central Acts. Apart from that, various State Governments have their own laws. For instance, the production and control over ganja is within the purview of the State Administration. They have their own excise laws and rules under which they are well controlled. The recent development which I mentioned is that some of the neighbouring countries are using India as a route to some other countries.

MR. SPEAKER : Can ganja be smoked by the pipe also ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have not experimented it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it a surmise on the basis of his reply ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If the House permits. I can make a venture.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : This modern evil of drug addiction has plagued not only this country, but it has plagued people all over the world. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of Indian citizens who are addicted to drugs like LSD and Marijuana with, if possible, State-wise breakup.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I cannot provide this information to the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least how many among them are Ministers ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I leave it to you to judge.

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी की जानकारी के बावजूद तमाम प्रदेशों के अन्दर अभी तक दवाओं का अवैध व्यापार हो रहा है, मुख्यतः नशीली दवाओं का। मेंड्रेक्स पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है लेकिन अभी भी मेंड्रेक्स चोरी-छिपे बिक रही है। उसको आप रोक नहीं पाए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोक तो लगा दी है, बंद नहीं कर पाए।

श्री रामलाल राही : कुछ भी कह लीजिए। इसी तरह से 'संजीवनी सुरा' के नाम से एक पेय पदार्थ बिकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर से जो नशीली दवाएं आती हैं, जिस प्रकार मेंड्रेक्स पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है क्या उसी प्रकार इन दवाओं की भी छटनी करके जो नशीली हैं और हानिकारक हैं, समाज को नुकसान पहुंचा रही हैं,

उन पर भी प्रतिबंध लगाया जाएगा ? और क्या "संजीवनी सुरा" बायुर्वेदिक औषधि के रूप में बेची जाती है, उस पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का विचार है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid, I cannot give a judgment on the quality of SANJIVINI SURA, because I am totally ignorant of that. If he wants to have a certificate on tobacco, I can give it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राही जी ने चखी होमी ।

श्री रामलाल राही : आप हेल्थ मिनिस्टर से पूछ सकते हैं ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The two types of drugs which he mentioned, heroin and Mandrex, which are hazardous to health, they are also mentioned there. Therefore, it is not a question of imposing a fresh ban. What we are discussing is how effectively we can control the misuse by the smuggling of these types of drugs. Illegal trafficking in drugs is a serious problem, not only here but in many countries. I have checked it up from the Ministry of Social Welfare and I can say that we have not fallen a prey to this type of habits, to which many other affluent countries have fallen a victim. Recently, some studies were conducted by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and they have found out that amongst our student population only a very small insignificant section is subject to drug addiction. Therefore, constant propaganda and creating public opinion is necessary. Recently, this has been done. So far as the enforcement machinery is concerned, as I have already indicated, we have already strengthened it and we are strengthening it. In order to tackle it more effectively, we are bringing comprehensive legislation, as I referred to in my statement.

बिहार-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी रोकने के अवर्षाप्त प्रबंध

*354. श्री डूमर लाल बैठा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी बिहार और नेपाल के बीच लम्बी सांझी सीमा है जिस पर बड़े पैमाने पर तस्करी होती है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 में कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया और सीमा पर तस्करी रोकने और सीमा शुल्क एकत्रित करने के लिए कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी नियुक्त हैं और उन्हें क्या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ग) क्या सीमा की लम्बाई तथा तस्करी और यात्रियों के आवागमन को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा तस्करी रोकने और सीमा शुल्क एकत्रित करने की व्यवस्था अपर्याप्त है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The Bihar Sector of the Indo-Nepal border continues to be vulnerable to smuggling activities. The value of smuggled goods seized in the Bihar Sector of the Indo-Nepal border during the calendar year 1982 and 1983 (upto October) is as under :-

Yeas	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1982	126.00
1983	79.00 (provisional)

(upto October)

The number of employees of the Customs department of all grades posted for anti-smuggling work and collection of customs duties in the Bihar Sector of the Indo-Nepal border is 781. The Customs formations in the areas have been adequately equipped

with vehicles and arms and ammunition. In order to have a quick and secret means of communication, the entire Indo-Nepal border has been covered with a wireless communication network.

The field formations on the Indo-Nepal border have been instructed to remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department in the region is being reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment. In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities, bilateral co-operation between India and Nepal also exists to curb smuggling activities across the border. The matter is kept under constant review.

श्री डूमर लाल बंठा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने तस्करी के सामान की फिगर 126 लाख रुपए दी है। क्या सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है कि यह फिगर चीगने से भी ज्यादा है? वहां राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय अफसरों की मिली-भगत से तस्करी की जाती है। यह भी बताया गया है कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी रोकने के लिए वाहनों, शस्त्रास्त्रों और गोला-बारूद का इन्तजाम किया गया है, लेकिन सरकार को शायद यह पता नहीं कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर सड़क ही नहीं है। इस सड़क के अभाव में आपके इन वाहनों या शस्त्रास्त्रों से तस्करी की गतिविधियों की रूकावट नहीं हो सकती। बिहार सरकार ने "नो-मैन-लैंड" के ऊपर मकान बनाने के लिए कुछ लोगों को अधिकार दे दिया है जो कि तस्करी के अड्डे बने हुए हैं। क्या सरकार इन सब बातों के बारे में जानती है और कोई उपाय करना चाहती है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, so far as the last part of the hon. Member's question about permitting somebody to construct houses on the 'no-man's land' is concerned, I am not aware of it. If it is permitted, definitely it will pose a problem but that I will have to check up. I am not aware of that fact. But in regard to the

strengthening of the enforcement machinery in the Indo-Nepal border, I have indicated certain measures and the figure which I have quoted here is the figure of actual seizure and the quantum of smuggling may be more. I do not deny that fact. And Indo-Nepal border is one of the sensitive borders from the smuggling point of view, but because of the difficult terrain, it is simply not possible to have check posts throughout the area. So, apart from strengthening the enforcement machinery, we are also taking it up with the Nepalese Government so that by our joint efforts we can central it. I can inform the hon. Member that recently I had the privilege of having a discussion with the new Finance Minister of Nepal who was in India and who called on me, and one positive improvement which has taken place on the complaint that we are making is that sometimes Nepalese traders and businessmen import more than what they can consume in Nepal, obviously with the objective of passing on the surplus to India through illegal channels and the Nepalese Finance Minister informed that now they are drastically reducing their imports, and I do hope that in the near future it will have some effect and all possible methods have been adopted. But that was the problem.

श्री डूमर लाल बंठा : क्या सरकार को पता है या नहीं कि नेपाल से दूसरे देशों की चीजें स्मगल होकर यहां आती हैं और वहां पर हमारे यहां की जो दुर्लभ वस्तुएं हैं, जिनके लिए हम विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करते हैं जैसे पेट्रोल, डीजल, चीनी, कोयला आदि, स्मगल होकर नेपाल जाती हैं। सरकार ने 126 लाख रुपए की फिगर दी है। मेरे ख्याल से यह 500 लाख के करीब हो जाती है। मैंने अभी कहा था कि सड़क के अभाव में वाहनों का सदुपयोग नहीं हो सकता। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सड़क के बारे में सरकार का क्या ख्याल है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : As a Finance Minister. I cannot recommend that all over the border we may construct a road to prevent smuggling. Construction of the road is an absolutely/different proposition.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

समुद्री उत्पादों का निर्यात

*347. श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों से सम्बन्धित समुद्री मछली उत्पादों के उत्पादन तथा विदेशों को उनके निर्यात का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य देशों की तुलना में इस देश में समुद्री उत्पादों का उत्पादन कम है ; और

(ग) इनके उत्पादन तथा निर्यात को बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) और (ख) भारत द्वारा उत्पादित समुद्री मछली 1980 में 2.44 मिलियन मै० टन और 1981 में 2.42 मिलियन मै० टन थी। भारत का मछली उत्पादन विश्व के सात देशों अर्थात् जापान, सोवियत संघ, चीन, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, चिली, पीरू तथा नार्वे से कम है।

भारत ने 1981-82 के दौरान 286.01 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के 70105 मै० टन समुद्री उत्पादों और 1982-83 में 361.36 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के 78175 मै० टन का निर्यात किया।

(ग) समुद्री उत्पादों के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) उपयुक्त मछली पकड़ने के पोत काम में लेकर गहरे समुद्र के संसाधनों का लाभ प्राप्त करना, गहरे जमुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के

लिये मछली पकड़ने के विदेशी पोत भाड़े पर लेने तथा संयुक्त उपक्रम कम्पनियों के प्रवर्तन को प्रोत्साहित करना।

(2) श्रिम्पों के अलावा अन्य मदों को पकड़ने के लिये मछली पकड़ने के प्रयासों के विविधीकरण द्वारा तटवर्ती मछली पकड़ने के प्रयासों को सरल तथा कारगर बनाना ; और

(3) पालन के जरिए झींगा उत्पादन का संवर्धन।

Balance of Payment Position

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

(a) the facts and figures of India's latest balance of payment position ;

(b) whether there has been a steep rise over the previous years ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Details of India's balance of payments position become available after a considerable time-lag. Based on the available data and the movement in India's foreign exchange reserves, the country's overall balance of trade and payments position in 1982-83 and in the current fiscal year so far has shown improvement.

Central Assistance for Development of Tourist Spots in Andhra Pradesh

*350 SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to develop tourist spots in Centra,

Sector in Andhra Pradesh during the current Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the assistance given to Andhra Pradesh Government during the current Plan period for the tourist development programme in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) and (b) The Department has taken up the following schemes in the current Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh :—

- (i) A Tourist Bungalow with a capacity of 64 beds was built at Warangal and commissioned in 1980. The cost of this project was Rs. 10.30 lakhs.
- (ii) India Tourism Development Corporation augmented, by spending Rs. 3.61 lakhs in the current plan, their transport fleet in Hyderabad, bringing it up to a strength of 11 vehicles comprising 3 Ambassador cars, 4 Mercedes Benz air-conditioned cars, and 4 coaches.

It was proposed to set up a 53-room 3-star hotel at Hyderabad for Rs. 195.50 lakhs as a joint venture between the ITDC and the Andhra Pradesh Travel & Tourism Development Corporation. The equity contribution of ITDC was to be Rs. 40 lakhs. However the State Government has in May 1983 intimated that it was not in a position to participate in the joint venture project.

The Department has brought out a variety of publicity material for distribution in India and abroad on Andhra Pradesh, including a folder on Hyderabad in Arabic for the Arab market. It has also invited during the current Plan a number of travel writers and travel agents on familiarisation tours to Andhra Pradesh from a number of countries, including the U.K., Australia, U. S. A. Japan and Singapore.

Demand of Class I Officers of L.I.C. for Revision of Pay Scales

*351. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when were the wage scales of the Class I officers of the L.I.C. last revised :

(b) whether there have been demands for revision of pay scales of the Class I officers of the L.T.C. ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take thereoa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Scales of pay of Class I Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India were revised last in 1970. In terms of the Settlement of 1970 with the Federation of Class I Officers Association of the Corporation, these scales remained operative during the period from 1.4.1969 to 31.3.1973. A fresh Charter of Demands was received from the Federation in March, 1973. Keeping the same in view, revised scales of pay etc. were offered to the officers once in 1974 and again in 1980. On both the occasions the officers were declined on the ground that the anomalies in the gross emoluments receivable by Class I Officers and Class III employees in overlapping stages had not been fully removed. INTER SE distortions within the wage structure of the employees of the Corporation had developed due to implementation of different terms and conditions of settlements with different classes of employees. Despite the fact that no agreement could be reached with the Federation, ad-hoc adjustment allowance was released in August, 1982 effective from 1.8.1981 and 1.1.1982 cumulatively ranging from Rs. 75/—to Rs. 800/—P. M. for different pay scales.

In view of non-revision of scales of pay etc. since 1973 and their dissatisfaction with the adjustment allowance granted in 1982,

officers have filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court and have inter alia prayed for revision of their salaries and allowances. The matter is sub-judice.

Acquisition of Properties Under Section 296 of Income Tax Act

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

(a) whether it is a fact that provision made in section 296 for acquisition of properties which was meant to curb the black money has failed to achieve the object due to defect in the provision of law; and

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking of amending the law ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, sir. It is not a fact that the provision made in Sections 269A to 269S (Section 296 incorrectly mentioned in the question) for acquisition of properties has failed to achieve the object due to defect in the provision of law.

(b) Does not arise. However, tax laws are periodically reviewed and should any change in the relevant provisions appear necessary, in the light of the experience of their actual working, the Government would sponsor appropriate amendments to the law.

Introduction of Airbus Service between Agartala and Calcutta

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce airbus between Agartala and Calcutta after the completion of the new runway at Agartala Airport ;

(b) whether Government are aware about the heavy pressure of passengers at Agartala Airport ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are thinking to solve the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines operates one daily B-737 service and another F-27 service between Calcutta and Agartala. The capacity provided between Calcutta and Agartala is considered adequate to meet the existing traffic between these two stations. However, additional aircraft capacity can be inducted to operate extra flights flights, as and when necessary.

Recognition of Trade Unions

*356. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rules governing the recognition of trade Unions are no more in operation; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements have been made to provide requisite facilities to trade unions fulfilling the conditions of recognition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

The rules governing recognition of Trade Unions continue to be in operation. However this Ministry had decided to keep the requests for recognition received in abeyance till the report of the Committee of the JCM becomes available. This was done to have a fresh look on the rules for recognition of Trade Unions framed in 1959.

Coverage of Villages by Nationalised Banks in Seventh Five Year Plan

*357. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to cover all the villages by nationalised banks in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of branches of nationalised banks going to be opened in various State during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the functioning of these banks in villages particularly keeping in view the requirements of the rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The current branch licensing policy covers the period April 1982 to March 1985 and aims at achieving a coverage of one bank office for an average of 17000 population on the basis of 1981 Census in the rural and semi-urban areas by the end of March 1985. For the stipulated norm of population coverage, 7540 branches are expected to be opened in rural/semi-urban centres in deficit districts while 823 branches are likely to be opened in non-deficit districts during the period April 82 March 85.

Estimates for opening additional offices during the Seventh Five Year Plan have not so far been made.

As at the end of June 1983, the commercial banks had 42027 branches functioning in the country of which 22629 are located at rural centres and 9037 at semi-urban centres. The rural and semi-urban branches are expected to cater to the banking needs of not only the centres where these are located but also of the villages in the surrounding areas. Efforts are continuing to bring increasing number of villages within the direct coverage of the banking system. Through linkages of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Farmers' Service Societies or LAMPS with commercial bank branches, the coverage of the banking system is being further widened. It is not, however, possible to set any time frame for universal extension of banking coverage independent of considerations of overall viability of operation as also the level of economic development, particularly in the sphere of infrastructural facilities, in different areas.

To ensure that bank branches lend increasing support to economic activities of the people of the areas where they are located, several measures have been taken

which include stipulation of lending parameters for priority sector advances as a group, for agriculture and allied activities as a separate Sector, for weaker sections within the priority sectors, for advances under DRI Scheme and for Credit: Deposit ratios for rural and semi-urban branches etc. Banks have also endeavoured to increase the operational efficiency of their branches through simplification of forms and sanctioning procedures, delegation of powers to branch managers, provision of adequate staff-particularly agricultural field staff, proper training and orientation of staff, joint efforts with district extension agencies to reach the poor through programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programmes etc.

Sale of Fire Arms Manufactured by Ordnance Factories to Public

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

(a) whether any fire arms manufactured by Ordnance Factories are available for sale to the public ;

(b) if so, the cost of different items like pistols, revolvers, singel and double barrel rifles; and

(c) at what prices they are sold to the public ?

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

(b) and (c) The present dealers' prices and the maximum retail prices (exclusive of taxes) prescribed by OFB for sale to general public are as under :-

	Dealer Price	Retail Price
(i) 12 Bore DBBL Short Gun	Rs. 3000	Rs. 3450
(ii) .315', Sporting Rifle.	Rs. 2300	Rs. 2650
(iii) .32" Pistol	Rs. 4000	Rs. 4500

**Sale of wholesale Tea by Auction
and Billy Cut Sale.**

*359. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether wholesale tea is sold by
auction as well as by billy-cut sale ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in billy-cut
sale unless on-money is given over
and above sale amount : tea is not sold ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that
Government have failed in controlling
speculators who are responsible for price
rise of tea ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Chairman
of Tea Board was attacked by some
newspapers for wrong policy which resulted
in price rise of tea ; and

(e) if replies to (b), (c) and (d) be in
the affirmative, the steps taken or proposed
to be taken to make tea available to
consumers at reasonable prices ?

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

(b) Government is not aware of any
such condition relating to billy-cut sales.

(c) The recent rise in tea prices has
been on account of various factors such as
stagnant production for the last few years,
tight supply position of tea all over the
world, etc.

(d) Government is not aware.

(e) A series of measures have been
initiated in order to make tea available to
domestic consumers at a reasonable price.

An order has been issued under the
Essential Commodities Act for the regis-
tration of dealers and declaration of stocks
over 1000 Kgs. So as to deter hoarding and
speculation, Manufacturers of packet teas
have voluntarily started a scheme of market-
ing a standard blend at a fixed price

considerably below the market rate in
selected metropolitan areas.

**हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक आयुध
कारखाने की स्थापना**

*360. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक आयुध कारखाने की
स्थापना के बारे में हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार
की ओर से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा
क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी०
सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। राज्य
सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि हिमाचल
प्रदेश में आयुध फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने का
फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अनुरोध नीट
कर लिया गया और जब कभी समय आयेगा
हम पर यथेष्ट रूप से विचार किया जाएगा।

**Vayudoot Package tour to Kulu-Manali
and Rishikesh-Haridwar-Mussoorie**

*361. SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vayudoot
had mooted a package tours to Kulu-
Manali and Rishikesh-Haridwar-Mussoorie
in the month of November, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this
Package tour was called off at the last
moment owing to "technical reason" ;

(c) if so, the reasons for calling off this
tour ;

(d) whether Government propose to
revive this tour in near future ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) Vayudoot had proposed introduction of special Package Tours Without obtaining the requisite approval of the Board of Directors and other concerned authorities. The function to launch the package fares, therefore, had to be cancelled.

(d) and (e) As the Package Tours have not been introduced, the question of reviving them does not arise.

Indian Exports to Singapore

*362. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) India's exports to Singapore during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Singapore offers a major market for Indian produce goods ;

(c) whether an assessment in re-valuation of the potential of export from India to Singapore had been made ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Singapore is one of the relatively significant market for Indian goods. Our exports to Singapore during the last three years are as follows :-

(Value in Rs. Crores)

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Prov.)
108.68	121.63	192.72

(Source : DGCIS)

(c) and (d) Exports to various countries including Singapore are reviewed regularly.

गांवों को बैंकों के साथ जोड़ना

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

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखा को कितना क्षेत्र आवंटित किया जा रहा है और उसके अन्तर्गत कितने गांव आते हैं ;

(ख) गुजरात के जिला भावनगर में गदरा ताल्लुका के 30 गांवों को किसी बैंक के साथ सम्बद्ध न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) शेष गांवों को बैंकों के साथ कब तक सम्बद्ध किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) में (ग) किसी एक शाखा के जोड़े जाने वाले गांवों की वास्तविक संख्या शाखा की अवस्थिति, उस स्थान के साथ लगने वाले क्षेत्रों के गांवों की संख्या और उस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध बैंकिंग संबंधी सुविधाओं के आधार पर अलग-अलग होती है, जिसमें यह शाखा स्थित हो। प्रायः किसी शाखा के दमान क्षेत्र का निर्णय बैंक द्वारा इन सुविधाओं और कर्मचारियों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है।

अप्रैल 1982 से मार्च 1985 तक की शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अनुसार, इस अवधि में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने के लिए ग्रामीण बैंक रहित केन्द्रों का निर्धारण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है ताकि उन केन्द्रों को बैंकों के नाम आवंटित कर दिया जाए। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि गुजरात सरकार ने गदरा ताल्लुका में शाखा खोलने के वास्ते किसी बैंक रहित केन्द्र का निर्धारण नहीं किया है।

अग्रणी बैंक से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन निर्धारित सभी गांव और परिवार भागीदार बैंकों की निर्दिष्ट शाखाओं के नाम नियत किए जाएं।

Overtime in Nationalised Banks

*364. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) What according to Government is the reason for the existence of overtime in the various nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries ;

(b) the policy of Government in this respect ;

(c) whether Government are having any comprehensive scheme to stop the overtime ;

(d) if so, details there of ; and

(e) the action taken there on ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJRAY): (a) to (e) The bank operations being of commercial nature, payment of overtime, sometimes becomes necessary for clearing sudden and heavy rush of work. While, therefore, it may not be feasible to completely stop overtime allowance, Government have advised the banks to ensure that overtime payment is allowed for actual work performed outside office hours and that too only when it becomes absolutely necessary. The banks have also been asked to monitor payment of overtime from time to time so as to keep it to the minimum.

Purchase of Small Aircraft for Vayudoot Services

*365. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to purchase small aircraft for Vayudoot services in the country ;

(b) if so, the name of the aircraft chosen and the country with which order have been placed for the purchase of the aircraft ; and

(c) the time by which such aircraft are likely to be put into service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Lornier 228-200 aircraft, manufactured in West Yermany has been selected for induction on some Vayudoot routes. Agreements for direct purchase and license manufacture at HAL were signed with M/s Dornier on 29th Nov., 1983. In accordance with the agreement, three Dornier aircraft will be delivered to Vayudoot by July-August, 1984 and the first three licence-produced aircraft for Vayudoot by HAL, will be delivered in the year 1985-86. The aircraft will be put into service soon after receipt.

Short-term Loan to Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur

3941. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3423 on 12th August, 1983 regarding financial assistance by the State Bank of India to Elgin Mills Limited, Kanpur and state :

(a) whether the short-term loan to the Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur, worth about Rs.10 crores is yet to be sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to enable them to overcome their present crisis ;

(b) what further steps have now been taken by Government to ensure that the Life Insurance Corporation expedites its decision ;

(c) whether delay has caused immense losses to this Public Sector Unit ; and

(d) if so, action being proposed by Government to see that either State Bank of India or the Life Insurance Corporation comes forward quickly to help the Company to achieve production and profitability ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The Life Insurance Corporation grants short-term loans to public limited companies on a selective basis, having regard to their record of performance and financial position.

In July, 1983, Elgin Mills Company Limited approached the Life Insurance Corporation for a short-term loan of Rs. 10 crores to meet its working capital requirements. In view of the adverse financial position of the Mills Company, the Life Insurance Corporation was unable to accede to its request. The company was suitably informed about the decision in the beginning of August, 1983.

As regards the request for financial assistance to the Mills Company by the State Bank of India, the position has already been explained in the answer to unstarred question No. 3423 for 12th August, 1983. The concerned Administrative Ministry is already seized of the problems of the unit.

Colour Scheme of Hotel Samrat

3942. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the copper anodised aluminium window frames were to be installed in Hotel Samrat but instead of copper anodised, ordinary anodising has been done to the utter disadvantage of the Corporation, and the colour scheme of the Hotel ; and

(b) whether this matter has been referred to the C.B.I. or Vigilance Department and whether any responsibility has been fixed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) As the coloured windows were considered unsatisfactory and an operating Hotel does not permit removal of already fixed windows without affecting the revenue, the Corporation decided to instal natural anodised aluminium window frames in Hotel Samrat. This has not resulted in any disadvantage to the Corporation nor has it affected colour scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Guarantee Issued in Punjab National Bank in favour of New Bank of India in the Cases of Jain Shudh Banaspati Limited

3943. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab National Bank issued a guarantee in favour of New Bank of India in the case of Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd. on the basis of which beef tallow, etc. was imported by the said company and whether such a guarantee was issued in an abnormal and unusual manner ;

(b) whether the said guarantee was issued by the bank's officers under direct verbal instructions of the Bank's Chairman ;

(c) if so, whether the matter was not placed before the Board till the controversy caught headlines in the newspapers ;

(d) whether in the note placed before the Board on 24 September, 1983 the information about verbal approval given by the General Manager/Chairman for giving guarantee was withheld from the Board ;

(e) whether the Board declined to accord confirmation ;

(f) whether the Bank's funds to the extent of crores of rupees are now in jeopardy ; and

(g) if so, action taken against the General Manager/Chairman ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (g) In accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the Nationalised Banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the information relating to or the affairs of a constituent cannot be divulged. However, the Central Bureau of Investigation is enquiring into the matter and suitable action will be taken on the receipt of the report of investigation.

Transferring on Employees of Director General, Military Land and Cantonment, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi

3944. SHRI NIHAL SIGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees transferred by the Director General, Military Land and Cantonment, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi during the period from 1st April, 1983 to 31 May, 1983 and the number out of them who have got stay order from the courts ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of getting stay orders from the courts, many employees are neither being allowed to attend to that duties nor are being given their salaries ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Seventy (70) employees were transferred by the Director General, Military Lands and Cantonments during the period April 1, 1983 to May 31, 1983. Four of them got stay orders from the Courts and they have been implemented.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

एम० ई० एस० के कर्मचारियों को पेंशन और भविष्य निधि का अदायगी

3945. श्री आर. एन. राकेश : क्या रक्षा मंत्री एम. ई. एस. के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों की पेंशन और भविष्य निधि के भुगतान के बारे में 25 मार्च, 1983 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4517 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एम. ई. एस. के लैन्सडाउन और देहरादून कार्यालयों में 2-3 वर्ष पहले कितने कर्मचारी/अधिकारी सेवानिवृत्त हुए थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों को पेंशन, ग्रेच्युटी और भविष्य निधि आदि की किसी धनराशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि उन्हें बीस वर्ष से अधिक सेवा अवधि पूरी करने के वाद भी स्थायी नहीं किया गया था ;

(ग) उन्हें स्थायी करने में इतना अधिक विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) इन मामलों में पेंशन, ग्रेच्युटी और भविष्य निधि, आदि की धनराशि का भुगतान कब तक किया जाएगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) लैन्सडाउन और देहरादून में वर्ष 1980, 1981 और 1982 के दौरान सेना इन्जीनियरी सेवा के अफसरों समेत 104 कर्मचारी सेवानिवृत्त हुए ।

(ख) शून्य

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Bungling in Excise Duty by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

3946. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any complaint regarding the bunglings in excise duty by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and involvement of the certain officials of H. P. C. L. in the malpractices ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It was alleged in the complaint that M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. was indulging in evasion of excise duty on the movement of bonded petroleum products. The involvement of certain

officials of H. P. C. L. in this evasion was also alleged.

(c) The allegations made in the complaint were of very general nature without any specific information. However, on looking into the said allegations no evidence was found to substantiate the same.

Mismanagement in United Bank of India

3947. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA BORTY :

SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL :

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of United Bank of India has declared in a public appeal that during the last few years the management of the bank has mismanaged its affairs ;

(b) if so, the details of such mismanagement which has taken place according to the Chairman of the bank ;

(e) Government's reaction to the views of the Chairman of the bank ; and

(d) if so, steps are proposed to remedy the situation arising out of such mismanagement ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) United Bank of India has reported that it is not a fact that the Chairman of United Bank of India has declared in a public appeal that during the last few years the management of the bank has mismanaged its affairs. The Chairman of the bank has addressed an open letter to the employees and appealed to them to reflection the reasons why the Bank's ranking amongst the nationalised banks has suffered adversely over the years. He has exhorted the staff to perform dutifully the work allotted to them, extend prompt and courteous service to their customers and keep the bank's premises clean and maintain the

decorum which is expected in a work-place. He has also appealed to the leaders of the unions to pursue their trade union activities in a manner which does not become detrimental to the growth of the bank. His letter also contains an appeal to the employees to make every effort to take United Bank of India again to prosperity.

(c) and (d) Government have noted the positive efforts being made by the bank to improve discipline and efficiency in the operation of the bank.

Non-Payment of Minimum Wages to Workers in Government Under Taking

3948. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice to Government that in some Government Undertakings, minimum wages are not paid to the workers as per Government rules ;

(b) if so, the names of such Government Undertakings during the last two years ; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take to check such violation of Government orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Non-Payment of Sanctioned Loan by Chatra Gobroura, Vishnupur Branches of Regional Rural Banks

3949. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether specific complaints against non-Payment of sanctioned loans and charging instalment payments for unpaid loans by Chatra Gobroura, Vishnupur and Manmohan branches of Madhubani Regional Rural Banks have been made ;

(b) whether thorough inquiry, departmental and exemplary penal action have been taken, if so, details thereabout ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether 26 irrigation tube wells certified by bank managers to have been sunk were found afterwards never to have been sunk ; and

(e) if so, details there about and action taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) Enquiries have been made into some of the complaints. However, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has been asked to undertake a thorough investigation into the complaints as also procedures followed by the branches.

(d) and (e) The investigation of NABARD will cover these allegations also.

Ban on the Export of Frogs

3950. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate total ban on the export of frogs in view of the ecological imbalance ; and

(b) if not, what is the extent of foreign exchange loss involved in such a ban ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) During the breeding season i. e. from 15th April to 15th August every year, frog catching and processing of froglegs are banned. Moreover, froglegs of sizes smaller than 80 pairs per kg. are banned for export. Complete ban on the export of froglegs is not contemplated.

(c) If there is total ban on export of this item, the foreign exchange loss may

be to the extent of Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 12 crores per annum.

Setting Up on Coffee Processing Plants in 1983-84

3951. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some coffee processing plants in 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the number of coffee processing plants set up so far ; and

(c) the number of such plants proposed to be set up before the end of the current financial year in different places ?

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

(b) Three.

(c) Three are likely to be commissioned.

Payment of D.A. to Pensioners

3952. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Govt. are aware of the fact that the Pensioners are suffering due to the rise in prices;

(b) if so, whether Govt. propose to issue orders giving pensioners DA according to the rise in prices;

(c) what are the other demands of the pensioners in India; and

(d) details thereof and the action taken by Govt. thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Dearness Relief is paid to pensioners on the basis of

recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. It is sanctioned on 8 point rise in the 12-monthly average of the average All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. No proposal for increase in the existing rate of Dearness relief is at present under consideration.

(c) and (d) Various demands e.g. restoration of commuted portion of pension, grant of liberalised pensionary benefits to pre-1964 widows etc. are made by pensioners from time to time and these are considered by the Government as and when they are received.

Capital Invested in Public Undertakings

3953. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total capital invested in the public sector enterprises under the Central Government in the constant price of 1970 and the current price as on 1-4-83; and

(b) cumulative loss and profit of such enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The total capital invested in the Central public sector enterprises as on 31-3-1982 is given in the Annual public Enterprises Survey for the year 1981-82 which was placed on the Table of the House in February, 1983. As per the same the figures are as follows :-

(Amount Rs. in crores)

	As on 31-3-1982
Total Equity	11,777
Total Loan	12,984
Total	24,761

Since investments are being made in the various public enterprises at different points of time it would not be feasible to indicate

the present investment of Rs. 24,761 crores, in terms of either constant price of 1970 or the current price as on 1-4-1983.

(b) Perhaps the Hon'ble Member is referring to the overall profit/loss position of the Central public enterprises. The figures are as follows :-

	1981-82	1982-83 (Provisional)
(i) No. of profit making enterprises	106	102
Amount of profit made by profit making enterprises after tax (Rs. in crores) (+)	1297.30	1655.45
(ii) No. of loss making enterprises	80	83
Amount of loss making enterprises after tax (Rs. in crores) (-)	812.72	1055.97
Total profit(+)	484.58	599.48
Loss (-)		

Grant of More I.D.A. Funds to India than China by World Bank

3954. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is likely to grant more IDA funds in favour of India than China;

(b) if so, whether Indian Government has also clarified its position that has the distinction of being the only country that is living up to and exceeding its agreements with the International Monetary Fund's extended fund facility; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of World Bank so far the question of granting the loan in India's favour is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) : IDA lending to member countries is governed, among other things, by criteria like per capita income and population and also the status of availability of projects in any particular year. The share of recipients on future IDA flows has yet to crystalize.

(b) and (c) While the World Bank, as a sister institution of the I.M.F., is aware of the performance criteria and adherence to the criteria by us, this factor is not germane to IDA flows.

Master Plan for Development of Tourist Sports in Gujarat

3955. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a master plan for the development of some more tourist spots in different States ;

(b) if so, the names of the spots selected for development under the Plan in Gujarat; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations made in the Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The Department in consultation with the State Government/Union Territories have identified 61 travel circuits covering 441 centres. Insofar as Gujarat is concerned the following three travel circuits have been identified for development:

1. Ahmedabad—Rajkot—Jamnagar—Dwarka—Porbander—Sasan Gir—Somnath—Junagarh—Bhavnagar—Palitana-Ahmedabad.

2. Ahmedabad-Dakor-Baroda-Shukal-tirth(near Broach)-Saputara-Ukkai-Surat-Ahmedabad.

3. Ahmedabad—Wankaner—Bhuj—Mandvi Beach-Bhuj-Radhanpur-Palampur—Siddhpur—Patan—Modhera-Ahmedabad.

(c) The Department is presently engaged in an exercise to identify schemes which can be taken up in some of these centres within the constraints of resources and inter-se-priorities.

Investigation into Collection of Deposits by Sahara Banks

3956. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ordered any investigation into the collection of huge amounts of deposits by a non-banking Co. called Sahara Bank during the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details about the outcome of investigation including whether any prosecution has been launched against any Director/Manager or Branch Officers ;

(c) if so, the exact amount attracted by this Company and the fate of the deposits of the subscribers along with the nature of any relief being provided to them ; and

(d) if so, brief outline of this networks along with the names of the Directors/top officers, State-wise who are responsible for this shady transactions.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Presumably Hon'ble Member has in mind the Sahara Deposits and Investments (India) Limited having Registered Office at A.5/23, Krishna Nagar, Delhi and Head Office in Bombay. A number of complaints had been received by Government as well as by Reserve Bank of India regarding this company. The Reserve Bank of India has

held that the activities of the company come within the purview of Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. Accordingly, they advised the Delhi Administration to take appropriate action in the matter.

Crime Branch of Delhi Police is reported to have conducted a number of raids on the offices and residential premises of the Directors/Managers of the company during the investigation of criminal cases registered against the company, with a view to apprehend the Directors/Chairman of the Company. The following persons are reported to have been arrested during these raids.

1. Sh. Dinker Jatasankar Rawal S/o Shri Jata Shankar Rawal, r/o G-2 Vailihar Flats, Tilak Nagar, Amravati Road, Nagpur (Chairman).
2. Shri Jasbir Singh Bawa S/o Shri Puran Singh Bawa, r/o 165-Old Anarkali Geeta Colony, Delhi (Managing Director).
3. Shri Suresh Chander Kaushik S/o Shri Rulia Ram Kaushik r/o B/175 Rangaraja puram, Madras (Director).
4. Shri Sant Kumar Sabarwal S/o Shri Kasturi Lal Sabarwal r/o 1/21, Geeta Colony, Delhi (Dy. Director)
5. Shri Dinesh Kumar Bansal S/o Sh. Jagdish Prasad Bansal r/o J-300 Old Seema Puri, Delhi (Dy. Director).
6. Shri Mawa Ram S/o Shri Bal Chand, R/o H.N. H/91, Harkesh Nagar, New Delhi (Area Manager).
7. Miss Benami Sharma, d/o Shri Karan Singh Sharma, r/o 830, Chirag Delhi (Branch Manager).

The cases are still under investigation, Meanwhile the High Court is reported to have appointed an Official Liquidator for the company.

The information regarding the total amount deposited by the people with the company is not available with the Reserve Bank of India.

Delay in Payment of Pension

3957. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from various organisations representing the pensioners, complaining of inordinate delay in actual payment of pension, pension reliefs (time to time announced by Government), etc. to the pensioners ;

(b) whether Government are examining their difficulties and taking steps to ensure that pensioners get their benefits within shortest time ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Some representations regarding delay in payment of Dearness Relief on pension were received.

(b) and (c) Steps have been taken to minimise the time taken in distribution of the copies of orders regarding grant of Dearness Relief, issued from time to time to the large number of disbursing authorities spread all over India.

Demand of Indian Goods in Foreign Countries

3958. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of the tough competition, there is a good demand of Indian products in certain countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of such items alongwith the names of foreign countries as well as the average of foreign exchange being earned annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The international trade environment continues to be difficult for the exports of many of our commodities and manufactures. The persistent recession in the industrialised countries, associated with high levels of unemployment, has led to increased protectionism in the world economy, which has had serious repercussions on the export prospects of developing countries in general and India in particular. Moreover, many of the Indian goods are also faced with stiff competition from the suppliers of the other competing countries.

2. In recent years, there has been a slump in the growth of world trade. In sharp contrast with the phenomenal expansion in international trade during the quarter century from 1950 to 1975, world trade increased at an average rate of about 5 per cent per annum from 1975 to 1979, by 1.5 per cent

in 1980, remained stagnant in 1981 and declined in 1982.

3. A Statement showing the value of principal exports from India during the period 1980-81 to 1982-83 is enclosed. In spite of the adverse international economic situation it would be seen, that there has been a significant increase in exports of Gems and Jewellery and Marine Products. The exports of Gem and Jewellery increased particularly to USA, Belgium, Hong Kong, Japan, and UK during 1982-83. In the case of Marine products exports were larger to Japan, USA, UK, UAE, and France. In addition exports also registered increases in items like Tobacco, Sugar, Fruits and vegetables, Oil cakes, Meat and meat preparations, Iron ore, Silk fabrics and metal manufactures over this period.

Statement

Exports of Principal Items from India

(Value Rs. Crores)

S. No.	ITEMS	1980-81	1981-82* (Prov.)	1982-83* (Preliminary)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tea and mate	425.50	373.29	364.62
2.	Coffee	214.24	132.47	184.20
3.	Tobacco unmfcd.	124.41	197.22	208.40
4.	Sugar & sugar preprns.	40.61	40.33	56.46
5.	Cahsew Kernels	140.13	168.81	133.85
5 (a)	Other fruits & vegetables	79.83	102.43	153.46
6.	Oil cakes	125.08	139.42	149.39
7.	Spices	111.41	112.54	86.50
8.	Marine products	212.89	274.44	348.55
9.	Meat & Meat preprns.	55.50	77.20	80.11

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Rice	223.86	342.67	199.41
11.	Cotton raw	164.88	35.00	101.16
12.	Iron ore	303.33	343.43	373.79
13.	Manganese ore	12.79	9.04	14.95
14.	Mica	17.68	27.85	17.53
15.	Cotton yarn	28.40	20.45	22.05
16.	Cotton fabrics	276.49	272.49	264.27
17.	Readymade garments	514.97	547.90	483.21
18.	Madeup articles wholly or chiefly of cotton	88.34	103.95	96.26
19.	Fabrics of man-made fibres.	34.99	34.32	20.98
20.	Silk Fabrics	21.52	26.48	29.75
21.	Jute Manufactures	329.95	250.09	199.91
22.	Coir & Coir mfrs.	26.21	25.75	24.60
23.	Leather & leather Mfrs. (excl. footwear)	337.13	374.05	338.59
24.	Footwear	40.07	40.35	25.06
25.	Chemicals & Allied products.	225.64	347.29	305.79
26.	Gems & Jewellery	618.37	719.92	833.88
27.	Carpets Handmade	163.92	173.07	166.04
28.	Metal Mfrd. (Excl. Iron & Steel)	201.17	201.50	203.71
29.	Machinery and trans- port equipment	525.86	615.75	582.13
30.	Iron & Steel (Incl. Mfrs.)	69.70	70.13	55.75
GRAND TOTAL Includ.		6710.71	7796.18*	8637.68

Other items :

*Figures for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are provisional/preliminary and subject to revision.

Source :-DGCI&S, Calcutt.

Disparity between the Allowances and Facilities available to an Officer and Jawan

(c) There is no conspicuous disparity.

(d) Does not arise.

3959. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

Statement

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of ration given to an officer, daily allowance during military practices, uniform money and monthly uniform allowance, and how do these figures compare with those given to a jawan :

(b) is it a fact that the jawans used to get Rs. 9/- as monthly uniform allowance but after 1982 it has been reduced to Rs. 1.25 ;

(c) what are the full facts and reasons of the conspicuous disparity between the allowances and facilities available to an officer and a jawan ; and

(d) is there any proposal under consideration to remove the conspicuous disparity specially in the case of quantum of ration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

Scales of ration are fixed on the advice of Medical authorities depending upon the calorific requirements of personnel performing their tasks in the Army. The calorific value of ration for Jawans in the field is 4358 and in the peace area is 4092. There is only one scale of ration for Officers both for the field as well as peace areas and the calorific value of the same is 4173. While the calorific value of ration for Jawans in field is more than the Officers (approximately 185 calories), there is only marginal difference in peace scale. The scale of rations authorised to an Officer and a Jawan (JCOs and Other Ranks) in peace and field areas is given in Annexure 'A'. Free rations at authorised scale are applicable to Jawans and Officers of the rank of full Colonel. Daily allowance during military practices, uniform money and monthly uniform allowance are given in Annexure 'B'.

ANNEXURE-'A'

Comparative Scale-Army Officer and JCOs/Or

Sl. No.	Item	JCOs/Or		OFFICERS	
		Peace gms.	Field gms.	Peace gms.	Field gms.
1.	Atta	600	620	—	
2.	Rice/Atta	400/200	400/220	450	
3.	Dal	90	90	40	
4.	Vanaspati	70	80	80	
5.	Sugar	90	90	90	
6.	Tea	8	9	9	
7.	Salt	20	20	20	
8.	Condiment	16	16	20	

9.	Meat Fresh	100	110	260
10.	Milk	230 ml.	250 ml.	250 ml.
11.	Vegetable	180	170	170
12.	Potatoes	110	110	110
13.	Fruit/citrus: Non-citrus	50/100	110/230	110/230
14.	Onions	60	60	60
15.	Firewood	900	900	1400
16.	Besan	15	—	—
17.	Cigarettes	—	40 per week	—
18.	Dalia	—	—	20
19.	Sago	—	—	7
20.	Butter	—	—	20
21.	Eggs	—	—	2 Nos.

ANNEXURE- 'B'.

For Jawans

Daily Allowance during Military Practices

An allowance in aid of messing allowed as the competent authority may consider necessary to reimburse bonafide extra expenses incurred, limited to the rate of daily allowance laid down for the locality for purposes of halts on temporary duty. Consequent on grant of free rations to officers upto the rank of full Colonel in peace areas with effect from 25-1-1983, instructions have been issued not to prefer daily messing allowance claims for manoeuvres, exercises and training camps held after 25-1-1983 in respect of Officers upto the rank of Colonels. Jawans are also entitled to free rations and as such are not entitled for any such allowance.

Uniform Moeny for Officers

Initial Outfit Allowance at the time of commissioning. — Rs. 2100/-

Renewal Outfit Allowance after every 7 years — Rs. 1800/-

Monthly uniform (Kit Maintenance) Allowance to officers — Rs. 75/-

Personnel below the Officers' rank are not authorised any outfit allowance, as they are issued with free outfit except in the following two cases :

- (a) Junior Commissioned Officers on Grant of Honorary Commission. Rs. 1200/-
- (b) Non-Commissioned Officers on promotion to Junior Commissioned Officers rank Rs. 200/-

It is a fact that uniform allowance admissible to the Jawans has been reduced from Rs. 9.00 per month to Rs. 15.00 per annum with effect from 1-1-1983, as the system of issue of clothing to the Jawans has undergone a change in as much as the entire clothing is now issued free of cost and will be accounted for under life cycle concept. Prior to 1-1-1983, some items of clothing were issued to the Jawans on payment. Their uniforms are also maintained free of cost while attached with Units. While serving away from the Units, they are authorised Rs. 7.00 p.m. as washing/hair cutting allowance.

**Proposal to Construct Hotel Projects
by State Government of Andhra
Pradesh**

3960. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIHAH :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received proposals to construct hotel projects from the State Government or private parties in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and places of construction ; and

(c) whether the Central Government are extending facilities to these hotel projects, if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Department of Tourism has not received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government for construction of hotels. However, project approval has been given to six private parties for construction of hotels in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The details of the projects are given below :

Name of the party & place	Proposed Star category	No. of rooms planned
1. Hotel Kamal Pvt. Ltd., Sarojni Devi Road, Secundrabad.	3	37
2. Hotel Kakatia, 5-4-435 Nampally, Station Road, Hyderabad.	2	69
3. Hotel Rizan Pvt. Ltd., Mazzamjani Market, Hyderabad.	2	55
4. Om International (P) Ltd. 11-4-679, Lakadi Ka Pul, Hyderabad.	2	63
5. Hotel Sahail (P) Ltd. 4-1-527, Troop Bazar, Behind G.P.O. HYDERABAD.	2	62
6. M/s. Hotel Nagavali Sri Kakulan.	1	32

(c) Yes, Sir. Facilities available to approved hotels such as tax relief, release of foreign exchange to meet import

requirements, publicity and promotion expenses etc, will also be available to these hotels.

Boosting of Export of Marine Products

3961. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of marine products exporters have been failing to execute export orders from abroad due to absence of proper assistance from the Marine Products Export Development Authority who mostly operate from Calcutta and Cochin ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof alongwith kind and nature of services being presently rendered by the MPEDA to these exporters ;

(c) the names of the firms/companies, which are enlisted with MPEDA as exporters from the above towns, which have been exporting shrimps worth crores of rupees with each one's particulars relating to worth of exports during the last three years ; and

(d) further steps being contemplated to boost up such export and to help them with financial assistance wherever required ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) No complaint about the non-fulfilment of export orders by exporters from Calcutta and Cochin has been received. Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) assists exporters in providing market intelligence, securing shipping space, air-freighting samples of new products to the existing or new markets for exporters, and getting assistance from Government Agencies like CCS, Duty Draw back, replenishment licences etc.

(c) The names of firms/companies enlisted with the MPEDA as exporters, who have been exporting marine products worth crores of Rupees in the last three years from Calcutta and Cochin are given in the statement attached.

(d) Government is already providing cash compensatory support, import replenishment, marketing development assistance, packing credit facility etc., to encourage export of marine products.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the Party	Exports (in the Rupees)		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
FROM COCHIN				
1.	M/s. Abad Fisheries	4,54,09,904	7,24,49,097	8,56,40,269
2.	M/s. Fibrite Fisheries	68,96,042	94,95,022	1,17,99,340
3.	M/s. Geo Sea Foods	2,20,85,475	2,98,46,811	2,58,55,346
4.	M/s. Indo Marine Agencies Kerala P. Ltd.	3,78,44,441	5,13,83,141	1,44,42,960
5.	M/s. M. K. Fisheries	39,18,428	69,98,144	1,06,55,903
6.	M/s. Podpally Foods	1,12,58,389	1,39,55,728	94,63,864
7.	M/s. Universal Trades Corporation	1,91,51,642	2,27,57,370	2,62,24,244
8.	M/s. Sea Star Industries	55,50,223	82,36,642	1,09,42,481
9.	M/s. K. E. Kesavan & Sons	95,28,523	1,99,28,890	1,73,37,000
10.	M/s. King Fisheries	3,64,71,888	4,14,81,048	3,65,62,818
11.	M/s. Sea Pearl Industries	2,79,50,009	3,05,88,399	3,51,94,887
12.	M/s. United Exporting	1,79,326		
13.	M/s. Shyam Vittal & Co.	23,79,730	78,67,450	1,88,78,424
14.	M/s. Kerala Food Packers	1,97,19,967	1,33,49,032	1,34,94,353
15.	M/s. Paragon Sea Foods	91,37,941	1,66,00,975	2,32,86,691
16.	M/s. Regini Ice Cold Storage	1,4,47,079	1,59,99,825	1,38,87,324

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17.	M/s. Bharath Sea Foods		2,09,51,266	3,04,57,952	3,18,55,852
18.	M/s. Choice Canning Co.			1,57,28,554	4,01,10,738
19.	M/s. Capithan Exporting Co.	66,79,396		1,00,59,982	1,33,03,224
20.	M/s. The King Fisheries P. Ltd.	1,84,18,200		2,67,68,742	4,66,07,820
21.	M/s. Kerala Exports P. Ltd.	67,23,017		83,18,267	1,03,50,948
22.	M/s. Poyilakada Fisheries	12,41,919		2,34,49,927	5,04,08,693
23.	M/s. Brilliant Exports	55,07,284		1,49,18,195	2,31,34,015
24.	M/s. Toyo Seafoods	1,27,48,823		1,95,66,275	1,86,50,932
25.	M/s. Karthika Marine Industries P. Ltd.	1,77,30,047		1,00,71,142	92,73,555
26.	M/s. Poyilakada Fisheries	3,44,47,970		5,07,36,304	5,05,56,923
27.	M/s. V. I. P. Sea Foods Reg	1,29,62,338		1,57,43,020	46,31,182
28.	M/s. Sithara Sea Products	52,17,144		70,47,199	1,11,97,722
29.	M/s. Seafare	1,03,47,505		1,63,84,104	41,22,051
30.	M/s. Baby Marine Exports	5,18,16,870		7,16,19,839	12,12,44,623
31.	M/s. Kala Cartons P. Ltd.	5,24,85,357		5,55,25,953	7,67,02,524
32.	M/s. Metro Exports	1,84,73,118		1,31,30,410	1,26,92,824
33.	M/s. Philson Fisheries	2,73,29,318		1,55,30,382	1,19,23,188
34.	M/s. Zamosan International	1,02,004		87,14,007	1,43,06,954
35.	M/s. V. I. P. Exports Regd	2,01,887		10,72,075	1,87,51,773
36.	M/s. Gopinath Fish Exports Co. P. Ltd.	4,54,351		1,10,83,297	1,16,59,335

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37.	M/s. Firoz and Co.	79,15,305	50,17,730	1,11,14,455
38.	M/s. Premier Exports International		69,66,845	1,68,09,008

FROM CALCUTTA

39.	M/s. Calcutta Sea Foods	93,30,758	1,10,97,231	2,9,90,853
40.	M/s. Indian Export Aquarium & Ltd.	87,40,684	1,00,85,836	2,22,895,919
41.	M/s. Quality Sea Foods P. Ltd.	80,18,421	1,15,56,698	5,0,27,101
42.	M/s. V. S. P. Expo P. Ltd.	87,65,651	81,79,580	1,80,98,333
43.	M/s. M/s. G. A. Randerian Ltd.	1,05,55,710	1,69,13,077	1,67,38,728
44.	M/s. Monali Sea Foods P. Ltd.	3,19,512	1,02,92,265	2,02,08,673
45.	M/S. Bay Seafood Exporters Associates P Ltd	34,55,353	67,97,835	1,19,31,779
46.	M/s. Suryo Udyog P. Ltd.	1,01,20,981	1,74,97,132	1,98,15,722
47.	M/s. A. K. Corporation Ltd.	10,27,543	73,75,874	1,16,02,854
48.	M/s. Triveni Food Packers	6,03,762	6,27,456	1,92,63,700
49.	M/s. G. F. Kellener and Co.		1,39,13,702	2,87,16,817
50.	M/s. Veejay Impex		33,11,794	
51.				1,53,95,926

Beef served in ITDC Hotels during Commonwealth Meeting in New Delhi

3962. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether beef was served at the ITDC hotels to the foreign guests during the last Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in New Delhi, if so, at which of these hotels :

(b) whether beef is also being served by some of the 5-Star private sector hotels in the capital as a part of their memo ; if so which are these hotels ; and

(c) whether these hotels have got permission from Government to import and serve beef ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Associations of India there is no ban on serving of Buffalow meet in the hotels and restaurants in the country. The type of meet served is selected on the basis of its availability to meet the demand of their clients.

Applications awaiting sanction for opening of branches of Indian Overseas Bank in Bihar

3963. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications now awaiting sanction for opening of new branches of Indian Overseas Bank in the State of Bihar and the total number of branches presently operating business there :

(b) whether the time-lag-between the submission of the credit proposals and the actual disbursement of funds to various constituents including the applicants for export packing credit etc. has been increased day

by day with Indian Overseas Bank, Calcutta Regional Office covering the States of Bihar and West Bengal ;

(c) whether the credit appraisal machinery of the bank of the region is unable to cope with its responsibilities ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action being proposed to reduce the time-lag as above and the number of export credit applications from the above two States received and disposed of during last nine months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The required information to the extent available is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment of erstwhile Employees of SBI, Gorakhpur

3964. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for employment of twenty-six erstwhile employees of State Bank of India, Gorakhpur Branch and for that the employees were asked to send their individual representations directly to State Bank of India, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and if not, the reasons for delay in issuing appointment letters to those employees ; and

(c) the efforts being made to see that the State Bank of India does not prolong their miseries and further ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) It is presumed that the cases referred to in the question relate to the termination of 26 temporary employees (money testers) of State Bank of India (SBI), Gorakhpur by the bank in August, 1969 under the provisions of Paragraph 522 (i) of the Sastry Award. If so, it may be stated that when

a representation was received from a former Member of Parliament, the Government had requested him to advise the individuals concerned to submit their representations to the Chairman of the Bank. The bank is competent to deal with the matter, State Bank of India has reported that the Civil Suits filed by the former employees for reinstatement have been rejected by the Civil Courts and a writ petition has been filed by these former employees in the High Court of Delhi. The matter is sub-judice.

IDA Soft Loan

3965. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the size of IDA VII soft loan which India was able to get and its period of replenishment ;

(b) the level of funding by the U. S. A. and other developed countries as annual contribution ; and

(c) whether its size was reduced this time if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Seventh Replenishment of IDA is still being negotiated by the donor countries. Only after the negotiations are complete will the size of IDA-7, the period of replenishment and the level of funding by the USA and other developed countries as annual contribution be known.

Number of Tourists Visited Jammu and Kashmir

3966. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists who visited Jammu and Kashmir in general and Kashmir valley in particular in the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983 till date respectively; and

(b) what measures are being taken-envisaged by his Ministry to attract more

tourists to Kashmir and boost up its otherwise sagging tourists trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) According to the State Govt., The number of visitors who visited Jammu and Kashmir valley in the years 1980 to 1982 and for the available period in 1983 are as under:—

Year/ Period	Jammu	(Figures in lakhs)	
		Kashmir valley	
1980	12.12	5.94	
1981	12.13	6.42	
1982	11.89	6.04	
1983	8.47 (Jan- Aug)	3.57 (Jan-15th Oct)	

(b) The Central Department of Tourism recognises fully the importance of Kashmir as a tourist destination in India and has taken number of steps to promote J&K in the Department's overall Publicity programme. A 16-page colour brochure on J&K was brought out and is being used by the overseas Tourist Offices for publicity. The hotel Corpn. of India, a subsidiary of Air India is constructing a hotel in Srinagar as a part of the Convention Complex with a view to attracting convention traffic to J&K.

Amendments in Income Tax Rules

3967. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to make certain amendments in the Income Tax Rules ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when necessary amendments are likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The

Central Board of Direct Taxes is currently considering certain amendments to the Income-tax Rules, 1962 with a view to making certain modifications in the forms of return of income in the context of the changes made in the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Finance Act, 1983. The proposed amendments are expected to be notified in the Official Gazette during December, 1983.

Refusal by Stock Exchanges to Register Quotations of Shares Etc. of Companies

3968. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Stock Exchanges at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, during the last three years, have refused or failed to dispose of any application for registration of quotation of shares and debentures of any company ; and

(b) if so, the name of such company and the reason for refusal or failure to dispose of the application ?

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

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के निवासियों को पेय जल की सप्लाई

3969. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड क्षेत्र के निवासियों को पेय जल की समस्या हल करने के लिये बहुत समय से एक नल कूप (टैंक) तैयार है किन्तु वहां के निवासियों को उससे अभी तक पानी की सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस तथ्य के बावजूद भी यह मामला अधिकारियों के साथ बार-बार उठाया गया

है और पेय जल की कमी के कारण नागरिकों को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; अधिकारीगण इस समस्या की ओर कोई ध्यान क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ; और

(घ) दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड क्षेत्र के निवासियों को उपरोक्त नलकूप से कब तक पेय जल सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंहदेव) : (क) से (घ) दानापुर छावनी में पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था के लिए दो काम करने योग्य नलकूप और तीन ऊपरी (ओवर हेड) जलाशय हैं। पानी की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने के लिए एक चौथा ऊपरी (ओवर हेड) जलाशय का निर्माण किया गया है। नए जलाशय को पानी की सप्लाई करने के लिए मौजूदा नलकूपों की क्षमता पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार ने दूसरा नलकूप खोदने के लिए हाल ही में 2.74 लाख रुपए तक के एक विशेष महायत्ना अनुदान की मंजूरी दी है।

छावनी में प्रति व्यक्ति पीने के पानी की सप्लाई दानापुर छावनी नगर पालिका से अधिक है। फिर भी, त्यौहारों के समय या जब मशीनरी या पावर में खराबी आ जाती है तो उस समय पानी की मात्रा कम हो जाती है। पानी की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने के लिए छावनी बोर्ड की उपर्युक्त योजना के कार्यान्वित होने पर पानी की सप्लाई की स्थिति में और सुधार होगा।

Common Facility Centres at Farrukhabad and Ahmedabad in Textiles

3970. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Common Facility centres at Farrukhabad and Ahmedabad in Textiles were set up by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) ;

(b) if so, the cost of machinery for these centres ;

(c) the cost of installation of such machinery at these centres ; and

(d) the reasons for abnormal cost of installation, if any ?

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

(b) Rs. 6.18 lakhs.

(c) The cost of erection and commissioning of these machines is Rs. 5.90 lakhs. This includes cost of Steam-pipes & Water-pipes with fittings and insulation, electrical cables for machines and the shed as well as civil works including materials.

(b) The cost of installation is not abnormal.

**News-Item Captioned-Banks
Allowed to Release 50 Per
Cent Additional Funds**

3971. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Business Standard', Calcutta of 21 November, 1983 captioned "Banks allowed to release 50 per cent additional funds";

(b) if so, the facts thereof and details of those recommendations that were not accepted by the Reserve Bank of India with reasons therefor or implications thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that State Bank of India, Calcutta is yet far as its exporters constituents and/or export credit to the exporters are concerned ; and

(d) what efforts are being made to ensure that SBI also follows up the principle of Credit Authorisation Scheme to boost up export from eastern region ?

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

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and to the extent available and feasible under provisions of the statutes governing banks, will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Direct Tax Incentives to Encourage
Exports**

3972. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) the details of direct tax incentives being provided to encourage exports from India and the times expenditure presently being allowed for weighted deduction under section 35B of the Income Tax Act ;

(b) since when the present provision of Section 35 B are in force, what changes have been made in these sections during the last five years alongwith reasons therefor and the amount of taxes not realised on account of this provision during the last three years ; and

(c) the details of the other direct tax incentives provided to exporters (including deduction based on increased exports) and the amount of tax not realised on account of such incentives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAM RAO) : (a) to (c) Besides section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act, no other tax concession is presently allowed to exporters. Section 80HHC, inserted in the Income-tax Act by the Finance Act, 1983, provides for deduction in respect of export turnover. The deduction under this section is available to Indian companies and non—corporate taxpayers resident in India. The deduction will be of an amount equal to one per cent of the export turnover of the qualifying good or merchandise during the accounting year plus a further deduction of an amount equal to five percent of the amount by which the export

turnover of the qualifying goods or merchandise during the accounting year exceeds the turnover of such goods or merchandise during the immediately preceding accounting year.

Weighted deduction under section 35 B of the Income-tax Act has been discontinued by the Finance Act, 1983.

Section 35 B was inserted in the Income-Tax Act by the Finance Act, 1964. During the last five years i. e. 1979 to 1983, the said section has been amended three times by the following enactments, namely :

- (a) Finance Act, 1979.
- (b) Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980, and
- (c) Finance Act, 1983.

The reasons for the amendments made by the aforesaid Finance Acts have been given in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for the relevant years as also in the Explanatory Memoranda to the relevant Finance Bills.

The information is not available as no statistics relating to individual items of deductions under various provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to computation of income from business are being compiled.

Request of West Bengal Government for Sanction of Foreign Exchange for Purchase of Aircrafts

3973. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have asked for sanction of foreign exchange for purchase of two Cessna aircraft for use in Behala Behala Flying Club near Calcutta ;

(b) if so, when such request was made and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) A request was received from the West Bengal Government in 1983 for the release

of foreign exchange for the import of one Cessna aircraft for the Flying Training Institute, Behala. In view of the difficult foreign exchange situation a decision was taken in November 1982 to defer such proposals. In the light of this decision the proposal of Government of West Bengal had also been deferred.

Missing of Box Containing Cartridges from Shahjahanpur Railway Station

3974. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a box containing cartridges sent by an Ordnance Factory has disappeared from Shahjahanpur Railway Station of Northern Railway ; if so, the number of cartridges reported missing and the name of Ordnance Factory which had sent them ;

(b) whether the persons involved in the theft of cartridges have been identified ; if so, the action taken against them so far and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that it is generally noticed that the fire arms and cartridges recovered from the hardened criminals, belong to the defence department and if so, whether Government will give an assurance to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. We have no information.

(c) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

Development of Falta Free Zone

3975. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had convened a meeting of the representatives of the State Government regarding follow-up action of Free Trade Zones during the last week of October, 1983 ; and

(b) if so, whether the case of Falta Free Trade Zone was also discussed at this meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir, a meeting with the representatives of the State Government regarding follow up action for setting up the new Export Processing zones was held on 18th November, 1983 and not during the last week of October, 1983

(b) Yes, Sir.

Income Earned by A. I. from Gulf Sector

3977. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be Pleasad to state :

(a) the total annual income earned by Air India from the gulf sector ;

(b) how does it compare with the income from other sectors with sector-wise break-up ;

(c) whether there is a demand for reducing the fare in the Gulf sector ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government there to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The operating revenue earned by Air India on the Gulf route during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 264.81 crores.

(b) A Comparison of routewise operating revenue earned by Air India on the Gulf Route and other routes is as under :

Routes	operating Revenue (Rs. in crores)
India/Gulf	264.81
India/USA	138.50
India/Canada	14.54
India/UK	21.16

India/Continent	50.13
India/Japan	39.67
India/Australia	24.32
India/USSR/UK	14.04
India/Singapore	12.04
India/E. Africa	7.01
India/W. Africa	14.55
India/Mauritius	2.62
India/Zimbabwe	2.90
India/Zambia	6.04
India/Bangladesh	0.95
USA Freighter	10.12
Japan Freighter	7.23
Europe Freighter	10.98
UK Freighter	7.30
Zurich Freighter	2.28

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The airfare on this route is as agreed to by IATA and approved by the concerned Governments and are the same as charged by other Airlincs on this sector. It is not open to Air India or the Government to change the fares unilaterally.

Employment Provided to SC/STs by Big Industrial and Commercial Houses who have a valled of Financial Assistance from Banks and Public Financial Institutions

3978. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of top twenty big industrial and commercial houses in the Country who have availed of financial assistance from banks and public financial institutions ;

(b) the quantum of such financial assistance availed of boy these houses during the last five years ;

(c) the number of SCs and STs employed by these big houses in their different units,

offices, institutions in different grades, and of these, how many are in senior responsible positions of administrative, executive, and managerial cadres; and

(d) whether in view of the fact that these big houses are making regular use of public funds, whether Government propose to take steps to provide for suitable and proportionate representations of SC/STs in different grades of service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) The information readily available relating to the quantum of loans sanctioned by the all India financial institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Life Insurance Corporation

of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), Unit Trust of India (UTI) and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) to the top 20 industrial houses during the last three years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given in the statement. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged and hence the quantum of financial assistance availed by each of the top 20 industrial houses from the banks cannot be disclosed.

(c) The present system of data collection of banks and financial institutions does not yield such information.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of Ministry of Finance.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Large Industrial House	Loan sanctioned		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tata	4842.3	2137.4	1598.8
2.	Birla	1353.7	2719.6	1921.7
3.	Mafatlal	4643.6	1341.8	2124.4
4.	J. K. Singhania	2119.7	1316.2	3542.6
5.	Thapar	2089.0	257.0	388.6
6.	ACC	5167.0	900.0	2957.0
7.	ICI	18.7	75.0	287.0
8.	Sarabhai	75.0	386.0	365.0
9.	Bangur	641.5	40.8	381.0
10.	Kirloskar	514.6	618.1	124.9
11.	Reliance	250.6	220.0	200.0
12.	Shriram	208.3	301.7	136.8.1
13.	Ashok Leyland	1521.4	187.3	—
14.	Hindustan Lever	25.0	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Modi	193.3	14.9	36.65
16.	Scindia	—	—	—
17.	T. V. S. Iyengar	402.1	279.9	729.9
18.	Mahindra & Mahindra	276.3	1351.0	517.0
19.	Lersen & Toubro	3725.0	312.0	165.1
20.	Bajaj	391.2	519.4	275.2

Employment of Sub-Staff on Casual Basis in Madras Region of Canara Bank

3979. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many sub-staff on casual basis are employed in Madras Region in Canara Bank, and since how long ;

(b) how many SC/ST are among them ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are permanent vacancies of sub-staff and the above casual sub-staff are still not regularised inspite of their long service ;

(d) when these casual sub-staff will be regularised ; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the procedure followed in Canara Bank in regularising the sub-staff differ from other nationalised banks like United Commercial Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Central Bank etc. ; if so, why ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) Canara Bank has reported that in its two Divisions in Madras City it had 188 regular sub-staff as on 12.12.83. As on that date it also had a panel of 103 Daily Wagers for Madras City who are engaged in the leave vacancies of regular sub-staff. Of these Daily Wagers, 8 were empanelled in 1980, 31 in 1981, 43 in 1982 and 21 in 1983. Of these 103 Daily Wagers, 81 belong to Scheduled Castes and none to Scheduled Tribes. Daily Wagers selected from among the candidates

sponsored by Employment Exchanges are kept on the panel and absorbed in the regular vacancies on the basis of their seniority as and when regular vacancies arise.

(e) Some the public sector banks recruit subordinate staff against regular vacancies only whereas others prepare panel against existing and future vacancies. In the latter case casual and temporary vacancies are filled up out of the panel and regular appointments are made only when a regular vacancy arises, out of the panel thus maintained and strictly in order of seniority. In the case of Indian Overseas Bank, a panel is maintained and regular appointments are made out of the above panel.

Representations to SBI for Investment in Elgin Mills Company Limited

3980. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4201 on 19th August, 1983 regarding finance for modernisation of Elgin Company Limited and state :

(a) whether any further representations have been made to the State Bank of India or any meetings held between the bank and the company or any meeting to explore further possibilities for rendering assistance has been held with Grindlays Bank recently during the last quarter year ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken to make further investment in the said Elgin Mills Company Limited—a Government company for its profitable functioning ;

(c) whether the LIC is yet to decide the company's application for short term loan ; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made to expedite the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) have reported that Elgin Mills Company Ltd. (EMCL) approached the bank again in November, 1983 for working capital finance. The bank advised the company about its inability to consider the company's request for financial assistance since the bank's commitment to British India Corporation Group to which EMCL belongs is already very high. EMCL is pursuing the matter with Grindlays Bank. The concerned administrative Ministry is already seized of the problems of the unit.

(c) and (d) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) grants short term loans to public limited companies on a selectively basis, having regard to their record of performance and financial position. In July, 1983 EMCL approached LIC for a short, term loan of Rs. 10 crores to meet its working capital requirements, In view of the adverse financial position of the company, LIC was unable to accede to its request. The company was suitably informed about the decision by LIC.

Enrolment of India as a Member of International Bauxite Association

3981. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been admitted as a member of the International Bauxite Association ;

(b) if so, since when and what efforts are being made by his Ministry to ensure India's active role in this association ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The Council of Ministers of the International Bauxite Association during its tenth session held from 7 to 9 November, 1983, unanimously approved the application of India for membership of the Association. Further action is now being taken to deposit the instrument of accession.

Foreign Countries willingness to Import Iron Ore through Paradip Port

3982. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of countries have expressed their willingness to import iron ore through Paradip Port in Orissa :

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have expressed their keenness to import iron ore through Paradip Port ;

(c) the steps taken by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to negotiate with those countries ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) MMTTC had been asked to explore new markets for export of iron ore to countries willing to nominate smaller vessels for Paradip Port. They have been able to persuade South 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 of iron ore from Paradip Port during '83-84. As against originally anticipated exports of about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore through Paradip, MMTTC expects to achieve exports of about 9 lakh tonnes from the port during 1983-84. China will also be making a trial shipment to iron ore from Paradip Port.

Revision of Pay Scales of Assistant Managers/Deputy Managers of MMTC

3983. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4368 on 19 August, 1983 regarding representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and to lay a statement showing :

(a) the procedures followed by Management for payment of DA and HRA to officers ;

(b) HRA rates fixed by BPE as announced vide Order No. SCI/156/79 dated 6 June, 1979 for officers and reasons for not paying DA at Central Government rates ;

(c) rationale, urgency for revision of HRA rates to advantage of Delhi-based officers vide Order No. SCI/175/79 dated 19 June, 1979 reducing statutory allowance for officers working in B-1/2, unclassified cities deviating earlier rates approved by BPE and reaction of Government to remove above anomaly ; and

(d) details of complaints made to Management by officers about pay anomalies arose raised due to defective pay fixation done on 1 November, 1979 and Governments reaction to dispose balance anomalies cases with appropriate remedies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The payment of Dearness Allowance and House Rent Allowance to Officers at present is being made by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited as per guidelines issued by B.P.E. D.A. is Paid as per Bureau of Public Enterprises standard pattern of Rs. 1.30 per point increase in Consumer Price Index on a six monthly average base for increase in CPI beyond 328 Points. According to the guidelines issued by BPE, Dearness Allowance of the employees of Public Sector Enterprises are to be linked either to the Central Government rates or to the rates suggested by the Wage Boards and the Enterprises have to exercise option for adopting one or the other. House

Rent Allowance to fresh entrants in MMTC as per the following standard rates laid down by the Bureau of Public Enterprises was made applicable vide MMTC's Circular No.SCI/156/79 dated the 6th June, 1979.

City	Maximum rate of HRA liability to be borne by Corporation
Bombay	30%
Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad Other Stations	25% At Central Government rates plus 5%

For existing employees, the HRA drawn by them as on 31.12.78 was, however, to be protected.

The Revised rates of HRA applicable from 19th June, 1983 are as under :-

City	Maximum rate of HRA payable to Managerial Cadre
Bombay & Delhi	30% of pay
Calcutta, Madras & Hyderabad	25% of pay
B1 & B2 Cities	15% of pay
'C' Cities	7½% of pay
Unclassified Cities	7½% of pay

These rates are also applicable to the existing Managers with the proviso that those persons who were living in rented houses/flats on the 5th June, 1979 may, at their discretion,, continue to draw HRA at the rates applicable till then, so long as they continue to live in the same house/flat or the actual amount of HRA drawn on 31st December, 1978. The revised rates of HRA were circulated by MMTC vide their Office Order No. SCI/175/79 dated 19th June, 1979 after receiving clarification from BPE, in respect of the HRA pattern for different stations for Public Sector Undertakings. The rates of HRA contained in MMTC's Office Order of 19th June, 1979

have been adopted as per the guidelines of BPE for D.A, admissibility for different stations and as such there is no anomaly in respect of payment of HRA in favour of employees of the Corporation working in Delhi as against those working in B-1/B-2 cities.

(d) Pay fixation of officers in the revised pay scales was done with effect from 1st January, 1979 (not 1st November, 1979). No. complaints were received by the management of MMTC about this pay fixation.

थाणे, नासिक और पुणे में सहारा डिपोजिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट (इंडिया) लि० द्वारा धन राशि का दुर्विनियोग

3984. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहारा डिपोजिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट (इंडिया) लि० ने महाराष्ट्र के थाणे, नासिक और पुणे जिलों में 501 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि का दुर्विनियोग किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच की है और यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई है और इस मामले में की गई अन्य कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का मत है कि इस कम्पनी की गतिविधियां इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबंदी) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। तदनुसार बैंक ने इस मामले में दिल्ली प्रशासन को उचित कार्रवाई करने का परामर्श दिया था। बताया

जाता है कि जमाकर्ताओं के साथ कथित धोखा करने के अपराध में कम्पनी के विरुद्ध रजिस्टर किए गए आपराधिक मामलों की जांच के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा ने इस कम्पनी के अध्यक्ष, निदेशकों और कुछ अन्य अधिकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। इन मामलों की जांच अभी चल रही है। इसी बीच, उच्च न्यायालय ने इस कम्पनी के लिए एक सरकारी परिसम्पत्क नियुक्त कर दिया है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास इस कम्पनी की विभिन्न शाखाओं में जनता की जमाराशियों के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

आर. बी. एच. एम. जूट मिल्स, कटिहार के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता का भुगतान न किया जाना

3985. श्री राम स्वरूप राम : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर. बी. एच. एम. जूट मिल्स, कटिहार, (बिहार) नेशनल जूट मैनुफैक्चरर्स कारपोरेशन, कतकता का एक एकक है।

(ख) क्या नेशनल जूट मैनुफैक्चरर्स कारपोरेशन अपनी आर. बी. एच. एम. जूट मिल्स के 20-25 अधिकारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता दे रहा है किन्तु कर्मचारियों को यह भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह कारपोरेशन अपने अन्य पांच एककों में मकान किराया भत्ता दे रहा है किन्तु केवल आर. बी. एच. एम. मिल्स को उससे बंचित रखा गया है ;

(घ) क्या नेशनल जूट मैनुफैक्चरर्स कारपोरेशन ने वेतन, भत्ते, मकान किराया भत्ते की सुविधा अपने सभी अधिकारियों

और सभी वर्ग के कर्मचारियों को दे रखी है ;
और

(ड) यदि हाँ, तो 19 अक्टूबर, 1983 तक नेशनल जूट मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स कारपोरेशन पर वाणिज्यिक व्यय कितना था ; और क्या आर. बी. एच. एम. मिल्स के कर्मचारियों की बकाया तक, यदि कोई हो, मकान किराया भत्ता किस तारीख में दिया जायेगा और यदि मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं देने का विचार है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (ड) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

1 अप्रैल, 1983 से लागू नेशनल जूट मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स कारपोरेशन के सेवा विनियम, 1982 के अनुसार सभी प्रबन्धकीय वर्ग तथा सुपरवाइजरी कार्मिकों को नियमानुसार मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जा रहा है :

कलकत्ता — वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत
कटिहार — वेतन का 7-1/2 प्रतिशत

वेतनमान के अधिकतम के क्रमशः 35 प्रतिशत तथा 17-1/2 प्रतिशत की अधिकतम सीमा तक यह भत्ता दिया जाता है जिसमें कर्मचारी द्वारा वहन किया जाने वाला वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत भाग भी शामिल है । उपरोक्त विनियम के लागू हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप आर. बी. एच. एम. एकक के अधिकारियों को वेतन के 20 प्रतिशत की दर से पहले दिया गया मकान का किराया भत्ता अब घटकर वेतन का 17-1/2 प्रतिशत रह गया है । आर. बी. एच. एम. एकक में अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या 56 है ।

निगम अपने सेवा नियम तथा विनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अपने सभी छः एककों के, जिनमें आर. बी. एच. एम. एकक शामिल है, प्रबन्धकीय वर्ग तथा सुपरवाइजरी कार्मियों को मकान किराया भत्ता दे रहा है ।

निगम सेवा नियम तथा विनियम, 1982 के अनुसार अपने सभी छः एककों के सभी श्रेणियों के प्रबन्धकीय तथा सुपरवाइजरी कार्मिकों को तथा दिनांक 22-2-1979 के त्रिपक्षीय सतझौते में व्यवस्था किये गये रूप में पश्चिम बंगाल मकान किराया भत्ता अदायगी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कलकत्ता तथा उसके आसपास स्थित पांच एककों के कामगारों को उनके मूल वेतन जमा महंगाई भत्ते के 5 प्रतिशत की दर पर मकान किराया भत्ता दे रहा है । क्षेत्राधिकार सम्बन्धी वर्जन के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल मकान किराया भत्ता अधिनियम के उपबन्ध आर. बी. एच. एम. एकक, कटिहार (बिहार) के कामगारों पर लागू नहीं किये जा सकते ।

Promotion Under All India Service of Central Bank of India

3988. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates posted on promotion in the first batch under All India Service of Central Bank of India ;

(b) the name of divisional and regional offices with number of general, Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates posted under said service ; and

(c) the number of general, Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates posted in the same region/ adjoining selection area and adjoining region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) The Central Bank of India has reported that 127 General, 58 Scheduled Castes and 14 Scheduled Tribes promotees of the first

batch under All India Service have been asked to report at their respective places of posting. The Selection Area and the number of candidates posted in each area is indicated below :

Selection Area	No. of candidates posted			Total
	General category	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
Ahmedabd	6	1	1	8
Baroda	9	5	—	14
Jamnagar	2	2	—	4
Bhopal	5	2	—	7
Gwalior	6	1	—	7
Raipur	9	5	1	15
Bombay	27	10	1	38
Panaji	—	1	—	1
Bhubaneshwar	1	—	—	1
Siliguri	1	—	—	1
Lucknow	10	2	1	13
Agra	2	—	—	2
Kanpur	11	1	—	12
Madras	—	1	—	1
Patna	5	8	3	16
Muzaffarpur	9	5	—	14
Ranchi	6	4	2	12
Pune	8	3	1	12
Nagpur	10	7	4	21
TOTAL :	127	58	14	199

(c) The information as reported by the Cental Bank of India is furnished below :

No. of candidates posted in the same Region/adjoining selection area			No. of candidates posted in adjoining Regions		
General category	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General category	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
9	2	1	55	31	7

**Fast Interception Speed Vessels
for Navy and Coastguards**

3989. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have studied the system of hydrofoil vessels as fast interception speedboats for the Navy and Coastguards as operating in Italy and elsewhere in foreign countries ; and

(b) the steps taken to replace the present fleet by any other fast interception speed vessels for Naval Defence ?

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

(b) Government is examining the possibility of constructing hydro-foil patrol vessels indigenously.

Anomalies in Pay Fixation of Ex-Service men in Public Sector Banks

3990. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) has any representation been received by Government from the various Members of Parliament pointing out anomalies in the Government of India orders issued in the month of January, 1983 in regard to pay-fixation etc. of ex-servicemen re-employed in public sector banks ; and

(b) the action to remove those anomalies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The guidelines issued to public sector banks about fixation of pay etc. of ex-servicemen re-employed in the banks were generally based on the existing Government policy in this regard. In this connection, Government had received representations from ex-servicemen employees of banks and also a letter from a Member of Parliament which are being examined and suitable action as appropriate will be taken.

Re-Employment of Officers in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Juhi, Kanpur

3991. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased state :

(a) whether some officers in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Juhi, Kanpur, have been reemployed in the mill even after retiring at the age of 60 years and after receiving full payments on retirement ;

(b) whether according to the clear instruction of the Prime Minister, no employee of over 58 years of age should be employed ;

(c) if so, how and reasons why certain officers/employees in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur (N. T. C.) were given employment after their retirement ; and

(d) the details of these officers/employees and their special qualifications on

the basis of which they have been re-employed and whether these rules are applicable to other people also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) No Officer has been re-employed in Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, after retirement. However, the following 3 employees of the mill were engaged after their retirement on daily wages temporarily for 3-4 months :—

1. Shri Mukul Kumar, Asstt., Foreman, Spg. Line Levelling, Shift 'Gen',
2. Shri Jhabboo Singh, Supervisor in Ware House.
3. Shri Eklakh Hussain, Asstt., in Electrical Engineering.

These employees were engaged on daily wages to complete the jobs assigned to them prior to their retirement, in view of the exigencies of work and on the recommendations of the Departmental Heads concerned.

Government Companies Set up with USSR Assistance

3992. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Government Companies which have been set up with the financial, technical assistance etc. of the USSR Government ;

(b) Contribution made by the USSR Government for each company ;

(c) financial position of each company ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to seek more USSR assistance for companies which are not doing well, if so, the details of aid and names of those companies ?

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

Government Company as such has been established with Soviet financial assistance. However, a number of projects in the public and private sectors have technical collaboration agreements with Soviet undertakings.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

MMTC Running into Loss

3993. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation Ltd. is running into losses now ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Economy Class Passengers of A. I. Lodged in Transit Lounge at Kuwait

3994. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information that economy class passengers of India in Air India flight on 20 October, 1983 were to spend 24 hours in Transit Lounge at Kuwait Air Port for refusal of transit visa by Kuwait ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Air India flight AI 107 of 20th October, 1983 scheduled to operate on the route Bombay/Dubai/London/New York developed trouble in one of its engines after take off from Dubai. It was, diverted to Kuwait, the nearest Airport. A relief

aircraft was sent from Bombay to Kuwait, which operated to New York after a total delay of about 24 hours in Kuwait in the scheduled service. Out of 205 passengers only 130 passengers were permitted by the Kuwaitee immigration authorities to go to hotels, Others had, however, to stay at the Airport since the local immigration authorities did not permit these passengers to proceed to hotel despite efforts by Air India and our Embassy. All arrangements, however, were made by Air India to give necessary assistance to the passengers at the Airport.

**Retired Employees of Central Excise
Chandigarh Collectorate Occupying
Government Accommodation**

3995. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of retired Government employees of the Central Excise, Chandigarh Collectorate particularly in the Central Excise Division, Amritsar, have been occupying Government accommodation even after their retirement long ago ;

(b) if so, the number and particulars of those retired employees who are in possession of Government accommodation for the last 2-3 years ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that quite a good number of employees working in the said Division are being deprived of Government accommodation causing lot of hardships to them as a result thereof ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken under the Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Act, 1971 and the time by which the unauthorised occupants will be evicted ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) to (d) Three retired officials of the Chandigarh Customs and Central Excise Collectorate are in occupation of three quarters after retirement,

out of 81 quarters for officials of that Collectorate, One of these officials retired on 31st December, 1982 and the other two on 30th September, 1983. These cases are under examination for appropriate action under the Departmental Rules applicable to allotment of residential accommodation to officials under the Department of Revenue.

**Discussion Taken at District Level
Meeting of State Bank of India**

3996. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a District Level meeting of the State Bank of India has been held very recently in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the said meeting ;

(c) the details of discussions held and decisions taken thereon ;

(d) the outcome thereof and the action taken to implement the decision ;

(e) whether the Chief Executive Councilor of Delhi has suggested review of the scheme for rural poor so as to provide loans to more poor and rural families ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon by Banks and their Managers ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) A District Level Review Meeting of the senior officials of the participating banks in Rural Delhi and Government functionaries was Convened by the State Bank of India on December 2, 1983.

(b) The purpose of the meeting was to :

(i) Review progress in implementation of the Annual Action Plan 1983 for Rural Delhi.

(ii) To discuss, approve the credit outlays and Annual Action Plan 1984.

(iii) To identify constraints and impediment in implementation of the Various programmes and make suggestions thereof ; and

(iv) To provide forum for a free, frank and fair discussions between the bankers and Government functionaries for securing better co-operation, coordination amongst them and in implementation of Annual Action Plans having regard/appreciation of each others roles/limitations etc.

(c) The discussions in the meeting related to identification of the bankable schemes, by the three sub-groups formed for the purpose for being included in the Annual Action Plan of 1984 for rural Delhi under the Lead Bank Scheme with reference to the progress in implementation of Annual Action Plan 1983 and additional credit needs likely to be generated with the implementation of new programmes viz., minor Irrigation Schemes, Energy Programme for Alipur Block biogas plants, construction of rural housing schemes etc.

(d) The Annual Action Plan 1984 for rural Delhi was finalised and bankwise, sectorwise shares were allocated amongst the banks operating in rural Delhi.

(e) and (f) The Chief Executive Councillor Delhi is reported to have made certain suggestions with a view to bringing about improvement in the lending to weaker sections of society in rural Delhi. These suggestions include the following :

(i) The identified poor should be of great importance to bank and he must be respected. Loans should be granted promptly. Recoveries should be linked with the additional income generated.

(ii) Banks should not insist on collateral security in respect of small loans ; and

(iii) a small booklet detailing the various schemes designed for the rural poor as also the various formalities which have to be fulfilled by the loan applicants should be brought out. Action reported to have been taken by the banks is as follows :—

(a) As per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, banks already lay a greater emphasis on the technical feasibility and economic Viability of the activity than on the credit-worthiness of the person undertaking it.

(b) Banks do not by and large insist upon collateral security on loans to weaker sections of the society where the amount does not exceed Rs.5000/- and

(c) the booklet suggested by the Chief Executive Councillor and containing the details of Various schemes and the related formalities, will be brought out shortly by the State Bank of India.

Charter of Demands of Unions/ Association of Employees and Officers of Central Bank of India

3997. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any charter of demands from the unions, associations etc. of (i) employees and (ii) officers of Centrl Bank of India has been received from 1st February, 1980 to 31st October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on each one ;

(c) the details of demands which have been (i) accepted (ii) rejected and (iii) are under consideration ;

(d) the reasons of rejection and keeping them under consideration :

(e) the action taken to implement the accepted demands ;

(f) whether any talks or negotiations were held with the representative thereof ; and

(g) if so, the details of talks, discussions and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) (b) (d) (f) and (g) The major demands received from All India Central Bank Employees Federation, the recognised workmen union of the bank, and the All India Central Bank Officers' Federation, affiliated to the All India Confederation of Bank Officers Organisations, during the period 1st February, 1980 to 31st October, 1983 are indicated in the Annexure. Central Bank of India has reported that out of 226 demands of the employees federation, as many as 131 were accepted and 3 demands were not found acceptable. 42 demands are still under consideration. Similarly, out of 211 demands of the officers federation, 112 were accepted, 55 were not found acceptable and 44 are under consideration. The bank has explained that some of the demands could not be accepted by the bank as their acceptance would entail heavy financial burden or would have been in violation of the accepted policies or instructions of the Government, etc. All the demands were fully discussed with the office bearers of the Award Staff Union as well as the Officers' Association in the periodical joint talks held with them at Central Office before decision were taken to accept or to reject them.

(c) and (e) Information relating to the major demands which have been accepted, rejected or are under consideration as well as the stage of implementation of the accepted major demands is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Statement

Major Demands of all India Central Bank Employees Federation

(Recognised Union of the Bank)

Abolition of compartmentalisation and cash security, Opening of Holiday Homes, Medical expenses for prolonged diseases, Revision of Canteen facilities, Fitment of salary on promotion from subordinate to

clerical cadre during 1962-69, Conversion of part-time to full-time employees, Appointment of disciplinary Authority, Stoppage of denovo enquiries, Duty Leave to Officers representing Award Staff, Officers not to be reverted to clerical cadre, Provident Fund Loan for construction of Houses, Special marriage loan, Increase in festival advance, Relaxation in rate of interest on housing loan, Increase in quantum of housing loan, Revision of personal consumer loan. Waiving of Guarantors on housing loan, Construction of House, Provision of House at Project Areas, Reservation for employees' sons and daughters for recruitment in bank, Absorption in Bank's service of workmen having completed 240 days in Bank's service, Posting of Officers Cashiers at all centres where Divisional Offices are situated, Conversion of Accounts Clerks into Agricultural Assistants, Revision in Promotion Policy Agreement for Award Staff, Holding of special promotion test for scheduled tribe candidates at Ranchi, Revision in cost of Uniform and liveries to subordinate staff, Provision of residential accommodation to subordinate staff at Metropolitan centres, Payment of Overtime as per Bipartite Settlement, Assam Compensatory Allowance, Enhancement in Death relief, Compensation to employees dying in harness, Increase in rate of interest on Provident Fund, Increase in amount of welfare schemes and introduction of new schemes, Duty free leave to office bearers of Unions, Norms for Joint Discussions, Formation of Industrial Relations Machinery at all levels, Revision of certain provisions of Transfer Policy of Award Staff, Restoration of business hours at rural branches, etc.

Major Demands from All India Central Bank of India Officers' Federation (Affiliated to Alcoboo).

Provision of Hotel facilities/diem allowance for maximum period of 3 months to officers on transfers, Provision of accommodation to retired officers for six months, Reimbursement of maintenance charges of banks accommodation provided to officers, Providing of accommodation to all officers, Revision of allotment of furniture to officer, Increase in rent reimbursement for officers, Payment of brokerage for securing accommodation, Promotions of specialist officers

who have completed seven years of service in Scale-I, Debarred officers to be permitted in promotion process, review of promotion policy of officers, categorisation of branches, Review of promotion of officers awarded minor punishment, Chief Cashiers at specified branches to be in Scale-II. Law graduates to be treated as post graduates, Upgradation of Deputy Chief Officer, Law to Chief Officer Law, Small branch managers to be in Scale-II, Refund of cash security to Chief Cashiers, Reimbursement of TA/DA and joining time on request transfers, Supplementary diem allowance of Rs. 5/ for officers on duty, Branch Managers of rural branches to be allowed to stay within 10 kms, diem allowance during sickness while on outstation duty, Closing allowance to officers on deputation to Regional Rural Banks. Entertainment allowance to senior officers in administrative offices, Conveyance allowance to officers incharge of extension counters, Transfer of Principal Office bearers of Unions with six months notice, Interchange of Officers from Operation to Audit and vice-versa, Compensatory off to officers working on Sundays/Holi-days, Increase in Housing Loan, Personal Consumer Loans, Festival Advance, Conveyance Loan, Special Marriage loan, Compensation for accident on duty, Internal Auditors to be allowed to keep families at Place of their choice. Conversion of Scale I Officers to Faculty and Viceversa, Disciplinary Action process to be completed within six months, Periodical review of suspension cases, Duty Leave, TA, DA for Defence representatives, etc.

Skippers working in the Customs Marine Department

3998, SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of skippers working in the Customs Marine Department of the Collectorate Custom Ahmedabad, Gujarat since 1975 ;

(b) number of skippers suspended during the period from 1975 to 1983 ;

(c) the reasons of suspensions in each case ;

(d) whether suspensions of some of them were illegal and Government had to reinstate them in many cases ; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that suspensions are for valid reason only so that there is no avoidable harassment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The number of skippers in the Customs Marine Department of Ahmedabad Collectorate was 6 during the period 1975 to 31.8.1981 and is 5 thereafter.

(b) One skipper has been suspend during the period 1975 to 1983 in Ahmedabad Collectorate.

(c) The suspension has been ordered for alleged gross negligence and dereliction of duty in connection with an operation to prevent the smuggling of silver.

(b) As the officer in question was holding the post of skipper in a temporary capacity his services were terminated under C. S. S. (Temporary Service), Rules, 1965. The officer thereafter filed a special Civil Application in Gujarat High Court. The High Court set aside the said termination order and at the some time observed that the Department was at liberty to suspend the said officer again and issue charge sheet to him. Hence he was reinstated in service and placed under suspension again. A charge sheet has been served on him.

(e) The officer has been placed under suspension on valid grounds.

Production Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

3999. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production performance of undertaking during the first six months of the current financial year fell short by 29 per sent of the target fixed for them ;

(b) if so, what are the public sector undertakings which have suffered losses ;

(c) whether the production during the first half of this year was Rs. 848.43 crores against the target of Rs. 1554.15 crores ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that during September, turnover of all these units was 87 per cent ;

(e) whether the shortfall in production during September has been attributed to shortage of power, raw material and funds ;

(f) if so, to what extent Government has taken steps to provide these units the above mentioned item ; and

(g) what was the performance of these units during October and November, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) and (c) Yes : Sir ; in respect of Heavy Engineering enterprises.

(b) Based on provisional estimates, the names of enterprises which have suffered losses during the first half year of 1983-84 are shown in the annexed statement.

(d) The production of all the enterprises together was 87% of target for September 1983.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir, Government continuously reviews and takes measures to improve the performance of public sector undertakings which INTER ALIA include provision of funds for installation of diesel generating sets to overcome power shortage, meeting the working capital requirements and rendering assistance in meeting the raw material requirements, etc.

(g) The overall target achievements of these enterprises are about 80% and 82% during October and November, 1983, respectively.

Statement

- (1) Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.
- (2) Scooters India Ltd.

(3) Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.

(4) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.

(5) Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.

(6) Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Co. Ltd.

(7) Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.

(8) Jessop & Co. Ltd.

(9) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.

(10) Triveni Structurals Ltd.

(11) Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.

Memorandum from Indian Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Association Muzaffarnagar

4000. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 21 August, 1983 from the Indian Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Association, Muzaffarnagar regarding relief in Central excise duty and reduction in the rate of bank interest ;

(b) if not, whether any action to meet the demands of this association has since been taken ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which necessary steps to meet their demands will be taken ?

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

(b) and (c) The requests of the Association for relief in central excise duty and reduction in the rate of bank interest are under consideration. Such requests require detailed examination and no specific time limit by which decision on these requests will be taken can be indicated.

**Compensation for the Land Acquired
in Village Mithri Rajasthan**

4001. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 20-8-81 the Department of Defence have acquired agricultural land on 112 bighas 16 biswas of Khasra No. 34, 107 bighas 8 biswa of Khasra No. 36, 16 bighas of Khasra No. 37, 16 bighas and 16 biswa of Khasra No. 51 in village Mithri Khurd Tehsil and Distt. Barmer of Rajasthan;

(b) whether compensation for the land acquired has not been paid to the agriculturists even after lapse of two years;

(c) whether the Department of Defence after the above mentioned acquisition of the agricultural land of Khasra Nos. 34 and 76, 51 and 36 in village Mithri Khurd, Tehsil and District Barmer has been having unauthorised occupation of the remaining land since 1976 ;

(d) whether the recurring compensation (yearly) of the unauthorisedly occupied land since 1976 till now has not been paid to the farmers; and

(e) the time by which Government will settle this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Land measuring 333 bighas (133.20 acres) which was held under requisition was acquired w.e.f. 20-8-81.

(b) The State Government of Rajasthan conducted the acquisition proceedings. The amount decided by the Land Acquisition Officer has been paid to the collector by cheque for payment to the parties. The payment has not been effected since the parties did not accept the same and requested for arbitration. The State Government has to appoint the Arbitrator. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) to (e) Sanction for the payment of rental at the rate of Rs. 30 per acre per

annum for hiring this land has been issued but the parties demanded a higher rental, which is not justified by the prevailing market rent, its situation and its classification. In the circumstances, Government are considering the question of acquiring this land also.

Finance to Jain Shudh Vanaspati by
New Bank of India

4002. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI B.V. DESAI:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) was Jain Shudh Vanaspati financed by New Bank of India;

(b) did Punjab National Bank stand as guarantor to the tune of Rs. 10 crores ;

(c) was the guarantee approved by the Directors of Punjab National Bank;

(d) if not, who gave the guarantee,

(e) was there an attempt to regularise it on at a later date:

(f) if so, did the Board of Directors agree;

(g) is tampering of dates suspected;

(h) has any action been taken against those of Punjab National Bank who gave the guarantee; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (i) In accordance with the provision of the statutes governing the Nationalised Banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the information relating to or the affairs of a constituent

cannot be divulged. However, the Central Bureau of Investigation is enquiring into the receipt suitable action will be taken on matter and of the report of investigation.

Status of Civilian Officers Inflated in DGI

4003. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the status of civilian officers are inflated in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) as compared to service officers, thus humiliating the later;

(b) whether an SSO 1 whose scale of pay (Rs 1100-1600) just fits the pay scale of a Captain (Rs 1100-1550) is being equated to the Major with a scale of Rs, 1450-1800 which is such higher;

(c) whether the minimum length of class-A service required to reach the grade of SSOI is only five years whereas that for reaching the rank of a substantive Major is 13 years and no equation between the two can be justified either based on pay scale or length of service; and

(d) whether such equivalence of ranks is benefiting civilian officers at the cost of service officers; if so, action taken to remove these anomalies ?

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

(b) The "equation" is on the basis of responsibility exercised at different levels and not on pay scales.

(c) Service officers can assume the acting rank of Majors with six years of service which is more or less the same as required in the case of civilian officers to become Senior Scientific Officer I. Moreover, promotion depend, in both cases, on availability of vacancies and officers often have to wait well beyond the stipulated minimum length of service.

(d) No, Sir. After the bifurcation of posts in the Directorate General of Inspection,

equivalence of ranks, is of no consequence as regards promotions, and there is thus no question of removing any anomaly.

Adulteration in Tea

4004. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Even your tea is adulterated" published in the "Hindustan Times" of 31 October, 1983 stating that soaked in coal-tar dye, the husk of cashewnuts, coffee seeds and black gram are being passed on tea in different places such as part of Assam, Siliguri in North Bengal, Salem, Madurai and in Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, for the past eight months or so; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Hindustan Times dated 31st October, 1983, Delhi Edition does not carry the news item referred to in the question. However, Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in this regard in the Statesman of 31st October, 1983 Calcutta edition according to which there have been reports regarding adulteration of tea in some parts of the country.

(b) Officials of the Tea Board have conducted some raids and have seized stocks suspected to be tea wastes and adulterants to tea under the Tea Waste Control Order 1959. These seizure cases will be dealt with as per provisions of law after analytical reports of these samples are obtained.

Checking of adulteration of various food products including tea is primarily the function of the State Governments under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Tea Board has therefore also requested the concerned authorities of the tea growing States to alert their Food Inspectors to check & control the reported malpractices.

Export of Sugar

4005. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much sugar has been exported until the end of October, 1983 and reasons for short-fall in exports ;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation has informed Government that it would be able to complete the export of 6.5 lakh tonnes sugar before the expiry of the period; and

(c) what kind of expertise and professional set up State Trading Corporation has to handle sugar exports in large quantities and how it is made accountable in case of failure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) During January 1983—October 1983, 3,57,787 tonnes of sugar was exported. The exports have reached 6.01 lakh tonnes by the end of November, 1983, As an exporting member of the International Sugar Agreement, India has been allocated a quantity of 6.5 lakh tonnes for exports during the calendar year 1983. STC has intimated that exports will be effected to the full extent of this allocation.

(c) STC is equipped with necessary professionals for marketing of sugar in large quantities and has evolved a mechanism to review the performance of export of sugar at the highest level. STC has been able to meet the targets of export of sugar so far.

Advances from banks for Kerosene Oil, Pulses by the businessmen

4006. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that businessmen are getting advances from banks for Kerosene oil and pulses, due to which the price is rising every day ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that orders for so many times are deposited in banks which advances the loan ; and

(c) whether Government have given a thinking to see that there should be any banking of these commodities, so that the price of these commodities will come down ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has not prohibited the grant of advances against pulse and kerosene oil. It, however, operates the Selective Credit Control measures in respect of certain sensitive commodities, which include pulses, with the objective of discouraging through prescription of margin requirements, permissible level of credit and minimum rate of interest, the use of bank finance for hoarding of sensitive commodities. While it may not be desirable to totally stop credit for trading in these commodities, as this may affect the distribution system, regulation in the above manner is considered sufficient to ensure that bank credit is not utilised by traders in hoarding of sensitive commodities. Kerosene oil though not covered by the selective credit control measures of the Reserve Bank of India, is handled by Central/State Government agencies entrusted with procurement and distribution of specified essential consumer commodities for sale at fixed prices through approved out-lets and is, therefore, entitled to bank advances without any fear of its being utilised for hoarding.

Enlistment of Bogus Investment Companies by Stock Exchanges

4007. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against the enlistment of bogus investment companies in Stock Exchanges ;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of bogus investment companies on stock exchanges have been enlisted, which have been floated with extraneous like funneling black money and not with any genuine investment considerations ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken against their enlistment ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (c) Government have amended the guidelines for enlistment of investment companies on Stock Exchanges on the 26th October, 1983. According to this, investment companies with a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 1 crore, with at least 2,000 shareholders other than promoters, number of shareholders increasing proportionately with the increase in the paid-up capital, will only be permitted to be enlisted on stock exchanges. Besides, the shares companies shall be delisted if the number of shareholders other than promoters falls below 1,000 for a company with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore and correspondingly number of shareholders for companies with proportionately higher capital. For this purpose, only companies which have in the Main Object Clauses underwriting or dealing in shares or debentures or other securities as one of the Object Clauses, shall be considered as investment companies. The question of revision of definition of investment companies for the purpose of enlistment on Stock Exchanges is under examination.

(b) Information is being collected from the various Stock Exchanges and be laid on the Table of the House.

Review of B.P.E. Guidelines Regarding Revision of Wages in Public Sector Undertakings

4008. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are of the view that any delay in arriving at long-term settlement, is likely to render the industrial relation situation in the public sector "unstable" ;

(b) if so, the specific steps since taken to expedite the settlement of the wage revision dispute in the public sector undertakings ;

(c) whether Bureau of Public Enterprises' guidelines are one of the inhibiting factors ; and

(d) if so, whether BPE guidelines require a fresh look ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No generalised view can be taken as the situation prevailing in each public enterprise has to be taken into account. The present position of industrial relations in public sector as a whole is considered satisfactory.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

उच्च न्यायालयों/उच्चतम न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन उत्पादन शुल्क संबंधी मामले

4009. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में उत्पादन शुल्क संबंधी मामलों के विचाराधीन होने के कारण सरकार की 1600 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि रुकी पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्पादन-शुल्क से संबंधित 650 मामले अकेले उच्चतम न्यायालय में ही विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) क्या तीन हजार से अधिक ऐसे मामले उच्च न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) ऐसे अनेक मामले विभिन्न न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं जिनमें केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से संबंधित विभिन्न विवादास्पद मुद्दे या तो विभाग द्वारा उठाए गए हैं

अथवा पार्टियों द्वारा । विभिन्न अदालती मामलों में मुकदमेबाजी में उत्पादन शुल्क की फंसी हुई रकम की गणना करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है क्योंकि जिन मामलों में मूल्यांकन, वर्गीकरण और अधिसूचनाओं की व्याख्या आदि कानूनी मुद्दों पर अदालती फैसले अन्तर्गत होते हैं ऐसे मामलों में, उनके स्वरूप को देखते हुए, राजस्व की रकम घट-बढ़ सकती है ।

(ख) और (ग) दिनांक 1-4-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार उच्चतम न्यायालय और विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में उत्पादन शुल्क के अनिर्णीत पड़े मामलों की कुल संख्या, क्रमशः 910 और 3995 है ।

(घ) समय-समय पर आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले ऐसे प्रशासनिक और अन्य उपाय किये जाते रहते हैं जिनका उद्देश्य इस किस्म के विवाद की गुंजाइश को घटाना तथा अनिर्णीत पड़े विवादों को शीघ्र निपटाना होता है ।

गोपनीय परियोजना में कार्यरत राडार वैज्ञानिकों का लापता होना

4010. श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :

श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक गोपनीय परियोजना में कार्यरत एक वैज्ञानिक पिछले 18 सितम्बर से लापता हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या वह काम पर वापस आ गया है, और यदि हां, तो वह कौन सी तारीख को

वापस आया है और उसके लापता होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) बंगलौर स्थित इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और राडार विकास स्थापना (एल. आर. ई) के एक वैज्ञानिक, श्री एम. के. शंदास को एक परियोजना पर एक अमेरिकी फर्म के साथ एक संविदा पर कार्यवाई करने के लिए जनवरी, 1980 में वहां जाने के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया था । उक्त अधिकारी को जनवरी, 1983 में भारत बुलाया गया था । उन्होंने अगस्त, 1983 में कुछ छुट्टी ली और इसके बाद छुट्टी 3 महीने तक बढ़ाने के लिए आवेदन किया जो नामंजूर कर दिया गया था और उक्त अधिकारी को 7 सितम्बर 1983 तक ड्यूटी के लिए रिपोर्ट करने को कहा गया था । उक्त अधिकारी ने ड्यूटी के लिए रिपोर्ट की परन्तु अनधिकृत रूप से देश छोड़ दिया । उक्त अमेरिकी फर्म से एक सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि उक्त वैज्ञानिक उनके पास गया था और रोजगार देने का अनुरोध किया परन्तु फर्म ने उन्हें कोई नौकरी नहीं दी । उक्त अधिकारी अभी तक काम पर वापस नहीं आया है ।

Proposal To Merge Public Sector Under Takings

4011. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering merger of some of the

public sector undertakings with a view to making them more viable ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal in this regard ;

(c) the reasons for such a merger, and the names of the undertakings to be merged ; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to merge Mogul Line Limited with the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. The new Corporation would retain the name 'Shipping Corporation of India'. Apart from this, a Committee set up to recommend measures for improving viability of some of the public Sector Undertakings of the Department of Heavy Industry has submitted reports on some undertakings and in some cases suggestions including merger. The reports are still under consideration of the Government.

विभिन्न विकास कार्यों पर व्यय की गई राशि

4012. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री के० प्रधानी :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों विभिन्न विकास कार्यों पर व्यय की गई राशि के बारे में कोई सूचना एकत्र की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत-तीन वर्षों के दौरान विकास कार्यों पर राज्य-वार कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ; और

(ग) इस राशि में राज्यवार पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई

और कितनी राशि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने साधनों से जुटाई गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) राज्य सरकारें अपनी वार्षिक आयोजनाओं पर व्यय से संबंधित सूचना उस समय भेजनी हैं जब वार्षिक आयोजनाओं पर विचार-विमर्श होता है अथवा जब विशिष्ट रूप से यह मांगी जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टी. 7434/183]।

Amount Due from Sick Industrial Units

4013. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount is due from the sick industrial units in India ;

(b) if so, details of the outstanding loan amount and investments, etc. from sick industrial units-industry-wise and State-wise ; and

(c) the details regarding the number belonging to large, big and M.R.T.P. houses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) The State-wise and Industry-wise details of the amount of loan outstanding from sick industrial units in the direct assistance portfolio of all-India financial institutions as at the end of December, 1982 are given in statement I and Statement-II. The details readily available relating to State-wise and Industry-wise amounts outstanding towards scheduled commercial banks in respect of large sick industrial units, each enjoying bank credit limit of Rs. 1 crore and above as at the end of December, 1981 are given in Statement-III and Statement-IV. The State-wise information of outstanding advances of scheduled

commercial banks in respect of/sick small scale industrial units as at the end of December, 1981 is given in Statement-V. In addition to large scale and small scale sick units there were 994 medium sick units in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks with outstanding bank advances of Rs. 187.63 crores as at the end of December, 1981. State-wise and Industry-wise information relating to medium sick units is not available.

(c) Out of 275 units in the assistance portfolio of the institutions as at the end of December, 1982, 29 units belonged to large houses registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act.

Out of 422 large sick units in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1981, 65 units belong to MRTP companies.

Statement-I

Statewise details of amount outstanding from sick industrial units in the direct assistance portfolio of all India financial institutions* as at the end of December 1982

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	No. of units	Amount of loan outstanding
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	31.84
2.	Assam	5	39.14
3.	Bihar	10	32.09
4.	Gujarat	18	33.15
5.	Haryana	8	27.21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2.73
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1.69
8.	Karnataka	17	39.27
9.	Kerala	16	34.70
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4	6.14
11.	Maharashtra	49	73.49
12.	Meghalaya	1	7.08
13.	Orissa	5	8.32
14.	Punjab	5	8.11
15.	Rajasthan	7	6.96
16.	Tamil Nadu	15	36.58
17.	Uttar Pradesh	33	50.98
18.	West Bengal	48	104.73
19.	Union Territory		
	(a) Goa	4	8.24
	(b) New Delhi	2	1.50
G R A N D T O T A L		275	553.95

*All India financial institutions comprise of IDBI, ICICI, IFCI, IRCI, CIC, LIC and UTI.

Statement-II

Industry-wise details of loan amount outstanding from sick industrial units in the direct assistance portfolio of all Indir financial institutions * at the end of December ; 1982

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Industry	No. of units	Amount of loan outstanding
1.	FOOD MANUFACTURING		
	(a) Sugar	40	73.22
	(b) Others	6	1.65
2.	TEXTILE		
	(a) Cotton	45	76.22
	(b) Jute	10	15.48
3.	Paper & Paper Products	12	69.52
4.	Rubber & Rubber Products	10	57.89
5.	Basic Industrial Chemicals	7	22.69
6.	Fertilizers	4	1.11
7.	Misc. Chemicals	12	18.29
8.	Cement	2	15.22
9.	BASIC METAL INDUSTRIES		
	(a) Iron & Steel	26	65.43
	(b) Non-ferrous	6	16.98
10.	Metal Products except Machinery & Transport Equipments	14	13.79
11.	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Goods	19	17.70
12.	Machinery except Electricals	22	27.28
13.	Transport Equipments	7	21.10
14.	Services	8	5.28
15.	Electrical Generation	—	—
16.	Others (Breweries, Ceramics, Coal & Mines, etc.)	25	35.10
TOTAL :		275	553.95

*All India financial institutions comprise of IDBI, ICICI, IFCI, IRCI, CIC, LIC and UTI.

Statement-III

State-wise distribution of outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks against large sick units, each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or above as at the end of December, 1981.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Units	Amount outstanding
1.	West Bengal	106	371.70
2.	Maharashtra	84	341.86
3.	Karnataka	20	112.75
4.	Gujarat	37	118.47
5.	Tamil Nadu	34	174.49
6.	Andhra Pradesh	17	41.55
7.	Bihar	12	33.53
8.	Haryana	5	6.36
9.	Rajasthan	5	26.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16	32.40
11.	Orissa	3	13.43
12.	Uttar Pradesh	55	120.49
13.	Kerala	15	62.40
14.	Punjab	2	1.29
15.	Assam	2	2.50
16.	Delhi	2	6.68
17.	Pondicherry	2	4.45
18.	Goa	5	8.48
TOTAL		422	1478.84

Statement-IV

Industry-wise distribution of outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks against large sick units, each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or above as at the end of Dec., 1981.

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl. No.	Industry Group	No. of units	Amount outstanding
1.	Engineering and Electricals	88	321.79
2.	Iron and Steel	42	99.97
3.	Textiles	99	454.42
4.	Chemicals	26	173.79
5.	Jute	36	110.97
6.	Sugar	48	74.44
7.	Cement	3	14.52
8.	Rubber	13	77.53
9.	Miscellaneous	67	151.41
	TOTAL	422	1478.84

Statement-V

State-wise distribution of outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks against sick small scale industrial units as at the end of December, 1981.

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of units	Amount outstanding
1.	Haryana	204	4.77
2.	Himachal Pradesh	74	1.10
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	60	1.05
4.	Punjab	699	9.52
5.	Rajasthan	475	4.51
6.	Chandigarh	30	1.27
7.	Delhi	826	27.46
8.	Assam	1595	2.48
9.	Manipur	284	0.06

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of unit	Amount outstanding
10.	Meghalaya	26	0.02
11.	Nagaland	4	0.01
12.	Tripura	107	0.09
13.	Bihar	987	11.81
14.	Orissa	838	4.01
15.	West Bengal	7827	50.53
16.	Madhya Pradesh	495	9.77
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1301	21.06
18.	Gujarat	881	18.65
19.	Maharashtra	2646	78.12
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0.03
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	69	1.75
22.	Andhra Pradesh	1050	20.37
23.	Karnataka	2449	38.27
24.	Kerala	692	16.92
26.	Tamil Nadu	1686	34.65
27.	Pondicherry	34	0.79
Total †		25342	359.07

**India's Adverse Balance of Trade
with Spain**

4014. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of adverse balance of trade with Spain ;

(b) the details of India's imports from and exports to Spain ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to explore the possibility to promote larger trade between the two countries and export of non-traditional items in particular ?

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

(b) The details of India's imports from and exports to Spain for 1978-79 to 1982-83 are as follows:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Imports	Exports
1978-79	1306	1462
1979-80	3287	2106
1980-81	8300	1572
1981-82	8365	2639
1982-83	8963	3551

(c) The trade between the two countries has increased over the years and efforts are continuing to increase the trade and diversify the export basket.

Investment made by Non-Resident Indians in Industrial Organisations

4015. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the industrial organisation in which non-residents have invested money till October, 1983 and the total amount of money invested by them :

(a) the name of the industrial organisations who have refused to the non-residents for investment in their organisations and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the name of the non-residents who have opened new industrial organisations by investing money in the country and total investments in the companies ?

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

Unsatisfactory Export Trade with USSR

4016. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian exports to USSR is not satisfactory, as reported in the "Deccan Chronicle" of 3 September, 1983 ;

(b) if so, who was the leader of the Indian delegation that visited USSR and the names and status of other Members thereof ;

(c) the details of the reasons for unsatisfactory export trade between India and USSR ;

(d) the details of steps proposed to boost up favourable trade between the two

countries and items/commodities to be exported for the purpose ; and

(e) the extent to which India suffered heavy loss as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Indian exports to USSR are satisfactory.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

चिकनाई (ग्रीज) के निर्माताओं को पशु चर्बी की उपलब्धता

4017. श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब पेंरुलेकर :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों से पशुओं की चर्बी के आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाए जाने के बाद से अब इसे राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से ग्रीज आदि के निर्माताओं को उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं कि ये निर्माता, उन्हें मप्लाई की गई चर्बी का दुरुपयोग न करें ;

(ग) देश में, उस समय आयातित पशु-चर्बी की कुल कितनी मात्रा उपलब्ध थी जब इसके आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया ; और

(घ) उस समय कितन-कितन स्थानों पर यह आयातित चर्बी उपलब्ध थी तथा प्रत्येक स्थान पर कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध थी और इसे किस प्रयोजन हेतु प्रयोग किया जा रहा था और किस प्रयोजन के लिये प्रयोग किए जाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) किसी भी प्रकार के प्रयोग के लिए सभी प्रकार की पशु चर्बी के आयात पर, राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से भी, रोक लगा दी गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार के पास यह जानकारी नहीं है।

Bank Finance Involved in Sick Units

4018. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the commercial banks had identified the small scale industrial units in the country which were sick units in the judgement of the banks upto the year June 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) if so, the number of small scale sick units and total bank finance involved therein ;

(c) the reasons and circumstances which compelled these units to become sick ;

(d) how many of the identified sick units are considered as viable units by the banks out of the identified units ; and

(e) the measures taken by his Ministry and concerned Ministries to revitalise these small sick units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) As per available information (provisional) 26973 small scale industrial units with an outstanding of Rs. 393.67 crores were identified as sick units as at the end of June 1982. Of these 5316 units were considered viable. Viability of 7081 units was still to be decided.

Causes of industrial sickness can be attributed to internal as well as external factors. Demand recession, shortage of

raw material and scarcity of power are some of the external factors, accounting for sickness. As regards internal factors, mention may be made of inefficient and/or dishonest management, diversion of resources utilisation of current assets for non-current and long term purposes, obsolescence of technology and machinery etc.

It has been the policy of Government that the banks and financial institutions should make efforts to identify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself, carry out viability studies and nurse such of those sick units which are considered potentially viable. In accordance with this policy, banks and institutions draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on case by case basis. The rehabilitation programmes are drawn up to suit the particular cases and they contain both short term and long term measures which include financial concessions like waiver of penal interest, funding of interest, reduction in the rate of interest and margin, rescheduling the overdue liabilities for recovery in a phased manner depending upon the cash generation, grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities and other measures like change in management, proposals for merger with healthy units etc.

Ministry of Industry has a margin money scheme for revival of sick units. A Standing Committee on sickness has been constituted by the SSI Board to identify the problems of sickness and suggest remedial measures.

Industrial Finance Corporation has a scheme for subsidising the consultancy fees for technical studies for revival of sick units.

The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) also gives a line of credit to the state level corporations for financing schemes of revival of sick units.

Steps to improve the Quality of the Managerial State of ITDC

4019. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the service training given to junior/senior managerial staff in ITDC : and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to improve the quality of the managerial staff and also their service conditions in order to improve the managerial efficiency in ITDC hotels/units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) To improve the quality of Junior/Senior Managerial Staff in ITDC, the training cell of Corporation imparts the following training :—

- (1) On-the-job-in-house training to its junior executives under the Career Development Scheme.
- (2) Training to fresh diploma holders in hotel Management before they are placed in executive positions.
- (3) Training programmes/seminars in collaboration with the training institutes of repute in India and abroad, with a view to update knowledge and efficiency of Managerial Executives.

As a part of service conditons, Managerial Staff working in various ITDC Hotels/Units are extended various facilities namely, residential accommodation, free duty meals/tea with snacks, uniforms, medical, group Insurance, LTC, loans and advances, conveyance, leave encashment, etc. to improve their efficiency.

Extension in Service after the Age of Superannuation in D.G.I.

4020. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister has given her directive to all Ministries in Central Government to retire the officers who are on extension of service and also not to give any extension in the age of retirement;

(b) whether his Ministry has been exempted from this directive, if not, how as many as five senior officers in D. G. I. Organisation have been given extension in service after the age of superannuation : and

(c) whether he has taken a policy decision for giving extension of one year for all the service officers after the retirement age ?

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

(b) While the Ministry of Defence has not been exempted from the directive, service officers whose age of retirement is less than 58 do not fall within the purview of these instructions.

(c) No, Sir, each case is considered on its merits.

Cost of Construction of Samrat Hotel

4021. SHRI ARUN KUMAR LEHRU : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction of Samrat Hotel was planned, its estimated cost of construction and the estimated date of completion;

(b) whether there was some problem between the ITDC and contractor and as a result thereof the construction tempo was affected ; and

(c) if so, the extent of slippage and the actual cost of construction ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) to (c) In March, 1981, Government approved Hotel Samrat Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores. This estimate was subsequently revised to Rs. 19 crores due to changes in design concept leading to increase in plinth area, escalation in prices, statutory levies, etc. The project

was partially commissioned in November, 1982. The project has since been completed. The total slippage of about 12 months is due to various reasons including problems with the contractor.

**Purchase of Milk From Cooperatives
of Milk Suppliers**

4022. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
SINHA :

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAU-
DHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government
have issued instructions that if possible
milk should be purchased from the coope-
ratives of milk suppliers ;

(b) whether the milk contractors have
organised attempt to malign the National
Dairy Development Corporation and Indian
Dairy Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P.
SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) No such instance has come to the
notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Promotion of Handicrafts and Encourage-
ment to Artisans**

4023. SHRI DEENBANDHU VERMA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the fact that the North-Western region is
famous for handicrafts, but the skilled
artisans are languishing in the absence of
promotional schemes ; and

(b) whether Government would formulate
schemes for promotion of handicrafts and
encouragement to the artisans, the details
thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The Region is well-
known for handicrafts. The advent of
machinemade goods has generally had an
adverse effect on handicrafts artisans.

(b) Government already have schemes
for promotion of handicrafts and encourage-
ment of artisans, details of which are
given in the statement attached.

Statement

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Product Promotion programmes and Market meets are organised through 39 Marketing and Service Extension Centres in different parts of the country to bring the handicrafts artisans in direct touch with potential buyers and markets.
2.	To up-grade the skill of the artisans, training is imparted through institutional set-up as well as through traditional pattern of training under Master Craftsmen in different crafts.
3.	Financial assistance is given to Central/State Corporations and Apex Co-operative Societies for expansion and renovation of existing sales outlets and setting up of new sales depots/emporiums to facilitate them to market handicrafts produced by the artisans.
4.	Share participation in the equity of State Corporations and Apex Co-operative Societies. This scheme is also meant to facilitate Corporations etc. in marketing of handicrafts.
5.	To popularise handicrafts and encourage sales, exhibitions are being organised through State Corporations/Apex Societies and voluntary organisation etc.
6.	To strengthen the Co-operatives in the handicrafts sector, financial

- Serial No.** **Name of Scheme**
- assistance in the form of share capital loan and managerial subsidy is given to State Governments for their primary Co-operatives.
7. In the field of design and technical development, four Regional Design and Technical Development Centres are pursuing the primary objectives of studying the traditional designs for the purposes of promotion and evolution of new designs and disseminating the same to craftsmen.
8. Under the scheme for grant of financial assistance to Master Craftsmen in the indigent circumstances, Master Craftsmen who are recipients of National Awards or Merit Certificate or State Award in handicrafts are eligible for being considered for financial assistance. Monthly financial assistance of Rs. 300/- is given to each selected Master Craftsmen.

**Implementation of Joint Ventures
Undertaken by ITDC and State**

4024. SHRI K. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of joint ventures which were undertaken by ITDC in collaboration with State Governments during the sixth Plan ;

(b) names of the State Governments which showed interest in joint ventures with ITDC; reasons, if any, there of ;

(c) the present stage of implementation of each joint venture;

(d) the number of these projects which are behind schedule ; reasons thereof;

(e) date of proposed completion of each of these joint ventures ; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to see that these projects are completed in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) to (e) Information is given in statement.

(f) Every effort is being made by the ITDC for expeditious completion of these projects.

Statement

The ITDC has decided to set up the following hotels under its Joint Venture Scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan in collaboration with the State Governments/UTs/STDCs :—

S.No.	Name of hotel	Name of the State/U.T.	Progress of the Project in brief	Whether the Project is behind schedule, if so, the reasons	Proposed date of completion of the project
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Gauhati	Assam	RCC piling work has since been completed. Tenders for civil, water supply and sanitary works have been scrutinized & the contract will be awarded shortly.	The piling contractor could not take up the work immediately after its award between December 1982 to March, 1983 due to disturbed conditions in Assam.	April, 1985
2.	Puri	Orissa	Conceptual drawings/soil testing completed. Tenders for civil & plumbing works have been invited. Municipal drawings submitted to local authority for approval.	—	Oct., 1985
3.	Ranchi	Bihar	Architects appointed. Conceptual scheme finalised. Soil testing work awarded.	—	Nov., 1985
4.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Architects appointed. Soil testing work awarded.	—	Oct., 1985.
5.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	Architects appointed. Conceptual Scheme finalised. Tender documents sent to State Govt. to get the project executed through the public Works Deptt. of Arunachal Pradesh Government.	—	June, 1985.
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Architects appointed. Conceptual scheme finalised.	—	March 1986.
7.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Proposal is being processed in consultation with State Government.	—	—

Growth Rate on Account of Excise Duties Compared to Sales Tax

4025. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the rate of growth in the revenue on account of Excise Duties as compared to Sales Tax?

Years	Central Excise Duties, (Rs. crores)	Annual rate of growth, (%)	Sales Tax Revenue, (Rs. crores)	Annual rate of growth (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	2079		860	
1972-73	2349	13.0	989	15.0
1973-74	2620	11.5	1179	19.2
1974-75	3269	24.8	1582	34.2
1975-76	3844	17.6	1982	25.3
1976-77	4202	9.3	2323	17.2
1977-78	4367	3.9	2476	6.6
1978-79	6008	37.6	2852	15.2
1979-80	6148	2.3	3302	15.8
1980-81	6479	5.4	4018	21.7

Rise in the Price of Coffee

4026. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that coffee rates are going up too high in recent months ; and

(b) whether Government will take steps to see that articles of daily use like coffee do not cost too much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The retail prices of coffee have gone up by about 15 per cent as compared to those prevailing in the month of February 1983. Prices of coffee are dependent on price movement in international

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHIRAMA RAO) : The rates of growth in the revenue on account of Central Excise Duties and Sales Tax for the years 1972-73 to 1980-81 are given below :—

market as well as prices of other commodities. The cost of production has also gone up necessitating revision of minimum release price. Coffee Board takes suitable steps by increasing additional quantity in local auctions, if found necessary, to arrest increases in the prices.

Acquisition of Properties

4027. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) How many intimations regarding transfer of properties were received by the Income-tax Department all over India in connection with the acquisition proceedings and out of this, how many cases were attended to and disposed of during the last three years;

(b) How many properties were acquired during the last three years and how many officers remained posted as competent authority to deal with the intimation received and other proceedings during the last three years; and

(c) Was the strength of the officers adequate if not the steps taken to cope up with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) During the period 1-4-1980 to 31st March, 1983, 19,25,624 intimations in Form No. 37G were received by the Income-tax Department all over India in connection with the acquisition proceedings. Proceedings for acquisition were initiated in 24,138 cases. The total number of proceedings disposed of during this period is 8,639.

(b) During the period 1-4-1980 to 31st March, 1983, orders under section 269F (6) passed in 15 cases. However the number of properties acquired during the period is nil on account of the orders having been disputed in appeals etc. The total number of Assistant Commissioners posted as competent authority during this period is 29.

(c) The primary purpose of the provisions of acquisition of immovable property under the Income-tax Act, 1961 is to counteract evasion of tax and not to make the government a holder of property. The number of Assistant Commissioners deployed for administering these provisions has to be viewed in this context. However, the government has undertaken a study of the manpower requirements for the purpose of the work relating to acquisition of immovable property under the Income-tax Act. Further steps would be taken after this study is completed.

Headquarters of the New Export Council for Leather and Leather Goods Export at Madras

4028. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's decision to locate the headquarters

of the new export council for leather and leather goods export at Madras is contrary to the recommendations of the Dr. Sita Seetharamia Committee and the task force on leather and leather goods constituted by Ministry in 1978 ; and

(b) whether Government would rethink on the issue and details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Government of India have taken the decision to set up a unified Export Promotion Council for Leather exports with headquarters at Madras after taking into account the recommendations of the Seetharamiah Committee and the report of the Task Force on Leather and Leather Manufacturers, in the overall interest of the trade.

Profits/Losses of ITDC Units/Divisions

4029. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) as on 31st October, 1981, how many units/divisions of ITDC are on profits ;

(b) which are the units/divisions at loss and the loss against each ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to turn these units profitable ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Annual accounts of the Corporation are closed on 31st March every year. Information showing net profit/loss for the year 1981-82 in respect of each unit/division of the ITDC is given in statement.

Following steps have been taken to improve the occupancy profitability of ITDC:-

— Inclusion of hotels for chain use by the foreign tourists.

— Grant of additional discount to local Companies/Travel Agents.

— Grant of extra discount to public sector undertakings during summer months.

— Introduction of summer and winter discount in all hotels w.e.f. October, 1983.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Unit	NET PROFIT/LOSS 1981-82
A. ACCOMMODATION		
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	189.84
9.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	14.70
3.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	14.51
4.	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	5.99
5.	Ashok Bagalore	4.21
9.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	89.12
7.	Hassan Ashok	0.63
8.	Jammu Ashok	(—) 5.65
9.	Aurangabad Ashok	(—) 11.80
10.	Khajuraho Ashok	(—) 3.53
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	(—) 18.49
12.	L.V.P. Hotel, Udipur	1.56
13.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort Mahabalipuram	(—) 2.80
14.	Varanasi Ashok	(—) 2.97
15.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	0.11
16.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	(—) 5.95
17.	Airport Ashok, Calcutta	(—) 7.61
18.	Patliputra Ashok, Patna	(—) 7.49
19.	Jaipur Ashok	(—) 7.11
20.	Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneshwar	(—) 1.25
21.	Madurai Ashok	(—) 10.20
22.	Samrat, New Delhi	—
23.	Kanishk, New Delhi	—
24.	Ashok Yatri Niwas	—
25.	Western Court	(—) 2.79
26.	Vigyan Bhawan	8.62

27.	Asian Games		
28.	Travellers' Lodge	(—)	94.7
TOTAL 'A'			232.18
B.	Transport	(—)	12.08
C.	SEL		4.13
D.	P&P		5.89
E.	Duty Free Shops		86.63
F.	Travels & Tours	(—)	0.11
G.	Headquarters	(—)	2.39
TOTAL 'B' TO 'G'			82.07
GRAND TOTAL			314.25
Provision for Taxation			181.23
Net Profit after tax			133.02

Increase in Subsidy

4030. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether quantum of subsidy on various items like foodgrains fertilisers will increase substantially during 1983-84 causing pressure on the Union Budget ;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this ;

(c) to what extent the total quantum to subsidy was increased ; and

(d) to what extent it has affected the Union budget ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The Budget provision for subsidy on domestic fertilisers has been increased by Rs. 200 crores through a Supplementary Grant recently. The increase in subsidy is on account of reduction effected in prices of fertilisers to promote their consumption and

stimulate agricultural production. It is, however, not possible at this stage to indicate the total quantum of increase in expenditure on payment of subsidies for the year, 1983-84, or its effect on the Union budget as this will be known only after the Revised Estimates are finalised.

राजस्थान में अफीम उत्पादकों की पट्टेदारी का नवीनीकरण न किया जाना

4031. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम-मंजारी, तहसील चीपा वरोड, जिला-कोटा, (राजस्थान) के सभी किसानों के अफीम के पट्टों का नवीनीकरण नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नवीनीकरण न किए जाने के कारणों और किसानों के दोषों के संबंध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अफीम के अवैध लेन-देन में गांव के केवल कुछ व्यक्ति ही पकड़े गए थे और वास्तव में केवल उन्हीं के पट्टे निरस्त किए जाने चाहिए लेकिन सारे गांव के किसानों को उनके पट्टों का नवीकरण न करके दण्डित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस गांव के बकाया किसानों के पट्टों का नवीकरण कब तक किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Grant of Loan Under I.R.D.P. in Bihar

4032. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the I.R.D.P. the banks in Bihar are creating a lot of obstacles in sanctioning loans to the persons below poverty line ; and

(b) what steps Government are taking for the smooth sanctioning of loans to the persons coming below poverty line under I.R.D.P. Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that banks are creating a lot of obstacles in sanctioning loans to the persons below poverty line in Bihar. So far as Bihar State is concerned the term credit mobilised during 1982-83 was Rs. 67.13 crores (provisional) involving 362354 (provisional) beneficiaries against an annual target of 352200 beneficiaries. During 1982-83 the total term credit mobilised in the country was Rs. 713.98 crores (provisional) as against an annual target of Rs. 600 crores. Similarly the number of beneficiaries assisted during the year was 34.55 lakhs (provisional) as against a target of 30 lakhs beneficiaries.

(b) Some of the important steps taken to facilitate flow of credit to small borrowers in the priority sectors, particularly to those belonging to weaker sections are simplification of application forms, relaxation of security and margins, advice to banks to dispose of small loan applications within a period of two weeks or so, delegation of adequate powers to the branch managers to ensure that at least 80 per cent of the applications are disposed of at the branch level itself, etc.

Facilitises for Eastern Region People to go Abroad from Calcutta Airport

4033. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not providing facilities to the persons of the eastern region of the country for their travelling abroad from the Calcutta Airport ;

(b) the number of International airlines which operate from Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta (city-wise) ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take or have already taken to prevent the erosion of the importance of the Calcutta Airport ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) It will not be correct to say that facilities are not provided to the persons of the eastern region of the country for travel abroad from Calcutta. From Calcutta 38 international services are operated per week to meet the international travel requirements of the eastern region.

(b) The number of foreign International airlines which presently operate from these stations is as given below :

Bombay	—	28
Madras	—	3
Delhi	—	17
Calcutta	—	8

(c) Landing and traffic rights at Calcutta are offered to all the foreign carriers at the time of negotiation of bilateral air services agreements.

Antecedents of Air India Beneficiary
GSA, London

4034. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India had to pay Rs. 85 lakhs to its London based General Sales Agent by way of additional incentive 'commission' of 10 per cent over and above the 12 per cent normal commission given to him, simply to redeem an earlier promise of the local Manager there, without any written prior permission of the Commercial Director or Finance Department, or even the Regional Director, U. K. ;

(b) is it also a fact that not only the local Manger of Air India responsible for this huge loss due to payment of Commercial Department, six months thereafter called meetings in Bombay and London to regularise the huge payment with retrospective effect ; what are the related full facts and action taken ; and

(c) the particulars of beneficiary GSA of London and his earlier background related to Air India and other airlines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a)
to (c) The information is being collected
and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Export of Mango Products

4035. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether mango products are being
exported from our country to foreign
countries ; and

(b) if so, the countries to which the
products are exported this year ?

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

(b) The major destinations are USSR,
Saudi Arabia, Yemen Arab Republic,
Kuwait, united Arab Emirates, Iraq,
U. K. and Federal Republic of Germany.

Grant of Priority Status to Fishing Sector by R. B. I.

4036. SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India
has granted priority Status to the fishing
sector ;

(b) if so, what are the concessions and
facilities that should be granted by commer-
cial banks to the fisheries sector ;

(c) whether the nationalised banks,
like State Bank of India, have been
implementing the guide-lines of the R. B.
I. in Visakhapatnam, with respect to the
fisheries sector ; and

(d) the details of re-schedulings of long-
term loans and other facilities granted in
Visakhapatnam by State Bank of India in
1982 and 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) Develop-
ment of fishery is treated as activity allied to
agriculture and has been included in the
priority sector.

(b) All commercial banks are required
to step up their lending to priority sector
includes agricultural and allied activities.
With a view to ensure that financing of
agriculture (which includes allied activity of
fishery) gets due importance, various steps
have been taken which consist of charging
concessional rate of interest, simplification
of application forms, liberalisation of terms
and conditions relating to security, margin,

repayment period, adequate delegation of discretionary powers to the Branch Managers, disposal of loan applications within stipulated time limit, relaxation of procedural formalities etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per data available, public sector banks advances to fisheries in Andhra Pradesh as at the end of March 1981 were as under :—

	No. of Account	Amount Outstanding
Andhra Pradesh	10982	Rs. 467.97 lakhs
All India	73406	Rs. 6548.24 lakhs

As at the end of March, 1981, the SBI Group have financed in Andhra Pradesh 2755 accounts having total loans outstanding at Rs. 126.86 lakhs for fisheries.

(d) Information is being collected and to the extent possible will be laid on the table of the House.

लोगों द्वारा "सहारा इंडिया" में जमा कराया गया धन

4037. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहारा इंडिया चिट फंड एजेंसी में अब तक लोगों द्वारा कुल कितना धन जमा कराया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी के प्रत्येक भागीदार की वित्तीय स्थिति इतनी अच्छी है कि यदि लोगों का जमा धन उन्हें वापस नहीं किया जाता, तो सरकार उनकी सम्पत्ति को बेचकर यह धन प्राप्त कर सकती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस कम्पनी के सभी कार्यकलापों को समुचित रूप से जांच कराने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय सहारा डिप्पाजिट्स एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट्स (इंडिया) लि० से है जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय ए 5/23 कृष्णा नगर दिल्ली और प्रधान कार्यालय बम्बई में है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का मत है कि इस कम्पनी की गतिविधियां इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबंदी) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। तदनुसार बैंक ने इस मामले में दिल्ली प्रशासन को उचित कार्रवाई करने का परामर्श दिया था। बताया जाता है कि जमाकर्ताओं के साथ कथित धोखा करने के अपराध में कम्पनी के विरुद्ध रजिस्टर किए गए आपराधिक मामलों की जांच के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा ने इस कम्पनी के अध्यक्ष, निदेशकों और कुछ अन्य अधिकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। इस मामले की जांच अभी चल रही है। इसी बीच, उच्च न्यायालय ने इस कम्पनी के लिए एक सरकारी परिसमापक नियुक्त कर दिया है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास इस कम्पनी की विभिन्न शाखाओं में जनता की जमा राशियों के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Liberalisation of Export Credit Refinance Facility

4039. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether the liberalised export credit refinance facility for the banks to enable them to underpin exports are the main planks for the 1983-84 credit policy for the banks announced by the Reserve Banks of India ;

(b) if so, the other details of the policy announced by the RB ;

(c) whether interest rates of loan to farmers has been reduced ; and

(d) what steps banks have taken to implement the suggestions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) R. B. I. has announced on 20th October, 1983 a liberalised export credit refinance facility to banks according to which, with effect from 25. 11. 1983, banks are entitled to export refinance to the extent of 125% of the increase in export credit over the monthly average level for 1982. This facility has been extended by R. B. I. with a view to provide strong incentive to banks to increase export credit.

(b) to (d) While the basic tenet of credit policy of the R. B. I. continues to be one of fully supporting productive activity with the observance of normal, credit norms, it announced the following changes on 20. 10. 1983 in addition to the liberalised export credit refinance policy mentioned above.

(i) 100 per cent refinance for food credit over the out-standing level of Rs. 3300 crores.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Cut-off point for credit authorisation scheme for working capital limits raised from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores.

(iv) 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) Rate 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 operation 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 continue 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 productivity 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%.

All scheduled commercial banks are expected to comply with the directives of the RBI.

3-Star Hotels in Gujarat as Joint Sector Project

4040. SHRI R.P. GAEKWARD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up 3-star hotels in Gujarat as a joint sector project between the State Government/ State Tourism Development Corporation and the ITDC;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) At the request of I.T.D.C., Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited has proposed a few sites for a joint venture hotel project at Ahmedabad. Setting up of the hotel project is, however, subject to identification of suitable site, satisfactory feasibility reports and availability of resources.

Vayudoot Service from Jagdalpur to Jabalpur/Nagpur

4041. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vayudoot have any plans to operate a service from Jagdalpur to Jabalpur or Nagpur; and

(b) if so, by what time, and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Jagdalpur is one of the stations approved in principle for the extension of Vayudoot services. Introduction of a service will, however, depend upon the economic viability of operations and the development of the requisite infra-structural facilities.

Damage to Commercial Crops in Kerala

4042. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any application from the Government of Kerala regarding the damage caused to commercial crops like cardamom, pepper and other plantations;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government regarding the help to be given to the cultivators;

(c) how much relief amount has been realised so far for the survival of the plantation; and

(d) if no decision has been taken, when the final decision will be taken ?

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

(b) to (d) The Government of Kerala was sanctioned Central assistance of Rs. 4.10 crores for drought relief during 1982-83. In 1983-84 the Central Government has sanctioned a total ceiling of assistance of Rs. 42.46 crores for drought relief.

Coconut has been included as an oilseed crop for the purpose of supply of minikits of seeds and fertilisers to help the coconut growers in Kerala during 1983-84.

Assistance at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per block provided by Government of India for fruits and fuel plantations has been extended to coconut also.

A sum of Rs. 49,00 lakhs has been provided for the development of coconut through the Coconut Development Board.

One scheme of "Loan-cum-subsidy for replantation of Cardamom" has been approved for implementation by the Cardamom Board for the benefit of small growers, involving an expenditure of Rs. 272.50 lakhs towards cash subsidy and Rs. 126.75 lakhs towards interest subsidy over a period of 7 years. Government has also approved one scheme of Cardamom Board for producing Cardamom seedlings in polythene bags involving expenditure of Rs. 1.80 lakhs for 1983-84.

Similarly, the Coffee Board's proposal for modification of "Crop Hypothecation Loan Scheme" involving an outlay of Rs. 2.60 crores has been approved by the Government in view of drought situation.

Trade Agreement with G. D. R.

4043. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has signed a protocol with German Democratic Republic regarding trade during 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached ; and

(c) the commodities India would be exporting to GDR and the items it would be importing from GDR and the value of the goods ?

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

(b) and (c) The Indo-GDR Trade Protocol for 1984 provides for a trade turnover of Rs. 329 crores, with exports from India amounting to a value of Rs. 166 crores and imports from GDR of a value of Rs. 163 crores. Details of commodities included in the Protocol are give in attached statement.

Statement

Exports from India to the German Democratic Republic in 1984

A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

1. (a) Tea.
(b) Packaged tea.
2. (a) Coffee.
(b) Instant coffee.
3. Cashew kernals.
4. Groundnut H. P. S.
5. Walnuts.
6. Fresh coconuts and other fresh fruits.
7. Pepper.
8. Cardamom.
9. Other spices,
10. Processed foods and juices.
11. Deoiled cakes (groundnut extraction).

12. Other deoiled cakes, including decorticated and delinted cotton seed.

13. Niger seed (bird food).

14. Marine products.

15. Tobacco.

16. Brown sesame-same (permissible type).

17. Shellac.

18. Barley.

B. MINERALS AND ORES

19. Iron Ore.

20. (a) Processed mica.

(b) Fabricated mica and mica products.

21. Mineral products, such as quartz, quartzite steatite, sillimanite, bauvite, soap stone.

22. Manganese ore.

23. Chrome ore.

C. CHEMICALS

24. Natural resins.

25. (a) Bones, crushed.

(b) Ossein.

26. Bristles, animal hair and paint brushes thereof.

27. Essential oils and aromatics.

28. Sandalwood oil.

29. Cosmetics including perfumery chemicals and perfumery compounds.

30. Pesticides including plant protection chemicals.

31. Tyres and tubes.

32. Raw ppium and opium alkaloids

33. Senna leaves and pods.

34. Castor oil.

35. Eubber house.

36. Surgical rubber footwear.

37. Gum rosine

D. ENGINEERING GOODS

31. Machine tools and machine-bound tools including diamond cutting tools.

39. Hand tools and tool kits.

40. (a) Electronic components, including microwave components and consumer electronics.

(b) Computer software.

(c) Plain paper photo copying machines.

41. Industrial and sanitary fittings.

42. Industrial fasteners.

43. Roller chains, including ball bearings and taper bearings.

44. Parts for motor vehicles, tractors and agricultural machinery including V-belts and fan belts.

45. Dry batteries.

46. Textile machinery

47. Surgical, medical and scientific instruments and accessories.

48. Other engineering goods, such as diamond wire drawing dies, commutators, electrolytic capacitors, EOT cranes, railway springs, heat exchangers and boilers, heat exchange columns, pressure vessels, spheres, high voltage electric motors etc.

49. Hardware and accessories for leather goods.

E. LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS

50. Tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins.

51. Finished leather.

52. Leather footwear and shoe uppers.

53. Other leather goods and garments.

F. TEXTILES

54. (a) Readymade garment

(b) Hosiery.

(c) Kuitwear.

55. Cotton grey cloth.

56. (a) Jute manufactures (Jute cloth, Jute bags, including poly-lined jute products).

(b) Carpet backings.

57. Coir yarn and coir strings/ropes.

58. Coir mats, mattings and rubberised coir products.

59. Cotton waste.

G. MISCELLANEOUS

60. Handicrafts, including silk scarves.

61. Sports goods including sports shoes.

62. Gramophone records and recorded cassettes.

63. Books, periodicals and stamps.

64. Spectacle frames.

65. Artificial jewellery made out of semi-precious stones of Indian origin.

66. Other items to be mutually agreed upon.

Exports from the German Democratic Republic to India in 1984

1. Steel and steel products, including cold rolled sheets (permissible types).

2. (a) Rotary printing machines and other printing machinery,

- including spare parts (permissible types).
- (b) Other graphic machinery including book-binding and cutting machines as well as spare parts (permissible parts).
- (c) Printing machinery in SKD/CKD, components and spare parts.
3. Printing machinery for new printing plants or for reconstructions and expansion of printing plants, including spare parts.
4. (a) Electrical/electronic accounting, calculating and invoicing machines, office computers, accessories and spare parts thereof.
- (b) Computers and first and second line peripherals, including central processor units and accessories for computers, including spare parts.
5. (a) Machine tools and metal-working machinery as well as metal cutting tools and spare parts.
- (b) Machine tools and metal-working machinery in SKD/CKD including spare parts and machine bound tools.
- (c) Plastic machinery (permissible types), including spare parts.
- (d) Wire-working and manufacturing machinery, including spare parts.
6. Electric smelting and heating plants, equipment and spare parts.
7. (a) Precision and measuring tools, including in SKD/CKD as well as spare parts.
- (b) Special machines and special toolings for manufacture and quality control and spare parts.
8. Material testing machines such as metal and non-metal testing machines, including spare parts.
9. (a) Sophisticated circular knittings/warp knitting/flat knitting machines, pile knitting machines, Liropol, sewing knitting machines, Malimo (non-woven), components and spare parts thereof.
- (b) Industrial sewing machines, embroidery machines including components and spare parts.
- (c) Spinnerets for man-made fibre industries and card clothings,
- (d) Wool and cotton combers and worsted spinnings machinery including gill drawing boxes spare parts and accessories.
- (e) Highly sophisticated and fully automatic high speed preparatory machines for weaving mills, double carpet machines, components and spare parts.
10. (a) Harvesting combines, including harvesting combines in SKD/CKD condition for gradual erection.
- (b) Spare parts for harvesting combines, including tyres and tubes (permissible types).
- (c) Other agricultural machinery including seed cleaning and seed processing equipment and spares.
11. Machines for milk processing industry spare parts (permissible types) as well as such machines in SKD/CKD condition and dairy equipment for collaboration schemes, including milking machines and spares.
12. Spare parts for motor vehicles.
13. (a) Capital goods and equipment.

- (b) Mining equipment
14. (a) Diesel generating sets (permissible types).
- (b) Spare parts for Diesel generating sets.
- (c) Compressors, including reciprocating compressors.
15. (a) Electric and electronic measuring and testing equipment, including high and extra high-voltage testing equipment components and spare parts field and interference field measuring technique, clock switches for polarized relays, magnetic tapes, computer tapes and video tapes.
- (b) Pneumatic measuring and testing equipment, components and spare parts, including climate test chambers.
16. Graphite electrodes and silicon heating elements.
17. Equipment and spares for power stations.
18. Optical and ophthalmic blanks and optical raw-glass.
19. (a) Optical and scientific instrument and laboratory equipments, including spare parts.
- (b) Meteorological and numerical instruments for industrial purposes as well as spare parts.
- (c) Optical and scientific instruments in SKD/CKD special machines and special toolings manufacture and quality control as well as spare parts.
20. Equipment for geodesy and photogrammetry, including spare parts.
21. Instruments and apparatuses for-technical, scientific and educational laboratories and institutions and spare parts.
22. Enlarging and reproduction lenses,
23. Equipment for planetariums and space research as well as spare parts.
24. Electro-medical equipment, components and spare parts.
25. Medical and surgical equipment, components and spare parts,
26. Respirators, masks, filters and other rescue equipment as well as spare parts.
27. (a) Ships (payments).
- (b) spare parts and accessories for ships supplied by the GDR.
28. Cinematographic films, raw, including jumbo rolls.
29. X-ray films including jumbo rolls.
30. Amateur roll films including jumbo rolls photographic and sensitised material, sheet films and photographic filters.
31. Photochemicals, laboratory and fine chemicals.
32. Pharmaceuticals raw materials and intermediates.
33. Dye-stuff intermediates.
34. Organic and inorganic chemicals
35. PVC-Powder.
36. Caprolactum.
37. Conveyor belts (permissible types).
38. Leather processing materials,
39. Industrial and synthetic felts.
40. Potash fertilizer K 20 60%.
41. Potassium chloride for industrial use.
42. Urea.

43. Paper for industrial use, including cable paper, filter paper, presspahn flongs etc.
44. (a) Photographic base paper baryta coated.
(b) Photopacking paper, laminated photocord board etc.
45. Books periodicals and stamps.
46. Condensers (permissible types.)
47. Cinemafilms (exposed).
48. Cement.
49. Flour milling machinery and spare parts.
50. Ball, roller and taper bearing (permissible types).
51. Plant for production of copper foils and copper clad laminates.
52. Telecommunication cables for railways.
53. (a) Active and passive electronic components. picture tubes, equipment for manufacture of electronic comonents.
(b) T. V. picture tubes.
54. Newsprint.
55. Synthetic leather/from-lining for shoes.
56. Other items to be mutually agreed upon.

Overdrafts by States

4044. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest available State-wise break-up of overdrafts of States from the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) the steps initiated by the Centre to prevent further increase in borrowing from Reserve Bank of India by the States ;

(c) the total amount of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) drawn up-till now by the Centre and how they have been utilised and whether there is need for utilising the next instalment of 400 million SDRs ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The following 6 States were in overdraft as on 9.12.1983 (the latest position available with us) for the amount mentioned against each :

	Rs. crores)
Bihar	54.85
Karnataka	14.54
Kerala	34.82
Orissa	46.62
Tamil Nadu	53.64
West Bengal	125.57

(b) The Plan outlays of all the States for 1983-84 were fully financed by the States' own resources and Central assistance at the time of their formulation. Normally there should be no difficulty in the State being able to avoid overdrafts. However, some of them take up new commitments and get into difficulties in balancing their expenditures and receipts. The Government of India has been having continuous dialogue with those States facing such difficulties and have been advising them to improve their resources and also reduce non-Plan expenditure. •

(c) and (d) During 1983-84 to date India has purchased SDR 900 million from IMF under the Extended Arrangement. With this, the total amount drawn up till now under the Extended Arrangement is SDR 3300 million. We are entitled to draw further amount of SDR 600 million under the Third year Programme of the Extended Arrangement approved by IMF The Extended Arrangement with the IMF is intended to support medium term structural adjustments and is not a project tied credit.

Loan Application Received by Syndicate Bank, Devnagar, New Delhi

4045. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks have distributed mass loan upto five thousand to weaker people of the society under 20-point Programme during October-November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, how many applications were received in Syndicate Bank, Dev Naga, New Delhi during the above period under the said Programme ;

(c) how many persons have been benefited by this scheme in this Branch and how many applications are still under consideration and how many applications were rejected and on what grounds, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that rules were not followed by officers and they denied or refused to give loans to needy persons ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to conduct any enquiry into the matter to check all cases pertaining to the loans given by this Branch under 20-Point Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Banks are expected to give priority in advancing loans to weaker sections of society under 20 Point Programme.

(b) Dev Nagar, New Delhi Branch of Syndicate Bank received 65 applications under the mass loaning programme of the bank during the period October-November, 1983.

(c) The Bank has stated that number of persons benefitted by the Scheme in the branch were 59. The branch has 6 pending applications and the branch has not rejected any application.

(d) The Bank has stated that the branch has followed the rules and has not denied

or refused to give loans to the needy and eligible persons who had applied for the loan assistance.

(e) Does not arise.

Use of Aircraft by PM/Leaders of Political Party for Electioneering Purposes

4046. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flights provided to the PM for all airlifts in connection with electioneering during the last Assembly elections in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, J&K and Eastern States ;

(b) what is the Government Policy in respect of use of aircraft by PM/leader of a political party for electioneering and whether a copy of the relevant orders would be laid on the table of the House ; and

(c) what are the rates charged for such visits and how much has been paid for the PM's flights in respect of above flights in respect of each State mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राजस्थान में तस्करी

4047. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में केन्द्रीय आसूचना विभाग के एक वाहन को तस्करी का माल लाते समय रोका गया था ; (हिन्दुस्तान), 10 सितम्बर, 1983) ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितने कर्मचारी दोषी पाये गए और उसमें पकड़े गए तस्करी के माल का मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार वाड़मेर जिले के रामसर पुलिस स्टेशन के पुलिस अधिकारियों ने 6-8-1983 को आसूचना कार्यालय की एक जीप को रास्ते में रोका था। इस जीप की पंजीयन सं. आर. एस. एम.—939 थी और इसमें तस्करी का माल था। इस सम्बन्ध में एक खबर 10 सितम्बर, 1983 के दैनिक समाचार-पत्र "हिन्दुस्तान" में छपी थी।

(ख) इस कार्य में ग्रस्त पाये गये आसूचना कार्यालय के दो कर्मचारियों को सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम के तहत गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। इस मामले में पकड़े गए तस्करी के माल का कुल मूल्य 1.3 लाख रुपए है।

Export of Tobacco to China

4048. SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER

JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether China, which has been the major buyer of Indian tobacco, has abruptly boycotted its purchase from India ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor stating the loss likely to be incurred by Government as a result thereof ; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to resume its exports to China by resolving the dispute, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) In the wake of shortfall in her domestic production of tobacco, China imported large quantities of tobacco from India during 1981-82. There has been a sharp decline in Indian exports of tobacco to China in subsequent years.

(b) and (c) The decline in exports of tobacco is mainly due to increased production of tobacco in China. There were some complaints about quality of tobacco exported by some Indian firms to China in 1981-82.

An Indian team visited China in February 1983 for promotion of exports of tobacco. The team inter-alia held discussions about increasing exports of tobacco to China, quality complaints on supply of tobacco by some Indian firms and the adoption of necessary safeguards to minimise trade disputes.

Some of the Indian firms against whom there were quality claims have reached agreement with the Chinese importers and have sought permission from Reserve Bank of India to remit the amount of claim agreed upon. The amount has to be paid by the respective firms and not by the Government.

The question of exporting Indian tobacco to China was taken up by the STC delegation during their visit to China in October 1983 and it was also discussed at the recent official level talks with the Chinese held in New Delhi. Chinese may consider importing small quantities of our tobacco for blending purposes.

Export of Meat

4049. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not much demand for meat from the foreign countries so far as export oriented Indian units are concerned ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the quantity of buffalo meat exported in the last two years and the projections for export in the years 1984 and 1985 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) India's share in the world meat exports is insignificant.

(b) India is a relatively new entrant in the export market for meat and has to face severe competition from established large meat exporting countries such as Argentina, Australia & New Zealand. In the year 1983-84, the exports of frozen meat from India have further suffered on account of the ban imposed by Saudi Arabia on import of Indian buffalo meat.

(c) Exports of buffalo meat during the last two years are as follows :

Item	1981-82	1982-83
Frozen Buffalo meat	Rs. 41 crores	Rs. 42 crores
Canned Buffalo meat	Rs. 3 crores	Rs. 5 crores

Processed Food Exports Promotion Council has made the following projections:

1983-84	Rs. 89 crores
1984-85	Rs. 96 crores

Income Tax Raids in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta

4050. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by the investigation department of Income tax during the month of September and October 1983 ; and

(b) the details of such raids in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Income Tax Department Conducted 787 searches all over India during the months of September and October, 1983.

(b) During the months of September and October 1983, Income Tax Department conducted 395 searches in Delhi, Bombay

and Calcutta and seized prima facie unaccounted assets of Rs. 136.30 lakhs approximately.

Having regard to large number of cases, it is not practicable to furnish detailed information in respect of each search. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of a particular search, the same can be furnished.

Cheating by Tailors in Delhi

4051. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tailors in Delhi do not issue cash receipts nor keep any account of the same ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to unearth the black money being earned by the tailors in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A large number of cases of tailors in Delhi are reported to be completed summarily under section 143 (1) of the Income Tax Act. In other cases the Income Tax Authorities have noticed that cash receipts for tailoring charges are generally not issued. It is proposed to carry out survey under section 133A of the Act in certain selected cases of important areas.

Starting of Chardamom Nurseries in Kerala

4052. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start 2000 cardamom nurseries in Kerala ;

(b) whether approval has been given to this scheme ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

have approved a scheme for production of 10 month old cardamom seedlings in 2,000 polythene bag units. Each unit will raise 1,000 to 1,200 polythene bag seedlings.

Disappearance of Articles in Unaccompanied Baggages at Trivandrum Airport

4053. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that quite often articles in the unaccompanied baggages disappear in the Trivandrum Airport ;

(b) whether other similar complaints have been received involving harassment and loss to the bonafide passengers coming from Gulf countries ;

(c) whether Government have examined these complaints ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) From January, 1983 till date, 11 cases of pilferage of articles/weight loss of baggage have been reported at Trivandrum.

(b) There have been cases of harassment of passengers at the airport mainly from routs who approach passengers and extort money on the pretext of confirming seats, waiving of excess baggage charges etc.

(c) and (d) Out of the 11 cases of pilferage reported, 9 have been settled by Air-India and the remaining two are expected to be settled shortly.

Security arrangements have been tightened and the Airport Police have intensified their vigilance to prevent such incidents.

Finalisation of Trade Agreement with USSR

4054. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. has been finalised for the year 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Indo-USSR Trade Protocol for 1984 was concluded on 9th December, 1983. The Trade Protocol anticipates a total trade turn-over of about Rs. 3840 crores in 1984. Major items of import from USSR by India comprise crude oil and petroleum products, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, cement, newsprint and machinery and equipment. India's exports to the USSR consist of agriculture products, minerals & ores, leather & leather products, textiles, chemicals & allied products and engineering goods.

Opposition to conversion of ITOs Class II Posts into ITOs Class I

4055. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Income-Tax Employees Federation, Delhi Income-tax Employees Association and Indian Revenue Services (Income-tax) Association have opposed the move of Government regarding conversion of 258 posts of Income Tax Officers Group 'B' to Income Tax Officers Group 'A' in the Income Tax Department ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have written to the Prime Minister for reconsideration of Government's decision ;

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

(e) whether Government are considering a fresh proposal to convert 142 posts of group 'B' to Group 'A' and the compelling reasons thereto ?

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

(b) & (d) The proposal to convert a few (258 out of 2,196) posts of Income-tax Officers, Group 'B' to Income-tax Officers Group 'A' has been made keeping in view the requirements of Government for Income-tax Officers Group 'B' and Group 'A'. The matter has been reconsidered and it has not been found possible to abandon the proposed conversion of posts from Group 'B' to Group 'A'.

(e) There is no proposal under Government's consideration at present to convert more posts of I.T.Os. (Group 'B') to I.T.Os. (Group 'A').

Counting of Short Service Commission Period on Grant of Permanent Commission in Army

4056. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Short Service Commission period, on grant of permanent Commission is counted for total commissioned service period, seniority, pay, promotion, etc. in the Army ;

(b) if so, whether full or a part thereof;

(c) if only a part is counted, percentage of the S.S.C. period together with categories ;

(d) if only a part is counted, reasons and justification thereof ;

(e) whether S.S.C. period is not counted in certain categories ; if so names thereof;

(f) if so, reasons and justification thereof ; and

(g) action proposed to rectify the anomalous position and by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (g) On grant of

permanent Commission, total Short Service Commissioned service is counted for the purpose of grant of increments of pay and pension, for the purpose of grant of seniority and promotion, the Short Service Commissioned Officers' service is counted after deducting the shortfall in their training period from the training period prescribed for the Direct Entry candidates for Commission in the Army.

This short-fall in training of Short Service Commissioned Officers is taken into account only to protect the seniority of Direct Entry Commissioned Officers who undergo training for a longer period.

As there is no anomalous situation, the question of rectifying does not arise.

Complaints about Spurious Textiles

4057. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMTRCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Reliance Textiles, Gwalior Rayons etc. are marketing spurious textiles without any check ;

(b) whether Reliance Textiles does not provide woven logograms on its textiles thereby leaving a scope of doubt as to whether the textile has been knit by Reliance Textiles or marketed by it ;

(c) if so, Government will spell out the steps their purpose to take to deal with such textile producers and safeguards provided to the buyers ; and

(d) how many complaintt of the spurious textiles are pending with Government investigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A few cases of defects in the quality of textiles allegedly marketed under the brand names of M/s. Reliance Textiles Industries and M/s. Gwalior Rayons has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c) There is no provision in any of the Textile Control Orders for

inserting woven logograms. However, under the marking regulations prescribed in terms of the Textile Commissioner's notification No. 5 (2)/81-CLB-II dated 23rd November, 1981, the name and address of the manufacturer is to be marked on the phase plait of each piece of artsilk cloth when packed in plaits and on the front end of the piece when packed in rolls. They are also required to indicate other details such as composition, length, name by which it is commonly known etc.

(d) As indicated with reference to (a) above the specific cases brought to the notice of the Government are being investigated by the Textile Commissioner's Office and corrective measure taken wherever found necessary.

Finance to Big Houses by IRCI

4058. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has in his speech at the Annual General Meeting this year said that big houses should be financed by IRCI and that big houses are not obliged to revive their sick units ;

(b) how many big houses have been financed by IRCI ;

(c) the names of the units, big houses, the amount sanctioned and disbursed ; and

(d) whether IRCI has taken mortgage of assets, share control and personal guarantee of entrepreneur /directors as security before disbursing funds

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In his speech delivered at the last Annual General Meeting of the Corporation, Chairman, IRCI has mentioned that there is no law or rule at present making it obligatory on large houses to revive their sick units or modernise them. These units employ considerably large work force and also possess productive assets of sizeable value. A large number of ancillaries and small units depend upon these units for their purchases or supplies. In view of this, if these units are allowed to fall and remain sick or closed down the consequences are disastrous both on commercial and also on socio-economic counts. Chairman, IRCI has pointed out in his speech that it will not therefore be proper for an institution like IRCI to stay away from extending assistance to such units whether at the stage of incipient sickness or at the terminal stage. This has been the approach of IRCI since its inception.

(b) and (c) Till the end of June, 1983 IRCI sanctioned financial assistance to 29 industrial units registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act. Unit-wise details of amounts sanctioned and disbursed to these units are given in the statement.

(d) IRCI generally takes mortgage of assets with appropriate charges in line with other financial institutions. Share control is taken in cases where management is found not likely to respond to the discipline of IRCI. Personal guarantee of Director(s) is taken in appropriate cases in accordance with the practice among the financial institutions.

Statement

Sl: No.	Name of the Unit	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1.	Hastings Mills Ltd.	145.50	112.50
2.	Bird and Co. Ltd.	119.00	114.31
3.	Titaghur Paper Mills Co.Ltd.	100.00	—

4.	National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd.	80.00	73.00
5.	Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.	133.00	51.45
6.	Ganges Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	150.00	92.00
7.	Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd.	120.00	53.00
8.	Gourepore Co.Ltd.	98.40	93.40
9.	National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.	50.00	30.00
10.	Dhrangdhra Chemical Works Ltd.	50.00	35.00
11.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	150.00	125.00
12.	Andhra Pradesh Rayons Ltd.	50.00	37.50
13.	Titaghur Jute Factory Co. Ltd.	38.00	—
14.	Victoria Jute Co. Ltd.	50.00	—
15.	Mysore Electro-Chemical Works	67.96	66.45
16.	Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd.	100.00	60.00
17.	Vikrant Tyres Ltd.	150.00	—
18.	Bengal Enamel Works	66.00	—
19.	National Pipes and Tubes Co. Ltd.	42.00	—
20.	Cooper Engineering Ltd.	208.88	202.88
21.	Hindusthan Tractors Ltd.	50.00	50.00
22.	Kinnison Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	350.05	347.65
23.	Union Jute Co. Ltd.	364.14	338.81
24.	Dunbar Mills Ltd.	60.00	—
25.	Anglo India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	104.00	—
26.	JK Industries Ltd.	100.00	—
27.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	200.00	—
28.	Bombay Tyres International Ltd.	200.00	—
29.	DCM—Daurala Sugar Works	40.00	—

TOTAL

3436.93

1,882.95

Financing of Big Units by IRCI as a Member of the Inter Institutional Meeting

4059. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has become a member of Inter Institutional Meeting for financing of big units ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) whether it was approved by IRCI Board by a resolution or by a Government Order ;

(d) how many units have been financed by IRCI as per decision of the Inter Institutional Meeting, unit-wise details of name of the company, name of the entrepreneur group, amount financed by IRCI, the total institutional finance in whatever form invested in such company, fund invested by promoters ;

(e) whether any of these units have been included in the list of sick units having more than Rs. 1 crore credit published by RBI ; and

(f) State-wise distribution of such units, total amount of assistance disbursed to each such unit and total amount disbursed as on 30th June, 1981, 30 June 1982 and 30th June, 1983 ?

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

(b) During 1981-82 (July-June).

(c) The arrangement has the informal approval of the Board of IRCI as assistance shared by IRCI on the basis of decisions arrived at inter institutional meetings are sanctioned ratified by IRCI Board.

(d) to (f) Till the end of June, 1983, IRCI disbursed Rs. 8.09 crores to 15 industrial units through IIM participation. The information readily available relating to name of the unit, its location, name of the entrepreneur group and amount of assistance disbursed as on 30.6.1981, 30.6.182 and 30.6, 1983 is given in the statement. The information whether any of these 15 units have been included in the list of sick units maintained by Reserve Bank of India is not readily available.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Location	Entrepreneur Group	Assistance disbursed by IRCI		
				As on 30.6.81	30.6.82	30.6.83
				(Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh Rayons Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Thapar	—	—	37.50
2.	CJ International Hotels	Delhi	Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.	—	—	50.00
3.	ITDC Hotel-Samrat	Delhi	Public Sector unit	—	—	25.00
4.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills	Gujarat	Jayantilal Bikhābhai and Chinnubhai Bikhābhai	—	—	30.00

5.	Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd.	Karnataka	Public Sector unit	— —	60.00
6.	Travanoore Rayons Ltd.	Kerala	Late M. CT.M Chidambaram Chetteier.	— —	37.50
7.	National Organic Chemicals Industries Ltd.	Maharashtra	Mafatlal	— —	30.00
8.	Mewar Textile Mills Ltd.	Rajasthan	Sampatlal Lodha and his family	— 65.00	65.00
9.	Dharangadhra Chemicals Works Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	Shriyan Prasad Jain	— —	35.00
10.	Vasanta Mills Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	RK Sammu Khan Chetty	— —	60.00
11.	Elgin Mills Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	Nationalised Unit	— —	125.00
12.	UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector Unit	— 100.00	110.00
13.	Budge Budge Company Ltd.	West Bengal	Poddar	— —	25.00
14.	East Anglia Plastics Ltd.	West Bengal	Himmatsingkas of amines and Plasticizers Ltd. (APL)	— —	71.80
15.	Titagar Steels Ltd.	West Bengal	Sri JB Chauduri and MR Chitlangia	— 30.00	47.50
T O T A L				— 195.00	809.30

Note :—Data are provisional.

Corruption Cases against Permanently Seconded Service Officers in DGI

4060. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several corruption cases have been reported to the Ministry against permanently seconded service officers in DGI, particularly working at higher echelons;

(b) whether these Corruption cases are not being investigated by the Ministry officials nor brought to the notice of Minister;

(c) whether a statutory complaint was lodged by a colonel in DGI Headquarters against Director of Vehicles making serious allegation of at least four cases of corruption and favouritism; and

(d) whether the statutory complaint at above was brought to his notice and if so, whether the same is being processed as per Army Act / rules ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) A few allegation mostly pseudonymous have been received from time to time.

(b) No, sir. wherever specific details are indicated, the cases are investigated either departmentally or through the CBI and appropriate action taken wherever necessary.

(c) and (d) The statutory complaint related basically to certain adverse remarks in the officers, confidential Reports. However, the complaint contained certain allegations regarding official dealings between the complainant and the director of vehicles, these were looked into but found to be baseless. the statutory complaint itself has been dealt with as per the relevant rules.

Supply of Hindi and Regional Language Newspapers in ITDC Hotels

4061. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a Hindi scholar from Prague who attended the Third World Hindi Conference held in New Delhi, was able to get a Hindi Newspapers with some difficulty after specific request to the staff of the hotel where he was staying;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government owned ITDC hotels do not supply Hindi newspapers to their clientele; and

(c) if so, whether Government will ensure supply of Hindi, Urdu and other regional languages newspapers in the ITDC hotels ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No such instance has come to notice in so far as the public sector hotels are concerned.

(b) and (c) Hindi newspapers are supplied to the clients by ITDC hotels on request except :-

- (1) Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi where newspapers are not supplied as it is a low budget hotel :
- (2) Hotel Madhurai Ashok, Madhurai and Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort Mamallapuram as no Hindi Newspapers are available at these two places.

Newspapers in Urdu and other regional languages are also supplied by ITDC hotels on requests, subject to local availability.

Loan to Meridien Hotel by Financial Institutions and Banks

4362. SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA : SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 904 on 1st March, 1983 regarding loan for Meridien Hotel and state:

(a) what is the value of Pure Drinks Private Limited guarantee;

(b) how much money has already been loaned to the hotel by the Financial Institutions and banks;

(c) what value of construction work has been done; and

(d) is it true this company has advanced moneys to its sister companies if so, how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As per the latest available Balance Sheet of Pure Drinks Private Limited (PDPL) the paid up capital of PDPL as on 31st, October, 1981 was Rs. 2.55 lakhs and reserves and surplus as on that date was Rs. 5,889.00. The guarantee of Pure Drinks Private Limited was

taken as an interim measure which was subsequently substituted by the guarantee of Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited (PDPL). As per the balance sheet of Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited, (PDNL) for the year ended the 31st October, 1981 furnished by CJHL, PDNL earned a net profit of Rs. 129.41 lakhs (transferred to profit and loss appropriation account) and has a net worth of Rs. 268.76 lakhs.

(b) and (c) As against the rupee loan of Rs. 681.25 lakhs disbursed by IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, GIC and IRCI and foreign currency loan of Rs. 385 lakhs syndicated by the banks as on 30-9-1983 and Rs. 450 lakhs contributed as promoters equity, according to the progress report submitted by the CJHL to IFCI an expenditure of Rs. 1,670.71 lakhs had been incurred on the hotel project as on 30-9-1983.

(d) In the Balance sheet of the Company as at the end of 31-10-1982 a sum of Rs. 2,32,19,917.00 is shown as advances recoverable in cash or kind and in the note forming part of the account a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is shown as trade advance to a Company under the same management for supply of furniture.

Financing of Jute Industry by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

4063. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it correct that Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has started

financing Jute industry, if so, the total amount sanctioned and disbursed to jute units so far, state-wise and unit-wise;

(b) has Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India got an Advisory Committee for scrutinising and sanctioning loans to jute industries similar to Industrial Finance Corporation of India, if not, why not; and

(c) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had at any time constituted any Advisory Committee, ad hoc or otherwise, for sanctioning jute loan, the names of the members of such advisory committees, the unit for which loan has been sanctioned by such committee, and the background of the members of the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) has been assisting jute units since 1977. State-wise and unit-wise information of loan sanctioned and disbursed by IRCI to jute units upto 23-11-1983 is given in statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement indicating the names of members of the various Advisory Committees constituted by IRCI from time to time, for considering sanction of loan to jute units, the background of these members and their association with sanctions for individual units is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Financial Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IRCI to Jute Units

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Location	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed (Gross)
1.	NJMC Unit-Khardah	West Bengal	144.53	143.12
	Union	..	199.14	173.81
	Alexandra	..	139.85	135.42
	Kinnison	..	278.05	275.65
	National	..	249.62	247.77
2.	Gourepore Co. Ltd.	..	93.40	93.40
3.	Hastings Mills Ltd.	..	145.50	112.50
4.	Bharat Jute Mills Ltd.	..	103.00	—
5.	Budge Budge Co. Ltd.	..	45.00	34.00
6.	Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.	..	150.00	92.00
7.	Titaghar Jute Factory Co. Ltd.	..	38.00	—
8.	Victoria Jute Co. Ltd.	..	50.00	—
9.	New Central Jute Mills Ltd.	..	95.00	64.00
10.	Goureshankar Jute Mills Ltd.	..	122.00	—
11.	Anglo-India Jute Mills	..	54.00	—
12.	Naihati Jute Mills Ltd.	..	125.00	—
13.	Fort William Co. Ltd.	..	95.00	40.00
14.	Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd.	..	120.00	—
15.	Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.	..	58.00	43.00
16.	Nellimarla Jute Co. Ltd. (Mill is located in Andhra Pradesh and registered office in Calcutta)	Andhra Pradesh	32.50	—
		Total	2,337.59	1,454.67

Statement II

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Background	Names of individual units in respect of which associated with the Advisory Committee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
1.	Sh. S.P. Mullick	Jute Commissioner	Bharat Jute Mills Ltd., New Central Jute Mills, Gauri Shanker Jute Mills, Anglo India Jute Mills, Naihati Jute Mills Ltd. and Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.
2.	Sh. C.T. Das	Ex-Managing Director, IRCI.	Hastings Mills Ltd. Bharat Jute Mills Ltd. New Central Jute Mills, Gauri Shanker Jute Mills, Anglo India Jute Mills, Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd. Naihati Jute Mills Ltd., Fort William Co. Ltd., Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd. and Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.
3.	Sh. R.V. Kanoria	Chairman, IJMA	New Central Jute Mills, Anglo India Jute Mills, Naihati Jute Mills Ltd, Fort William Co. Ltd., Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd. and Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.
4.	Sh.D. Gupta	Managing Director, New Central Jute Mill	Hastings Mills Ltd, Gaurishanker Jute Mills, Anglo India Jute Mills, Naihati Jute Mills Ltd., Fort William Co. Ltd., Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd. and Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.

1	2	3	4
5.	Sh. K.K. Chatterjee	Director (Technical) NJMC	Hastings Mills Ltd. Bharat Jute Mills Ltd., Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd, New Central Jute Mills, Gaurishanker Jute Mills, Anglo India Jute Mills, Naihati Jute Mills Ltd., Fort William Co. Ltd., Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd. and Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.
6.	Sh. I.L. Tripathi	Consultant	Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.
7.	Sh. N.K. Bose	Ex-President of ICWA of India	Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.
8.	Sh. G. Ukil	Consultant	Hastings Mills Ltd. and Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.
9.	Sh. G.P. Agarwal	Partner, GP Agarwal and Co. Chartered Accountants	Hastings Mills Ltd., Anglo India Jute Mills Ltd. Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd., Fort William Co. Ltd. and Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.
10.	Sh. Subodh Sirkar	ED, Kinnison NJMC	Bharat Jute Mills Ltd., New Central Jute Mills, Gaurishankar Jute Mills, Anglo India Jute Mills, Naihati Jute Mills Ltd., Fort William Co. Ltd., Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd. and Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.
11.	Sh. S.K. Dutta	Chairman WEBCON	New Central Jute Mills, Naihati Jute Mills Ltd., Fort William Co. Ltd., Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd. and Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.
12.	Sh. B.L. Razdan	Group ED, Courepore Co. Ltd,	Naihati Jute Mills Ltd.

1	2	3	4
13.	Sh. A.R. Kohli	MD, Rehabilitation Industry Corpn.	Hastings Mills Ltd.
14.	Sh. R.N. Ray	Ray and Ray Chartered Accountants	Bharat Jute Mills Ltd.
15.	Sh. B.N. Basu	Industrial Advisor Jute Commissioner	Fort William Co. Ltd. and Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Sh. G. Shivaraman	Director Anglo India Jute Co. Ltd.	Fort William Co. Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Sh. Pradip Bhattacharya	Trade Unionist	Fort William Co. Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Sh. K.K. Bajoria	MD Meghna Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	Gaurishankar Jute Mills and Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Sh. G. Saha	Partner Ray and Ray Chartered Accountants	Gaurishankar Jute Mills.
20.	Sh. R.S. Lodha	Lodha and Co. Chartered Accountants.	Gaurishankar Jute Mills.
21.	Sh. A.K. Chakraborty	M/s. S. Ghosh and Co. Chartered Accountants	Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd.
22.	Sh. S.K. Hada	President ECMA	Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.
23.	Sh. N.M. Mantri	C.E. Dunbar Mills Ltd.	Kanoria Jute Cotton Mills Ltd.
24.	Dr. (Smt.) Kalpant	Director of a Commercial Bank	Alliance (Lessees) Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Sh. M.P. Radhakrishnan	Chief Manager, SBI.	New Central Jute Mills, Gaurishankar Jute Mills, Anglo India Jute Mills, and Kanoria Jute Mills Ltd.

Ceiling on Lending Facilities Imposed by IMF

4064. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase made in India's quota by the IMF in its eighth revision ;

(b) the ceiling on lending facility imposed in our case ; and

(c) what will be the impact on our borrowing accomodation with the IMF ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) As a result of Eighth Quota Review, India's present quota has been increased by 28.54% from present quota of SDR 1717.5 million.

(b) and (c) IMF have not imposed any specific ceiling in case of India. 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 of quota, 3 years limit of 306 and 375 per cent of quota, and cumulative limits of 408 and 500 per cent of quota. This resolution does not affect our existing arrangements with the Fund as it is applicable during 1984.

Financial Assistance to States by Financial Institutions

4065. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of financial assistance to different States by the different Central Financial Institutions in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the basis of granting loans assistance to different States by the Centrally controlled Financial Institutions ; and

(c) the details therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information readily available is given in attached statement.

(b) and (c) The all-India financial institutions do not make State-wise allocation of funds. Flow of assistance from the financial institutions to any particular State is determined by the number of applications for assistance received from that State which in turn would depend on the level of entrepreneurial activity in the State and locational decisions of the entrepreneurs. The locational decisions of the entrepreneurs are influenced by factors such as availability of raw materials, skilled labour, power supply, basic infrastructural facilities and proximity to markets. The financial institutions extend assistance in accordance with national priorities to all projects which are found economically viable and technically feasible.

Statement

Statewise Classification of Assistance sanctioned by All-India Financial Institutions.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctions		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.55	153.84	253.55
2.	Assam	6.07	6.93	8.94
3.	Bihar	39.32	62.90	61.11

4.	Gujarat	287.91	206.81	296.63
5.	Haryana	43.37	59.62	54.34
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.52	24.55	32.26
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.27	23.42	13.02
8.	Karnataka	148.21	192.75	142.17
9.	Kerala	97.43	52.97	43.54
10.	Madhya Pradesh	69.83	59.50	62.44
11.	Maharashtra	392.00	424.65	466.20
12.	Manipur	0.79	0.43	0.54
13.	Meghalaya	0.60	1.24	1.70
14.	Nagaland	1.29	0.68	1.75
15.	Orissa	46.46	45.72	94.14
16.	Punjab	47.41	138.59	60.53
17.	Rajasthan	70.01	159.87	125.74
18.	Sikkim	0.24	0.18	0.20
19.	Tamil Nadu	146.77	182.18	343.75
20.	Tripura	0.93	1.02	3.55
21.	Uttar Pradesh	146.36	125.43	175.76
22.	West Bengal	100.39	85.38	135.13
23.	Union Territories	42.10	50.61	92.10
		1772.83	2059.52	2469.09

Notes : (1) Institutions covered are IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC UTI and GIC.

(2) IDBI figures exclude overseas buyers' credit, foreign lines of credit, overseas investment finance, pre-shipment credit, subscriptions to share & bonds of financial instts., seed capital and guarantees.

(3) In respect of all other institutions guarantees, if any, have been included.

Ezhimala Naval Academy

4066. SHRI ZAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain groups are acting against the early start of the Ezhimala Naval Academy ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in the works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) A number of

suits were filed in the Kerala High Court regarding acquisition of land for the Naval Academy in Ezhimala. Five such petitions had been heard and dismissed by the court on 6th October, 1983. Suits filed by two institutions of Ramanthali are still pending in the court. However, action for the acquisition of the land is being progressed by the State Government and the work on the Academy can be taken up after the land is handed over by the State Government.

ग्रामीण विकास के कार्य में लगी कंपनियों के कार्यकरण हेतु मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत

4067. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1983-84 के बजट के समय ग्रामीण विकास के कार्य में लगी कंपनियों के कार्यकरण हेतु धारा 35 सी. सी. ए. के अन्तर्गत कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किए जाने थे लेकिन अब तक यह नहीं किया गया है जिसके कारण बड़ी अड़चन अनुभव की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत कब तक तैयार किए जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इस समय कार्य कर रही उन कंपनियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर यह नियम लागू होता है और उन्हें कब तक नए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत बनाने और तदनुसार कार्य करने की अनुमति दी जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। वित्त अधिनियम, 1983 द्वारा यथासंशोधित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 ग ग क के अंतर्गत कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन, वित्त अधिनियम, 1983 के द्वारा यथासंशोधित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 ग ग क में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि विहित प्राधिकारी, ग्रामीण विकास का कोई कार्यक्रम तब तक अनुमोदित नहीं करेगा जब तक कि ऐसा कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रमों के किसी ऐसे वर्ग अथवा श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता हो, जिसे इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया हो। इस संबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट किये जाने वाले ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रमों के वर्ग और श्रेणियां ग्रामीण विकास

मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई जा रही हैं और आशा है कि उन्हें शीघ्र ही अधिसूचित कर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) नया उपबंध उन मामलों में लागू नहीं होगा जहां किसी कंपनी अथवा सहकारी समिति द्वारा हाथ में लिए गए ग्रामीण विकास के किसी कार्यक्रमों को विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 1983 से पहले अनुमोदित किया गया हो। इसलिए, 1 अप्रैल, 1983 से पहले अनुमोदित ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रमों में लगी कंपनियां नये उपबन्ध से प्रभावित नहीं होगी।

इसबगोल का निर्यात

4068. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 से अक्टूबर, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान किन देशों को इसबगोल का निर्यात किया गया और कितनी मात्रा में किया गया ; और

(ख) कौन-कौन सी फर्म इसबगोल का निर्यात करती हैं और इसका निर्यात उनके द्वारा कब तक किया जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) देशों के नाम तथा इसबगोल के निर्यातों का मूल्य संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) इसबगोल के प्रमुख निर्यातकों के नाम हैं :—

1. गिरधारी लाल बिठलदास पटेल, सिधपुर (गुजरात)।
2. हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, सिधपुर।
3. जय इंडस्ट्रीज, सिधपुर।

4. के. वी. पटेल एण्ड कं. सिधपुर ।

8. इसबगोल प्रोसेसिंग फैक्टरी, सिधपुर ।

5. मोदी इंडस्ट्रीज, सिधपुर ।

इसबगोल का निर्यात प्राइवेट उद्यमियों

6. सनपाल कमाल एण्ड मन्स, सिधपुर ।

द्वारा किया जाता है जो बाजार दशाओं को

7. सिधपुर इसबगोल प्रोसेसिंग कंपनी,
सिधपुर ।

देखने हुए इसके निर्यातों को जारी रखने पर
निर्णय लेंगे ।

विवरण

देश	मूल्य हजार रुपए में		
	अप्रैल, 1981-मार्च 1982	अप्रैल 82, मार्च 1983	अप्रैल-83 सितम्बर 83
के दौरान इसबगोल के निर्यात			
1	2	3	4
अफगानिस्तान	—	193.0	—
अस्ट्रेलिया	14.9	89.9	0.6
बहरीन	34.5	26.7	1.0
बंगलादेश	—	688.0	—
कनाडा	976.3	1103.3	479.6
डेनमार्क	57.6	19.4	—
फ्रांस	5600.0	6877.3	2239.8
जी. डी. आर	1818.4	5205.5	851.9
इटली	—	145.5	407.2
जापान	1000.0	1416.0	1372.6
जार्डन	—	10.1	—
केन्या	26.1	16.5	—
कुवैत	14.1	76.3	25.8
मोजम्बीक	—	0.6	—
मुसकैत	—	12.4	8.9
नीदरलैण्ड	—	555.7	1.1

1	2	3	4
न्यूजीलैण्ड	—	74.5	151.3
पाकिस्तान	2831.3	2730.0	153.4
कतार	25.3	29.9	10.0
मऊदी अरब	47.9	495.9	3.1
सीरिया लियोन	—	52.8	—
सिंगापुर	105.0	224.7	767.0
श्रीलंका	—	—	6.2
यू. ए. ई.	175.7	81.0	64.0
यू. के.	7556.7	3141.0	5334.5
यू. एम. ए.	43738.1	47134.9	11932.4
अन्य देश	2121.6	—	—

(ऑकडे अनन्तिम हैं)

स्रोत: वैसिक केमिकल्स, फार्मएयूटिकल्स एण्ड कास्मेटिक्स एक्सपोर्ट कॉण्डिल, बम्बई।

Loan by I.F.C.I. to Shri Meenakshi Mills Ltd. Madurai

4069. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corporation of India had given loan of Rs. 55 lakhs to Shri Meenakshi Mills Ltd., Madurai in 1972 ;

(b) if so, whether a portion of this loan was converted by the financial institutions into equity shares in 1982 using the convertibility clause in the loan agreement ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this conversion;

(d) whether as a result of this conversion Shri Sanjeev Dalmia of Golden Tobacco Company Limited has acquired control over the Meenakshi Mills Ltd. ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take any action to prevent this manipulated take over ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Financial assistance of Rs. 55 lakhs was sanctioned by Industrial Finance Corporation of India (I.F.C.I.) for modernisation of Madurai unit of Shri Meenakshi Mills Limited (SMML) in 1971.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The exercise of conversion option by the I.F.C.I. was prompted by the dissension among different promoter groups which hampered smooth and effective management of the unit and the need for immediate renovation/modernisation of the unit which called for association of a new party with sound financial and managerial resources.

(d) and (e) As a result of purchase of the shares of SMML held by I. F. C. I. and certain other share-holders (including a promoter's group) certain investment companies belonging to Shri Sanjay Dalmia of Golden Tobacco Company Limited (GTCL) have acquired controlling interest in the mangement of SMML. Since the

installation of the new management, the unit is reported to be showing signs of recovery and improved performance. Since the sale of the shares of SMML held by I.F.C.I. was effected on the basis of the commercial judgement of the institution keeping in view the interests of the institution and the overall interest of revival and proper running of SMML, the change can not be categorised as manipulated take over. The question of preventing the change does not, therefore, arise.

Reserve Bank of India Guidelines to Companies for Transfer of Shares Purchased by Non-Resident Indians

4070. SHRI KAMAL NATH :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any fresh guidelines to the companies enjoining upon them to transfer the share purchased by non-resident Indians either directly or through foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether any of the Indian companies whose shares have been purchased by foreigners in large numbers, challenged the new guidelines ; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken finally to settle this controversy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) No guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to companies enjoining upon them to transfer the shares purchased by non-resident Indians.

पर्यटन-केन्द्रों की सूची में मन्दसौर का नाम शामिल किया जाना

4071. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में माण्डव, उज्जैन और सांची के साथ-साथ

दशपुर (मन्दसौर) भी पुरातत्व तथा पर्यटन की दृष्टि में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मन्दसौर को पर्यटक स्थलों की सूची में शामिल करने तथा उसको लोकप्रिय करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) और (ख) माण्डु, उज्जैन और सांची उन 29 केन्द्रों में से हैं, जो मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन की आधुनिक संरचना के विकास के लिए निर्धारित तीन यात्रा परिपथों पर पड़ते हैं। दशपुर यात्रा परिपथों में शामिल नहीं है और विभाग के पास इसके विकास की कोई योजनाएँ नहीं हैं।

Export Duty Earned from Coffee

4072. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coffee is one of the top export duty earners during the last three years ;

(b) if so, full details of export duty earned by Coffee and other exportable commodities during the above period ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several coffee growing sections have requested Government to scrap export duty for a period of two years in view of the severe drought situation in coffee-growing States during 1982-83 ;

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ;

(e) the dual export price line of coffee in quota countries and non-quota countries in fetching lower returns to coffee growers ; and

(f) is it not a fact that the scrapping of export duty will improve the returns at a time when production is low ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Coffee is one of the top export duty earners during the last three years. Export duty collected from three principal Commodities during the last three years is as below :

Commodities	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Coffee	2,733	712	2,800*
Lumpy Iron ore	1,184	849	675*
Hides, Skins and leathers	852	505	400*

*Provisional

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government have taken a decision to increase the base-level price from Rs. 16,000/-to Rs. 17,400 per tonne for determining the level of export duty.

(e) and (f) In the face of keen competition from major coffee producing countries in the non-quota market, the coffee exporters are selling their coffees in this market at prices lower than the ruling prices in the quota market. Export duty is levied to mop up a portion of margin between the local price and export price of coffee.

Welfare Incentives to Kith and Kins of Indians Died in Wars

4073. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of Indians who died/were injured in wars since 1962 and the steps taken to provide welfare incentives and livelihood to their kith and kins ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : 10 418 service personnel died and 19,179 were injured during the wars since 1962.

2. After the Indo-Pak conflict 1971, liberalised pensionary awards were sanctioned

with effect from 1st February, 1972 making substantial improvements in the normal rates of special family pension. Under this scheme, liberalised pensionary award are given at the rate of 3/4th of the basic pay last drawn in respect of officers, and equal to emoluments last drawn in respect of personnel below officers' rank. The scheme was also extended to the war casualties of earlier conflicts namely 1962 and 1965 wars. Ad-hoc and periodic reliefs have also been sanctioned from time to time.

3. The following welfare incentive are also provided to the kith and kin of service personnel killed/severely disabled during war :—

- (a) Priority in civil employment ;
- (b) Assistance in setting up self-employment ventures ;
- (c) Priority in allotment of agricultural land/residential plots/flats ;
- (d) Free education upto Ist degree level ;
- (e) Financial assistance in the form of ex-gratia grant ; and
- (f) Priority in allotment of seats in Industrial Training Institutes.

In addition, certain educational concessions are granted to the children of war widows studying in educational institutions under the Department of Education of financed by that Department.

Proposal of West Bengal Government to take over Tea-Gardens in Darjeeling District

4074. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Government intend to take over twelve tea gardens in Darjeeling District and want Rs. 45 crores from the Central Government for reviving those gardens ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Change in Rank Badges of the N. C. C., J. D. Officers

4075. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the change in Rank badges of the National Cadet Corps J. D. Officers and if so, is it in conformity with the legislative intension of the NCC Act and Rules ; and

(b) whether he is aware of any follow-up action regarding the proposals of National Advisory Committee and whether concurrence from various States has been forthcoming and whether any steps are being taken to get such concurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 or the National Cadet Corps Rules do not lay down the badges of rank to be worn by National Cadet Corps Officers. The question of the changes in badges of rank in the National Cadet Corps conforming to legislative intension therefore does not arise.

The advisory body for the National Cadet Corps at all India level is known as the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps and not as National Advisory Committee. The Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadets Corps has not discussed the question of changes in badges of rank of Junior Division Officers at any of its recent meetings. The question of obtaining concurrence of the State Governments for changes in the badges of rank does not arise as this is purely an administrative matter.

Low-Cost Hotel Rooms for Middle-Class Indian Tourists

4076. SHRI DAULAT SINHYA JADEJA : Will the Minister of TOURIST AND AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need middle-class Indian tourists for reasonably priced hotel rooms in major cities ;

(b) the reasons for neglecting this sector of Indian tourists by India Tourism Development Corporation ; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide low-cost rooms for Indian tourist in major cities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) Government is aware of the need for reasonably priced hotels in major cities. With this in view, the India Tourism Development Corporation has constructed a 1264-bed Yatri Niwas at New Delhi. The Vishwa Yuvak Kendra at Delhi and the Youth Hostels located in several major cities cater to budget tourists. In addition, there are several hotels in one and two star category in major cities of the country which are generally patronised by middle income group tourists.

It is proposed to construct 9 more Youth Hostels. Construction of more Yatri Niwas in other cities, however, will be considered only after the operational results of the first 2-3 year of the Yatri Niwas at Delhi have been evaluated,

Promotion of Assistant Civilian Staff Officers on Merits

4077. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has laid emphasis on seniority for purposes of promotion ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that promotions in the grade of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer and above are being made on merits ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to redeem the importance given to seniority by the Supreme Court ; and

(d) the number of officers given promotion in the grade of Civilian Staff Officer and above on merit this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Promotions to the grades of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer (Group 'B' Gazetted,) Civilian Staff Officer (Group 'A') and Selection Grade (Group 'A') are made on the basis of selection, as provided in AFHR Civil Service Rules, 1968,

(c) Does not arise,

(b) Nil.

State of Economy

4078. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :
DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fall in kharif output and slower industrial growth is responsible for the steep rise in prices;

(b) whether the balance of payment position is in doldrum; and

(c) whether there is a substantial overall deficit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The pressure on prices this year is attributed, inter alia to the severe drought of 1982 which led to a decline agricultural production and slower industrial growth.

(b) No, Sir. The balance of payments position during 1982-83 and in the current year so far has shown improvement.

(c) The Hon' ble Member is presumably referring to the budgetary deficit of the Central Govt. According to the budget for 1983-84, the deficit for the current year was estimated at Rs. 1586 crores (BE) as compared with Rs. 1935 (RE) for 1982-83.

Declaration of Trivandrum Airport International Airport

4079. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many international flights are operated from Trivandrum Aerodrome per week;

(b) whether Trivandrum Aerodrome has been declared as an international airport; and

(c) if not, whether the aerodrome will be so declared especially in view of the traffic density of the aerodrome and the fact that at present a number of smaller aircraft operated by international airlines can conveniently land at Trivandrum and further that on completion of the developmental work in progress, the aerodrome will be capable of operation of international aircraft of any type?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) At present 15 international flights are operating from Trivandrum Aerodrome every week.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As the existing four international airports are adequately catering to the international traffic needs the Government is not contemplating declaration of any other airport in the country as an international airport.

Procurement of Iran Ore by MTC from Mines in Orissa

4080. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the different iron ore mines in Orissa from which Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation used to procure iron ore;

(b) the approximately quantum of iron ore procured by Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation annually from those mines ;

(c) whether the procurement of iron ore by Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation from the iron ore mines in Orissa has declined;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the procurement of iron ore from Orissa mines?

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

(b) The following quantities of iron ore were procured by MMTC from mines in Orissa for exports through paradip & for supplies to Steel Authority of India Ltd. Steel Plants during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (April - September '83) :

For Exports	(Qty : Lakh Tonnes)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Apr-Sep. 83)
Banspani/ Barbil	6.91	5.92	5.50	2.78
Gumi Badampahar	0.65	0.21	0.17	0.04
Daitari / Tomka / Gandhamardan	5.11	4.48	1.49	0.31
Rakshi / Rangra / Barsuan	—	—	—	—
	12.67	10.61	7.16	3.19

Statement

Names of Mineowners from whom MMTC is Procuring Iron Ore for Exports through Paradip & for Supplies to Steel Authority of India Ltd./Steel Plants from Mines in Orissa (Basis-1980-81 onwards)

Banspani-Barbil Sector

1. M/s. Rungta Sons (P) Ltd.
2. „ Bhanja Minerals (P) Ltd.
3. „ Feegrade & Co. (P) Ltd.
4. „ Bonai Industrial Co. (P) Ltd.
5. „ O.M.D.C.

6. „ Kalinga Mining Corporation,
7. „ R.S.B. Deo.
8. „ M.G. Mohanty.
9. „ N. Patnaik/D.R. Patnaik.
10. „ M.H. Rehman.
11. „ B.K. Mohanty.
12. „ Balasore Minerals & Co.
13. „ H.G.E.C.
14. „ Dr. S. Pradhan.
15. „ K.C. Pradhan.
16. „ Arjun Ladha.

17. „ K.N. Ram.
18. „ N.V. Ram.
19. „ India Trade Corporation.
20. „ Singhbhum Minerals Development Co.
21. „ O.M.C.
22. „ S. Lal & Co. Ltd.
23. „ B.D. Patnaik,
24. „ H.G. Pandiya & others,
25. „ S.C. Padhee,
26. „ Rungta Mines (P) Ltd.
27. „ O.M.M.
28. „ Md. Sirajuddin,
29. „ S.N. Co.

Gumi/Badampahar Sector

1. „ G.S. Mishra & Sons (P) Ltd.
2. „ Lal Trades.
3. „ M/s. S.B. Dash.
4. „ Q.U.G. Choubey.
5. „ B.M. Producers.
6. „ J.K. Choubey.
7. „ R.C. Das & Sons.
8. „ R. Tripathy.

Daitari/Tomka/Gandhamardane Sector

1. „ O.M.C.
2. „ Mani Lal Bros.

3. „ R.S.B. Deo.

Rakshi/Rangra/Barsuan Sector

1. „ National Enterprises.
2. „ M.G. Mohanty.
3. „ B.I. Co.
4. „ A.N.T.C.
5. „ S. Lal & Co. Ltd.
6. „ H.G.E.C.
7. „ Feegrade & Co.
8. „ S.N. Mohanty.
9. „ S.D. Sharma.

Note : The following mineowners have since stopped supplying iron ore to MMTC :

Banspani/Barbil Sector

1. „ O.M.D.C.
2. „ O.M.M.
3. „ Md. Sirajuddin,
4. „ S.N. Co.

Gumi/Badampahar Sector

1. „ S.B. Dash,
2. „ O.U.G. Choubey
3. „ B.M. Producers,
4. „ J.K. Choubey,
5. „ R. Tripathy,

Daitari/Domka/Gandhamardan Sector

1. „ R.S.B. Deo,

For Steel Plants	(Qty : Lakh Tonnes)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Apr. Sept 93)
Banspani/Barbil	4.84	4.27	4.40	0.94
Cumi-Badampahar	2.69	1.17	1.46	0.72
Daitari/Tomka/ Gandhamardan	—	—	—	—
Rakshi/Rangra/Barsuan	3.69	5.40	4.44	0.88
	11.22	10.84	10.30	2.54
Grand Total	23.89	21.45	17.46	5.73

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The main reasons are as under :—
- (i) Drop in the demand for iron ore from this region by importing Countries due to continued recession in the world steel industry.
- (ii) Inability of Paradip Port to receive big sized Vessels and the consequent reluctance on the part of major buyers to nominate vessels to this port because of additional expenditure on freight involved.
- (iii) Lower off-take of iron ore by domestic Steel plants through MMTC due to increased production in their captive mines.
- (iv) Huge accumulation of stocks with MMTC because of (i) to (iii) above.
- (e) Despite reluctance of major buyers to lift iron ore from Paradip Port and huge inventories of iron ore with MMTC, MMTC is presently continuing procurement of iron-ore from this sector. The following major steps have been taken for increasing exports of iron-ore through Paradip Port and for continued procurement of iron-ore from the Eastern Region :—
- (i) MMTC have been asked to explore new markets for export of iron ore to countries/willing to nominate smaller vessels for Paradip Port. MMTC 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 Paradip, MDTC 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 uptooping 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 transhipper 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 are being examined.

Sub-Contractor Engaged for Construction of ITDC Hotel Samrat

4081. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ITDC gave the marble contract to the contractor building the the hotel Samrat @ Rs.25/- per sq. ft. for Rajnagari 1st quality marble;

(b) whether this contractor gave a sub-contract to another contractor for Rs. 30/- per Sq ft. and that the quality of the marble 'Kumari' has been used; and

(c) whether this is to his knowledge if so, why has this not been referred to the C. B. I. for investigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The ITDC awarded the marble contract for Hotel Samrat to a civil contractor @ Rs.55/-per sq. ft. for Rajnagri First quality marble.

(b) and (c) The terms of contract allow the works to be executed by the contractor either directly or through sub-contract. However, some defects were noticed in the quality of marble as also workmanship in the construction of Hotel Samrat. Pending remedial action by the contractor, the ITDC has with-held payment of Rs. 10.63 lakhs of the contractor's bills. The Corporation has appointed a High-Level Committee to go into all aspects of the case in consultation with Chief Technical Examiner of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Promotion of Zonal Manager London Branches of Punjab National Bank

4082. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Zonal Manager London Branches of Punjab National Bank has recently been promoted as General Manager London branches by upgradation of the post and by superseding six Deputy General Managers some of whom had earned good reports on the basis of a verbal discussion initiated by the Chairman on 24 August, 1983 without placing any note or date before the board;

(b) whether such a promotion has been approved and ordered by the Chairman despite strong protests from some of the directors of the bank, if so, the details of such protests;

(c) whether it is a fact that the officer concerned has been given accelerated promotions previously also by superseding many officers ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a note recently prepared by the International Merchant Banking Division of the bank pointing out large unauthorised business to the Board has been shelved by the Chairman ; and

(f) if so, Government's attention thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Punjab National Bank has reported that a selection committee of three executives recommended the promotion of Deputy General Manager in-charge London operations as General Manager, London operations superceding six other Deputy General Managers. The recommendation was approved by the Board in its meeting held on 24. 8. 1983. However, when the minutes came for confirmation at the next meeting one of the Directors recorded his dissent.

(c) The Bank has reported that the concerned officer had superceded four officers at the time of promotion to the post

of Assistant General Manager and one officer at the time of promotion to the post of Deputy General Manager.

(d) and (e) The Bank has reported that the Chairman and Managing Director has instructed that note prepared by the International Merchant Division of the Bank on the operation of London Branches be placed before the Board along with the comments of the General Manager International Division.

Complaints against Stores Establishment in DGI Organisation

4083. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact many Army units and depots have complained to the Ministry about the poor quality of drugs and stores accepted by Stores Establishment in Directorate General of Inspections Organisation ;

(b) whether recently a complaint was received on the poor quality of a drug 'Folic acid' and very inferior quality of thousands of meters of uniforms cloth procured from private sources ;

(c) the DGI officers responsible for accepting such sub-standard materials ;

(d) whether complaints about involvement of a senior Ministry official in the malpractices has been received by him ; and

(e) if so, whether he has instituted an enquiry on the complaint and when it is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) An anonymous complaint regarding Folic Acid was duly investigated and it was found that supply was accepted after verification by the Drugs Controller, Directorate of Health services, who had certified the supplies as acceptable. There has been no case of military uniform cloth of sub-standard quality having been purchased.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Request of F.I.C.C.I. for Reduction in Excise Duty on Engineering Goods

4084. SHRI K. MALANNA :
SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
SINHA :
SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
SHRI BHIM SINGH :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and industry has demanded reduction in excise duty on engineering products, which are facing recession, in order to stimulate demand ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in their representation dated the 1st November, 1983 had requested for reduction in excise duties on certain goods of engineering industry like commercial vehicles, refrigeration and air - conditioning machinery etc.

(b) the federation in their representation had argued that the general recession in the engineering industry is partly due to lack of demand and, therefore, reduction in excise duties, particularly, in industries like refrigeration and other consumer durables would greatly help stimulate demand.

(c) Government had already announced excise duty reductions in respect of commercial vehicles, certain specified sizes of tyres, refrigerators, parts of airconditioning and refrigerating appliances, storage batteries and domestic electrical appliances, with effect from the 1st October, 1983. The above reduction in excise duty is expected to stimulate production.

**Income Tax Violation by Manpower
Exporter to Gulf Countries**

4085. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether income-tax authorities have hooked a 'big fish' engaged in the export of manpower to the Gulf from Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the modus operandi, of the agent ;

(c) the number of such cases that have come to notice of the Government during the last three years ; and

(d) the action his Ministry has taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) On receipt of information that Shri O.P. Arora, Prop. M/s. Foreign Linkers, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi engaged in the business of Export of Manpower to Gulf countries was charging substantial amounts from the outgoing candidates and was not disclosing them to the Income-tax Department, searches were conducted on 25.8.1983. The searches resulted in seizure of prima-facie unaccounted cash of Rs. 25,000/- in addition to foreign currency of various countries of the value of Rs. 37,000/- approximately. Unaccounted assets of Rs. 7.95 lakhs approximately have again been seized in November, 1983 on the basis of further enquiries.

(c) and (d) One more case came to the notice of the Income-tax Department in the past and cash of Rs. 92,000/- was seized on 6.3.81 after receipt of information from Delhi Police. Scrutiny of seized documents is in progress for taking appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts.

Import of Cardamom from Sri Lanka

4086. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import cardamom from Sri Lanka and to export them to Afghanistan ;

(b) if so, the total quantum and value of cardamom expected to be imported from Sri Lanka for exporting to Afghanistan ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Export and Import of Goods from
Kandla Free Trade Zone**

4087. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of the exported and imported goods from the Kandla Free Trade Zone during the last five years, year-wise ;

(b) the estimated export and import of goods from the Kandla Free Trade Zone during the year 1983-84 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to popularise this Zone in regard to increase the trade in the coming years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : A statement giving details about import and export of goods from Kandla Free Trade Zone during the last five years is attached.

(b) and (c) Targets for imports are not fixed for Free Trade Zones. According to the available information, against targeted exports of Rs. 150/- crores for 1983-84, exports up to mid December 1983 have been of the order of Rs. 76.35 crores. Every effort is being made to fulfil the export target by diversification of products and markets and projecting the activities of the Zone abroad.

Statement

Year	Imports (Raw materials) (Rs. crores)	Exports
1978-79	2.53	5.53
1979-80	6.04	9.40
1980-81	12.63	25.51
1981-82	39.14	70.04
1982-83	119.47	142.44

ITDC Hotels in Gujarat

4088. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

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

(a) whether ITDC has any plans to set-up hotels in Gujarat ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it has asked for land from Gujarat Government in this respect, is so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and details of hotels run by ITDC in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) and (b) ITDC is exploring the possibilities of setting up a joint venture hotel project in Gujarat in collaboration with Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited. A few sites have recently been suggested by the State Tourism Corporation for a hotel project at Ahemadabad. Setting up of the Hotel Project is, however, subject to identification of suitable site, satisfactory feasibility and availability of resources.

(c) A 24 room forest lodge at Sasangir is, at present, run by ITDC.

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

4089. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 694 on 18 November, 1983 regarding launching of new scheme for training and employment of ex-servicemen and state :

(a) the names of the districts selected in each of the six States for PEXSEM in 1983-84 ;

(b) the names of the ex-servicemen with addresses selected from the State of Himachal Pradesh ; and

(c) whether the "PEXSEM" has been given wide publicity and the JCOs and ORs have been able to take note of the new scheme after retirement alongwith the channels through which the scheme has been made know to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The names of the districts selected for PEXSEM in 1983-84 are:-

Mohindergarh	in Haryana,
Kangra	in Himachal Pradesh,
Jhunjhunu	in Rajasthan,
North Arcot	in Tamil Nadu, and
Basti	in Uttar Pradesh.

The District for implementation of PEXSEM Scheme in Punjab is yet to be decided.

(b) A list of 15 ex-servicemen selected for training under PEXSEM is attached. Selection in respect of balance 25 Ex-Servicemen is in progress.

(c) Yes, Sir. Wide publicity has been given to the scheme through Newspapers, Radio, Television, Rajya Sainik Boards and Zila Sainik Boards. Ex-Servicemen desirous of taking advantage of the scheme have approached the concerned Zila Sainik Boards.

Statement

1. Ex-Naik Shadi Lal,
S/o Shri Durga Dass Sood.
Vill. Baiunath.
2. Ex-L/Naik Jagdish Chand,
S/o Shri Khazana Ram
Vill : Balota.
3. Ex-L/Naik Joginder Singh
S/o Shri Duni Ram
Vill: Bhatti.
4. Ex-L C.K. (O) Anup Chand
S/o Shri Man Singh
Vill : Dhali.
5. Ex-Hav Dev Raj
S/o Shri Diwan Chand
Vill : Bohu.
6. Ex-Hav Roshan Lal
S/o Shri Chiru Ram
Vill : Hiran
7. Ex-Naik Govind Ram
S/o Shri Dhmanu Ram
Vill : Bhapoo.
8. Ex-Hav Rai Singh
S/o Beli Ram
Vill : Hara
9. Ex-RFN Madan Lal
S/o Shri Nanku Ram
Vill . Uthragran.
10. Ex-N/Sub Parshotam Singh
S/o Shri Jai Singh
Vill : Malar.
11. Ex-Sepoy Kashmir Chand
S/o Shri Chafi Ram
Vill : Pathiar
12. Ex-L/Nk. Parshotam Lal
S/o Shri Maliya Ram
Vill : Sera Thana
13. Ex-Niak Nasib Singh
S/o Shri Purkhi Ram
Vill : Bhadiara.
14. Ex-L/Hav Jawala Bahadur
S/o Shri Ram Bhadur
Vill : Chan Mari.

15. Ex-Sepoy Hit Lal
S/o Magat Ram
Vill : Dargela.

**Transfer of Surplus Defence Land to
Barrackpore Municipality**

4090. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided in 1982 to transfer the entire surplus Defence land measuring 23.5 acres to the Barrackpore Municipality at Market Value for their developmental plans ;

(b) whether the said decision was changed by the Defence Ministry in 1983 ;

(c) the reasons for this change of decision ; and

(d) the reason for not implementing the decision taken in 1982, for nearly an year ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Before the proposal was implemented, the Army Headquarters initiated a proposal in May, 1982 for retention of the land for Defence requirements and finally on reviewing the requirements, it was decided that this land was no longer surplus to Defence needs as it was required for a specific Defence use.

**Incentives for Carpet and Durce
Manufacturers**

4091. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the fresh steps taken by Government to accelerate the production of carpets in the country ; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide any incentives to the manufacturers of carpets and durces manufactured at the village level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The fresh steps taken to accelerate the production of carpets are as under :

- (1) For imparting training in weaving of high quality carpets, 50 advanced training centres have been set up in J&K. It is also proposed to open centres for advanced training in UP and other states.
- (2) A decision has been taken to provide training in post-weaving operations, i.e. washing, clipping, binding, etc. in the Carpet Weaving Training Centres.
- (3) Hand-knotted carpet units have been exempted from excise duty.

(b) No, Sir.

Export Earnings from Tea

4092. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of tea during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for shortfall in earning, if any, from export of tea during that period; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to enhance the export earnings therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Amount of foreign exchange earned by tea export during the last three years are as follows :-

(In Rs. Crores)	
Year	Export earnings from Tea
1980-81	435.27
1981-82	406.83
1982-83	370.40
(Estimated)	

(b) Export earnings registered a decline in 1981-82 and 1982-83 as compared to 1980-81 mainly on account of persistent drought in South India for two successive years; and financial stringency in some of our traditional overseas markets. The Tea Warehouse workers strike in December 1982 which extended for 42 days also caused a set-back to our exports in that year.

(c) The Tea Board has been undertaking generic and uninational promotion from its Headquarters in Calcutta, through its six overseas offices, through Tea Councils set up in different countries and with assistance of Indian Embassies in other countries. Besides this, the steps taken by Government to improve export of teas from India and thereby increase export earnings, include:

- (i) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 14-2-1979.
- (ii) Reintroduction of system of refund of additional excise duty on packet tea exports from January, 1979.
- (iii) Placement of the import of tea bagging machine under O.G.L.
- (iv) Reduction in import duty on tea bagging machine from 75% to 30%.
- (v) Allowing cash compensatory support on export of packeted teas and tea bags.
- (v) Enhancement of an all industry rate of drawback on import duty and excise duty on imported material for tea bag exports from Rs. 85/- per kg. to Rs. 90/- per kg. on tare weight of bag w.e.f. 1.6.1982.

(vii) Introduction of R.E.P. for Registered Exporters of instant tea and packet tea.

(viii) Full excise duty relief on exports from gardens and otherwise w.e.f. 23-7-1983.

Export of Silk and Silk Products

4093. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of silk and silk products exported during the last three years;

(b) whether the uzi-fly menace in Karnataka, which is hampering silk production, has been checked; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Year	Quantity (all figures in lakh sq. me- tres)	Value (Rs. in cro- res app.)
1980-81	124.13	52.38
1981-82	141.11	68.18
1982-83	138.31	78.31

(b) and (c) The incidence of uzi-fly menace in Karnataka has been checked to the extent of 90%. This has been done by supply of nylon nets to sericulturists to prevent contamination. Meanwhile, research is continuing to provide a biological solution.

Abolition of Octroi Duty

4094. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry advised various States/Union Territories to abolish the octroi duty;

(b) the precise progress in the case of each State/Union Territory in this regard so far; and

(c) what prevents Government to abolish this duty in the case of Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The States and Union Territories have been advised to abolish octroi in phases and as a first step abolish it in respect of places where the population is less than two lakhs.

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

(c) The specific financial and administrative implications are under examination.

Statement

Present position regarding Abolition of Octroi in the first phase in the States and Union Territories where it is still being levied

(1) Jammu & Kashmir : The State Government have not yet been able to discover proper substitutes for octroi and toll taxes which contribute significantly to the State's resources. However, the matter is under their active consideration and they will communicate the State Government's decision shortly.

(2) Manipur : The matter is being looked into by the State Government and that the progress in this regard will be intimated to Government of India in due course.

(3) Orissa : The urban bodies raise bulk of their resources from octroi and in view of continued enhancement of additional DA and rising cost of providing urban amenities, their existing resources have been severely strained. However, they are trying to locate alternative sources to compensate the loss

to be sustained by urban local bodies in the event of abolition of octroi. They are hopeful of finding a satisfactory solution to this.

- (4) **Punjab :** The State Government have constituted a committee to consider all aspects of abolition of octroi. A study has also been conducted through the National Institute of Urban Affairs which has revealed that abolition of octroi in other States and its replacement by State subventions has not shown encouraging results. There is considerable dissatisfaction amongst the municipalities who find that they have been deprived of their major source of revenue. Replacement of octroi by a turn-over tax, surcharge on Sales Tax and surcharge on Vehicles Tax and Road Tax cannot adequately compensate the loss of income. Moreover, some of these taxes are already very heavy. Besides, these taxes would always be in arrears and would be available to the Committees at periodical intervals annually, bi-annually or quarterly) whereas octroi is a regular daily income. It is wide spread and its impact is minimal. New proposals to increase other taxes would encourage evasion.

The Committee constituted by the State Government to study this question has gone into various aspects including the administrative and financial implications of absorbing nearly 5000 employees who would be rendered jobless in the event of abolition of octroi and has observed that its abolition would adversely affect the activities of local bodies in important spheres of development like water supply, sewerage disposal, etc. The Committee has concluded that octroi should not be abolished in haste. In view of the above, it has been observed that the State was hesitant to abolish octroi unless an alternative scheme can

be evolved in order to maintain the revenue income of the local bodies at the equivalent level.

- (5) **Uttar Pradesh :** Octroi duty constitutes the bulk of the revenue earnings of Municipal Boards and Municipal Corporations in the State which earn about Rs. 40 crs. annually through this source. The State Government have already abolished octroi in Town Area and Notified Areas. Even the Study Group on Resources of Urban Local Bodies and Municipal Corporations has recommended abolition of octroi only after effective arrangements of alternative sources have been introduced. Nearly 10,000 persons in the State who are engaged in the collection of octroi will be thrown out of employment in case this tax is abolished. Considering these problems, the State Government is not in a position, for the present, to do away with octroi. However, they are getting the alternatives explored and as soon as they find an alternative source of income for the local bodies, they would certainly consider its abolition in the Municipal Boards and Corporations.
- (6) **Haryana :** Keeping in view the lean financial position of the Municipalities in the State and in the absence of alternative sources of income, they are unable to abolish this tax till a proper substitute for loss of income is identified.
- (7) **Gujarat :** The State has accepted in principle abolition of octroi and introduction of entry tax in its place. It has entrusted a study on the rate structure and buoyance of the proposed entry tax to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi. A decision will be taken after considering the report.

(8) **Maharashtra** : The State has decided to abolish octroi but the decision has not been implemented owing to difficulty of raising alternative resources. A Committee of Experts to review the existing taxation structure-both State and local with a view to suggesting changes therein for mobilising additional resources has been appointed. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(9) **Rajasthan** : The matter is being examined.

Union Territories :

(i) **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** : The comments of UT Admn. has been received and it requires detailed examination.

(ii) **Pondicherry** : Comments of the UT Government is yet to be received.

(iii) **Goa, Daman & Diu** : UT Govt. is examining the proposal.

Setting Up of Cattle Farm under Eastern Command

4096. **SHRI NIHAL SINGH** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a decision to set up a cattle farm under the Eastern Command ;

(b) if so, the place where it would be set up and when ; and

(c) the reasons for which land could not be acquired so far in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and North Bengal for the purpose ?

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

(b) At Missamari in about 18 months.

(c) The land at Missamari (Assam) is available and earmarked for cattle farm. Land

in North Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir has not been acquired, as no decision has been taken so far to set up cattle farms in these areas.

Export of Surplus Mica Available at Gurdur

4097. **SHRI PASALA PENCHALAI AH** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of yielding of mica at Gurdur in Nellor District of Andhra Pradesh during the period 1.1.1982 to 30.11.1983 and what is its value ;

(b) whether there is a glut in the market of mica ;

(c) if so, the quantity and quality of mica stock and its value to be disposed of ; and

(d) efforts taken by Government to export the surplus mica available at Gurdur ?

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

(b) Present information shows that export markets for processed mica have remained steady.

(c) Mine Head stock of Crude Mica in Gurdur as on 1.1.1983 were 16 tonnes and 35 tonnes as on 31.10.1983. Details regarding quality and value of Mine-Head Stocks are not reported.

(d) Gudur Mica is exported through Madras and Calcutta Ports. Export of Mica from Madras Port in 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 1.42 Crores. As against this, exports during April-November, 1983 have already reached Rs. 1.12 Crores. In addition, Gudur Mica is transported to Bihar and exported from Calcutta after blending with Bihar Mica. Details of quantities of Gudur Mica so

exported are not available. Though sale prices of processed mica have been recently revised, the price of certain qualities of Gudur Mica have not been increased in order to make this item very attractive to foreign buyers.

Report of Expert Committee on Working of Indian Council of Arbitration

4098. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the Report of the Expert Committee on the working of Indian Council of Arbitration;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made ; and

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted by Government and the reasons for not accepting the rest of the recommendations ?

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

(b) and (c) A statement showing the recommendations and acceptance is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-7435/83]

Export of Apple Fruits and Apple Products

4099. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the value of the apple fruits and apple products exported during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the names of the countries to whom exported ; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase exports of fruits ?

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

(a) (i) **APPLE FRUITS**

Year	Value (Rs. lakh)
1980-81	111
1981-82	101
1982-83	*28

(ii) **APPLE PRODUCTS :**

1980-81	Nil
1981-82	*35
1982-83	*37

*Provisional.

(b) Major destinations are Bangladesh, Singapore, UAE, other Gulf countries and USA.

(c) A number of incentives have been provided to boost the exports of fruits and fruit products. They include incentives in the form of Import Replenishment Licence and Cash Compensatory Support, Concessional air freight rate for export of fresh apples to selected destinations, duty drawback on the cartons used for packing fresh apples for exports & duty drawback on the packing materials namely cartons, tin containers, glass jars, etc. against exports of apple products.

Postponement of Function Regarding Special Package Tours by Vayudoot

4100. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the function scheduled on 21 November, 1983 for the launching of special package tours by Vayudoot was postponed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the insertion of advertisements captioned 'Postponement' in thick letters under the name of General Manager, Vayudoot Ltd. made in the local dailies like the 'Statesman', New Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The function was cancelled.

(b) The General Manager had made a mistake in prematurely arranging the function without obtaining the requisite approval of its Board of Directors and other concerned authorities.

(c) A sum of Rs. 20, 400/- was incurred on the insertion of the said advertisement for notifying the postponement of the function.

Study on Tax Treaties

4101. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the treaties that India had entered into with some of the Western countries to avoid double taxation to promote overseas investment, have helped in mobilising foreign resources and increasing trade but 'the share of treaty countries' investment in India is not keeping pace with their average investment in developing countries;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in view of this study into the cost effectiveness of tax treaties considering the foreign exchange cost of investing capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Global financial flows for investment purposes are determined by a variety of factors, and it is not realistic to make an analysis of investment flows treating double taxation avoidance treaties as the prime determinant of foreign investment in a country. Government of India has been following a selective policy allowing a role for foreign investment in priority and high technology areas. The main objective of negotiating a DTA treaty is that such agreements by

avoiding double taxation of profits facilitate flow of Capital where such terms are considered to be in our interest.

(b) Government has not conducted any study in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of Banking Service Recruitment Board in Bhubaneswar

4102. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Banking Service Recruitment Board Office is proposed to be set up at Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) & (b) At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Package Tours offer by Vayudoot

4104. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vayudoot has offered package tours;

(b) are names of the place of tourist interest included in the package tour; and

(c) the details of the programmes of the Vayudoot services in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Vayudoot had prepared some proposals for package tours which are yet to be approved by the appropriate authorities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

World Wide Shortage of Natural Rubber

4105. SHRI K. PRANDHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likely to be a world-wide shortage of the present supplies of natural rubber in 1990s' ; and

(b) if so, what action Government are taking to tap cultivation of alternative natural rubber sources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) no world-wide shortage of natural rubber is anticipated in the near future.

(b) the Government have taken various measures through the Rubber Board to increase natural rubber production, viz, integrated subsidy-cum-credit scheme for accelerating new planting and replanting, free advisory and extension support, development of high yielding rubber clones through research and development work etc. The efforts are being taken to bring in more non-traditional area under rubber cultivation.

Vayudoot Service for Puri and Konarak to promote Tourism

4106. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far to promote tourism in Orissa particularly Puri, the pilgrim centre, Konarak, the Sun-temple and other places in the State ;

(b) whether the desirability of bringing Puri on the Vayudoot map, which will also link it up with Konarak, has ever been considered in view of great tourist potential; if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether he will consider this facility of Direct air-travel being provided from the tourists' point of view ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Plans are afoot for setting up a 50 room hotel at the Beach of Puri as a joint venture of ITDC and the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 1. 34 crores. Development of a sea-side Beach Complex at Konarak in the Private Sector is also in the offing.

(b) and (c) So far introduction of a Vayudoot flight to Puri has not been considered. Rourkela was the only station in Orissa included in the list of 23 stations initially approved in principle for operation by Vayudoot. Vayudoot services to Rourkela have already been introduced. Introduction of air services to Puri, Konarak and other stations in Orissa will depend upon the economic viability of operations, the availability of infrastructure and the acquisition of suitable aircraft.

Helicopter service connecting Srinagar with other Tourist resorts in Jammu and Kashmir

4107. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are envisaging any scheme to connect Srinagar with helicopter services with important tourist resorts of Jammu and Kashmir State like Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Amar Nath Cave, Sonamarg, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Doda, Poonch, Kargil and Leh to facilitate and make easier tours of the tourists to such beautiful hilly spots some of which are otherwise separated by steep hilly tracts and connected by seasonal and hazardous roads ; and

(b) whether some special air services are proposed to be started during summer (peak) season and winter season to boost up winter sports in Kashmir ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) No such proposal is presently under consideration of Government.

Production of Engineering Goods in West Bengal

4108. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many crores of rupees worth of engineering goods are required for the annual production of the ordnance factories in India ;

(b) what percentage of the total sum spent on engineering equipment needed in such production, is supplied from the Eastern Region of the country ; and

(c) whether any serious effort has been made to utilise to a greater extent the capacity of the firms in that area, specially in West Bengal which has the infrastructural facilities for manufacturing ordnance equipment but are now languishing for lack of orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Ordnance Factories purchase (i) Raw materials, (ii) Half Wroughts like rolled, forged and pressed items, and (iii) components and sub-assemblies etc. for the production of Defence stores. Being essentially captive units of the services, the requirements vary as per the actual production programme. Subject to their meeting the requirements regarding prices, delivery schedules and quality assurance all efforts are made to obtain these requirements on the basis of established procedures.

It is not in public interest to disclose further details in the matter.

Deaths of Mules due to Contaminated Hay

4109. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether mules, the vital mode of transportation in mountainous border areas, are dying of a disease caused by contaminated hay ;

if so, whether the feed-stock at the supply centre in Delhi Cantonment has been found to be contaminated by deadly fungus ; and

(c) what led to such contamination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) No feed-stock is kept at Supply Centre in Delhi Cantonment. As such, the question of its contamination does not arise.

Medical Facilities for Employees of Kanishka Hotel

4110. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangements to avail of the medical facilities for the employees of Kanishka Hotel (ITDC) and even for one day or two days, Medical Certificate is asked from the employees ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even first aid facilities are also not provided in emergency cases ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Janpath Hotel (ITDC) dispensary do not allow the staff of Kanishka Hotel employees to have medical treatment ; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d) Besides first aid, the services of a part-time Medical Officer are exclusively available at Kanishka Hotel. Employees of Kanishka Hotel can avail of the facilities at Janpath Hotel Dispensary in emergency

cases. They are also allowed treatment for which reimbursement of medical expenses is made as per rules of the ITDC. Medical certificate is required only if the period of medical leave of an employee exceeds three days.

Value of Rupee

4111. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a fall in the value of Indian rupee ; and

(b) if so, the present value of the rupee in terms of its purchasing power with 1970 as the base year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The purchasing power of the rupee measured as the reciprocal of the consumer price index for industrial workers (with base shifted to 1970=100) works out to 33 paise for October, 1983 (latest available).

RBI Guidelines for Recovery of Loans Advanced Under I. R. D. P.

4112. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is seriously concerned over the poor recovery of loans advanced under the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) whether the States have been directed to use their authority to recover the loans advanced under this programme ;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the State Governments in this regard ; and

(d) the amount due for recovery under the scheme at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The data reporting system presently does not yield information relating to repayment of loans advanced by banks under Integrated Rural Development Programme. However, the Government and the RBI are concerned about the recovery position of direct agricultural advances which includes a part of IRDP advances. The State Governments have been asked to create proper climate for recovery, pass necessary legislation and create proper machinery to help the banks. Banks and State Governments have further been advised for strengthening and gearing up of the organisational structure both at the controlling office and field level, adoption of schematic approach to lending, toning up of pre-lending appraisal system and post-lending supervision technique and creation of recovery cells, etc. Statements of agricultural overdues are being obtained from banks and in cases where the recovery performances are found to be unsatisfactory the matter is taken up with the concerned banks to ascertain the reasons thereof and also the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position. The recovery aspect is also looked into at the time of inspection of commercial banks by the RBI.

Deposits and Advances of Regional Rural Banks

4113. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the deposits and advances of each of the Regional Rural Banks in Orissa as on 1 December, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The following table indicates the figures of deposits and outstanding advances for each of the regional rural banks in Orissa, according to the latest progress report available for end-March, 1983 :—

Name of the Regional Rural Bank	Deposits (Rupees in lakhs)	Advances.
1. Puri Gramya Bank	471.66	1144.95
2. Bolangir Gramya Bank	394.45	1240.92
3. Cuttack Gramya Bank	931.000	1534.00
4. Koraput Panchbati Gramya Bank	456.00	1153.00
5. Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank	88.38	130.05
6. Baitarni Gramya Bank	257.33	455.58
7. Balasore Gramya Bank	119.62	196.48
8. Rushikulya Gramya Bank	94.99	117.49
9. Dhenkanal Gramya Bank	87.02	134.68
Total :—	2900.45	6107.15

Operation of Private Air Service.

4114. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that private air services is still operating in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the routes on which flights are operated by those companies ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain routes are closed down by those companies ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to operate "Vayudoot" service on those routes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Dose not arise.

(c) Some non-scheduled operators were earlier permitted operations within India on the following routes, stopped operating subsequently :

(i) Bombay-Ratnagiri

(ii) Bombay-Kolhapur

(iii) Bombay-Surat-Bhavnagar

(iv) Chandigarh-Kulu

(d) Whereas Vayudoot has already started operations on Chandigarh-Kulu route, there is no proposal at present to extend their service on the other three routes.

Modification of Credit Authorisation Scheme

4115. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of certain modification of Credit Authorisation Scheme enforced by the Reserve Bank of India, the Grindlays Bank p. c., Kanpur has taken further initiative to render proper financial assistance alongwith State Bank of India to the Elgin Mills Compan Limited, Kanpur -a Government of India company ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether further meetings were held in between the parties during the end of November and again in December 1983 ; and

(d) if so, with what results and steps being contemplated to revive the company's project under the new Credit Authorisation Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Following recommendations of a Committee certain relaxations have recently been announced in the Credit Authorisation Scheme (CAS) by the Reserve Bank of India. These relaxations will come into force only with effect from 1st April, 1984. The relaxations will be available only in cases which satisfy certain conditions. Elgin Mills Company Ltd. (EMCL), a sick industrial unit, is not in a position to satisfy these conditions. Hence the question of Grindlays Bank or any other bank taking further initiative under the modified CAS does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to information available, there were no meetings held between the parties during the end of November and again in December, 1983. However, the concerned administrative Ministry is closely seized of the problems of the unit and is making efforts for revival of the unit.

Setting Up of Recruitment Board in L.I.C.

4116. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Government proposal to set up a Recruitment Board for selection of candidates for various groups in Life Insurance Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up such a Board like the Recruitment Board for Banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recruitment of personnel has been left to be made by the Corporation itself. At present there is no proposal before Government to set up a Recruitment Board.

Air Space Violation

4117. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any air space violation has taken place during the last two years ; and

(b) if so, names of the countries involved and action taken by Government against those Countries for air space violation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) There have been some cases of violation of our air space by foreign military aircraft during the last two years. The aircraft belonged to Pakistan and Bangladesh. Government have taken up the violations with the concerned Governments from time to time in order to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Representation from Recognised Unions Associations of Income Tax Department for separate representation in JCM and CA

4118. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 198 answered on 4 December, 1981 regarding representation from recognised Unions/Associations of Income Tax Department for separate representation in JCM and CA and state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for the grant of Ad-hoc recognition to the All India Income-tax Employees Federation ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) It has been decided to wait for the recommendations of the Committee set up by the National Council to review and reframe

Recognition Rules, before granting recognition to any association/union/federation.

Deputation of Officials in Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

4119. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials taken on deputation by the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) ;

(b) whether such appointments are in accordance with the recruitment rules and duration of deputation as per rules ; and

(c) the steps taken to fill the posts as per recruitment rules and to implement the period of deputation in each case as per rules ?

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

पर्यटकों के लिए वाराणसी के घाटों का विकास

4120. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वाराणसी के घाटों की बिगड़ती हुई हालत और वाराणसी के दर्शनीय स्थलों, जहां बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटक जाते हैं, के चारों ओर जमा गन्दगी की ओर गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पर्यटकों के लिए इन स्थानों को आकर्षक बनाने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) से (ग) जी, हाँ। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार एक पंजीकृत निकाय की स्थापना के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जो वाराणसी में पर्यटक स्थलों के सुधार और विकास को अपने हाथ में लेगा।

Export of Marine Products

4121. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of marine products exported from India every year;

(b) the respective quantity from Kerala;

(c) whether Government are having any comprehensive scheme to encourage export; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The total quantity of marine products exported from India and that exported from port in Kerala in the last 5 years is given as below :

(Q : Quantity in tonnes)

Year	Total exports	Exports from port in Kerala
1978-79	86894	31954
1979-80	86401	30524
1980-81	75591	29148
1981-82	70105	32006
1982-83	78175	32525

(Statewise export figures not maintained)

(c) and (d) Government is already providing cash compensatory support, import replenishment, marketing development assistance, packing credit facility etc. to encourage export of marine products.

Contractors in Dhanbad Paying Income Tax

4123. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered contractors in Dhanbad and the same paying income tax for the last three years with the year-wise break-up;

(b) amount of tax Collected from them for the same period with year-wise break-up;

(c) arrears with them as on 1 October, 1983; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the arrear?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) the number of contractors in Dhanbad paying income-tax, the amount of tax collected during the last 3 years and the tax arrears as on 1st October, 1983, were as under :

Assessment Years	No. of contractors	Amount of Incometax Collected Arrears	(Rs. in 000)
1981-82	1054	1691	2
1982-83	1199	2009	45
1983-84	1248	2007	49

(d) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps including issue of notices under section 226 (3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been taken by the Income-tax authorities to recover the demand outstanding against the defaulting persons.

Insurance of Motor Vehicles in Dhanbad

4124. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of motor vehicles insured in the insurance Company in Dhanbad, facts in details giving break-up according to the type of the vehicle like, truck, bus, car, dumper, bekker, scooter etc.;

(b) amount collected as premium in the last three years with year-wise break-up;

(c) number of cases where the payment of premium pending and the amount involved ; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the dues and facts in details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Payment of Compensation in Accidents by Insurance Companies in Dhanbad

4125. (SHRI A. K. ROY) : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the insurance companies in Dhanbad (Bihar) responsible for paying compensation in accidents by the motor vehicles;

(b) number of such accident cases pending in the courts of Dhanbad in which the Insurance companies are appearing as on 1 October, 1983; and

(c) number of cases where Compensation has been paid by the Insurance Company so far in the last ten years facts in detail?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Fall in Export of Indian Bright Steel

4126. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any fall in the export of Indian bright steel bars during the last three years ;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to increase the export of Indian bright steel bars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The exports of bright steel bars from India have shown an uneven trend over the last three years. While the export of bright steel bars from India was to the tune of Rs. 2.27 crores in 1980-81 it was only Rs. 0.75 crores in 1981-82. Provisional Export figures for 1982-83 is estimated to be Rs. 1.00 crores.

(b) The main reason for the uneven trend in the export has been the shortfall in the availability of bars and rods for export production of bright bars from the last quarter of 1979 till the end of 1981.

(c) The Government is taking a number of steps to increase the export of engineering goods including bright bars from India. Thus Indian engineering exporters are now supplied steel raw materials, including bars and rods at international prices. Study-cum-sales teams are sent to overseas markets and one such team pertaining to bright bars visited South East Asian countries recently.

Assessment of Performance of Nationalised Banks

4127. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the performance of the functioning of the commercial banks after the nationalisation ; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has helped relation to the performance of the nationalised banks in deposit mobilisation, branch expansion ; advances to the credit sector ; loans grants and assistance to weaker sections under 20 Point Programme and loans given under D.R.I. schemes at four per cent interest ?

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

Substantial progress has been achieved by the Public Sector Banks since nationalisation. The deposits of these banks increased from Rs. 3871 crores as at the end of June 1969 to Rs. 51,285 crores as at the end of October 1983. The corresponding increase in advances has been from Rs. 3017 crores to Rs. 33,266 crores. The branches of the public sector banks increased from 6596 as at the end of June 1969 to 31,111 by June 1983. Over 50 per cent of the incremental branch expansion has been devoted to rural areas. Similarly, significant increase has been achieved in the extent of credit support to priority sectors in which the amount outstanding has increased from Rs. 441 crores in June 1969 to Rs. 10,300 crores in June 1982. The increase in number of borrowal accounts has been from 2.6 lakh to 148 lakh. According to provisional estimates, the outstanding advances of public sector banks under the 20 Point Programme stood at Rs. 2620 crores as at the end of December 1982. The advances under D.R.I. Scheme at 4 per cent rate of interest have also increased from Rs. 87 lakhs involving 26 thousand borrowal accounts as at the end of December 1972 to Rs. 309 crores involving 33 lakh borrowal accounts by December 1982.

Shifting of Lockers by Pusa Campus Branch of Syndicate Bank, Delhi

4129. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Syndicate Bank (Pusa Campus branch, Delhi) had shifted the lockers of its subscribers to a distant place (Tilak Nagar branch) from the premises without the knowledge and consent of the persons concerned and without the legal authority under the contract and whether a complaint has been made against such illegality and irregularity to the Secretary (Finance) of the Banking Division on 8 July, 1983 ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Syndicate Bank have reported that a large size Locker Cabinet was shifted from its Pusa

Campus Branch to its Tilak Nagar Branch as it could not be accommodated in the newly constructed Strong Room of the Pusa Campus Branch. Before shifting, all the locker holders of the old cabinet were requested to shift to the new lockers which were inside the Strong Room. However, one of the locker holders did not respond to letters sent to him in this regard. As his locker could not be detached from the Locker cabinet, his locker too was shifted to Tilak Nagar Branch along with the cabinet. According to the bank, as sufficient notice had been given to the locker holder before shifting the Locker Cabinet to Tilak Nagar Branch and also another locker in Pusa Campus Branch was offered to him, its action in shifting the Locker Cabinet to Tilak Nagar Branch cannot be regarded as unlawful.

Services in Hotel Janpath Declining

4130. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether with higher rate of occupancy in Hotel Janpath, the services to guests/customers are fast declining while cost of food has been generally increasing without any basis and these led the Unit to receive innumerable complaints from all quarters ;

(b) whether the air-conditioning plant has become unserviceable which resulted into putting additional load to the plant at Hotel Kanishka without any effective air-conditioning facilities for Hotel Janpath ; and

(c) the facts thereof and action being proposed for improving services to guests, renewal of AC plant, reduction of food cost and release for guests use the accommodation now occupied by the General Manager ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) Rates of food items in Hotel Janpath are reviewed annually keeping in view the competitiveness of prices in the hotel market. Air-conditioning plant at the Hotel is in working order and operates as

a stand by arrangement. Air-conditioning facilities at Janpath Hotel have improved considerably with the installation of Central Air-conditioning Plant at Hotel Kanishka catering to its need. A few minor complaints received occasionally are promptly attended to and every effort is made to maintain a high standard of services in the hotel. The services in the Hotel are of requisite standard.

General Managers of ITDC hotels including Hotel Janpath are provided residential accommodation within the hotels to ensure effective and efficient functioning of the hotels.

Purchase of Flat by IRCI in Bombay

4131. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India purchased a flat for Rs. 17 lakhs in Bombay;

(b) if so, was the flat purchased as residential flat and was it allotted to an Officer of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India for his residence ; and

(c) has any other financial institution purchased at such high cost flats/residential accommodation for any officer, if so, give details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) has purchased a flat at Bombay for a total value of Rs. 17.80 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) IRCI have reported that Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Unit Trust of India (UTI) also have a number of flats for their officers in the said premises. UTI purchased 4 flats in September, 1982 on the same terms and conditions as offered to IRCI.

Credit to Exporters by Indian Overseas Banks

4132. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that regional offices of Indian Overseas Bank at Delhi, Lucknow and Calcutta have been generally failing to provide export credit to Exporters in these regions in accordance with the policy of Government to provide financial facilities to exporters and as such large number of applications for export credits have been pending before the above offices since long ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and number of applications for various export credits that have been pending in those offices for the last six months or so without any decision ; and

(c) action being proposed to be taken to expedite decision/sanction so that export trade might not suffer due to bank's subjective attitude ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the rules will be laid on the Table of the House.

Interviews for Selection of A Fulltime Managing Director of NTC Ltd. New Delhi

4133. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5168 on 26 August, 1983 and state :

(a) whether interviews were held in September 1983 for the selection of a full-time Managing Director of NTC Limited in New Delhi without inserting comprehensive advertisement in dailies and without even giving proper opportunities for appearing before the said interview to professional experts within the country ;

(b) whether the Selection Committee recommended certain names for the post

but its recommendation has not been followed in letter and spirit ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being taken to hold further interviews by offering proper opportunity to deserving candidates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Before making appointments to top posts in Public Sector Enterprises, Government seeks the recommendations of Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB), and it is open to the Government to accept the recommendations or remit back to PESB.

PESB held interview for the post of Managing Director, NTC Ltd. New Delhi on 23-9-83. As many as 16 persons belonging to IAS, Public Sector Enterprises including the internal candidates and private sector had been invited to meet the Board. The recommendations made by PESB are being processed and a final decision is yet to be taken.

स्टेट बैंक और सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली शाखाओं द्वारा विभेदी व्याज पर ऋण दर

4134. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, बैंक आफ इंडिया और सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की तिलक नगर-अजय एकलेव नई दिल्ली शाखाओं ने प्रधान मंत्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 1 नवम्बर, से 19 नवम्बर, 1983 की अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को विभेदी व्याज दर पर ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों को कितना ऋण दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या विभेदी व्याज दर पर ऋण या तो बैंकों के मैनेजर और कर्मचारी जाली नामों से स्वयं ले रहे हैं या यह ऋण उनके परचितों

को दिया गया है और आम आदमी को यह बहाना करके ऋण देने से इन्कार किया जा रहा है कि "धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं है" और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) इन तीनों बैंकों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1 नवम्बर, से 19 नवम्बर, 1983 तक की अवधि में विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अधीन 11 व्यक्तियों को 13,894/-रुपये की राशि के ऋण मंजूर किए गए थे।

(ग) बैंक प्रबंधकों के नोटिस में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है। लेकिन, चूंकि इस योजना के अधीन उपलब्ध कराए जाने वाले ऋणों की राशि सीमित होती है, अतः सभी इच्छुक व्यक्तियों की मांग पूरी नहीं की जा सकती।

Qualification and Period of Tenure for the Post of Director, Inspection and Quality Control

4135. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any qualifications and period of tenure have been prescribed for the post of Director (Inspection and Quality Control) of the Export Inspection Council;

(b) if so, details thereof and date when it came into force; and

(c) the qualifications of the present incumbent of the post and since when he has been holding the post and date of his confirmation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) the appointment to the post of Director (Inspection) and quality Control) is made by the Central Government Keeping in view his function of overall Administration and supervision of the

schemes of quality control and pre-shipment inspection Hence there is no qualification as such prescribed for the post of Director (Inspection and Quality Control). Since the present post of Director (I & QC) is held by a permanent Departmental officer, no tenure has been prescribed.

(c) The present incumbent is a post Graduate in Commerce. He was appointed to the post on 9.6.1977 and has been confirmed on 5.7.1978.

Trial of Civilian Employees on Border Road Organisation (GREF) by Court Martial at Various Places

4136. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that about 36 civilian employees of Border Road Organisation (GREF) working at Tazpur (Assam) in Bhutan and Pathankot Ext. were tried by various court martial during 1979 and 1980 for alleged involvement in association activities and were suspended and dismissed from service;

(b) if so, details of the employees so tried, sentenced to jails, suspended and dismissed from service at different places;

(c) whether Government had given prior approval for such trials as required and 4 of the Army order No. 93/73, and No. 93/72 issued by the Adjutant General Branch of Army Headquarters; and

(d) if not, what steps have been taken to annul all such trial proceedings and to reinstate all such employees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. 34 employees were Court Martialled and Court Martials against 2 are pending since they have deserted.

(b) A statement is attached. Information regarding suspensions is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) These instructions are not applicable to General Reserve Engineer Force.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

16th December 1983, Indicating Details of GREF Employees tried by Court Martial/Sentenced/Dismissed from Service at Different Places

S. No.	G/No.	Trade/Rank	Name	Unit	Whether court Martialled	Whether sentenced	Whether Dismissed
1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8
1.	G/2523	EEM	GM Pillai	EBW (P) Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	G/56429	B/RI	Virendra Kumar	HQ DGBR	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	G/2488	Welder	Niazuddin	EBW/(P) Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	G/57237	B/Smit	S. Mahato	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	G/43827	Painter	A. K. Dass	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	G/11196	Charge Mechanic	Bhagwan Dass	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	G/62635	EEM	Mohinder Lal	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	G/85733	LDC	PVGK Nair	ESD Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	G/85225	SK II	K. C. Schariah	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	G/69934	SMT	Annas Rodrigues	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	G/152792	"	D. M. Khan	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	G/57145	EEM	Dipankar Bhowal	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	G/78411	LDC	Hariharan	HQ (P) Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	G/13057	SK. II	L. K. Tyagi	ESD Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	G/122892	Machinist	S.P. Sachdeva	EBW Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	G/50194	SK. II	S.K. Vedacharya	ESD Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	G/153701	LDC	Jagtar Singh	"	Yes	Yes	Yes

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

18.	G/90791	SK. II	Darshan Singh	ESD Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	G/19000	SK. II	L.C. Hooda	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	G/30495	SK. II	M.T. Mathew	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	G/74477	SMT	S.K. Mandal	ESD Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	G/122094	LDC	T. Krishnan	HQ (P) Vartak	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	G/143791	LDC	N. Kaladhran	HQ (P) Swastik	Yes	Yes	No
24.	G/107247	LDC	Vinod Kumar	HQ DGBR	Yes	Yes	No
25.	G/82703	UDC	P.K. Srivastava	"	Yes	Yes	No
26.	G/64020	Supdt / Cik	Ranjit Singh Ghosal	"	Yes	Yes	No
27.	G/153949	B/R I	P. Chandramouli	HQ (P) Vartak	Yes	Yes	No
28.	G/30507	ACM	P. Kuttan	EBW Vartak	Yes	Yes	No
29.	G/9810	ACM	Amar Singh	"	Yes	Yes	No
30.	G/152386	Fire/ Supvr.	Kishan Chand	"	Yes	Yes	No
31.	G/55262	Welder	Virendra Kumar	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
32.	97792	LDC	P. Surarajan	HQ 14 BRTE	Yes	Yes	Yes
33.	G/58276	LDC	P.S. Ramaiah	HR (P) Swastik	Yes	Yes	Yes
34.	G/106149	Pioneer	P. Rajappan Pillai	1611 PNR COY (BEACON)	(SCM Set aside)		

LIST OF DESBRTERS

1.	G/136399	LDC	S.V. Tyagi	ESD Vartak
2.	G/107516	LDC	R. Viswan	"

अफीम की खेती के क्षेत्र में कमी

4137. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफीम की खेती के क्षेत्र में निरंतर कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) विभिन्न देशों में अफीम का प्रति किलो ग्राम मूल्य कितना है और विश्व बाजार में अफीम उत्पादक अन्य देशों की तुलना में भारत की क्या स्थिति है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) विगत कुछ वर्षों से विश्व-भर में स्वापकों की कच्ची सामग्री की अत्यधिक सप्लाई होने तथा भारतीय अफीम को, पोस्त की भूसी के सांद्रण के कारण उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ रही प्रतियोगिता का सामना करने के परिणामतः हमारे कारखानों में अफीम का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार इकट्ठा हो गया है। इस प्रकार, पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सरकार को मजबूर होकर पोस्त की काष्ठ हेतु लाइसेंसशुदा रकबे को कम करना पड़ा है।

(ख) चूंकि कोई भी अन्य देश अफीम के निर्यात हेतु उसका उत्पादन नहीं करता है, इसलिए उनकी अफीम का प्रति किलोग्राम मूल्य अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, भारतीय अफीम का निर्यात-मूल्य नियत करते समय, समय, अफीम के मूल्य को प्रतियोगी बनाने के लिए अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय बाजार में पोस्त की भूसी के सांद्रण के प्रचलित मूल्यों को दृष्टि में रखने के साथ-साथ अन्य विभिन्न संगत कारकों को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

Reduction in Central Outlay for West Bengal

4138. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to a news item appeared in the 'Statesman' of 27th September, 1983 which says that the Central outlay for West Bengal may be slashed; and

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The subject matter dealt with in the news item was regarding the State's Plan outlay and its funding. It mentions the transfer of funds from Centre to the West Bengal Government and the State's performance in executing the State's Plan outlay. The reference was not to the Central outlay in West Bengal.

Import of Animal Grease and Tallow by Allona Oil Mills and Liberty Oil Mills, Bombay

4139. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Allona Oil Mills, Bombay and Liberty Oil Mills, Bombay have imported tallow animal grease and lead oil and if so, the date-wise quantity thereof imported;

(b) whether it is also a fact that both these mills are manufacturing vanaspati and complaints regarding adulteration have been received against these mills;

(c) the details of the persons or firms to which distribution or sale of these items was made by these two firms indicating the quantity thereof in each of these transactions; and

(d) the action taken against these two firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Firm-wise/item-wise import data is not maintained.

(b) M/s. Liberty Oil Mills, Bombay, is licensed for the manufacture of vanaspati. However, M/s. Allana Oil Mills, Bombay do not have any such licence for manufacture of Vanaspati, Department of Civil Supplies

have informed that no complaints regarding adulteration specifically against these mills have been received.

(c) and (d) Investigations by the Enforcement wing of the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports are in progress.

नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के प्रोसेसिंग हाऊस

4140. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एन. टी. सी.) लिमिटेड के कितने प्रोसेसिंग हाऊस हैं और वे कहां स्थित हैं ; उनकी एक एक की कुल प्रोसेसिंग क्षमता कितनी है और क्या उनका आधुनिकीकरण किया गया है ;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रोसेसिंग हाऊस में प्रोसेसिंग का कितना कार्य हुआ है और क्या उनकी पूरी प्रोसेसिंग क्षमता का उपयोग किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और विभिन्न प्रोसेसिंग यूनिटों की प्रोसेसिंग दरें क्या हैं ।

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान एन. टी. सी. लिमिटेड द्वारा गैर सरकारी प्रोसेसिंग हाऊसिंग से प्रोसेसिंग का कितना काम कराया गया और उन प्रोसेसिंग हाऊसिंग के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितना काम किया और प्रत्येक हाऊसिंग ने किस दर पर काम किया और उनसे काम कराये जाने के क्या कारण और इस पर कुल कितना खर्च आया ; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में किन्हीं उच्च अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सिडीकेट बैंक के चैयरमैन के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

4141. श्री जयराम वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिडीकेट बैंक के चैयरमैन श्री रघुपति ने अपने पद से त्याग पत्र दे दिया है और क्या उन्होंने केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच के बाद अपना त्याग पत्र दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध की गई कितनी शिकायतें सत्य सिद्ध हुई हैं और क्या उनके आधार पर चैयरमैन के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही भी की जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि कुछ अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के चैयरमैनो के विरुद्ध गंभीर शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो जिन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के चैयरमैनो के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई, उनके चैयरमैनो का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने सूचित किया है कि उसने 19 फरवरी, 1983 को सिडीकेट बैंक के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष तथा प्रबंध निदेशक श्री आर. रघुपति के विरुद्ध एक नियमित मामला दर्ज किया गया था और जांच चल रही है । श्री आर. रघुपति ने अगस्त, 1983 में बैंक की सेवा से निवृत्त (रिटायर) होने के लिए सरकार की अनुमति मांगा थी । सरकार ने उनका अनुरोध स्वीकार कर लिया और तदनुसार वे 9 सितम्बर, 1983 को अपने कार्यभार से मुक्त हो गए ।

सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के अध्यक्षों सहित कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त होने वाली शिकायतों की जाँच की जाती है और जहाँ आवश्यक होता है उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Malfunctioning and Harassment of Workers of Swadeshi Cotton Mills (NTC) Maunadhajan

4142. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a joint representation of two MLAs from UP on 5 October, 1983, regarding the malfunctioning, theft, and harassment of the workers of Swadeshi Cotton Mills (NTC), Maunadhajan, District Azamgarh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Textile Workers Union of the above cotton mills has also submitted complaints with specific details and particulars regarding the theft and evasion of excise duty, etc; and

(c) whether it is a fact that serious allegations have been made against the Chief Executive Officer of the above mill, if so, whether Government have set up an enquiry to verify the said allegations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) A letter dated the 11th October, 1983, has been received signed by two MLAs of U.P., accompanied by two representations from the Secretary, Textile Workers Union, Mau, Containing several allegations against the management, including harassment of workers, payment of fictitious TA/DA claims to certain employees abolition of Octroi/reduction in its rates, etc.

NTC (Holding Company) has been asked to look into the allegations, and such action as may be warranted by its findings will be taken.

10 लाख रुपए से अधिक की पूंजी वाली कम्पनियों पर बकाया उत्पादन शुल्क

4143. श्री राम विलास मुत्तमवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की पूंजी वाली प्रत्येक कम्पनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ;

(ख) उसे वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ; और कब तक इसको वसूल किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) किन कारणों से सरकार तत्काल और सख्त उपाय करके उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल करने में हिचकिचा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, कारखानों में उत्पादित/निर्मित माल पर लगाया जाता है और इसलिए मंत्रालय के पास ऐसी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं होती कि कितन-कितन कम्पनियों की पूंजी 10 लाख रुपए से अधिक है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि जिन कम्पनियों की पूंजी 10 लाख रुपए से अधिक है उनकी संख्या बहुत अधिक होगी। अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत करने में अन्तर्गत समय तथा श्रम, आनुपातिक रूप से अधिक होगा। यदि माननीय सदस्य अवधि सहित किसी कम्पनी अथवा कम्पनियों के समूह विशेष का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करें तो सूचना एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है।

(ख) और (ग) बकाया केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की वसूली करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। जिन उपायों को समय-समय पर आवश्यक समझा जाता है, ऐसे उपाय (बकाया शुल्क की

वसूली के लिए प्रशासनिक, विधिक और अन्य उपाय) किए जाते रहते हैं, तथा इन उपायों में ये उपाय भी शामिल हैं— जिन विवादास्पद मांगों की वसूलियां स्थगित कर दी गई हैं उनसे सम्बन्धित मामलों को, चाहे वे न्यायालय में हों अथवा न्यायिककल्प निकायों के पास विचाराधीन हों, शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप देना, और जो मांगें विवादास्पद नहीं हैं उनकी वसूली समझा-बुझा कर अथवा डरा-धमका कर, जैसा भी अपेक्षित हो, करना।

Guidelines to be followed by Review Departmental Promotion Committee in respect of Promotions from Class II to Class I

4144. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8507 of 22 April, 1983 and state:

(a) whether guidelines laid down by Government to be followed by Review Departmental Promotion Committees provide inter alia that zone of consideration adopted and grading of officers assessed by original DPC will not be changed by Review DPC;

(b) whether these guidelines issued in March 1980 were followed for further reviewing in 1982-83 the recommendations of a Review DPC held in 1978 in respect of promotions to Junior Administrative Grade of Defence Lands and Cantonments Service; and

(c) if so, why the same principle has not been adopted for reviewing recommendations of the Review DPC also held in 1978 in respect of promotions from Class II to Class I of the Defence Lands and Contonments Service ?

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

(c) The promotions made from Group 'B' (Class II) to Group 'A' (Class I) were reviewed in 1978. The guideline in question was a constituent of instructions issued in

March, 1980, hence the question of observing it did not arise in 1978.

Aerobridges for the International Complex at Delhi Airport

4145. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that International Airport Authority of India placed a letter of intent on M/s Shin Meiwa of Japan for nine aerobridges for the new international Complex at Delhi Airport; and

(b) if so, whether this particular type is only suitable for Boeing 707 and not for Boeing 737 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of nine aerobridges, eight are suitable for a range of aircraft including B-707, B-747, B-720, DC-10, Airbus, IL-62, etc.

One aerobridge would be adequate for catering to the requirements of B-737 operations. Hence the ninth aerobridge would take care of B-737 in addition to the other aircraft mentioned earlier.

News Item Captioned "Aminchand Pyarelal Ke Prati Dayaluta Ka Pichhla Itihas"

4146. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1657 on 9.8.83 reg. news item captioned "Amin Chand Pyarelal Ke Prati Dayaluta Ka Pichhla Itihas" and state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in 'Nav Bharat Times' of 21 June 1983 captioned "Aminchand Pyarelal ka prati Dayaluta Ka Pichhla Itihas" (Previous history of benignancy towards Aminchand Pyarelal);

(b) whether Government have previously or recently initiated any action for evasion

of income tax and property-tax by the said group, if so, when and the findings thereof;

(c) the main business of the APJ Group of Companies and total number of its branches in India and abroad and their names and addresses together with their total assets;

(d) their total profits/losses during 1980-83 and during 1977-80; and

(e) Government's reaction in regard to the expansion programme of this Group ?

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

(b) No specific complaint from any quarter about particulars evasion of tax by this group in any field of activity has been received recently. However, a few years ago the Income-tax authorities at Bombay had initiated acquisition proceedings in respect of a property whose apparent consideration appeared to be much below fair market value.

(c) and (d) According to information available, there are 32 companies and a firm of APJ Group in India, which derive income from various sources viz. rent, interest, dividend, service charges, hire charges, share income from firms, production and trading of pipes and sale of scraps, manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products, shipping business, export of tea hand gloves and garments etc., production of steel ingots and steel castings, financing, dealing in properties and hotel business etc. The names of these concerns are given in the statement. Their branches are located at various places viz. Rajbandh, Madras, Patna, Vishakhapatnam, Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi, Jullundhur, Ballabhar, Chandigarh and Darjeeling, etc. The subscribed capital, reserves and surplus of the companies of this group are reported to be over Rs. 40 crores. Out of the 10 concerns of the Group about which information has been furnished by the concerned Commissioner of Income-tax, 6 companies have shown losses in their returns of income filed for assessment years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, the firm has shown income

between rupees 1 lakh and rupees 2 lakhs in each of these years, one company has shown income between rupees 1 thousand and Rs. 20 thousand in assessment years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 and the remaining companies have shown income/loss between income of Rs. 20 thousand approximately and loss of Rs. 4,500/- approximately.

(e) The expansion programme of individual concerns are dealt with by the concerned Departments of the Government in accordance with the existing rules and procedures.

Statement

Sl. No. Name of the Company

1. Amin Chand Pyarelal (P) Ltd.
2. Apeejoy Development (P) Ltd.
3. Kashmir Ceramice Ltd.
4. Kathua Steel Works (P) Ltd.
5. Apeejay Steamship Co. Ltd.
6. Apeejay Structural (P) Ltd.
7. Apeejay Engineering (P) Ltd.
8. Asian Signal Industries (P) Ltd.
9. Apeejay Tubes (P) Ltd.
10. Martine Harris (P) Ltd.
11. Chmic Industries (P) Ltd.
12. Walter Bushnell (P) Ltd.
13. Sugar Shipping Co. Ltd.
14. Farichem Laboratories (P) Ltd.
15. Apeejay Private Ltd.
16. Apeejay Steels (P) Ltd.
(now known as BDA Steels Pvt. Ltd.)
17. Steel Crete (P) Ltd.
18. Surrendra Industries (P) Ltd.
19. Aminchand Pyarelal-Firm Registered under Income Tax Act.

20. M/s. Surrendra Oversees Ltd.
21. M/s. Apeejay Financing Corp.(P) Ltd.
22. M/s Southern Estates (P) Ltd.
23. M/s. Flury's Swiss Confectionary Pvt. Ltd.
24. M/s. Park Hotel Pvt. Ltd.
25. M/s. Steel Rolling Mills of Hindustan Pvt. Ltd.
26. M/s. Aruna Estates Pvt. Ltd.
27. M/s. Northern Enter-prices Corp. (P) Ltd.
28. M/s. Surendra Tubes & Steels (P) Ltd.
29. M/s. Aminchand Payarelal Ltd.
30. M/s. Metal Import Pvt. Ltd.
31. M/s. Apeejay Agencies Pvt. Ltd.
32. M/s.Thomas Mouget & Co. Ltd.
33. M/s. APJ Chemical & Industries Pvt. Ltd.

Providing of Financial Assistance to Export Houses by S.B.I.

4147. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain recognised export houses which are in financial arrangement with State Bank of India, Calcutta are facing difficulties in securing timely financial assistance;

(b) whether these include some prominent seafood/marine products exporters who are as a result of financial difficulties failing to execute export orders emanating from hard currency areas; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being proposed to be taken for rendering immediate assistance to these exporters to enable them to reach export target of the Government and to earn foreign exchange ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The State Bank of India (SBI), Calcutta, has extended Credit facilities, including export packing credit facilities, to some exporters of marine products from 1979 onwards. The bank noticed that some of these exporters did not abide by the requisite financial discipline and had clandestinely sold the stocks hypothecated to the bank and had misutilised sale proceeds. The outstandings in such cases have been transferred/are proposed to be transferred by the bank to protested bills account. The bank does not intend at present, to extend further credit assistance to such defaulting exporters. In cases where the exporters had successfully executed the projects, the bank had increased the credit limits. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents can not be disclosed.

Irregularities in Transfer Orders in Branches of Syndicate Bank

4148. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2093 on 5 August, 1983 regarding policy of Syndicate Bank regarding transfer of clerical staff and state :

(a) whether transfer orders of some of officers and clerks who are working on loans/advance departments of various branches in Delhi were issued during the last two months but they have been cancelled withdrawn ;

(b) if so, whether this practice is not against the interest of Bank, whether Government will look into the cases of officers whose orders were cancelled particularly those who are working in Asaf Ali Road Branch, Chandni Chowk Branch, Connaught Place Branch, Kashmiri Gate Branch and Karol Bagh Branch of Syndicate Bank; and

(c) whether the information has been collected regarding the persons who have

completed their prescribed period in a particular branch have not been transferred and the reasons in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Syndicate Bank has reported that it has neither cancelled nor withdrawn any of the transfer orders issued by it in the last two months to the officers and clerks working at its Delhi branches and offices.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Syndicate Bank has reported that 132 clerks and 50 officers working in its Delhi branches/offices are still due for transfer. As mass scale transfers might affect the efficient and smooth functioning of the concerned units, the bank has reported that it is implementing the transfers in a phased manner. In some cases, on humanitarian considerations also, certain persons have not yet been transferred.

Export Packing Credit to Exporting Firms/ Companies by SBI, Calcutta

4149. SHRI GULSHER AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of the firms/companies carrying on sea-food/marine-products export business are securing export packing credit and other financial assistance from State Bank of India, Calcutta year-wise during the last five years;

(b) whether some of these exporters belong to Governments' Recognised Export House ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a few of these exporters were denied packing credit during the year 1983 due to their having diverted certain working profit/capital for building up processing units and/or fixed assets; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof, and action being proposed to be taken so that proper financial assistance can be revived immediately in the interest of further exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The total number of sea-food/marine products exporters enjoying packing credit and other facilities from State Bank of India, Calcutta since 1979 was : 1979-Two, 1980-Two, 1981-Four, 1982-Four and 1983-Four. These borrowing concerns did not belong to any Government recognised export house;

It had come to the bank's notice that some of the exporters of sea food/marine products, assisted by it did not abide by the requisite financial discipline and had clandestinely sold the stocks hypothecated to the bank and had misutilised sale proceeds. The outstandings in such cases have been transferred/are proposed to be transferred by the bank to protested bills account. The bank does not intend, at present, to extend further credit assistance to such defaulting exporters. In cases where the exporters had successfully executed the projects, the bank had increased the credit limits. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and in conformity with the provisions of the statute governing the State Bank of India, information relating to individual constituents can not be disclosed.

IDBI Assistance to Small Scale Units

4150. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3424 on the 12th August, 1983 regarding IDBI assistance to small scale units and state :

(a) whether the IDBI had never advised the company about the details that are now being put forward on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and on the contrary had all along maintained before the company that State Bank of Hyderabad did not even respond to the letters/correspondences of IDBI ;

(b) if so, how the IDBI could now support the cause of State Bank of Hyderabad which has no basis whatsoever; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to hold a tripartite meeting in between the IDBI,

State Bank of Hyderabad and the company to resolve the dispute amicably ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Industrial Development Bank of India (I.D.B.I.) had advised the concerned small scale unit to submit required data/information called for by State Bank of Hyderabad (S.B.H.) in order to enable State Bank of Hyderabad to consider the case of the unit for necessary rehabilitation assistance under S.R.F. 1978 after verifying the extent of damage. However, the concerned small scale units did not furnish the requisite information to State Bank of Hyderabad. The State Bank of Hyderabad also made efforts on its own to get information about the extent of the alleged loss incurred by the unit but these efforts also did not fruitify due to non-cooperation in the matter by the unit.

The State Banks of Hyderabad has initiated legal action for recovery of financial assistance already extended by the bank to the unit and the matter is subjudice.

Alleged Link between Executives of Large Industrial Houses and Customs Officials

4151. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the standing arrangements that exist between the Delhi-based executives of some of the Large Industrial Houses and the Customs Inspectors and officers at the Palam Airport where by on his arrival, the senior executive or the director of these houses is brought to the predetermined counter for customs clearance or his luggage is allowed to pass through Green channel with any formal check ;

(b) how do these executives sneak into the Arrival Lounge and what action he proposes to take to check such malpractices; and

(c) what is the element of surprise check carried out at the Airport on arrival of international flights by the Collector, Customs and high officials of the Central

Board of Customs and what interval to oversee the customs clearance ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As part of his normal administrative function, the Collector of Customs, New Delhi does pay surprise visits, amongst his other formations, to the Palam Airport to keep himself apprised of the functioning of his charge with the view, inter alia, to improve the efficiency. So also does the Member, incharge of Customs in the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

Stay of Customs Officials at Palam Airport and Central Warehousing Corporation Godowns

4152. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any stay of an Assistant collector, Superintendent, Inspector in the Customs Airpool at Palam Airport and Central Warehousing Corporation Godowns, Gurgaon Road Delhi has been prescribed; if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether these officers are interchangeable at departure and Arrival Lounges; if so after what interval ;

(c) whether he is aware that touts at the Airport (Arrival) and at the Central Warehousing Corporation Godown at Gurgaon road with connivance of these officers are having a flourishing business and they tie up easy and quick clearance in advance;

(d) whether these Inspectors ask for articles from the passengers at Arrival Lounge in consideration of clearing them without imposition of much duty; and

(e) whether their drawers and bage are ever checked and guilty punished; if not, the reasons therefor and what steps he proposes to take to root out all these corrupt practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Normally the appointment of officers to the 'Air Customs Pool' is made for a period of 3 years. The Superintendents and Inspectors posted at Palam airport are reverted back to their respective Collectorates immediately on completion of three years period. Only in exceptional circumstances in public interest, this tenure is extended beyond three years. Generally, the officers posted at Central Warehousing Corporation Godown at Gurgaon Road, New Delhi are rotated after a period of two to three years.

(b) The officers posted at the Airport are deployed for clearance of passengers in Departure or Arrival halls, keeping in view the administrative exigencies.

(c) No Sir.

(d) No Sir, Under the present procedure in force at the Airport, the passengers do not come into direct contact with the Inspectors, as they are cleared by Superintendents on the basis of declarations. The examination of baggage wherever necessary, is done under overall supervision of the Superintendents/Assistant Collectors.

(c) the drawers and shelves built in the examination counters have been effectively sealed. The officers do not bring their bags into the Customs Examination Halls.

बैंक आफ इंडिया की अलीगढ़ शाखा में 100 रुपए का जाली नोट जमा करना

4153. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक आफ इंडिया की अलीगढ़ शाखा में 1 सौ रुपए के जाली नोटों का एक बण्डल जमा किया गया था और इस मामले की रिपोर्ट पुलिस में की गई थी, लेकिन अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 5 बी. ई. 7 ए. बी. सीरीज में सौ रुपए के जाली नोटों का प्रचलन किया जा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) बैंक आफ इंडिया के अनुसार उसकी अलीगढ़ स्थित शाखा ने ऐसे किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं दी है ।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को ऐसे समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं कि कुछ राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा जनता में 100 रुपये के मूल्य वर्ग के जाली भारतीय नोट चलाए जा रहे हैं । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अपने कार्यालयों को निदेश दे दिए हैं कि वे इस मूल्य वर्ग के नोटों की जांच करते समय अधिक सावधानी बरतें ।

काटन मिल मजदूर यूनियन कानपुर से जापन

4154. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काटन मिल मजदूर यूनियन, कानपुर ने 16 अगस्त, 1983 और 29 अगस्त, 1983 को जापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें उठाए गए मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त जापन में यूनियन ने राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के प्रबंध मंडल के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाए थे ;

(घ) इन आरोपों की जांच के बाद कौन से तथ्य सामने आए ;

(ङ) मजदूर के हितों की रक्षा करने और सरकारी सम्पत्ति के दुरुपयोग को रोकने की दृष्टि से उक्त जापन मिलने पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए ; और

(च) क्या मजदूर यूनियन ने उक्त जापन में मजदूरों का उत्पीड़न किए जाने के बारे में कोई आरोप भी लगाए गए थे और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) से (ग) कानपुर में इस प्रकार की मजदूर यूनियन नहीं है। सम्भवतः यह संदर्भ सूती मिल मजदूर सभा कानपुर के बारे में है जिसने दिनांक 16 तथा 29 अगस्त, 1983 के दो अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किए हैं जिनमें अनेक आरोप लगाए हैं जिनमें शामिल है, कामगारों को सताना, स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स कानपुर के कुछ विभागों में अवैध जवरी छुट्टी, भ्रष्टाचार, कुप्रबन्ध, आदि।

(घ) से (च) एन. टी. सी. को आरोपों की जांच करने को कहा गया है तथा उसके निष्कर्षों के अनुसार जैसी कार्यवाही आवश्यक समझी जाएगी, की जाएगी।

**Thai Airways Boeing Held Up at
Palam Airport**

4155. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Thai Airways Boeing aircraft on its schedule flight from Bangkok to London on 12 November was held up at Palam Airport following hoax call that some explosives had been planted in the aircraft ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any inquiry has been made from where hoax call came ;

(c) whether it is a fact that such calls are being received if so, the number of such calls received during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 upto now ; and

(d) whether any arrest has been made in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. While the aircraft was still on the ground, the Air Customs Officer, Palam, received an anonymous telephone call, at 0305 hours, on 12.11.83, that there

were explosives on board, in the flight going to London. The prescribed bomb scare drill was followed, and the aircraft was thoroughly searched. No explosives were, however, detected. An enquiry was made but it could not be ascertained from where and by whom the hoax call had been made.

(c) Yes, Sir. The number of such calls received in the country during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 (up till 30.11.83) were 25, 13 and 7 respectively. All these calls were found to be false alarms.

(d) No, Sir.

**Findings of R.B.I. Regarding Re-
mittances by Caparo Group
Private Limited**

4156. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-
WAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has held that the remittances sent by Caparo Group Ltd. were in contravention of the FERA 1973 :

(b) whether it is also a fact the Reserve Bank of India has also held that for purposes of non-resident investments in Indian companies, the Caporo Group Ltd., is to be treated as one company as all the remaining 12 companies are subsidiaries of Caparo Group Ltd., and

(c) whether it is also a fact that present Attorney General has concurred with the findings of the Reserve Bank of India ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Credit to Exporters by SBI, Calcutta

4157. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India, Calcutta has failed to ensure export credit steadily to exporters in pursuance to the policy of Government to boost up trade for earning foreign exchange ;

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof ;

(c) the total number of applications pending with the bank for various modes of export credit for the last nine months and the total number of applicants whose credits have been withheld for one reason or the other during the same period ; and

(d) whether further efforts being made to see that the bank follows up Government policy in promoting export trade and helps exporters both established and new comers with proper finance/credit ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The requisite information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the rules will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raids/Searches at the Premises of Leading Personalities

4158. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1669 on 9th August, 1983 regarding raids/searches at the premises of leading personalities and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of raids and searches were conducted in various parts of the country during the last 10 months on the residence/office premises of leading persons of film industries, doctors, engineers, businessmen, industrialists, and also those of smugglers, anti-social elements, adulterators and politicians; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAITA-BHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Necessary action is being taken seperately to fulfil the assurance given in reply to the aforesaid Rajya Sabha Question.

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

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

4159. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में पिछले वर्ष माह अगस्त की तुलना में इस वर्ष माह अगस्त में उत्पादन में 7 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कारखाना-वार उत्पादन का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान शेष महीनों में उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता के बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी हां। अगस्त, 1983 के दौरान उत्पादन में 7% वृद्धि भारी उद्योग संबंधी उद्यमों में हुई है।

(ख) अपेक्षित विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) 1983 के दौरान उत्पादन में सितम्बर, अक्टूबर और नवम्बर महीनों में क्रमशः लगभग 14% 7% और 10% वृद्धि हुई है।

विवरण

उद्यम का नाम	अप्रैल-अगस्त, 1983	अप्रैल-अगस्त, 1982
भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड	8326	7808
हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स	2268	2115
हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन	1087	1251
बर्न स्टैंडर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी	781	715
जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी	464	380
भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एण्ड बेसल्स	330	334
मिनरल्स एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी	467	500
ब्रेथवेट	379	234
रिचर्डसन एण्ड कूडास	344	260
त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स	196	105
स्कूटर्स इण्डिया	174	269
भारत पम्प्स एण्ड कम्प्रेशर्स	279	226
तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स	49	54
भारत वेगन एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग	172	77
लंगन जूट मशीनरी	35	55
भारत ब्रेक्स एण्ड वाल्व्स	41	41
भारत प्रोसेस एण्ड मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स	65	44
	15457	14468†
		7 प्रतिशत वृद्धि

Welfare of Embroidery Workers of Kashmir

4160. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the embroidery workers and artisans of

different type and carpet weavers of Kashmir though source of earning of great sums of money in foreign exchange for the country are socially a backward class and their income is so meagre that they are unable to look after the welfare of their families and impart education to their children, besides being bonded labour to middlemen in whose factories they work;

(b) whether any survey for their welfare has been conducted by Government so far; and

(c) what measures are being taken at Central level to provide succour and welfare schemes to ameliorate their lot and money spent so far towards this end ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Handicrafts artisans including those of embroidery and carpets are amongst the weaker sections of the people.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Schemes being undertaken along with the money spent during 1980-81 to 1983-84 (upto October, 1983) are given in the statement attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the scheme	(Rs. lakhs)
		Amount spent during 1980-81 to 1983-84 (upto October, 1983)
1.	To upgrade the skills of the artisans, training is imparted in carpet weaving through training centres.	530.55
2.	To facilitate the artisans in marketing their products, Product Promotion Programmes and Market Meets are organised through six Marketing and Service Extension Centres set up in the State of J & K. These programmes are organised so that handicrafts artisans are brought in direct touch with potential buyers and markets.	1.67
3.	To strengthen the handicrafts co-operatives in the State of J and K financial assistance in the form of share capital, loans and managerial subsidy is given to the State Govt. for primary co-operatives.	3.01
4.	Master-craftsmen, who are recipients of National Awards or merit certificates or State Award in handicrafts are eligible for being considered for financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 300/- per months. So far, nine Master-craftsmen from the State of J and K have been given financial assistance.	0.29

Hunger Strike by Workers under Yatrik Project, Campbell Bay (Andamans)

4161. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL . Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that several hundreds workers under Yatrik Project,

Campbell Bay (Andamans) are on relay hunger strike since last more than 100 days;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) whether Government are taking steps to settle their demands:

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The hunger strike was withdrawn with effect from 29-11-1983

(b) to (e) Do not arise, in view of part (a) above.

Setting up a Branch of Maxim's in India

4162. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Pierre Cardin the French designer, as a precondition to his setting up a branch of Maxim's in India wants Government to allow the import of beef;

(b) whether he wants to set up a silk processing industry in India and export this material to all the countries under Cardin's own label and open branches of Maxim's in India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

मैसर्स गुप्ता केबल्स प्राइवेट लि० भुवनेश्वर द्वारा कर अपवंचन

4164. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :

श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर विभाग को यह सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी कि मैसर्स गुप्ता प्राइवेट लि०, भुवनेश्वर 751006 (उड़ीसा) ने 5000000 रुपए का अपवंचन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई जांच कराई गई है :

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि के कर अपवंचन का पता चला है ;

(घ) सरकार को ऐसे कितने मामलों की जानकारी है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि कोई जांच नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० बी०पी० पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) आयकर विभाग इस शिकायत में लगाये गए आरोपों की विस्तृत जांच कर रहा है । पकड़ी गई कर—अपवंचन की राशि कितनी है. इस बात की जानकारी कर निर्धारणों को अन्तिमरूप दिए जाने के बाद ही मिल सकेगी ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड द्वारा ऐसे कोई आँकड़े नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं । तथापि जब भी कभी आयकर अपवंचन के मामले ब्याकर प्राधिकारियों के ध्यान में लाए जाते हैं, तब प्रत्यक्ष कर कानूनों के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Extravagance in Tea Board

4165. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Tea Board to meet in Delhi on Sept. 28" appeared in the Business Standard, Calcutta of 14 September, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the fact thereof and reaction thereto ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board is more interested to conduct its meeting in different places instead of devoting its energy for better performance and for further developmental activities ; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to stop such extravagant expenditure of the Board and to put up an experienced Officer to lead the Board ?

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

(b) A rejoinder to this News item from the Tea Board was published in the same Newspaper dated 5th October, 1983. As stated therein, the meeting of the Tea Board in New Delhi on 28th Sept. 1983 was not the first time that such a meeting of the Board has been held outside the Headquarters at Calcutta. In the recent past similar meetings have been held at Siliguri, Dibrugarh, Cochin and Coonoor. It may be noted that Members of the Tea Board come from different parts of the country i.e. Assam, West Bengal, Delhi, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala etc. Tea growing areas are also located in places as far apart as North East, the Southern States, H.P. and Uttar Pradesh.

At the Board's meeting held on 24th June 1983, the members decided to hold their next meeting on 28-29th September 1983. This meeting could not be held in Calcutta in view of the Bengal Bundh. The venue of the meeting was, therefore, changed to New Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

रक्षा सेवाओं के सामान और यात्री वाहनों की नीलामी

4166. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि रक्षा सेवाओं का लाखों का सामान और यात्री वाहन बेकार पड़ा हुआ है और पिछले 10-15 वर्षों से उन पर जंग लग रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उनकी नीलामी करने का क्या तरीका है और यदि इन्हें नीलाम किया जाता है तो इतने लम्बे समय से, जबकि वे खराब हो रहे हैं, उनकी नीलामी न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या केवल कतिपय तत्व, जिनके पास एकाधिकार है, नीलामी में भाग लेते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस नीलामी को जन-हित में और अधिक लाभदायक बनाने के लिए इस एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने हेतु कदम उठाए जाएंगे और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) नीलामी में बरीयता देने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री(श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) रक्षा सेवाओं के अतिरिक्त भंडार में कोई भी अनुपयोगी (डिस्कार्डेड) वाहन पिछले 10-15 वर्षों से निपटान के लिए नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि ये सार्वजनिक नीलामी या जनता से टेंडर मांगे जाने के द्वारा समय-समय पर बेचे जाते हैं ।

(ख) एक ही वर्ग के 10 की संख्या तक अनुपयोगी वाहन सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त नीलामकर्ता द्वारा विभागीय सार्वजनिक नीलामी द्वारा बेचे जाते हैं । अनुपयोगी वाहनों की संख्या 10 से अधिक होने पर उनकी सूचना महानिदेशक, पूर्ति और निपटान को भेजी जाती है और ये या तो स्टोर की परिस्थितियों/स्थान के मुताबिक सार्वजनिक नीलाम या जनता से टेंडर मांगने के द्वारा बेच दिए जाते हैं । विभागीय या महानिदेशक पूर्ति और निपटान के जरिए नीलाम करने से पूर्व इस सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय स्तर के

समाचार पत्रों में इसका पर्याप्त रूप से प्रचार किया जाता है ताकि जो इस सामान को लेना चाहें वे इस सामान को ले सकें। यही प्रक्रिया टेंडरों के जरिए वाहनों के निपटान के मामले में भी अपनाई जाती है। नीलामी का निरीक्षण इस प्रयोजन के लिए तैनात बिक्री निरीक्षण अधिकारी द्वारा किया जाता है, जो वित्त प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से सम्बन्धित मद की आरक्षित निर्धारित कीमत को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक मामले में सबसे अधिक बोली को स्वीकार करता है।

(ग) चूंकि रक्षा सेनाओं द्वारा फालतू बोधित किए गए वाहनों को या तो सार्वजनिक नीलामी द्वारा या टेंडर मांगने के लिए विज्ञापन देने के लिए बेचा जाता है, जिसमें कि ऐसे सामान की खरीददारी करने वाले सभी इच्छुक व्यक्ति भाग ले सकते हैं, इसलिए रक्षा भंडार के अनुपयोगी वाहनों के निपटान में एकाधिकार का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। सामान का ढेर (लाट) इस प्रकार से बनाया जाता है कि उसे छोटी-छोटी बोली बोलने वाला भी खरीद सके। इस प्रकार मौजूदा प्रक्रिया को इस बात के लिए पर्याप्त समझा जाता है कि इसमें अधिक से अधिक व्यक्ति भाग ले सकते हैं।

(घ) नीलामी में केवल एक मापदण्ड है कि प्रत्येक मामले में उच्चतम बोली स्वीकार की जाती है।

Posts of Directors in N.T.C. and its Subsidiaries

4167. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK :

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textiles Corporation, which have been recently given the responsibility of running

13 more sick mills in Bombay there is no regular Managing Director of the NTC Holding Company for the last five months to guide its affairs ;

(b) whether a number of posts of Directors in the NTC or its subsidiaries are also lying vacant at present, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how long will it take to appoint a whole time Managing Director and fill up all the vacant posts of Directors, so as to make it more effective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Managing Director, NTC (Holding Company), on being appointed in another post under Government in June, 1983, was asked to hold charge of the post of Managing Director, in addition to his duties of the new assignment ; pending appointment of a regular Management Director.

(b) The post of Director (Marketing) in NTC (Holding Company) and nine posts of functional directors in various subsidiary corporations are lying vacant at present.

(c) The selection for the post of Managing Director, NTC (Holding Co.) is expected to be finalised shortly. Orders for appointment to the post of Director Marketing, NTC (Holding Company) have since been issued. Selection of candidates for the post of functional Director in the subsidiaries has also been finalised, and further formalities for filling up the vacant posts are in progress.

Appointment in Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

4168. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has retained an Officer in a post for which he was found medically unfit twice;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to make regular arrangements for filling up the post as per recruitment rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The officer is a regular Assistant Director in the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). He was selected by UPSC for the higher post of Deputy Director. As this is a Class I post, he had to go for medical examination where he has been declared medically unfit. His case is under consideration for exemption from requirements of medical fitness.

मंसर्स जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति लिमिटेड
द्वारा सोयाबीन तेल का आयात

4169. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंसर्स जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति लिमिटेड ने अभी हाल ही में औद्योगिक सोयाबीन तेल के नाम पर 12000 टन सोयाबीन तेल का आयात किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन दोनों तेलों में भारी अन्तर है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह एक अनियमितता थी ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस फर्म को तथा इस से संबंधित अन्य फर्मों को काली सूची में डाल दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

— वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) और (ख) हाल ही में मै० जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति लि० ने कलकत्ता पत्तन पर 'इंडस्ट्रियल डिगमड-सोयाबीन आयल्स (गैर-

खाद्य)' के रूप में वर्णित लगभग 4446 मे. टन माल का आयात किया है ।

सोयाबीन तेल का आयात, चाहे खाद्य हो अथवा गैर-खाद्य हो, भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम लि० की मार्फत मार्गिकृत है तथा इस संबंध में सोयाबीन तेल के खाद्य तथा औद्योगिक ग्रेडों के बीच कोई विभेद नहीं किया जाता है ।

(ग) से (ङ) यह मामला इस समय सीमा-शुल्क समाहर्ता, कलकत्ता के आदेश की समीक्षा के लिए दायर की गई एक अपील पर न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष है ।

अलग से यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 के खण्ड 10 (ग) के अन्तर्गत राज्य व्यापार निगम के आयातित माल के दिशान्तरण के लिए कारण बताओ नोटिश जारी कर दिए गए हैं । आयातित माल में आयातक तथा क्रेताओं ने कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट के समक्ष रिट याचिकाएं दायर की हैं । कोर्ट ने कारण बताओ नोटिशों की क्रियान्विति को स्थगित करने के तथा क्रेताओं को माल के डिलीवरी करने के अन्तरिम आदेश पास किए हैं । यह मामला न्यायाधीन है ।

Import of Spares by I.A.F.

4170. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.A.F. imported spares for their use in 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from where these have been purchased and the total financial liability;

(c) whether I.A.F. Officers were sent abroad to inspect or negotiate purchase of these spares. If so, who selected or nominated such officers, their technical qualification for such a job and the criteria adopted

for their selection or nomination and by whom; and

(d) whether any of the officers so deputed is related to high-rankidg officers of I.A.F., if so, the details of the officers concerned ?

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

(b) It will not be in public interest to divulge the information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Legislation for Control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

4171. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is that Government propose to bring forward comprehensive legislation for stricter control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as also for providing for different punishment for drug trafficking; and

(b) If so, the details of the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Enactment of a comprehensive legislation for stricter control over narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is under the consideration of the Government. The contemplated legislation will seek, inter-alia, to :-

- (i) consolidate and amend the existing enactments on the subject;
- (ii) Incorporate new provisions consistent with the changed conditions so as to strengthen our existing laws ;
- (iii) provide for adequate control over psychotropic substances which are new drugs of abuse;

(iv) provide for deterrent punishment for drug trafficking; and

(v) make provisions for implementation of interpational treaties relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to which Government of India is a party.

Crisis in Rayon Filament Industry

4172. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Rayon Filament Industry is facing a serious crisis and many have closed down due to the dumping of rayon filaments into the country from abroad ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the installed capacity in the country can meet the demands ; and

(c) if so, why Government are permitting imports that too on an increasing scale ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Fibre Industry (AMFJ) have represented to Government alleging under utilization of capacity by the Rayon filament yarn industry consequent to excessive imports.

(b) and (c) Rayon filament yarn is predominantly consumed by the decentralised powerloom and handloom sectors engaged in the manufacture of textiles for weaker sections of the society. There have been shortfalls in the indigenous production due to closures of some units, industrial disputes etc. resulting in short supply and higher domestic prices. In order to ensure adequate availability of this material at reasonably steady prices, imports under OGL have been permitted. The matter is being kept under constant review and corrective measures taken whenever these become necessary. In fact Govt., has already removed the 2nd quality Viscose Filament Yarn from the OGL list and canalized their imports.

सेंट्रल टसर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट रांची
के कर्मचारियों के वेतन

4173. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 12-9-1983 के 'रांची
एक्सप्रेस' में छपे समाचार के अनुसार केन्द्रीय
टसर संस्थान के कर्मचारियों का वेतन आज
भी 30 रुपए है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि
'सेंट्रल टसर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट', रांची के
150 कर्मचारियों का मूल वेतन 80 रुपए है
और 80-1-100 रुपए के वेतनमान में वार्षिक
वेतन वृद्धि 2 रुपए है तथा उन्हें मंहगाई भत्ते
के रूप में 173 रुपये प्रतिमास दिए जा रहे
हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें मंहगाई भत्ता, मकान
किराया भत्ता, भविष्य निधि, वर्दी आदि
केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के समान नहीं
दिए जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) कितने नियमों के अंतर्गत यह भिन्नता
है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इस में सुधार के लिए क्या कार्यवाही
किए जाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए.
संगमा) : (क) और (ख) रांची एक्सप्रेस
दिनांक 12-9-1983 में दिया गया समाचार
सेंट्रल टसर रिसर्च एण्ड ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट
द्वारा नियोजित श्रमिकों से सम्बन्ध रखता है
न कि इस संस्थान के नियमित कर्मचारियों से/
ये श्रमिक संख्या में 30 हैं और न्यूनतम वेतन
मान में एक श्रमिक को इस समय 303 रु०
प्रतिमाह कुल आय मिलती है जो कि राज्य
सरकार द्वारा श्रमिकों के उसी तरह के वर्ग
के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम वेतन से अधिक है ।

(ग) से (ङ) चूंकि श्रमिक केन्द्रीय रेशम
बोर्ड के नियमित कर्मचारी हैं इसलिए वे
केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों पर मंहगाई भत्ते,
मकान किराए भत्ते आदि के हकदार नहीं हैं ।

12.00 hrs.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपसे एक बात कहनी
है कि 1981 में जनगणना समाप्त हो गई... ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका क्या पॉइंट है ?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : वही बता रहा
हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने जनगणना की उन कर्म-
चारियों को नियमित सेवा में लेने के बारे में
सरकार ने अभी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की ।
उनकी बात कोई नहीं सुनने को तैयार है... ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दें, ऐसे
थोड़े ही चलेगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : There is one query. For the
last two years one issue has remained pend-
ing with you.

MR. SPEAKER : Which one ?

*PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Two years back when Shri Antulay was the
Chief Minister, a privilege notice against
me admitted in the Maharashtra Assembly
was passed on to you. You told me that
you have still to receive some information
from Maharashtra. Last year I got an
official information from that Secretariat
that they had supplied to your Secretariat
all possible information. Please clear
that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को दिखा देंगे
हम । आप आइये हम आप को दिखा देंगे ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :
His anxiety is to dispose it of at least
in 1933.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least before the Parliament is dissolved, my privilege notice may be disposed of. When I give privilege notice, you take no time in disposing of. When somebody has given, you take so much of time.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे वश में नहीं है, उनके बस में है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have finished.

That House is not related to this House. The Maharashtra Secretariat told us that they had given all that you demanded.

MR. SPEAKER : I will show you everything.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : About the reported allegation against the Harijan Welfare Minister.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is Parliament. It is not a State Assembly.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष जी, रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के 100 मजदूर अनशन परबैठे हुए हैं। उनका आरोप है कि प्रान्तीयता के आधार पर.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is irresponsible. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हमें खुशी है कि हमारे निवेदन पर आपने गृह मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी थी। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी बनारस, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों में रोज एक आदमी की हत्या की जा रही है लोग मर रहे हैं और खास तौर से.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। एम०एल०एज० को कहिये असेम्बली में कुछ बोलें वह।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह ठीक है और हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन स्टेट में यदि आदमी कत्ल किये जा रहे हैं, रोज लूटे जा रहे हैं, तो क्या स्थिति होगी? वहाँ यह मामला उठेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट असेम्बली में। या तो उनको तुड़वा दो।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यहाँ के गृह मंत्री की भी तो कुछ जिम्मेदारी है। वह किसलिए हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे। वह उनका काम है। अनाधिकार चेष्टा न कीजिये।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : The census work has been completed. Till to-day they have not published the Report.

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing or make a statement under Rule 377.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Something should be done with regard to the Census Department employees. They are on dharna on the Boat Club. Something should be done.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Will Aligarh Muslim University Report be discussed in the Parliament ? Many Members are agitated due to the fact that they were not called... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

12.03 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PUNJAB HOUSING DEVELOPMENT (BOARD PROVIDENT FUND) RULES, 1983

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Punjab Housing Development Board (Pro-
vident Fund) Rules, 1983, (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) published in Notification No.
G. S. R. 70/PA6z/73/S. 98/83 in Punjab
Gazette dated the 26th August, 1983 under
subsection (3) of section 98 of the Punjab
Housing Development Board Act, 1972 read
with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation
dated the 6th October 1983 issued by the
President in relation to the State of
Punjab. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.
7277/83].

ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF THE MAZAGON DOCK LIMITED, BOMBAY, GOA SHIPYARD LTD., VASCO-DA- GAMA, GOA, GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGI- NEERS LTD., CALCUTTA, MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD., HYDERA- BAD, BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD., BANGALORE AND BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LIMITED, BANGALORE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P.
SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table a
copy each of the following papers (Hindi
and English versions) under sub-section (1)

of section 619A of the Companies Act,
1956 :-

- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7278/83].
- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-Gama Goa, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-gama Goa, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7279/83].
- (c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Enginners Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Enginners Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7280/83].
- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 along

with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7281/83].

(e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7282/83].

(f) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7283/83].

ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS, OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL METEOROLOGY, PUNE, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ASTROPHYSICS, BANGALORE AND INDIAN INSTITUTE OF GEOMAGNETISM, BOMBAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
On behalf of Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of

the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1982-83 together with Audited Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7284/83].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the India Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 together with Audited Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7285/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 together with Audited Report Thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT -7286/83].

ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS ETC, OF THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI. NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURES CORPORATION LTD, CALCUTTA, TRADE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, NEW DELHI, AND COFFEE BOARD BANGALORE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : On behalf of Shrimati Ram-Dulari Singha, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1965 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7287/83].

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufacture's Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7288/83].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons, for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item (1) above.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7289/83].

(4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 together with Audited Report

thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7290/83].

***NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF THE INDIAN INVESTMENT CENTRE, NEW DELHI, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY, NEW DELHI ETC. AND REPORTS, ACCOUNTS AND AUDITORS REPORT OF GRAMIN BANKS**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 883(E) and 884(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to wooden pencil slats from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon and making certain amendment to Notification No. 81/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7291/83].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7292/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7293/83]
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding modification of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for the Central Government Employees under clause 31 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7294/83]
- (5) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :-
- (i) Report of the Hardoi Unnao Gramin Bank, Hardoi, (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1981, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon: [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7295/83].
- (ii) Report of the Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Jaipur (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7296/83].
- (iii) Report of the Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7297/83].
- (iv) Report of the Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda (West Bengal) for the year ended the 21st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7298/83].
- (v) Report of the Prathama Bank, Moradabad, (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7299/83].
- (vi) Report of the Bhonpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrah (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7300/83].
- (vii) Report of the Samyuth Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Balaisa, Azamgarh (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7301/83].
- (viii) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7303/83].
- (ix) Report of the Tungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7302/83].
- (x) Report of the Puri Gramya Bank, Pipli (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7304/83].
- (xi) Report of the Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu (J & K) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7305/83]

- (xii) Report of the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7306/83].
- (xiii) Report of the Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon (Haryana) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7307/83].
- (xiv) Report of the Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7308/83].
- (xv) Report of the Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7309/83].
- (xvi) Report of the Nagarjuna Grammeena Bank, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Account and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7310/83].
- (xvii) Report of the Pragyatish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari (Assam) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7311/83].
- (xviii) Report of the Rayala Seema Grammeena Bank, Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st Decemger, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7312/73].
- (xix) Report of the Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri (Distt. Birbhum) (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7313/83].
- (xx) Report of the Nalaprabha Grammeena Bank, Dharwar (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7314/83].
- (xxi) Report of the Marwar Gramin Bank, Pali (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7315/831].
- (xxii) Report of the Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Sitapur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7316/83].
- (xxviii) Report of the Sri Visakha Grammeena Bank, Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7317/83].
- (xxiv) Report of the Cauvery Grammeena Bank, Mysore (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7318/83].
- (xxv) Report of the Shekhawati Gramin, Bank, Sikar (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors'

- Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7319/83].
- (xxvi) Report of the Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7320/83]
- (xxvii) Report of the Bilaspur-Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7321/83].
- (xxviii) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7322/13].
- (xxix) Report of the Korapur Panchabati Gramya Bank, Jeypore (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7323/83].
- (xxx) Report of the South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram (Kerala) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7324/83].
- (xxxi) Report of the North Malabar Gramin Bank, Cannanore (Kerala) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7325/83].
- (xxxii) Report of the Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7326/83].
- (xxxiii) Report of the Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala (Tripura) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7327/83].
- (xxxiv) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7328/83].
- (xxxv) Report of the Himachal Gramin Bank' Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. 7329/83].
- (xxxvi) Report of the Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ballia (U. P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 7330/83].
- (xxxvii) Report of the Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch-Bihar (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7331/83].
- (xxxviii) Report of the Pandyan Gramya Bank, Sathur (Tamil Nadu) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7332/83
- (xxxix) Report of the Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur

- (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7333/83].
- (xi) Report of the Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Monghyr (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7334/83].
- (xli) Report of the Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamgarh (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7335/83].
- (xlii) Report of the Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dukma (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7336/83].
- (xliii) Report of the Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulbarga (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7337/83].
- (xliv) Report of the Kutch Gramin Bank, Bhuj (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7338/83].
- (xlv) Report of the Jamnagar Gramin Bank, Jamnagar (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7339/83].
- (xlvi) Report of the Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Churu (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7340/83].
- (xlvii) Report of the Nalanda Gramin Bank, Biharsharif (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7341/83].
- (xlviii) Report of the Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chai-basa, (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982; together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7342/83].
- (xlix) Report of the Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7343/83].
- (l) Report of the Ellaquai Dehati Bank Srinagar, (Jammu and Kashmir) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7344/83].
- (li) Report of the Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7345/83].
- (lii) Report of the Sree Anantha Grameena Bank, Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982,

- together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7346/83].
- (liii) Report of the Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7347/83].
- (liv) Report of the Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kanpur (U. P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7348/83].
- (lv) Report of the Sarvasthi Gramni Bank Bahraich, (U. P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7349/83].
- (lvi) Report of the Durg-Rainandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon (M. P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7350/83].
- (lvii) Report of the Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7351/83].
- (lviii) Report of the Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Daltonganj (Bihar), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7352/83].
- (lix) Report of the Kisan Gramin Bank, Budaun (U. P.) for the year ended the 31st December 1982, together with the accounts and the auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7353/83].
- (lx) Report of the Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank, Bhawanipatna (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Account and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7354/83].
- (lxi) Report of the Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua (M. P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7355/83].
- (lxii) Report of the Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ranchi (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7356/83].
- (lxiii) Report of the Baitarani Gramya Baripada Mayurbhanj (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts, and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7357/83].
- (lxiv) Report of the Balasore Gramin Bank, Angargadia, Balasore (Orissa), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7358/83].
- (lxv) Report of the Allahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Allahabad (U. P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7359/83].
- (lxvi) Report of the Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pratapgarh

- (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7360/83].
- (lxvii) Report of the Nadia Gramin Bank, Krishananagar, Nadia, (West Bengal), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7361/83].
- (lxviii) Report of the Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Civil Lines, Faizabad, (U.P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7362/83].
- (lix) Report on the working and activities of the Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Fatehpur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7363/83].
- (lxx) Report of the Sagar Gramin Bank, Amtala, Distt. 24.-Parganas, (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7364/83].
- (lxxi) Report of the Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Barielly (U.P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7365/83].
- (lxxii) Report of the Bardhaman Gramin Bank, Burdwan, (West Bengal), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7366/83].
- (lxxiii) Report of the Barabanki Gramin Bank, Barabanki, (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7367/83].
- (lxxiv) Report of the Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur, (U.P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7368/83].
- (lxxv) Report of the Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani, (Haryana) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7369/83].
- (lxxvi) Report of the Kashi Gramin Bank, Varanasi (U.P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7370/83].
- (lxxvii) Report of the Lakshmi Gaonlia Bank, Golaghat, (Assam) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7371/83].
- (lxxviii) Report of the Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Manpuri, (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7372/83].
- (lxxix) Report of the Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Darbhanga, (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together

- with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7373/83].
- (lxxx) Report of the Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Etawah (U.P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7374/83].
- (lxxxi) Report of the Devi Patna Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gonda, (U.P.) for the year 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7375/83].
- (lxxxii) Report of the Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Raigarh (M.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7376/83].
- (lxxxiii) Report of the Rushikulya Gramin Bank, Berhampur, (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7377/83].
- (lxxxiv) Report of the Alwar Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank, Bharatpur, (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7378/83].
- (lxxxv) Report of the Aligarh Gramin Bank, Aligarh, (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7379/83].
- (lxxxvi) Report of the Shri Venkataswara Gramina Bank, Chittoor, (A.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7380/83].
- (lxxxvii) Report of the Tulsi Gramin Bank, Banda, (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7381/83].
- (lxxxviii) Report of the Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chapra, (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7382/73].
- (lxxxix) Report of the Etah Gramin Bank, Etah, (U.P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7383/83].
- (xc) Report of the Gomti Gramin Bank, Jaunpur, (U.P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7384/83].
- (xci) Report of the Damoh Panna-Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Damoh, (M.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7385/83].
- (xcii) Report of the Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Siwan, (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7386/83].
- (xciii) Report for the Cachar Gramin Bank, Cachar, (Assam), for the

year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7387/83].

- (xciv) Report of the Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal, (Manipur), the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7388/83].
- (xcv) Report of the Kamraj Rural Bank, Sopore, (J & K) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7389/83].
- (xcvi) Report of the Chitradurga Gramin Bank, Chitradurga, (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7390/83].
- (xcvii) Report of the Dhenkanal Gramya Bank, Dhenkanal, (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7391/83].
- (xcviii) Report of the Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia, Shillong, for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7392/83].
- (xcix) Report of the Banaskantha-Mehsana Gramin Bank, Patan, (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7393/83].
- (c) Report of the Aravali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sawai Madhopur,

(Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7394/83].

- (ci) Report of the Rae Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareilly (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7395/83].
- (cii) Report of the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani (Bihar), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7396/83].
- (ciii) Report of the Karbi N.C. Rural Bank, renamed as Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu District Karbi, Anglong, (Assam) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7397/83].
- (civ) Report of the Sri Sravasthi Gramin Bank, Adilabad (A.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7398/83].
- (cv) Report of the Panchmahal Gramin Bank, Godhra (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7399/83].
- (cvi) Report of the Chatrasal Gramin Bank, Orai Dist. Jaluan (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7400/83].

- (cvii) Report of the Dewas Sahajapur, Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Dewas (M.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7401/83].
- (cviii) Report of the Kalpathrau Gramin Bank, Tumkar, (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7402/83].
- (cix) Report of the Sangameshwara Grameena Bank, Mehboob-Nagar (A.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7403/83].
- (cx) Report of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhansi (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7404/83].
- (cxi) Report of the Manjira Grameena Bank, Sangareddy (A.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7405/83].
- (cxii) Report of the Pinkani Grameena Bank, Nellore (A.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7406/83].
- (cxiii) Report of the Howrah Gramin Bank, Howrah, (W.B.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7407/83].
- (cxiv) Report of the Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Khargone (M.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7408/83].
- (cxv) Report of the Kakthiya Grameena Bank, Warrangal (A.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7409/83].
- (cxvi) Report of the Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota (Rajasthan), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7410/83].
- (cxvii) Report of the Mandla Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandla (M.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7411/83].
- (cxviii) Report of the Aurangabad Jalana Gramin Bank, Aurangabad, (Maharashtra), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7412/83].
- (cxix) Report of the Basti Gramin Bank, Basti (U.P.), for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7413/83].
- (cxx) Report of the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gopalganj (Bihar); for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7414/83].

(cxi) Report of the Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shivpuri (M.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7415/83].

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary—General of Rajya Sabha :-

"In accordance with the Provisions of sub-rule(6) of sub rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1983, which was Passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing the 19th December, 1983, will consist of :

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :

(a) The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(b) The Punjab Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Super-session) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(c) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(4) Discussion under Rule 193 on the reported espionage activities in the country on Tuesday, the 20th December, 1983.

(5) Discussion under Rule 193 on the import of animal tallow on Thursday, the 22nd December, 1983.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह के लिए सदन में बहस हेतु निम्नलिखित विषय एजेन्डे में शामिल किए जायें :—

इस देश के गन्ना किसानों की दुर्दशा है, मिलें सरकारी क्षेत्र की हों अथवा निजी क्षेत्र की, किसान द्वारा खरीदे गए गन्ने का मूल्य समय पर नहीं दे पातीं। सल्फर, खंडसारी तथा गुड़ यूनिटों के उद्यमी गन्ना किसानों की मजबूरी का फायदा उठाकर 5 रुपये से 10 रुपये और अधिक से अधिक 12 रुपये क्विंटल मूल्य देते हैं। अनरक्षित एरिया के किसान की तो पूरी तरह लूट होती है। सदन चाहता है कि निम्न बिन्दुओं पर बहस हो :—

(अ) गन्ना किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य समय पर दिलाया जाये अथवा जिस ब्याज दर से बैंक किसान को कर्जा देती है, उसी दर पर अथवा जो सरकार घोषित करे, किसान के बकाया मूल्य को ब्याज सहित मिलों द्वारा अदा करने पर बहस हो।

(आ) जिस क्षेत्र में अथवा जनपद में मिल हों उसके कम से कम चालीस किलोमीटर इर्द-गिर्द सीमा तक अथवा पूरे जिले को रिजर्व क्षेत्र घोषित कर अनुपातिक आधार पर गन्ना सप्लाई करने के मापदण्ड निर्धारित करने पर कानून बनाने पर बहस हो।

(इ) सल्फर, गुड़, खण्डसारी के उद्यमियों के लिए यह कानून बने कि वह रिजर्व क्षेत्र में भी यह यूनिटें लगा सकते हैं, परन्तु किसान भी यह यूनिटें लगा सकते हैं परन्तु किसान को उचित लागत मूल्य दिलाये जाने के बारे में नीति निर्धारित करने के लिए कानून बनाने पर बहस हो।

(ई) सरकार को अखबारों में विज्ञापन देने की नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए और छोटे और मझोले किस्म के अखबारों को विज्ञापन देने में बढ़ोत्तरी करनी चाहिए।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I suggested to the Government to include the following item for discussion in the next week.

M.M.T.C. procures annually around two million tonnes of iron ore from the different mines in Orissa. On the basis of the procurement programme, a number of iron ore mines were developed and infrastructural facilities were created, at considerable capital investment.

Thousands of Workers are engaged in loading and unloading activities at different mines and at Paradip Port. But a serious situation cropped up when the M.M.T.C. decided to completely suspend procurement of iron ore from Orissa. The implementation of the decision of M.M.T.C. has led to the closure of those mines and thousands of workers are now thrown out of employment. Immediate steps should be taken to overcome the present crisis.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would suggest the following item to be included in the list of business for the next week.

The Constitution has definite provisions regarding the promulgation of Ordinances and the period for which the Ordinances can survive.

However, the spirit of our democratic constitution is being destroyed particularly in a State like Bihar where a procedure of repromulgating Ordinances has been ingeniously devised to manipulate the survival of the same Ordinance for years together.

This practice of indiscriminate repromulgation of Ordinances in large number of cases is repugnant to the spirit of democratic Constitution and some time should be allotted to discuss this matter in the Lok Sabha threadbare.

Just to give you one instance. In Bihar, the sugarcane Ordinance which was first promulgated on January 13, 1968 has been re-promulgated 38 times till 1981...

MR. SPEAKER : Are you talking of the present or the past ?

PROF. MADHU DANADVATE : I am talking about right from 1967 to 1983.

MR. SPEAKER : I think—I do not know—the Speaker told me that they have gone over. I will find out. We will discuss this subject also in the Speakers' Conference.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You may express that this matter should be discussed. I hope, you will give your attention to this. This is more addressed to you than to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, I would like the following item to be included in the List of Business for the next week.

In 1980, there were raids and searches by the Enforcement Branch of RBI on the premises of M/s. Mackinon Mackenzie as also on the residential premises of its Directors and proceedings are pending. The penalty for infringement of FERA works out to more than Rs. 3 crores, and yet more

than 3 years have passed without any action being taken even though incriminating documents have been found and show-cause notices have been sent.

In reply to my Q. No. 5326 dated 26-8-83 on the subject of the raid on M/s Machinon Mackenzie, the Minister had confirmed the raid and stated that incriminating documents were seized during the raid and investigations were proceedings with a show-cause notice being issued. This was in the year 1981 and the report of the adjudication was also expected.

When the prosecution for infringement of FERA was still pending, how did the RBI permit the sale of foreign held shares ?

It may be mentioned here that some Members of Parliament, share holders and the employees union have written to Government to prevent M/s Machinon Mackenzie in disposing of its shares. From reports it appears that company has not responded and no report of the adjudication is also available.

In the interest of fair play, share-holders investments and employees interest, a full discussion on this is essential so that the Government would come forward with the action they have taken or contemplate to take.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I would like the following two items to be included in the list of Business for the next week.

The Election Commission's report has since been presented to this House on December 13, last by the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. The report contains a recommendation for the imposition of President's rule in the States whenever an election is called for the States.

This recommendation has generated a countrywide controversy. There is no provision in the Constitution to impose President's rule at the Centre. By the device of imposing President's rule, the Centre wants to gain control of the State administration and use it for partisan purposes for improving their electoral prospects.

The House should get an opportunity to discuss the report. Adequate time should, therefore, be allotted in the next week for such a discussion.

Secondly, more than 2.5 lakhs of jute workers are scheduled to go on a strike for indefinite period on the demand of the nationalisation of the industry and other demands with effect from January 16, 1984. The demand for the nationalisation is no longer a demand for the jute workers alone. It has become a demand for all who are interested in the nationalisation of the industry which occupies an important place in our national economy. A statement from the Minister is called for indicating the Government's attitude towards it.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, निम्नलिखित दो विषयों को आगामी सप्ताह की सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाय :

प्रथम विषय :

देश में नागरिकों को समान रूप से सुलभ न्याय प्राप्त हो, इस हेतु प्रभावशाली उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। मध्य प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय जबलपुर में है तथा दो खण्डपीठ इन्दौर और ग्वालियर में है। मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है। अतएव जनता को सहजता से सुलभ न्याय प्राप्त कराने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल और रायपुर में दो और खण्डपीठ स्थापित किये जावें। भोपाल प्रदेश की राजधानी है तथा प्रदेश के प्रायः मध्य में स्थित है। रायपुर मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ बस्तर क्षेत्र के दूर दूर क्षेत्रों का प्रमुख केन्द्र तथा संभाग का मुख्यालय भी है।

अतएव न्यायिक व्यवस्था अधिक लोगों तक पहुंचाने के लिए भोपाल और रायपुर में खण्डपीठ की स्थापना करना सरकार का संवैधानिक दायित्व है।

द्वितीय विषय :

देश में प्रचलित दोहरी शिक्षा पद्धति के कारण प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को समान रूप से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर नहीं है। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जहां सेन्ट्रल स्कूल तथा पब्लिक स्कूल में शिक्षा का उच्च स्तर है वहीं गांवों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के प्राथमिक विद्यालय तथा विद्यालय भवनों का अभाव है। गांव में रहने वाले देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोगों को उपयुक्त शिक्षा के लिए समुचित सुविधा नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान सहित अनेकों प्रदेशों में इसके लिए विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के विकास और विस्तार के लिए विशेष उपाय किए जावें।

श्री दिगम्बरसिंह (मथुरा) : लोक सभा के बुलेटिन पार्ट दो 18-2-83 और 5-11-83 में दो बार सरकार संसद सदस्यों को आश्वासन दे चुकी है कि लैंड एक्वीजीशन अमेंडमेंट बिल 1982 लोक सभा से वापस होगा और एक कम्प्रहेंसिव बिल पेश होगा। कृषि मंत्री ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री लोक सभा राज्य सभा सलाहकार समितियों की बैठकों में ऐसा करने की घोषणा कर चुके हैं। कृषि मंत्री ने तीन वर्ष पांच माह पहले लोक सभा में बजट पर बोलते हुए कहा था। 2 वर्ष 10 माह पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने किसान रैली में कहा था। पब्लिक एकाउंट कमेटी की 1980-81 की रिपोर्ट में किसान से 12100 रुपये प्रति एकड़ भूमि लेकर 7 करोड़ 94 लाख 12 हजार रु० में डी डी ए द्वारा बेचना लूट बताया है। लूट बन्द करने को बिल इसी सत्र में पेश और पास होना चाहिए।

2. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के संसद सदस्यों को सरकार द्वारा 1894 के लैंड एक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट के संशोधन के आश्वासन को पूरा नहीं कर सके।

ये दोनों विषय अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किये जायें।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Before you go to the next point, may I congratulate you and the Leaders of the Opposition for having adopted this very healthy and wholesome practice of stating all these points in such an orderly manner, one after the other, instead of pursuing the earlier practice of taking up all outstanding work at one and the same time, making it difficult to understand what they want to say.

MR. SPEAKER : You are under some illusion, Sir !

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Sir, I wish to suggest the following two subjects to be included in the list of business for the next week...

MR. SPEAKER : Are you reading from the text or something extra ? Whatever is said outside the text should not go on record.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : (1) Reported move by the Centre to return to the private sector certain sick industrial units of West Bengal taken over.

(2) Discussion on Sports Policy.

12.22 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair)

श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी (मेहसाना) : सभापति महोदय, लोग सभा की अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में विचार करने हेतु मैं निम्न-लिखित विषयों को सम्मिलित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

1. आंध्र प्रदेश में किसानों से वरजीनिया तम्बाकू, जो भी उन्होंने पैदा किया है, एस. टी. सी. द्वारा पूरा खरीद लिया गया। किन्तु गुजरात में आंध्र प्रदेश की अपेक्षा कहीं कम वरजीनिया तम्बाकू किसानों ने पैदा किया

है। किन्तु एस. टी. सी. आजकल उसे खरीदने में आना-कानी कर रही है। राज्य सरकार ने भी यह लिखकर दिया है कि यह सारा वरजीनिया तम्बाकू किसानों द्वारा पैदा किया गया है और किसानों का है किन्तु पिछले 8-9 महीनों से इस विषय में कोई भी कार्यवाही न होने के कारण गुजरात के किसानों की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय हो गई है। तीन माह बाद नया तम्बाकू बाजार में आ जायेगा लेकिन पिछले साल का तम्बाकू ज्यों का त्यों अभी तक पड़ा हुआ है। यदि सरकार ने इस ओर तत्काल कार्यवाही न की तो गुजरात के उन टूटे हुए किसानों का असन्तोष बढ़ जायेगा। इन किसानों का इस तम्बाकू को आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थित गोदाम तक ले जाने में लाखों रुपया खर्च हो चुका है, लाखों रुपया गोदामों के किराये के रूप में दिया जा रहा है।

2. गुजरात के अन्जार तालूका सहकारी खरीद बेचान संघ लिमिटेड ने सन् 1980 में ओखा पोर्ट से अन्जार तक 70 मीट्रिक टन आयातित सीमेंट परिवहन करने का कार्य किया है, उसी तरह कच्छ जिला सहकारी खरीद बेचान संघ लि० ने पोरबन्दर पोर्ट से भुज तक 50 मीट्रिक टन और ओखा पोर्ट से भुज तक 50 मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट 1980 में परिवहन किया है। इसका किराया डिप्टी सीमेंट कन्ट्रोलर की ओर से अदा नहीं किया गया है जिससे इन सहकारी समितियों को काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। राज्य सरकार के लोक निर्माण विभाग के द्वारा इन स्थानों के बीच की दूरी का प्रमाण-पत्र देने में विलम्ब के कारण यह प्रमाण-पत्र क्लेम के लिए जमा करने में विलम्ब हुआ है। इस देरी का बहाना बनाकर 3 साल से आज तक उक्त विभागों द्वारा भुगतान नहीं किया गया है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शंलानी (हाथरस) :
सभापति महोदय, 19 दिसम्बर से प्रारम्भ होने

वाले आगामी सप्ताह की लोक सभा की कार्यवाही में मेरे निम्नलिखित विषयों को भी सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करें।

1. बिक्रीकर की जटिलता और उससे उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों को अनुभव करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों में अनुरोध कर रही है कि वे बिक्रीकर को हटाने अथवा सरल बनाने में सहयोग दें। इस के विपरीत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक अध्यादेश द्वारा खंडसारी तथा चीनी पर देय बिक्रीकर की धनराशि पर साढ़े सात प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त बिक्रीकर लगाए जाने तथा अतिरिक्त जमानत की धनराशि अनिवार्य रूप से जमा किए जाने के प्रावधान से इस उद्योग को भारी आघात पहुंचाया है। यह कानून एक ओर जहां व्यापारियों की कठिनाइयों में वृद्धि करेगा, वहां उत्पादक एवं उपभोक्ता पर भी अनुचित भार का आधार बनेगा। इन कारणों से यह कानून अवैधानिक, असंगत, दोषपूर्ण एवं जनविरोधी है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह इस संबंध में स्वयं हस्तक्षेप कर उत्तर प्रदेश के खंडसारी व चीनी उद्योग को समाप्त होने से बचाए।

विगत सप्ताह मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने की सभी यूनिटों में अचानक उत्पादन कार्य ठप्प हो गया। प्राप्त विवरण के अनुसार तेल शोधक कारखाने के निजी पावर हाउस के तीन वायलरों में से एक में आग लग गई। फलस्वरूप उत्पादन कार्य बीच में ही रोक देना पड़ा। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले ओबरा ताप बिजलीघर में भयंकर आग लगी थी। जिसके कारण उत्तर प्रदेश आज भी अन्धेरे में डूबा हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन में इस पर अवश्य ही चर्चा कराई जाए ताकि राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों का पता लगाकर उनके खिलाफ कारगर कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा सके।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened carefully to the points raised by the hon. Members. As you know, we take all these points to the Business Advisory Committee and they allocate the time for discussion in the House.

Sir, you will realise that the total time available with the Business Advisory Committee is taken more by the most important points raised by the hon. Members here. So, in the Business Advisory Committee, the list contains only the official business to be introduced by Government. As you will find very important issues like a discussion on the animal tallow and another discussion have also been included. That will take about 12 hours. There will be hardly any time left. Even then, I will take these matters to the Business Advisory Committee in case the Committee can find some time. Otherwise, the points mentioned by the hon. Members will be sent to the various Ministries. In addition to my effort to take these to the Business Advisory Committee, I will see that the attention of the appropriate authorities of the government is drawn to the points raised by the hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up further discussion on the Resolution of the National Health Policy. The Minister.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, आप मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : नो ।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : आप मुझे मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस पर एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already called the hon. Minister. There is no provision like that. So, the Minister will continue.

12.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the attainment of Independence, the country has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people. Smallpox has been completely eradicated, malaria has been successfully contained and considerable headway has been made in control of leprosy, T.B., Blindness, filaria and several other diseases. However, the planning process has contributed to the development of a nationwide health care infrastructure, which is largely hospital based.

While addressing the World Health Assembly in May 1981, our Prime Minister observed—I quote :

'In India we should like health to go to homes instead of large numbers gravitating towards Centralised Hospitals. Services must begin where people are and where problems arise.'

Also, India is a signatory to the Alma Ata Declaration of 1978 which aimed at the attainment by all people of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead socially and economically Productive lives. The objective is sought to be secured through the primary health care approach.

The Government of India have reviewed the efficacy of the strategies followed in the past and have evolved a National Health Policy which aims at taking the Services nearest to the door-steps of the People and ensuring fuller participation of the community in the health development process. It has been recognised that if the quality of the lives of the people is to be improved, their health status must be raised. In this perspective, health development is to be viewed as an integral part of overall human resources development. Consequently, a coordinated approach is sought to be established among all the health-related programmes, for example, protected water

supply, environmental sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, housing and education. To be successful, an attack on the Problems associated with diseases must be accompanied by a direct and frontal attack on poverty, ignorance and superstition.

Control of population growth shall be the most crucial factor in determining the quality of our future generations. Accordingly the objective is to secure by the year 2000, a birth rate not exceeding 21 per thousand, a death rate of 9 per thousand and an infant mortality rate of 60 per thousand live births. If these norms are achieved, our population would be around 950 million by the end of the Century. If, however, the present rate of annual growth continues, it will be around 1000, million. In other words, if the envisaged targets are not achieved, there will be 50 million additional mouths to be fed. One can well imagine the cost to the nation of providing even the basic requirements like food, housing, education and employment to such a large segment. Various estimates have been made regarding the cost of curing for an additional population of 50 million. Whatever be the figures involved, the implications and the consequences would be catastrophic. The point that I am trying to emphasise is that the investment required to be made in achieving the projected goals would be no comparison to the costs and consequences of our population growing unchecked.

Unfortunately, for some years after 1977, the Family Welfare Programme received a serious set back. The couple protection rate which was 23.7 per cent in 1976-77 declined to 22.2 per cent in 1979-80. Since 1980 we have been making concerted efforts to regain the lost momentum and we have been able to achieve a level of 25.9 per cent. The restoration of the momentum has been possible because of the interest and initiative of our Prime Minister. It is a matter of pride for all of us that our Prime Minister was awarded the United Nations Population Award this year.

The National Health Policy points to the need of restructuring the health services on the preventive, promotive and rehabilitative aspects of health care and bring out the need for establishing comprehensive

services to reach the population in the remotest areas. The Programmes are being implemented through the fullest involvement of the communities. It views health and human development as a vital component of over all socio-economic development. For the realisation of the various objectives the policy indicates specified goals to be achieved by 1985, 1990, 1995 and the year 2000. Steps have already been initiated through the Sixth Five Year Plan and the New 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister for implementing the policy.

I will make a mention of some of the major steps taken towards this direction.

(i) To shift the emphasis from the curative to the preventive and promotive aspects of health care as well as to take services and supplies nearest to the doorsteps of the people, the following changes have been brought about :

(a) It has been decided to establish one Sub-Centre for every 5000 rural population (3000 in Tribal and Hilly Areas) with one male and one Female worker. 18471 new Sub-Centres have been opened during the last three years.

(b) In place of one Primary Health Centre for every Community Development Block, it has been decided to have one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 rural population (for every 20000 in Hilly and Tribal areas). 471 New Primary Health Centres have been established during the last three years.

(ii) To further the Primary Health Care approach and secure community involvement a centrally sponsored programme is being evolved to train Health Guides selected by the community for every village or every 1000 rural population 2.5 lakh Village Health Guides have been trained so far.

- (iii) The leprosy Control Programme has been converted into a 100% Centrally funded programme and the outlays in the current year make a five fold increase over those in 1979-80. Following the Prime Minister's call for eradication of leprosy on a time bound basis, the Leprosy Control Programme has now been taken up as a 'Leprosy Eradication Programme' and a National Leprosy Eradication Commission has been set up for providing policy guidelines. A National Leprosy Eradication Board has also been established for effectively implementing the recommendations of the Commission. Similar policy guidance and implementation Bodies will be set up in the States having high incidence of leprosy.
- (iv) The incidence of malaria has been showing steady decline. The incidence of this disease showed a decline from 6.5 million cases in 1976 to 2.8 million cases (provisional) in 1982. Similarly the incidence of *p. falciparum* cases showed a decline from 7.5 lakhs in 1976 to 4.7 lakhs (provisional) in 1982.
- (v) A new strategy has been adopted for tackling tuberculosis by detecting as many cases as possible and bringing them under effecting treatment. 10.5 lakh cases were detected and brought under treatment during 1982-83.
- (vi) Efforts have been stepped up to detect and control visual impairments. The National Programme for Control of Blindness envisages the development of various services at the peripheral and intermediate levels. Mobile units provide comprehensive eye care including surveys in villages and screening of school-going children, besides providing out-patient and surgical treatment. Eight lakh cataract operations were performed in the country during 1982-83. Ophthalmic care facilities have been strengthened in 540 primary Health Centre, 250 District Hospitals and 30 medical colleges. All assistance and encouragement is being provided to the non-governmental organisations engaged in the conduct of mobile eye camps.
- (vii) Diagnostic and treatment facilities for cancer are being augmented. Efforts for dealing with diarrhoeal diseases and control of goitra have been intensified.
- (viii) A medical Education Review Committee was set up to review the content, quality and relevance of teaching and training in medical institutions. The Committee has already submitted its Report and efforts are under way to evolve a National Medical and Health Education Policy.
- (ix) In furtherance of objectives of the Health Policy, efforts have been initiated to generate the required medical and health manpower at various levels, all categories of para-medical, para-professionals have been augmented.
- (x) Community involvement and participation is the corner-stone of the National Health Policy. The Health Guide Scheme, under which a volunteer selected by the community becomes responsible to it for organising promotive and preventive measures, is the first step in this direction. It envisages the formation of Health Committees in every village to project the health needs of the community and be involved in the functioning of health services. A programme of training of Community leaders and preparing them for assuming higher responsibilities is already being implemented.

- (xi) Voluntary organisations play an important role in providing Health and Family Welfare services supplementing the efforts of the Government. The Health Policy envisages active support and involvement of voluntary organisations.
- (xii) While recognising the importance of Indian systems of medicine and Homoeopathy, the Policy lays emphasis on the development of these systems and their involvement in Primary Health Care. Various schemes have been undertaken for improving the quality of education, promotion of research programmes and production of herbal and other medicines. In order to facilitate the availability of genuine and effective Ayurvedic and Unani medicines, Government have established the Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited. It has already gone into commercial production. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of separate pharmacopoeias for some of these systems.
- (xiii) With a view to checking adulteration of food stuffs and making the enforcement of the PFA, laws more effective, State Governments have been advised to establish separate Departments for prevention of food adulteration and strengthen laboratories and food inspection units.
- (xiv) To ensure availability of reliable and effective drugs to the people, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended providing for severe punishment to those engaged in the import, manufacture and sale of spurious and sub-standard drugs. The Government have also banned the import of certain drugs and prohibited the manufacture and sale of other therapeutically irrational combinations.

- (xv) The Policy stresses the need of medical research relevant to the needs of the society.

In view of the time constraint, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have briefly highlighted the basic approach of the policy and how we are already striving to go in the right direction to raise the health status of all our peoples. I am confident that the House will unanimously adopt the Resolution and guide us in maintaining the health and raising the health status of the people so that we will be able to secure the level of health which we have committed under the Alma-Ata Declaration.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) ;
Mr. Chairman, Sir, while listening to the speech made by the Hon. Minister, I was wondering whether all these thirtysix years since Independence, more than 32 years of the Planned process, more than 33 years since we adopted the Constitution together with certain obligations, including the health care for all the people, we did not have any National Health Policy at all. If we did not have it, really it was urgently needed ; and although it is belated, it must be welcome. But, how was it that over the years we have been claiming that we have achieved this ? We have been presenting a rosy picture about our achievements in the health sector without a coherent National Policy. But if we look back, we find that Government of India had set up various committees, numerous expert committees, like the Bhor Committee, Mudaliar Committee, Srivastava Committee, Hathi Committee and many others. There is a long list. If I go through the list alone, it will take a long time of the House, not to mention the money spent for these committees. In their wisdom, these committees had made very relevant, very important suggestions to the Government. My simple question is : how many of them have been implemented ? Did not all these committees, in their wisdom, recommend all these things, partly or wholly, on some occasion on the other, i.e. all these which have been formulated here ?

While listening to the Minister's speech introducing this Resolution, I was just thinking: Does it make any difference from the earlier speeches made by the earlier Health Ministers while replying to the debates on the Health Budgets? Except 2 or 3 figures, the arrangement of the speech also, it seems, is the same. Except a few figures, there is nothing different here. Still it is being said that they are introducing a National Health Policy.

How serious are they about it? By the year 2000 A. D., they are committed to "Health for All". They had announced this Health Policy in November 1982. Government did not find time; they were too preoccupied with so many other things to be able to introduce it, to bring it to the notice of this House. How urgent, how serious is this Government? Is there anything new? I don't think so. It is only old wine in a new bottle. (*Interruptions*). Let that simple compliment be given because the new print, new text with certain changes in language etc. are there. Let it be called a new bottle.

What necessitated this announcement? It is being said that we are committed to the need for evolving a new health policy. It says here:

"India is committed to attaining of the goal of 'Health for All by the Year 2000 A.D.' through the universal provision of comprehensive primary health care services. The attainment of this goal requires a thorough overhaul of the existing approaches."

Does this paper show any dynamic change, any radical change in attitude? These are the claims being made, like the claim of Garibi Hato, (*Interruptions*) This has necessitated the new health policy announcement. Here, the existing picture has been given, in the background of which this national health policy has been announced. In spite of giving a rosy picture and making some complacent announcement, they could not cover up the reality. About

the mortality rate, particularly the infant mortality rate, there are statistics of the World Health Organisation, that India is still having the highest incidence of infant mortality. Children die before the age of 4 because of malnutrition, because they cannot be provided the minimum needs of life, in spite of your minimum needs programme, in spite of your old or new 20-point programme. It is related to poverty. We shall have to judge health aspects in the socio-economic background where there is more than 60 per cent of the population below the poverty line, by thorough overhauling of the approaches, from hospital based, curative approach to preventive approach and promotional health care. The solution cannot be found out. You are trying to ignore the reality of the poverty by redefining the poverty line, by change of figures, by manipulation of the statistics only. If I had the time I would have shown from the document that this government is a government of the** only deceiving people by figures. There is nothing new.

While poverty is increasing, by this pious announcement, you cannot improve the health standard of the people. We have no quarrel if you shift the emphasis from curative side to the preventive side which we have been advocating all the time. You did not implement the recommendations of many committees. You have paid only lip service to it. Now you say that it is an integrated approach. We do not believe it because you are not going to implement even this part.

If you look at the proposals being made in a speech in Geneva you will come to know what it is. Our Prime Minister has made certain remarks. It says as follows:

"While India needs excellent modern hospitals, the desire for large hospitals oriented toward high-cost modern technological medicines has to be resisted."

It is true. If from this end you want to begin from here, it is welcome. If you look at the practice of this government you

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

will find that they are not at all serious, because they say that, universal compulsory primary health care service which is relevant to the actual needs and the priority of the community, we are going to evolve that; we are going to involve common people, community centres; we are going to decentralise it; we are going to introduce referral system; we are going just to see that, the priorities relevant in the socio-economic background and the situation obtaining in a country like ours, the desire and needs of the common people, are fulfilled. But if you look at the policy being pursued all these years and the words being used here, you will find a lot of difference, because any improvement requires input, the input with regard to development of the infrastructure of health and health services has got the lowest priority over the years. If you do not have the money and whatever the meagre amount had been allotted earlier, day after day the amount is being curtailed and because of a developing crisis cuts are there and the first casualty are the social services, the services in the health sector. I have full sympathy for this hon. Minister. Even if he wants to mean some thing serious in spite of his sincerity and honesty he would not succeed. He has been asked to wield sword like Sanco Panza who had to wield a blunt edged sword--he has been asked to do things without themoney. He is saying that he will do this, or that he will do that. And so, ultimately, all this boils down to emphasis on Population Control and Family Welfare. If we cannot do that a greater danger is there. What is population Control?

Long long back I had read one book, perhaps by one Dr. Castro, 'Geography of Hunger'. The increasing population is also related to the development process, the poorer the people, the more the population; the more superstitious the more the population the more illiterate the more the population, so population process cannot be isolated from the developmental process. So, it is all related to development.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to look to only one control, and that is time.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : As soon as you give a soft bell, I will become alert,

and then if you give a long bell I will conclude within 10 to 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 15 minutes.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : We welcome the approach of emphasis on the different indigenous systems. We have been advocating and personally I had also drawn the attention of Government by statements under Rule 377 and others, that we have a rich heritage. China has just recently resurrected their old systems which existed 1500 years or 2000 years ago and by improving those systems, utilising the most modern systems and they are also modernising their old systems. We have also our systems like the Siddhas, Unani, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy, Yogic etc. We have immense wealth of medicinal plants and herbs in our country. They are neglected. Look at China and other countries, how they are utilising them. We are just ignoring this aspect and only a little use is being made.

I had occasion to meet one of our non-resident Indians who was saying that whatever little use we were making of the medicinal plants they being utilised by the multi-nationals for their profit purposes. But if it is started from here, through this National Health policy announcement, we will welcome it. But if we look at the reality, this statement does not have any credibility because health is related to medicine. What is the picture in the pharmaceutical industry and the industry manufacturing medicines?

MR. CHAIRMAN, I take your bell as a soft bell ?

According to the W. H. O. 80 per cent of the medicines that are sold in India are of the non-essential category. they are not essential at all and 78 per cent of the medicines are still in the hands of the multi-nationals, 16 per cent in the private sector and 6 per cent in the public sector.

Had I enough time, I have all the documents of the medicines being produced by the multinational companies. The most

inessential items they are producing are those which have got no relevance to our needs and they are minting money and we are allowing them to do so. It is not my plea, my argument. As early as in 1974, the Director General of the World Health Organisation warned that the Third world countries are becoming dumping ground for medicines which MNCs were unable to dispose of in their home countries sometimes including the drugs banned at home. This is being done in countries including India even till today. Had I the time, I would have quoted from the reports. The Minister must be aware but I do not know how helpful he can be in this regard. I am giving you one such example. Bangladesh, a small country, just a small power by our side had the guts to do so. They had listened to the advice of the World Health Organisation and banned all those items which are harmful, more harmful than the diseases themselves. And what happened you know—The U. S. Ambassador in Bangladesh has approached the Martial Law Administrator for a reconsideration of the policy; the British High Commissioner and the West German Ambassador have also made similar approaches. It is estimated that in 1980, British companies alone sold £250 million worth drugs to the third world countries including India. There were pressures and what did they say ultimately, you know? I do not know whether in the secret documents those threats are being given to our Government or not. We shall withhold money for your research, we shall withhold money for other purposes if you do not listen to us, if you do not allow the multinationals to operate as they like, however detrimental that may be to your national interest.

70 per cent of rural population does not have drinking water. That is according to your statement. Less than 0.5 per cent have basic sanitation facilities. In a situation like this, the health allocation is coming down and down year after year. And what are your priorities? You are saying international decade for the drinking water and sanitation by 1990. It requires Rs. 15,000 crores. You are stopping all these projects, they are all incomplete, you cannot reach the target, you have no money, you cannot reach whatever target you have by 2000 A. D., you have no money for your

programme 'health for all'. What is your priority? By 1985, 70 per cent of the population may not have drinking water in spite of your pious commitments so let them have at least colour T. V. By 1985 your national network of T. V. will be expanded. 139 new relay centres are coming up this year. We have full sympathy for the Minister. Like a Sanco Panja he is being asked to wield the sword with blunted edge, without money he has to come with a national health policy which is nothing new. Over the years it was there, all the committees had recommended, and now he claims this is a national health policy. Still whatever little good there may be in the national health policy; we welcome it and till now we have not lost all faith. Let us hope at least the Minister would be very honest and sincere to implement whatever little commitment he is making.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur):
Mr. Chairman, I welcome the statement on the National Health Policy, laid on the table of the House some time ago. This statement rightly emphasizes the fact that the health services cannot be viewed in isolation, as they are part and parcel of the all-round development of the citizen. It is true that poverty is responsible, to a great extent, for the ill-health and sickness of the nation. Steps are being taken to improve the socio-economic condition of the people, more so of the people who live in the rural areas, who form the bulk of the population. Therefore, the statement rightly stresses the fact that poverty should be eliminated. There should be a clean environment, there has to be good sanitation, supply of pure drinking water, a house to live in for the citizen, minimum adult education, removal of illiteracy and so on. All these factors are given due emphasis in the statement. Whatever the hon. Member from the opposition mentioned, they are all mentioned here. This statement shows the determination of the Government to go on the lines enumerated here.

Under the Plan objectives and under the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister, the overall development of the community is being envisaged, and is being implemented sincerely and vigorously. Block allocation

has been made this year in the Plan for realisation of the national objectives mentioned therein.

We are determined to build a new society; a new socio-economic order, based on social justice and equality. Therefore, all the aspects have been taken care of; not that they are being ignored and only the health services have now been thought of. Unless a man is healthy, has food to eat, a house to live in, facilities of pure drinking water and a clean environment, no health care can improve the life of the man. So, all these things are necessary. Therefore, the emphasis in the statement is first on preventive, then curative and then welfare aspect.

For the health of the nation, which means the health of the citizen, first a clean environment is necessary. God has created man and nature so that he can live in unison with nature and be happy. In the name of modern civilisation, we are destroying the environment, destroying the forests, polluting the water and polluting even the atmosphere with the result our surroundings are polluted. You cannot expect people living in such areas to be healthy. So, emphasis is being placed on all these things.

Effort is being made under the 20-Point Programme to supply pure drinking water to the villages. Landless people are being given house sites for construction of houses. The most important thing is that people are allowed opportunities to make a living. Employment is being provided to the extent possible.

All these things cannot be done overnight. It takes time. But a good beginning a sincere beginning, has been made, a determined effort is being made, which is now showing results. Under the Minimum Needs Programme and the IRDP pure drinking water is supplied to the villages. The environmental aspect is also being taken care of by the Government.

Then comes the curative aspect. A number of public health centres are being opened all over the country in the rural areas, in the community development blocks.

I am in close touch with my constituency and so I know it. These public health centres go a long way in providing elementary health care to the citizens. Of course, if there are serious diseases, they have to go to the district hospital, which is a referral hospital.

Under this scheme of public health services trained doctors are being posted, trained nurses are also posted, and as is stated in the Statement and in the speech of the hon. Minister, health education should be part of the adult education of the individual. The health communities should be formed in the villages so that they should take care of how to preserve the environment of the village. If the community takes care of it, well, there will be a clean environment, the village will be clean and people will be healthy. Twenty years ago I was a Deputy Minister in the Central Government in charge of social security. I had an occasion to go to Hyderabad and Bangalore. When I was in Hyderabad they showed me a village 20 miles from Hyderabad called Pattencherru. The moment you go to that village you find that it is a very healthy village, though it is an ordinary village, there are thatched houses and all that. The streets are clean, there is a post office and a school there. Similarly, I was shown a village 10 miles from Bangalore. It is also a healthy village. If this could be the condition of every village in the country, nothing more is required to be done. Therefore, I would suggest that to encourage this aspect, a competition may be started between gram panchayats in a block. Whichever gram panchayat can produce a number of clean and healthy villages could be given some prize. The prize should be given not to the individual, but to the community, as a community incentive in the form of a project or a school or whatever it is. That may give encouragement to them in addition to the health education that we are going to impart to them. This is one suggestion of mine.

Then we come to the other aspect—population control. Whatever services we are trying to render and whatever planned development we want to embark upon and which we are doing, unless we control the population the benefits would be diluted.

Where the birth-rate is 25 per thousand, the death rate is only 15 per thousand, This gap has to be bridged. I was told by demographers that it will take 50 years to bring down the population to a particular level. There is no point in blaming the Government ; we, the people, are responsible for it. A small family is a happy family both from the health point of view and the economic point of view. For that also I would suggest that there should be this sort of competition for every gram panchayat or block. If every block can reduce the birth rate in a period of 5 or 10 years, some prize should be given in the shape of a school or any project. This would provide an opportunity to the local people so that they will take interest in it.

13.12 hrs.

(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*)

About the health aspect, we have started public health centres. I would also suggest that in addition to that, a mobile van from the district headquarters should periodically go to the villages to find out whether special treatment is necessary for anybody. It may not be possible for every person in the village to go to the hospital because it is a question of money and all that. So, that may also be considered in course of time.

The Statement highlights the development of various systems of medicine—Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy and all that. We have got all these things. But they went into rather disuse because of the advancement of allopathy medicine and all that. But in some areas they are very good. Where allopathy has no remedy, ayurveda has a remedy. More so, for rhenmatism allopathic medicine has no remedy. but ayurveda has a remedy. I know of it because I have been taking ayurvedic medicine for it.

So also about rehabilitation. I am glad that a comprehensive approach has been adopted for the health of the people. It is no good criticising the Government for what was not done so far. But I congratulate the Government for their determination

to go on with this programme in a compartmental way. It is a part of integrated policy of development. I am sure this policy is not lacking.

The availability of medicines should be taken care of and we have to see that the prices of the medicines are reduced so that that may be within the reach of the common We are covered by the CGHS. Therefore, we do not feel the pinch. But if you go to the Chemist or the druggist, you will realize that the drugs are very costly. IDPL may make some formulations to ease the situation.

We should extend National Health Scheme as is in U. K. Every citizen should have the facility of going to the dispensary and get himself treated free. Of course, it cannot be done right now. It will certainly take some-time. This may be possible in five years time. The policy statement will be implemented. I am sure this is a good beginning.

National Health Policy is a part of the integrated development of the citizens and, this also envisages the treatment of expectant mothers, nursing mothers. Children should get nutrients. It is necessary to make a man healthy. Unless we build up the health of the child, he cannot grow into a healthy man. Health is wealth.

Therefore, health may be given the right priority.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Health is life.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : If you are not healthy, you cannot enjoy your wealth. I, therefore, congratulate the Government. It is never too late. Better late than never. We have come with a good statement. When it is implemented sincerely by the State Governments, it will go a long way. Herein comes the State Government. They have to implement it. You may please see that proper allocations are made and allocations are not diverted for other purposes so that this scheme envisaged in the Statement is successfully implemented and we can find the results in a period of five years.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन में जो बयान दिया है उसमें बड़ी बड़ी सम्भावनायें और आशायें व्यक्त की हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि वे उनको कहां तक अमल में ला पायेंगे। अभी कुछ दिन पहले माननीय मंत्री जी से एक अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन में पूछा गया था कि स्वास्थ्य पर प्रति हजार व्यक्ति औसतन कितनी राशि व्यय की जाती है तो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि इसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जब माननीय मंत्रीजी को यही नहीं मालूम कि कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की जा रही है तब मुझे सन्देह होता है और मैं नहीं समझता किस प्रकार से आपका मंत्रालय इन चीजों को अमल में ला सकेगा। राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में भी आपने कहा है कि आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। खैर, आंकड़ों को छोड़ दीजिए, प्रथम योजना में जो खर्चा इस सम्बन्ध में हुआ वह शून्य ही था, दूसरी योजना में 0.3 और तीसरी योजना में 1.1 प्रति व्यक्ति खर्चा हुआ। इस देश में 20.87 परसेंट लोग कम्युनिकेबिल डिजीजेज की वजह से मरते हैं।

आप कहेंगे कि मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आपने ही कहा था 1981 में मलेरिया से 26 लाख 66 हजार 224 लोग प्रभावित हुए थे और आपने कहा था कि उस पर कंट्रोल कर लिया गया है।

According to the Regional Director of the World Health Organisation, Dr. U. Koko, 5.9 percent of the population suffers from leprosy and 1.5 per-cent have radiologically active tuberculosis of which 0.4 per-cent is infectious. One and a half million children below five years die annually due to diarrhoea diseases. 1.4 percent is blind with 2,50,000 children losing their eye sight every year resulting 40 million blind persons. India's 304 million people are at risk on account of Filariasis of which 15.84 millions are diseased and ten millions are afflicted with goitre.

वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आर्गेनिजेशन ने इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

बच्चों की स्थिति के बारे में भी मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एक हजार बच्चों में से 125 बच्चे समाप्त हो जाते हैं। श्रीलंका में 45 बच्चे और डेनमार्क में 11 बच्चे समाप्त हो जाते हैं।

आप कह सकते हैं कि ये छोटे मुल्क हैं और हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष जो 23 मिलियन बच्चे पैदा होंगे, उनमें यह उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि तीन मिलियन बच्चे समाप्त हो जायेंगे। यह कैसी भयानक परिस्थिति है। ऐसी भयानक स्थिति में आप कैसे राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य की बात करेंगे, जब बच्चों की हालत यह है। राज्यों में भी यही स्थिति है। पंजाब में पैडिएट्रिक बैड्स कुल आवश्यकता से दस प्रतिशत कम है। मेघालय में एक डाक्टर के पीछे लोगों की संख्या सौ है। एक लाख बच्चों के लिए पैडिएट्रिशियन है। जब इस प्रकार की स्थिति है, तो मैं यह नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि इसके लिए कौन जवाब देह है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप देखेंगी कि मंत्रालय द्वारा मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम फार रुरल हेल्थ प्रारम्भ किया गया। कुल आवश्यकता 1,22,000 सब-सैन्टर्स की थी, जबकि 64,000 खोले गए। यह आपकी प्रगति है। आप ही के अनुसार पिछले साल, 5,902 प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स, 56,173 सब सैन्टर्स, 2,622 सब्सिडीयरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स और 164 अपग्रेडेड हेल्थ सैन्टर्स काम कर रहे थे। जब कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 721 प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स, 37,964 सबसैन्टर्स, 2,364 सब्सिडीयरी सैन्टर्स और 316 अपग्रेडेड प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स स्थापित करने थे। पता नहीं इसमें इन्होंने क्या प्रगति की है।

मैं प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि रुरल एरियाज में स्थिति बड़ी भयानक है। वहाँ डाक्टर नहीं है। आप कहेंगे कि यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है। खर्च के मामले में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है, उसका भी सही उपयोग नहीं होता है। बहुत सी जगहों पर मैडिकल आफिसर तक नहीं हैं। कोई स्टाफ का आदमी नहीं है। मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 200 प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स में कोई मैडिकल आफिसर नहीं है। 50 परसेन्ट हेल्थ सैन्टर्स ऐसे हैं। जो पुरानी बिल्डिंगों में, किराये की बिल्डिंगों में चल रहे हैं जहाँ स्वस्थ आदमी भी जाय तो बीमार हो जाए। न बहाँ हवा है, न रोशनी है, बरसात के टाइम पर पानी बरसता रहता है, सेनिटेशन तो वहाँ— है ही नहीं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट हास्पिटल में जो डाक्टर काम कर रहा है, उनका नाम प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर में लिखा हुआ है—यह बहुत गलत बात है। आप पेपर पर योजना बना डालेंगे और पेपर पर दिखला देंगे कि सारे लोगों की हेल्थ ठीक रहेगी, लेकिन मुझे तो इस में सन्देह होने लगता है।

एक बात बड़ी अजीब सी लगती है— उत्तर प्रदेश में हेल्थ एजुकेशन का आप का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है, स्कूल—हेल्थ का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। सैनिटेशन व्यवस्था इतनी ज्यादा खराब है जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। मैं आगरा का रहने वाला हूँ—आप वहाँ के गली-कूचों में जाइये तो घुसना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। वाराणसी की भी यही हालत है। लखनऊ के बारे में शायद कुछ ठीक हो, लेकिन वहाँ भी आप आबादी के लिहाज से घनत्व वाले इलाकों में जाइये तो वहाँ भी वही हालत पायेंगे। आप कहते हैं कि डाक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ा दी है—लेकिन ऐसा भी कुछ नजर नहीं आता है। इलेक्शन के वक्त अगर कहीं वी. आई. पी. जाते हैं तो व्यवस्था बन जाती है। जब ऐसी स्थिति इस समय दिखाई दे रही

है तो मुझे आपके कहने पर सन्देह होने लगता है।

एक नई चीज चल पड़ी है—कुछ माननीय सदस्य शायद नाराज हो जायेंगे—लेकिन यह फैक्ट है—उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ में एक 'संजयगांधी पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट इंस्टीचूट आफ मैडिकल साएन्सेज' बन रहा है जिस पर 300 करोड़ रुपया खर्च आएगा, 527 एकड़ में बनेगा और 2500 बेड्स का उस के साथ हास्पिटल होगा। इस में कौन जायेंगे? जो बड़े लोग होंगे, उन की सुविधा के लिए यह हास्पिटल काम आयेगा। इतना ही नहीं, पटना में "इन्दिरा गांधी इंस्टीचूट आफ मेडिकल साएन्सेज" बन रहा है। काश्मीर में "शेरे काश्मीर इंस्टीचूट आफ मैडिकल सायेंसेज, श्री नगर में" बन रहा है। अभी हाल में नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रिजन के डेवलपमेन्ट के लिए जो मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फरेंस हुई उस में भी तय किया गया है कि शिलांग में एक इंस्टीचूट आफ मैडिकल साएन्सेज खोला जाय। जब तक ये इंस्टीचूट्स बन कर तैयार होंगे इन पर 1 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। इनके बारे में स्पष्ट निर्देश है कि उन राज्यों में तब तक मैडिकल कालिजिज न खोले जाय, जब तक वहाँ जो लोग ग्रेजुएट हो गए हैं उन्हें काम न दे दिया जाय। इन्हें बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप 120 करोड़ रुपया सैन्ट्रल हेल्थ सैन्टर्स पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ 1000 करोड़ रुपया इन इंस्टीचूट्स पर लगाने जा रहे हैं। आप इस तरह से देखिए—लखनऊ में किंग जार्ज अस्पताल और मैडिकल कालेज है जो बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है और वहाँ की जरूरत को पूरा कर रहा है, फिर यह संजय गांधी के नाम पर खोलने की क्या जरूरत पड़ गई।

डा. एस. जी. मेहता, फार्मर चीफ आफ दि जसलोक हास्पिटल, बम्बई, ने कहा है—

“None of the institutions has achieved any of its major objectives, like, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the P.G.I., Chandigarh, etc.”

आज इन इंस्टीचूट्स से जो लोग शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के जा रहे हैं वे देश में नहीं हैं, सब विदेशों को चले गए हैं। आप बतलाइये—आप ने क्या योजना बनाई है? व्यावहारिक रूप से यदि आप देखेंगे तो मैं जानता हूँ—आप कह देंगे कि इंस्टीचूट आफ मेडिकल साइन्सेज में सरकार दखलअन्दाजी नहीं कर सकती है। हृदय रोग के रोगी आते हैं—आप से इस बारे में चर्चा हो चुकी है, इसलिए उस का दोबारा उल्लेख नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन गरीबों के लिए यह व्यवस्था नहीं है। ये इंस्टीचूट्स बड़े लोगों के लिए, बड़े नेताओं के लिए, बड़े व्यापारियों के लिए, जो विदेशों में इलाज कराया करते थे अब इंस्टीचूट में इलाज कराने आते हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन बुनियादी चीजों पर जरूर गौर करें। आप के यहां ग्रामीण अंचल में 17 हजार की आबादी पर एक डाक्टर है, लेकिन शहर में एक हजार की आबादी पर एक डाक्टर है। आपके प्रोजेक्ट्स इतने बड़े हैं कि आप के निर्देश के बावजूद न इण्डियन मेडिकल कान्सिल के लोगों से और न प्लानिंग कमीशन से इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को बनाने के लिए कोई राय ली गई।

अगर ली गई हो तो माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें। आज देश का इतना सारा धन केवल कुछ बड़े लोगों पर, उन के स्वास्थ्य और उन का इलाज कराने के लिए उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है लेकिन देश की जो बहुत बड़ी आबादी गांवों में रहती है, उसके लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर और सब-सेन्टर्स की बात मैंने कही है। वहाँ की हालत बहुत खराब है लेकिन आप ने ये इतने बड़े-बड़े एलीफेंट पाल रखे हैं, जिनमें कुछ आदमियों और बड़े-बड़े व्यक्तियों को ही

इलाज कराने की सुविधा मिल जाती है और बाकी जो दूसरे लोग हैं, उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता। इन मुद्दों को मैंने इसलिए उठाया है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

आपने जो योजना बनाई है, वह एक बहुत अच्छी योजना बनाई है और पढ़ने में वह बहुत अच्छी लगती है लेकिन जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, जो खामियां हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आप को निगाह डालनी चाहिए। आप को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है और आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी यह बात उठाई है कि सिर्फ मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज बढ़ाने से और उन फैसिलिटीज को अस्पतालों तक सीमित करने से ही इस दिशा में सब कुछ नहीं हो सकता, उसके लिए स्वास्थ्य के केयर की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। बहुत से सदस्यों ने पोटरएबिल वाटर और पौष्टिक तत्व बड़ों और बच्चों को मिलें, यह बात कही है। इसके अलावा गांवों में हाइजिनिक कंडिशनस भी ठीक रहनी चाहिए। गांवों में जो हाइजिनिक कंडिशनस हैं, उनके बारे में मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जानते ही होंगे कि आज 98 प्रतिशत ऐसे गांव हैं, जहाँ पर लेट्रिन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। 2 लाख गांवों में से 160 मिलियन्स के पास स्वच्छ पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। जब तक आप वहाँ पर सेनीटेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे और गांवों में लोगों को स्वच्छ पानी नहीं देंगे, तब तक यही हालत रहेगी।

मैं गांवों की आर्थिक हालत के बारे में यहां पर नहीं कहना चाहता और वहां पर जो औरतें बंठी रहती हैं, वे देखने में कितनी अभद्र लगती हैं क्योंकि उन के पास साधन नहीं हैं, यह किसी से छिपी बात नहीं है। स्वास्थ्य के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाए, तो मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि आप अकेले इस बारे में क्या कर लेंगे क्योंकि आज भी गांवों में लोगों

को ऐसा पानी मिलता है, जिस में दुर्गन्ध आती है और जिससे बीमारी फैलती है और हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को तो ऐसी जगहों से पानी लेना होता है, जहां पर पशु भी मुंह डालने से इन्कार कर देता है। आप कहेंगे कि हम हेल्थ सेन्टर्स की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं लेकिन इन लोगों की आबादी, जो लगभग 22 परसेन्ट है, के लिए कोई खास व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाएगी। मैं यह इसलिए आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि विशेष रूप से आप इन पर ध्यान दें और देहातों में पानी की ठीक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा वहां पर सेनीटेशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और हेल्थ एजुकेशन के भी प्रोग्राम होने चाहिए लेकिन इस के लिए आप कहेंगे कि हमारे पास इतनी राशि नहीं है और हम 2000 ई० तक इसको पूरा करेंगे। दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि आप ने इतने बड़े-बड़े हार्थी पाल रखे हैं, जिन पर राज्य सरकारों को करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने की अनुमति दे रखी है और उन को राज्य सरकारें चला रही हैं। इससे आम आदमी का भला होने वाला नहीं है : आम आदमी के भले के लिए आप को कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम निर्धारित करना होगा और राज्य सरकारों को उस के चलाने के लिए हिदायत देनी होगी। आप खाली पेपर पर ही खानापूरी न कीजिए और यह न कहिये कि यह तो राज्य सरकारों का विषय है।

विदेश जाने वाले डाक्टरों के बारे में आप ने एक अच्छी बात कही है कि हम उसके लिए कुछ करेंगे लेकिन मैं प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस की बहुत बड़ी बीमारी हो गई है। मैं वेलिंगडन के डाक्टरों की प्रशंसा करूंगा कि वे तो हमें इलाज के लिए मिल जाते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां आगरा में जो एस० एन० मेडीकल कालेज हैं, वहां पर जाते हैं तो पहले तो डाक्टर मिलते ही नहीं हैं

और अगर मिल जाते हैं, तो कह देंगे कि आप मेरे मकान पर शाम के वक्त आ जाना और मैं देख लूंगा। जब ऐसी वहां पर डाक्टरों की हालत है, तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वे क्या करेंगे। आप उनको एलाऊन्स दें लेकिन वहां पर मरीज को देखने की व्यवस्था तो ठीक होनी चाहिए। आम आदमी को उनसे कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है और गाड़ी जो चल रही है, वह राम भरोसे चल रही है।

एक दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में नमीन हकीम डाक्टर बहुत सारे हो गये हैं। गांवों में उन लोगों ने बोर्ड लगा रखे हैं और उन पर पता नहीं क्या-क्या डिग्रियां लिखी हुई हैं। मेरे परिवार में भी छोटेपन में एक नीम हकीम ने बच्चे की आंख में दवा डाल दी, जिस, मे उसकी आंख ही खराब हो गई। उसके खिलाफ हमें कैसे करना चाहिए था, लेकिन हम उस समय नहीं कर सके। यह मैं व्यवहारिक बात आप को बता रहा हूँ और आप गांवों में जा कर देखेंगे, तो ऐसे नीम-हकीम डाक्टर बहुत हैं। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भी कुछ लोगों को डिब्बे में दवाई देकर भेज दिया था और वे उसको ले कर गांवों में घूमने लगे और वे सब डाक्टर बन गये। इसलिए इन सब बातों पर ध्यान रखने की बहुत जरूरत है और जब तक आप प्रांपर तरीके से इसके बारे में व्यवस्था करेंगे; तभी

जाकर कुछ हो सकेगा, नहीं तो स्वास्थ्य के नाम पर लोगों की जिन्दगी से खिलवाड़ होता रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Hon. Madam Chairman, at the outset I must congratulate our hon. Minister of Health, Shri Shankaranand, and our hon. Prime Minister who have tried to give a

new dimension to Health by framing the national health policy according to, and the framework of, our Constitution; it is envisaged to establish a new social order based on equality, freedom, justice and dignity of the individual which aims at the elimination of poverty, ignorance and ill health. In the 20-Point Economic Programme after signing the Alma Ata Declaration, the Prime Minister has enunciated the goal of health for everybody by 2,000 A. D. Health does not mean only absence of disease or deformity or infirmity. Health, according to the World Health Organization, is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely absence of disease or infirmity. Basing on that, the hon. Minister has laid the National Health Policy Statement before the Parliament, Hon. Member from the opposition, Prof. Rup Chand Pal, was criticising that it was unfortunate that no policy statement had made since 36 years of independence and 33 years of adoption of the Constitution, I may point out to him that it has been done time and again. In 1940 the Indian National Congress had formed a Committee for Health and Family Welfare. In 1946, to look after the overall planning and health reconstruction in the country, BHOR Committee was formed. In 1956-61, another Committee headed by Dr. Mudaliar, an eminent person in our country, was appointed and under his leadership, a dynamic approach was enunciated and so many recommendations had been made to Parliament and to our people.

The hon. Minister, while replying in Rajya Sabha, was very much apologetic, If somebody tells us that our health achievement is poor, I would not agree with him because after independence; as the hon. Minister has said, we have almost eradicated small pox, malaria has been contained—and he has given the figures also—and the other communicable diseases also have been brought under control, though there is some epidemic of chicken pox. Still we are far behind in containing leprosy which is a big menace.

The main thrust of the problem is whether the Minister has taken cognizance of the Plan allocations made from First Five-Year Plan to Sixth Five-year Plan. The allocation for Health in the total Plan allocation in the First Five-Year Plan was

3.3 per cent, in the Second Plan it was 3.01 per cent, in the Third Plan 2.9 per cent, in the Fourth Plan 3.9 per cent, in the Fifth Plan 3.2 per cent and in the Sixth Plan 2.9 per cent. Is it ever possible to achieve this gigantic task of health reconstruction and health for all if this type of Plan allocation is made? I want to know whether, before signing the Alma Ata Declaration, cognizance has been taken of the fact that funds will come. He has suggested many things, how the fund will come. To that part I will come later. But Plan allocation is a bottleneck. If the Plan allocation is not increased, it will be very difficult to achieve our objectives in regard to Health.

We should not be so much afraid and we should not be apologetic about our achievement being not upto the mark. We have to see whether the Government in the past had implemented the decision or the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee or not.

The Primary Health Centres in different block-5,002 have already been established. He was just now telling that by 2,000 A. D. definitely we are going to provide P. H. C. for 30,000 population in semi-urban areas and rural areas and for 20,000 population in tribal and hill areas, subsidiary health centres will be provided to 5000/3000 population. All these are there. All these have not been completed due to the plan resources. In the Sixth Plan, money has not been provided. But, still, already 478 extra P. H. C. have been opened. The total number of blocks is 5,002 in India. What will be the total number of P. H.Cs that would be established in our country by 2000 A. D.? This has to be seen.

Sir, we have inherited a system of British pattern into our health policy uptill now. This has to be changed. Both the Mudaliar Committee as well as the Bhor Committee have said that we are following the British India pattern in the health administration, organisation. That system has to be changed. We should not be urbanoriented but we should be rural-oriented. Just now the figures have been given. In urban areas, most of the population would get medical care within a radius of 2 k.ms. but in rural areas, the people could not get even with the distance of 10 k. ms.

Out of a total of 14 lacs (14,76,276) beds in the country, there were only 4,542 beds available in the rural areas. It means only 13% of total bed is available to the rural population and, out of total beds in rural areas, 28% of them is being administered by voluntary bodies and private institutions. So, we have to change this attitude. I want to know whether the Minister is thinking of giving a new direction that the bed numbers should be increased or multiplied in these rural areas. In the primary health centres—in the sub-centres—there are no beds. A proposal was there previously about the provision of beds. One big hospital should be established for 3 PHC with 50 beds with a requisite number of super-specialised staff or postgraduate students. Since last year or so, so many big hospitals are coming up in different big cities. I think that we should decentralise all these things.

Now I shall give my suggestions. According to 1982-83 Annual Report, the picture is definitely improving. As regards malaria eradication programme, the Minister has given the figure. It has gone down from 6.5 million to 2.5 million. It is okay. Plasmodium Falciperiem is creating havoc in our country. Plasmodium Facipriem malaria is resistant to DDT, B. H. C. Malethion etc. This is mostly prevalent in the hill areas and in the multi-storeyed hotels in Delhi. This is a breeding ground for this type of mosquitoes. This is a most dangerous malaria germs carrier. Recently there was an epidemic of viral fever throughout the country. There was also a discussion on that. This is definitely one of the carriers of this viral fever which was so much wide-spread, I think, in Japan. They have isolated that particular virus.

I don't know whether in the research institute at Pune they have done something or not. But this should be taken cognisance of by his Department. It is very difficult to diagnose whether it is cerebral fever or Japanese viral fever or the viral which is prevalent in India. In that regard it is necessary that steps should be taken to isolate this virus.

Now, regarding eradication of malaria some new drugs have been developed recently by AIIMS but these drugs are not marketed

throughout the country. They should be marketed throughout the country so that the physician can come to the rescue of the patients.

I must congratulate the hon. Minister for enunciating this programme. For this Leprosy Eradication Programme; you are giving 100% central assistance. Yesterday somebody criticised it. But we should remember that this is a social problem. There are very many leprosy control units, leprosy eradication units, education units and so on. But we find that many posts of doctors are lying vacant there. Why? Because they don't get sufficient remuneration. They must get better remuneration than other doctors working in other fields. These doctors should get more facilities than the doctors in other areas. This is my suggestion.

Leprosy can't be eradicated by Dapsone or other prevalent drugs. They are not going to solve the problem. Certain vaccines are now under trial. Prof. Dei of the Tata Institute and Dr. G.P. Talwar of the AIIMS have done marvellous work and they have produced some vaccine for curative purposes. These drugs should be commercially exploited. There is another Media Culture Doctor Dr. Veerāraghavan of Madras who has done some work in this direction. They have produced some culture; but it is still under trial. Until and unless sufficient funds are allotted to this project much headway cannot be made. Unless we allot sufficient funds I don't think we can reach the goal of Health for all by 2000 AD.

Sir, I must congratulate the Indian doctors who are doing the dynamic work in the matter of eradication of leprosy. Regarding the national tuberculosis programme the hon. Minister has enunciated in the statement that BCG vaccine is produced. It is a clamour throughout the country that if BCG vaccine is taken by the child the child gets primary TB. This aspect should be looked into and necessary action taken.

The hon. Minister has announced various good programmes in the National Health Policy. He has told about everything except one thing. In the British days only profes-

professional experts were heading the concerned departments. That was the case in the Centre and in the States. Unless professional experts head the departments it is very difficult to implement your programmes. There are various schemes by the WHO, Rockefeller Foundation, UNICEF etc. which are pumping money into this country. But unless professional experts are there, we will not be able to make much progress. We find nowadays that only non-professional people are there in every department. They may not know the technicality of the subject and they will not be concerned about the health of the people. If a bureaucrat is given charge of a Finance Department, it is different. But these technical departments should not be headed by a non-technical man, but it should be headed by only professional experts. In this respect we should adopt the system prevalent in the British days, namely, to make professional people heads of these technical institutions. While we have forgotten that good part of this question, we continue to follow the other things. I hope, the hon. Minister will look into this matter. Unless and until that is done, the implementation part will be very difficult. You can have generalists for financial and administrative posts, but you must have experts to head the professional organisations. We used to have IMS-Indian Medical Service in the British India, why can't we revive that now? In fact, we can have such a service for engineers also.

Now, I come to the medical education. In that connection, we have the Dr. Shantilal G. Mehta Committee Report. I do not think, there is any lacuna in so far as the imparting of education and training to the students at graduate and post-graduate level is concerned. There is no need for any change, because they are already going through a very rigorous course.

Then, there is always an allegation that the doctors are not willing to go to the rural areas; they do not want to serve the rural masses. The Mudaliar Committee which went into this question has enunciated the reasons. All their recommendations need to be taken into consideration seriously. Before admissions are given in the medical colleges, they must be asked to sign a bond

indicating their willingness to serve in the rural areas. Ten percent of the students must be given scholarship. When the doctors are posted to the villages, they should be provided with all the amenities, which are necessary for them to remain there. In that case, I do not think, there would be any hesitation on their part to serve in the rural areas.

In the sphere of medical education, we are greatly lacking in research facilities. For example, for cancer we do not have any sophisticated instruments. There is lack of laboratory facilities. That part needs to be taken care of. The students who want to go abroad to get super-specialisation and to equip themselves with the latest knowledge in any particular branch of medicine, should be given a special treatment and special scholarships, so that they can go abroad, and can serve the country on their return.

I would like to make another important suggestion. Two percent of our people are disabled; many are suffering from neuro-muscular catastrophe or some other deformity. This happens many a time due to various diseases. There is one very good institute in Bombay. All India Institute of Physical Medicines and Rehabilitation. The total allocation for this institution is Rs. 4000 lakhs per year, and they are doing immense service to the nation. I have been abroad also and have seen the people working there, but the dedicated service which the Institute at Bombay is giving to the people is really remarkable. They have evolved new techniques after doing a lot of research and development, and have added a new dimension to the medical science. I will request the hon. Minister to extend these activities, and more students should be given training in that institution. This would enable us to eradicate or contain the deformities and disabilities in the 2% people of our country. This type of centres should, in fact, be opened throughout the country, and each Centre should be attached to the district headquarter. This is because these students after getting training would not go abroad.

Further, we have got so many good cardiac surgery units in our country. Unnecessarily

people are going abroad for such treatment. I will request the hon. Minister to see that all the 106 Medical Colleges under his command should be provided with a good type of cardiac surgery units.

Now, as we know, in the medical, education, a very tortuous and heinous thing has come about. The colleges are admitting third or fourth grade students by taking a sum of Rs. 2 lakh or 3 lakhs. The position of the medical profession is getting deteriorated. This needs to be looked into.

The hon. Minister has appointed so many village health guides Shri Raj Narain, the then Health Minister had employed so many bare-footed doctors at a remuneration of Rs. 50/- per month. Their education was not more than 5th or 6th class. How can those people know what is sanitation and what is medicine? So, he should make a fresh review of the health guides who have been appointed throughout the country. The minimum qualification of the health guides should be matriculate with proper training facilities in the District Headquarters.

Since we cannot finance the National Health Programme by 2,000 A. D., to meet the financial needs the Minister has suggested the Health Insurance Scheme. It is a must. A poor man can also pay one or two rupees, per month if he is insured. The National Exchequer also will not be burdened. In such a case it should be the obligatory duty of the Government to supply medicines to those persons who are insured.

About the drug some criticism was made from the other side. The important thing is that in most of the States and Union Territories 'Capitals you don't' get a drug controller. It is so because there is deficiency of B. Pharm. Diploma holders in the country. Therefore, I would suggest that more courses in Pharmacy should be opened in different places.

Now, I come to the problem of sanitation and drinking water supply. Take the example of Delhi. In Delhi, 70% of the population is getting safe and protected drinking water supply and the 30% are not getting it. Proper sanitation and sewage facilities are provided only to 30% of the

population. If that is the position in Delhi, what would be the fate of the people in the rest of the country? So, the crux of the problem is the provision of safe and protected drinking water and proper sewage facilities. But the problem is, technically trained manpower in this field is not available to man these. So, my suggestion would be that the Prime Minister should, be requested that the drinking water department, is brought under the control of the Health Ministry. Similarly, Nutrition is under the Social Welfare Ministry. In such a situation it becomes very difficult on the part of the Health Minister to coordinate these things. It should also be brought under the health Ministry, because it is the health Ministry which is concerned about the nutrition of people. Environment can be looked after by a separate Department.

Last but not the least is the menace of the population explosion. The Minister has said that by 2000 A. D., the growth rate of population will be 21.5 decadal per cent if our Family Planning Programme is kept commensurate with the Statement made by him. But I don't think we can achieve the goal by 2,000 A. D. health for all if we have the birth rate of 21.5% and the death rate at 9%. In that case my suggestion is that our slogan should be one child for one couple. If we do that, then by 2000 A. D. we will be able to achieve the growth rate of 12% decadal and the death rate at 9% decadal and the decadal percentage increase of population will be 3% decadal. That way the total increase in the growth of population should be 0.3 per cent per year. To achieve that end I would suggest that in all the Universities of the country research work should be undertaken to discover and promote different devices for population control, and to educate the people better and to accept the Family Planning norm some crash; time-bound programme should be launched in the District Headquarters.

Sir, there is no opposition to the Family Planning Programme from any community in the country. All communities are accepting it. Last time when I brought a Bill in the House, I stressed that there is no adverse feeling among the Muslims and Christians against the Family Planning and Control Programme. Therefore, for the implementation

of this programme there should not be any difference on the basis of caste, creed or religion. Everybody has to accept this.

The Minister has promised in this Document that he is going to frame National Family Planning Policy and the National Medical care separately. I am sure the Hon. Minister will be able to mobilise the finance to achieve the declared objective of Health for All by 2,000 A. D. and will be able to bring to reality the dream of the Prime Minister of our country and also that of Mahatma Gandhi. If we can achieve this, we will be able to serve the country in a better way.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vai-shali) : I am happy that Government has been able to formulate a National Health Policy, and bring it before the House for approval.

This is a policy with the objectives of which no one can have any quarrel. This is in fact, what we owe to our neglected people. While we support this Resolution, let me also point out that this is neither new nor original.

The Bore Committee in 1946 had recommended practically the same objectives. The Mudaliar Committee later considered them not feasible, on account of financial constraints, but felt that if the ratio of one bed per thousand population was achieved, it would be fairly satisfactory. Some priorities in health sector were laid down. The origin of this Resolution is, in fact, in the WHO policy statement of providing health to all by 2,000 A.D. But good intentions, however laudable, are not enough. What is WHO's own experience? Its latest report says that "The goal of health for all is fast receding".

Surveys of 70 out of 157 countries which adopted the goal showed a 'distressing picture'. None of the communicable diseases were defeated—malaria, T.B., leprosy etc. They are, in fact, worsening." Even worse is the fact that many of the developing countries have reduced health care spending, while what they need is an additional 50 billion dollars a year.

The basic question, therefore, is : Can we achieve the goal, with the kind of policy instruments stated in the document now before this House? Madam, it is all true that we need more doctors, more primary health centres and so on. But we have the unfortunate spectacle of a Government year after year paring down health care funds, whenever there is a constraint of resources. The result is that PHCs are ghost hospitals without doctors, even though doctors who go there find they are ill-suited for the rural audience with their city medical training and culture. They run away at the first opportunity. Added to this is the drug shortage.

The question of referral hospitals has been raised in this document. These will become a prey to the bureaucracy's chilling hands.

The Minister has said that referral hospital will be an important link between primary health centres and regular hospitals. But, Madam, even though these centres and referral hospitals have been opened, they are ill-equipped and uncared for.

My experience of the referral hospital in constituency is that three women who had undergone operation there were not provided beds, nor given any treatment. They were lying on the floor. They developed tetanus. No medicine was given to them. As a result, they died. When I went to see the hospital, I found that it did not have stock of medicines and there was no whole-time doctor. I wrote to the Chief Minister who was good enough to sanction Rs. 5,000/- each to the relatives of the deceased. But no whole-time doctor was posted.

Under the rules of Government of Bihar, a doctor has to serve for six years in blocks. Those posted to rural areas consider it a punishment, and always keep on trying for a better posting. Such a person will not put in his heart and soul in the job. So, there is need for orientation training, and change in education to create in them a dominant feeling of service. You can well imagine the quality of health care services made available to the poor and weaker sections of the society.

What this policy lacks is a clear cut statement that the cost of achieving this goal is so much and that this government will make this commitment as an irreducible minimum.

There is little point in making laudable declarations of intent without buttressing it with commitment of resources. The Minister should tell this House what the cost of this society will be and whether government will make a solemn promise committing itself to this sum. Unfortunately, the Minister will not do it. I know it for ample reasons. First, the Health Minister counts too low in the political system. Secondly, funds of the order needed will not come. Thirdly, even if they come, there is no guarantee they will give the estimated results. My authority for this claim is the WHO, Director-General himself quotes as follows :

“The temptation is to submit to the difficulties of comprehensive development and put in vertical programmes that operate from the Central Government down to the village rather than being rooted in and supported by the local community.”

So, we send in our team of technocrats saying “we will put a well here and a pump and latrine there. We have done our job.” We say, “People just have to learn to use the latrine properly and maintain the pump.” But if people have not been given the chance to understand why they should use water, then things don't work. The health landscape is strewn with examples. Often 70 percent of pumps are out of order within a year.” Therefore, it is necessary now in the light of experience to review our basic approach itself. My premise here is that our medical system is incompatible with the real needs of our people and does not take into account conventional wisdom and community needs.

Have the testimony of a former Director-General of Government Health Service, Dr. K.N.Rao. This is what Dr. K. N. Rao says :

“A disproportionate emphasis on large city, based on sophisticated

medical centres, at the expenses of primary health care which is more urgently Needed is the base of our medical system. However, if you try to change the emphasis you set into motion a host of opposition,”

Dr. Mahler again says as follows :

“And in many places there is a strong reaction against it. The Dean of the Medical School goes to the Prime Minister and says you are completely running our medical School. Until now we were producing physicians with Scientific pride who really know about medicine. Now you want students to learn about nutrition and water and sanitation. This is outrageous. So, the Prime Minister starts getting scared and called his Minister of Health saying what is going on? We are losing our national prestige.”

And the result is that if you take a group of doctors from medical Schools and put them through an examination on primary health care then the overwhelming majority would fail.

The question therefore is not whether government is committed to health care for all. But whether government has the political courage to strike a change of priorities, to make doctors involved in rural care, to make medical education primarily public health oriented rather than medicine oriented and so on. I want to know specifically what is Mr. Shankaranand's reply to this? If he has the political courage why is it that he had pigeonholed the Kartar Singh report on medical education? Does he realise that the system we have evolved is such that the doctors instead of being part of rural development, are fighting against it, as WHO D.G. says? Doctors are winning the battle helped by politicians—not the battle for health but battle against rural health.

I want to say in the end, that I want to see how much courage he will show, in his

reply. This is all I want to say at this moment.

With these words I support the National Health Policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Deen Bandhu Verma.

श्री दीन बन्धु वर्मा (उदयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में 2000 ई० तक की बड़ी उत्साहवर्धक योजनायें सभा पटल पर रखी हैं। मैं उनको इसके लिए मुबारिकवाद देना चाहता हूँ और अपना समर्थन भी देना चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं उनका ध्यान कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाईयों की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन कठिनाईयों को आप जब तक दूर नहीं करेंगे तब तक आपकी यह नीतियां कहां तक सफल हो पायेंगी, यह एक देखने की बात है।

मुझे मालूम है कि पब्लिक हेल्थ, सेनिटेशन, हास्पिटल्स, डिस्पेंसरीज स्टेट सब्जेक्ट में आती हैं। जहाँ तक भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, उसके पास कोई ऐसा इंस्ट्रूमेंट नहीं है जिससे कि वह राज्य सरकारों को दिशा निर्देश दे सके। यही नहीं, हमारे जो मेडिकल रिलीफ और एजुकेशनल रिसर्च सेन्टर्स हैं उनमें भी हमारे मंत्रालय को जिस प्रकार का योगदान करना चाहिए उसमें वह अपने को असमर्थ पाता है। मतलब यह है कि हमने सारी नीतियां राज्यों की दया पर छोड़ दी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक चिन्तनीय बात है। भारत सरकार जितनी उत्सुकता के साथ राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को लागू करना चाहती है, राज्य सरकारों की उसमें उतनी अवहेलना नजर आती है। दस साल पहले जब देश में एक लाख की जनसंख्या पर 30 डाक्टर थे, अब 39 हो गए हैं। इसी प्रकार से दस साल पहले जहां एक लाख की जनसंख्या पर 58 हास्पिटल बेड्स थे, अब 70 हो गए हैं।

निश्चित तौर से आप बराबर इसमें सुधार करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं फिर भी अभी राजस्थान बल्कि पूरे देश में जो स्थिति है उसमें बहुत सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। यह बात सही है कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा आप देश के कौने कौने में, शहरी एवं ग्रामीण इलाकों में, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। आप फैमिली प्रोग्राम में हन्ड्रेड परसेन्ट सहायता दे रहे हैं और कुछ अन्य योजनाओं में फिफटी फिफटी बेसिस पर सहायता देते हैं। मैं सजेशन के तौर पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों के पास इतने वित्तीय साधन नहीं हैं कि वे उन योजनाओं को शीघ्रता के साथ लागू कर सकें इसलिए मन्त्री जी ने सदन में जो राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति प्रस्तुत की है उसको इस सन्दर्भ में देखते हुए आवश्यक कदम उठाएँ और राज्य सरकारों को दिशा निर्देश दें। इसके साथ साथ जो एजुकेशनल प्रोग्राम हैं उनको आप स्वयं ही चलाएँ तभी मैं समझता हूँ देश के कौने कौने में चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने में सफलता प्राप्त हो सकेगी।

आज की स्थिति में इस देश की दो-तिहाई जनता को जितनी आवश्यक कैलोरीज मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रही है इसका कारण यह है कि उनको उचित मात्रा में खाद्य-पदार्थ उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके कारण अंधापन, पोलियो, ट्यूबरकलोसिस आदि बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। यद्यपि इन बीमारियों पर नियंत्रण पाने की कोशिश की जा रही है परन्तु सफलता नहीं मिल सकी है और यह हमारे लिए कोई खुशी की बात नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको और भी अधिक प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा तभी कुछ सफलता प्राप्त हो सकेगी। हेल्थ प्रोग्राम को एजुकेशन में शामिल करना चाहिए। आप वहाँ बच्चों को सिखायेंगे कि उनको क्या विचार करना चाहिए, तभी जाकर आप सफल हो पायेंगे।

हमारी जो प्राचीन चिकित्सा की पाव-तियां हैं, जैसे आयुर्वेद है, होम्योपैथ है और योग है— यदि आप इन सब को प्रोत्साहित करेंगे तो निश्चित तौर से जो आपकी चिकित्सा की नीतियां हैं, उनमें आपको सफलता मिलेगी।

मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास वित्तीय साधनों की कमी को देखते हुए, अगर आप प्राइवेट क्लिनिक खोलने वाले डाक्टरों को सौ फीसदी सहायता देंगे, तो हमें उनका सहयोग भी प्राप्त हो सकता है। मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र उदयपुर के बारे में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ लोग इस बात के लिए भी तैयार हैं कि हम वहाँ बिल्डिंग बना देते हैं और आप वहाँ हास्पिटल खोल दीजिए। मेरा आठ लाख आबादी वाला क्षेत्र है। वहाँ कई बिल्डिंग तैयार पड़ी हैं। पांच-छः साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन वहाँ कोई हास्पिटल नहीं खोला गया है। वहाँ की जनता के अन्दर निराशा पैदा हो रही है कि हम जब बिल्डिंग बनाकर देने के लिए तैयार हैं, तब फिर क्या कारण है कि राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है। आम जनता अगर आपको सहयोग देना चाहती है, तो आप क्यों नहीं उन लोगों को अपनी तरफ से प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते। हर प्रंचायत में आपको यही स्थिति मिलेगी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप इस तरह की नीति बनायेंगे, ताकि चिकित्सा की जो सुविधायें हम देश के घर-घर में पहुंचे उसमें आपका योगदान मिलेगा।

मैं आपकी नीतियों का समर्थन करता हूँ। इन नीतियों में जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। माननीया, मुझे जो आपने बोलने के लिए समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

*SHRI J.S. PATIL (Thane) : Madam, Chairman, the hon. Health Minister has issued a document called "National Health Policy" thereby expressing the concern of the Government about the health of citizens in this country. The attempt, though outwardly impressive, is totally futile in my opinion.

As the citizens of this country are simple, they are carried away by the false assurances and policies of the Government. They have to suffer on account of their faith in this Government. No wonder, the present document has also hoodwinked the people of this country and belied their hopes. Not only the health of citizens has come into danger, but the health of the country is at stake. Like air, water and noise pollution the political pollution wrought by rulers has posed a threat to the integrity and health of this nation.

No political party or any institution has created any obstacle in the attempt of the Government to provide medical aid to the citizens. But the common man has to suffer on account of non-availability of proper medical facilities at various Government medical centres. In Thane district, 74 persons fell victims to the disease of Cholera, which was widespread with the onset of monsoon. Many persons died because saline was not available in the cottage hospital at the Taluka place. The doctors of this Hospital had to rush to the district headquarters to get the needed medicines. It won't be wrong if I say that the inopt Government which could not supply essential drugs is responsible for the death of these persons. Under the 20-point programme, poor Adivasis and down trodden people have been promised all protection. The Government repeats its commitments to the welfare of these sections of society quite often. Why should then poor people suffer on account of lack of medicines in the Government hospitals? Adivasis do not get good drinking water, leave aside a full square meal, which is a luxury for them. Should Government not take the responsibility of these poor people?

In third week of November this year, the Government conducted a family planning camp at Murbad in my constituency. But as all facilities were not available for conducting the operations, it led to the death of a women. The District Hospitals are no better than cottage hospitals as far as facilities are concerned.

The Government's programme of setting primary health centres is quite good. But the funds allocated to them are so meagre that they cannot afford to spend more than 25 paise per patient on medical aid. It is high time that their allocation of funds is stepped up.

"Navbharat Times" in its issue dated 19th November, 1983 has published a news item about the death of 2½ crore of people in 22 districts of Uttar Pradesh due to the throat disease "Ghengha". This disease is prevalent in Uttar Pradesh for the last 20-25 years. But neither the State Government nor the Central Government have taken steps to control this disease. National Ghengha research Centre had suggested as early as 20 years ago that sale of common salt should be banned and instead iodine salt should be sold. Though the Government accepted the suggestion many merchants still sell common salt overlooking the policy of the Government.

"Hindustan Times" in its issues from 20th to 24th September, 1983 published a series of articles throwing light on the plight of the major hospitals of Delhi in providing medical facilities. As Delhi is a big city with many colonies, all these hospitals have a great rush of patients. But these hospitals miserably failed in providing medical aid to the poor. They are not well equipped as they should be to meet the increasing demand. This is a very unfortunate situation. It is reported in these articles that doctors attached to emergency wards are engaged in long telephonic conversation and do not attend to the patients immediately. The staff of the Safdarjang hospital see that their friends and relatives are admitted to the emergency wards and the needy patients are deprived of the emergency facilities. If the medical facilities are so poor in the Capital, one can imagine the plight of other Government Hospitals in the country.

Many doctors with fake homeopathic degrees are practising in many parts of the country. It is a blot on the medical profession. I want to know what steps Government is going to take to stop such quacks from practising.

Many Government hospitals do not have necessary apparatus needed for medical check up. Poor people cannot afford to go to private hospitals for medical examination. Therefore, I request that all the facilities needed for medical examination should be made available in all Government hospitals.

The Government has utterly failed to provide pure drinking water to people in spite of its long rule of 33 years. More than half of the population does not get pure drinking water. It is a shame that only half per cent of the rural population has been provided sanitary facilities. Considering the slow pace of Government's work it will take many years for providing medical facilities. Many owners of factories spend for the medical facilities for their employees. I request that they should get income tax exemptions on the amount spent on the medical aid. This will reduce the burden of Government hospitals.

The Government is successful in finding cure for certain diseases like leprosy, TB and blindness. According to 1971 census there are more than 32 lakh leprosy patients in the country. There is misunderstanding among the people that leprosy is incurable. The Government should enlighten the people that it is not so. I am glad to mention in this context that there is a small institution at Varada in Chanderpore district of Maharashtra called "Anandvan" which was started by the great social worker Baba Amte. 2000 leprosy patients have been cured and provided means of livelihood in this institution. Such institutions should be encouraged and strengthened so that they contribute significantly in finding a permanent cure to the fatal diseases like TB, leprosy and cancer.

The Government has already got an enactment to prevent adulteration of medicines. I request the hon. Minister to inform the House regarding the action taken by the Government against individuals who violated this enactment.

The printing of labels on the bottles of medicines is really microscopic. Neither the buyer of medicines nor the sales men can make out the letters printed on them. I request that labels should be printed in such a manner that the content on them is legible.

All of us are equally concerned about the successful implementation of our national health policy. I would like to make a few suggestions in this regard.

- (1) Cottage hospitals, primary health centres and district hospitals should possess all medical facilities so that they can provide medical aid quick and efficiently.
- (2) The doctors who serve in the rural areas should be given all the facilities they require so that they willingly serve there. In the absence of such facilities, the doctors serve there out of compulsion. Providing of necessary facilities to them would go a long way in improving the standard of medical service in rural areas.

The voluntary institutions who do a pioneering work in providing medical aid get only 1/3 grant of their expenditure. I request that some relaxation should be given in the pattern of grant so that they improve the standard of their medical service.

It is necessary that primary education should be given to all the children so that they learn the value of health education from the beginning.

It is not enough to provide only medical aid to the citizens. The Government should also shoulder the responsibility of providing the basic needs of life namely, food clothing and shelter to them.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति का जो विवरण सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने विवरण को प्रस्तुत करते हुए विस्तार से राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा कर दी है किन्तु यहां हमारे साथियों, खास कर विरोध पक्ष के हमारे साथियों ने यह कहा कि स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा की समस्या बड़ी विकराल और विकट है, उस संदर्भ में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे देश में स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व की स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा की स्थिति से आज की स्थिति की तुलना की जाए तो आप देखेंगे कि हमने स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र क्या क्या उपलब्धि की है और वह उपलब्धि कम नहीं है।

हमने कई ऐसी बीमारियों पर जिनसे कि लोग पहले काल-कलवित हो जाते थे, काबू पा लिया है। चाहे चेचक हो, चाहे हैजा हो इन बीमारियों पर हमने नियंत्रण पा लिया है। मलेरिया पर भी काबू पाने का हमने प्रयास किया है। इसी सब का यह नतीजा है कि पहले जीवन की आयु दर 27 वर्ष थी वह आज 52 वर्ष है। पहले एक हजार पर मृत्यु दर 27.4 थी, आज वह 14.8 हो गई है। क्या इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि पहले स्वास्थ्य की जो विकट समस्या थी, अब वह पहले से कहीं अच्छी हो गई है? उसको ध्यान में रख कर करें तो निश्चित रूप से जो उपलब्धि पिछले 30-35 वर्षों में सरकार ने प्राप्त की है वह आपके सामने स्पष्ट हो जाएगी। मंत्री महोदय ने विवरण में कहीं यह कहा कि समस्या हल हो गई है। इस विवरण में गंभीरता का परिचय दिया गया है और बता दिया है कि स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति अभी भी गंभीर है। इसकी गंभीरता को पूरी तरह से ध्यान में रखा गया है।

सबसे पहले बच्चों के बारे में बताया गया है कि जो मौतें होती हैं उनमें एक तिहाई 5 वर्ष के कम उम्र के बच्चे होते हैं बच्चे इससे ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं। इस विवरण से पता लगता है कि कहीं भी सरकार ने अपनी उपलब्धि को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर नहीं बताया है,

बल्कि सदन को वास्तविक स्थिति से अवगत कराया है।

हमें विश्वास है कि जब स्वास्थ्य नीति तैयार की गई होगी तो विभिन्न राज्यों की राय ली गई होगी और एक्सपर्ट्स कमेटीज की भावनाओं का भी समावेश इसमें किया गया होगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। आए दिन मन्त्री महोदय को भी इस सदन में जवाब देना पड़ता है। देश में जीवन रक्षक दवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, समय से नहीं मिलतीं। दवाओं में मिलावट भी की जाती है और गंदी दवाइयां भी आ रही हैं या जिस फार्मूले से दवाई बननी चाहिए, उससे नहीं बन रही है। इस ओर निश्चित रूप से स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है चाहे वे राष्ट्रीय कंपनियां हों या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कंपनियां हों उन पर बड़े पैमाने पर कंट्रोल करने की आवश्यकता है। जरूरत पड़े तो दवाओं में मिलावट के कानून में कठोरता लाई जाए।

एक बात की ओर मैं और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ पहले जब डी. डी. टी. का छिड़काव होता था तो मच्छर मर जाते थे। लेकिन अब वह क्वालिटी नहीं आ रही है। हर वर्ष आप डी. डी. टी. का छिड़काव करवाते हैं, जहां-जहां प्रकोप होता है। खासकर ट्राइबल एरिया में, समुद्री किनारे के इलाकों में, लेकिन मलेरिया नहीं जा रहा है। कुनैन भी जो शुरू में आती थी, आज वह भी असर नहीं करती है। इन महत्वपूर्ण बातों को देखने की आवश्यकता है।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का बहुत विस्तार किया गया है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी काफी राशि इस काम के लिए दी गई है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि दवाखानों में दवाइयां नहीं हैं। पी एच सी

हैं लेकिन दवाएं नहीं मिलतीं। लोगों को परेशानी होती है। इसके अलावा चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का विकास शहरों में किया गया है। गांवों में 80 परसेंट लोग रहते हैं लेकिन इस हिसाब से सुविधायें वहां पर नहीं हैं। हर ब्लॉक में आपने प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर खोल दिया है और बड़े ब्लॉकों में ज्यादा सेंटर खोले हैं लेकिन वहां पर न तो आवश्यकता के अनुसार दवाइयां होती हैं और न ही अन्य सुविधायें होती हैं देहातों के अस्पतालों में न तो सुविधाएं हैं न पूरे उपकरण हैं। इस समस्या पर विचार करना होगा। आज भी पढ़े-लिखे डाक्टर देहात में नहीं जाना चाहते। बहुत से अस्पताल वगैर डाक्टरों के वर्षों से चल रहे हैं। सभी राज्यों की यही हालत है। आज इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी होगी कि डाक्टर गांवों में जाएं। एक ऐसा केंद्र बनाने की जरूरत है जिसमें ट्रेनिंग के पहले ही इस प्रकार का एग्निमेंट कर लिया जाए कि तुमको इतने वर्ष देहात के अस्पताल में रहना होगा। तभी समस्या का निराकरण हो सकता है।

आज आधुनिकतम चिकित्सा साधन शहरी क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध हैं। दूर-दराज और पिछड़े इलाकों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। डाक्टर भी वहां नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आज एक डाक्टरों का ऐसा केंद्र बनाने की जरूरत है जो गांवों में जा सके। तभी देहातों में सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी।

जनता शासन में जो गांवों में स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक दिया गया था उसका आज क्या हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जो पैसा दे रही है, वह बेकार खर्च हो रहा है। वहां गांव में डाक्टर और नर्स मिलाकर दवाएं बेच लेते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर इस व्यवस्था को बनाए रखना है तो इसकी सीधी व्यवस्था आप ग्राम पंचायत के प्रधान के

अन्तर्गत कीजिए जो कि उसकी हाजरी ले और देखे कि लोगों को दवाएं बंट रही हैं या नहीं। आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में ये लोग अपने घर में बैठे रहते हैं, कहीं जाते नहीं हैं, तनखाह लेनी हो तो हस्पताल में चले जाते हैं और सब आपस में मिलकर पैसे को वांट लेते हैं।

जहां तक स्वच्छ पानी की बात है, हर जगह सरकार स्वच्छ पानी सुलभ नहीं करा पा रही है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अब एक साल शेष रह गया है आप कोई ऐसा कार्य करें जिससे हर गांव में पेय जल लोगों को मिल सके उसके लिए कोई भी साधन आप अपनायें।

हमारे विरोधी दल के साथी कह रहे थे कि सैनीटेशन का काम, सफाई का काम 0 है। इस पर भी हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की जांच भी अभी पूरी तरह से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ब्लाक-स्तर पर बच्चों के लिए जो मुड़, चना और विटामिन्स दिए जाते हैं, वह सब बेकार जाते हैं। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि आप केन्द्र से जो पैसा दे देते हैं, इससे पूरी तरह काम नहीं चल पाता है जब तक कि आपका कोई मॉनेटरिंग सैल हर स्टेट में स्थापित न हो जाए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जो दवाएं तथा अन्य सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं, हस्पताल बनाने की बात करते हैं, वह सब कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में नहीं हो रहा है। इससे केन्द्रीय सरकार की बदनामी होती है क्योंकि साधन आप देते हैं। इधर विरोधी दल वाले स्टेट की अटोनामी की बात करते हैं, चाहे वैस्ट बंगाल हो, केरल हो, आंध्रप्रदेश हो या काश्मीर हो। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग का एक अधिकारी सब राज्य में हो और उसके साथ एक पूरी टीम हो जो वह देखे कि लोगों को स्वास्थ्य संबंधी सुविधाएं ठीक से मिल रही हैं या नहीं। अभी तक यह सुविधा राज्य सरकार लोगों को देने में असमर्थ है।

जो आपके इन्सपेक्टर हैं उन्होंने घंघा बना रखा है, सारे दुकानदारों से माहवारी पैसा बांध रखा है। उनका हिसाब यह है कि एक रोज गये और अपना पैसा ले आये। न किसी तेल की चैकिंग है और न किसी और चीज की चैकिंग है। उनका हिसाब यह है कि जिस रोज चैकिंग पर जायेंगे, पहले ही दुकानदार को खबर कर देंगे कि हम आयेंगे। उस दिन जो सैम्पल भरेंगे वह सब ठीक मिलेंगे। एक बहुत बड़ा जाल बिछा हुआ है जो कि खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट को रोक नहीं पा रहा है। इसके लिए सरकार को एक मशीनरी ईजाद करनी होगी जो कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रोल में होगी। सिर्फ स्टेट्स को इन कामों के लिए पैसा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां कि बीमारियां फैलती हैं जहां कि ट्राइबल लोग रहते हैं। उसके लिए आपके स्वास्थ्य विभाग के चौकन्ना रहना चाहिए और पूरी दवाओं की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आज भी देहातों में बीमारियों के नाम पर अन्धविश्वास बहुत है, उससे काम चलाया जाता है। अगर किसी को दर्द होगा तो हंसिया गर्म कर के उसको दागने लगते हैं। इन सब चीजों से लोगों को सावधान करके स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं गांवों और ऐसी जगहों पर पहुंचाई जायें। जो पुरानी परम्परायें हैं, अन्ध विश्वास है, उसको दूर करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य विभाग को ऐसा कार्यक्रम चलाना पड़ेगा जिससे लोगों को लाभ मिल सके।

आज हमारे मेडिकल कालेजों में क्या हो रहा है? उनमें चन्दा लेकर एडमिशन दिया जाता है। अगर ऐसे आदमियों को एडमिशन दिया जाएगा, जिनके पास पैसा है, बुद्धि भले ही न हो, वे डाक्टर कैसे बनेंगे? पीछे गुजरात में मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स में रिजर्वेशन के प्रश्न पर बहुत हो-हल्ला हुआ था। कई लोग कहते हैं किन संस्थाओं में प्रवेश के लिए रिजर्वेशन

नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसे वालों के लिए रिजर्वेशन हो ? ऐसे सब इंटीट्यूशन को, चाहे वे ऐलोपैथिक हों, आयुर्वेद या यूनानी के हों, समाप्त कर देना चाहिए और यह निश्चित कर देना चाहिए कि चन्दे के आधार पर ऐसी संस्थाओं में एडमिशन नहीं दिया जाएगा ।

इसके साथ ही चिकित्सा में एकरूपता लाने के लिए सब चिकित्सा पद्धतियां में एक ही पाठ्यक्रम, योग्यता और डिग्री निर्धारित करनी चाहिए जैसे, ऐलोपैथी में केवल एम बी बी एस की डिग्री हो । आज राज्यों में सभी चिकित्सा-पद्धतियों में विभिन्न प्रकार के स्टैंडर्ड स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । यह देश और देश के स्वास्थ्य के बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है ।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग में भी गरीब वर्गों के लिए डाक्टरों, नर्सिज और क्लास फ़ोर के कर्मचारियों में रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए । इसके साथ साथ इन लोगों की शिक्षा के लिए भी कुछ व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । आज जरूरत नीतियों के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की है । डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया हास्पिटल में एक लेडी डाक्टर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं है, लेकिन उसने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट लेकर एपायंटमेंट ले ली है । मैं इस बारे में साल भर से शिकायत कर रहा हूँ । मगर अधिकारियों ने उसको बचाने के लिए टाल-मटोल का रबैया अपनाया हुआ है । वे कभी कहते हैं कि यह मामला यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को भेजा गया है । उसकी रिपोर्ट आने पर वे कहते हैं कि केस को होम मिनिस्ट्री के डिपार्ट-मेंट आफ पर्सोनेल को भेजा गया है । विभाग के अधिकारी उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने से आना-कानी कर रहे हैं । यदि वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं है, तो उसकी सेवाएं समाप्त करनी चाहिए । इस तरह का अन्याय नहीं चलना चाहिए ।

मंत्री महोदय ने देश की स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति के बारे में बहुत स्पष्ट, विस्तृत और सही जानकारी दी है । उन्होंने तथ्यों को नहीं छिपाया है । इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह मेरे सुझावों पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे ।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): This discussion is aimed at the National Health Policy contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House on 2nd November, 1982. Since the announcement of the policy, more than one year has taken place. This period of one year which has passed since the promulgation of the National Health Policy is the most appropriate time as far as the Government is concerned to ascertain what steps the Government has taken in this direction.

I do not want to go into the National Health Policy, its inadequacy or impropriety. I want to ascertain what steps the Government has taken as regards this policy in that direction.

On the first page, para 2, the Government says :

“Besides, Central legislation has been enacted to regulate standards of medical education.”

Third para :—

“It is felt that an integrated comprehensive approach towards the future development of medical education, research and health services requires to be established to serve the actual health needs and priorities of the country.”

I would like to know what definite steps has been taken by the Government within the last one year to regulate medical education in this country and to prevent candidates getting admission in the medical colleges through unfair means including forged marks lists.

I would like to know whether the Government has taken into account the instances of candidates who have secured admission into the various medical colleges of India through forged marks lists, whether Government is aware of the various mark-list scandals taking place in the country, including the notorious mark-list scandal of Karala. The Government of Kerala had first entrusted to a police official, having the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, investigation of the case, and he was moving in the direction catching hold of the actual culprits. But all of a sudden he was transferred from investigation. Then the M.P. Menon Commission has been constituted to inquire into it. The Deputy Superintendent of Police who had been investigating the case first, has sought the permission of the Kerala Government to give evidence before the Commission, but he has not been given that permission so far. That shows how the Kerala Government is trying to make the inquiry into the mark-list scandal an eye-wash. So, Madam, through you I request the Central Government to constitute a CBI inquiry into the mark-list scandal of Kerala.

On the second page, in the second para, the Minister says about 'fairly extensive network of dispensaries, hospitals and institutions providing specialised curative care'. I want to ask the hon. Minister through you, Madam, who are contributing much to the effective functioning of their health network, in the dispensaries and Primary Health Centres, particularly in northern India, in the various States of northern India. Have you ever gone through the problems of the nurses working in the remote villages of northern India, particularly in Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and other places? Many of my colleagues in this House, particularly those from Rajasthan and also other States, were discussing about the problems of medical care in their places and also villages. Through you, Madam, I ask the Minister what steps the Government of India have so far taken to ensure the safety of the Malayalee nurses working in various north Indian villages. Various Members of Parliament from the south, particularly from Kerala, had brought several cases of

rape and murder committed on the Malayalee nurses working in various north Indian villages to the notice of the Prime Minister, to the notice of the Home Minister and even to the notice of the President of India, but no action has so far been taken by the Government of India or any of the State Governments of northern India to prevent such incidents and to punish the actual culprits. So, I request that concrete steps be taken by the Government of India to ensure the safety of the medical staff, the Malayalee medical staff, working in the remote villages of northern India.

On page 9, the Minister has said elaborately about the practitioners of indigenous and other systems of medicine and their role in health care; it has been stated ;

"The country has a large stock of health manpower comprising of private practitioners in various systems, for example, Ayurveda, Unani, Sidha, Homoeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy, etc. This resource has not so far been adequately utilised."

"The practitioners of these various systems enjoy high local acceptance and respect and consequently exert considerable influence on health beliefs and practices. It is therefore, necessary to initiate organised measures to enable each of these various systems of medicines and health care to develop in its genius."

I want to ask, through you, Madam, the Hon. Minister, whether the Government is indeed sincere in the development of indigenous systems of medicines. I know your Government has given so much assistance and even gone out of the way to help Shri Dharendra Brahmachari to develop yogic centres. Actually you are interested in . . .

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : Double-barrelled yoga;

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : This has because your policy. For example, there is a proposal for the

establishment of a National Institute for Yoga in Trivandrum During the discussion held in Delhi in August 1979 at the official level to work out the details of the scheme, an agreement has been arrived at between the Central Government and the State Government, etc. The Council of Ministers have approved of the above proposal. The Government of Kerala has forward the memorandum of association rules and regulations and byelaws of the proposed Indian Institute for Defence Studies and Research in Kerala. The Minister of Health and Tourism, Government of Karala has sent a D. O. letter on 21-10-80 to the Union Health Minister for expediting the clearance of the Government of India on the proposal. The Union Minister replied that the matter is being examined. There is a D. O. letter dated 10-2-81. After that on 3-3-82, the then Chief Minister sent a D. O. letter to the Union Health Minister to see that the proposal is cleared by the Government of India. Subsequently, D. O. letters were also sent on 5-10-82, 8-12-82 and 20-5-83 from the Minister of Health of Kerala in this regard. In answer to a question, the Minister for Health in this House said that the matter is under consideration of Government. But, that answer was given on 28-8-81 stating that the matter is under consideration of the Government. The proposal in the first instance will be got cleared by the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research for Ayurveda and Siddha. Steps have been taken in this regard. Further action about the setting up of the proposed institute may be taken thereafter.

I want to ask the Minister, through you, Madam, what the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is doing, Even after a lapse of all these years, they are not clearing this project. This is the interest that the country is showing in the developing of indigenous medicines.

14.59 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair)

Mr. Chairman, I want to bring before the House that the Siddha system of

medicines is neglected. Sir, though the through the Siddha system of medicines, several diseases can be cured which were not cured by the other system of medicines. So, I request the Government through you to formulate a programme for the development and progress of Siddha System of medicines.

Then, Sir, as well all know, in our coastal villages the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are in the most unhealthy conditions. I want to know what is the concrete programme the Government of India and its Health Policy is going to be to take care of the health of the fishermen in the coastal villages and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

14.59 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair)

I request the Government of India to formulate a concrete and comprehensive programme for the coastal villages and fisheries villages and colonies of SC and ST people so that health centres can be established in each and every fishery village and each and every colony of SC and ST people. Prevention is always better than cure. But when majority of our people are living below the poverty line how can we prevent diseases? My previous speaker was pointing out about the need for giving drinking water to all our villages. We are unable to give drinking water to majority of our people living in villages. They say, no funds are available. But you are spending money unnecessarily on things like colour TV, Asiad, NAM, CHOGM and other things without any positive result at all. You are giving wrong priorities. You should give priority and concentrate on giving drinking water to villages and taking people above the poverty-line. Then only you can prevent very many diseases.

With these words I conclude.

*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of

my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the National Health Policy which is under discussion.

Sir, the children are the blossoming buds of humanity and it will be no exaggeration to say that it is the bounden duty of the Central and State Governments to prevent their premature wilting. All of us will have to commend the incorporation of Integrated Child Development Services in the new 20-Point Programme. The target is to 1000 such projects by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. By the end of the Sixth Plan 50 lakh children upto the age of 6 years will be provided with nutritious meals. We have to appreciate the endeavours in this direction.

I take this opportunity of saying that at an annual cost of Rs. 135 crores, 65 lakh children in Tamil Nadu are being given nutritious meals under the nutritious meals scheme being implemented by the Government of Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran. Our Chief Minister's dedication to the welfare of children who are the assets of the country is unparalleled in the history of our country,

The Central Planning Commission has unreservedly applauded the unprecedented success achieved by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the implementation of new 20-Point Programme of our Prime Minister. The Chief Secretary of the Government of Tamil Nadu has in a press statement confirmed that the Central Planning Commission has given the pride of place in this regard for Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing welfare schemes for pregnant women also.

I would take this opportunity to seek the good offices of our Minister of Health for treating the expenditure on nutritious meals scheme of the Government of Tamil Nadu as Plan expenditure. I am sure that he will assert his commitment to the cause of children by getting this done.

When we are vigorously implementing Family Planning scheme, for which a sum of Rs. 1010 crores has been allocated in the

Sixth Plan, it becomes essential that the care of children is given top priority in the scheme of activities of Health Ministry. The allocation for Health in the States sector is Rs. 1220 Crores and Rs. 601 crores in the Central sector for VI Plan. In spite of this, I regret very much to say that the Central Government has given up the idea of expanding the Special Nutrition Scheme and the Integrated Child Development Services. Is this the importance that we are showing in the welfare of children ?

You will agree with me if I say that unemployment is a scourge affecting the health of the nation. Within two months of the announcement of Employment Scheme of our Prime Minister, the Government of Tamil Nadu has given Rs. 37 crores as loan and Rs. 7 crores as subsidy for the unemployed graduates so that they start their own industrial units. I have to refer to the achievements of the Government of Tamil Nadu because it is headed by Dr. M. G. R. whose soul force is common weal.

While Tamil Nadu occupies premier place in the implementation of family planning scheme, the implementation is tardy and unsatisfactory in populous states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, the Multi-purpose Health Workers scheme in rural areas is being successfully implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu. Barring Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra where there is some progress in this regard, in all other States this scheme has not been given the necessary impetus. Only in Tamil Nadu the Mini-Health Centre scheme, in which the entire rural community is associated, is making satisfactory progress. It is not that I am patting at my back. In the Mid-Term Appraisal Report of the Planning Commission, all these have been enumerated.

The targets fixed for the first three years of the VI Plan in regard to eradication of leprosy, elimination of malaria, control of blindness, provision of basic minimum health needs for the rural people, the integrated child development services, etc. have been achieved by Tamil Nadu Government, according to the assessment of the Central Planning Commission. Unless these schemes are implemented with

verve and vigour in all the States of the country, the National Health Policy will remain a paper policy only.

Before I conclude, I would say that the common people should be enabled to have medicines at a reasonable price. This can be possible only when more medicine-manufacturing units are set up in the public sector. The present ratio of 78% medicines being in the hands of multinational companies 10% in the hands of private sector companies and 6% in the public sector should be reversed as early as possible. Then only cheap medicines will become a reality.

At the end, I would again plead with the Minister of Health that he should use his good offices in getting for Tamil the expenditure on Nutritious Meals Scheme as a Plan expenditure.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a submission to make. I think, the debate will not be concluded today; perhaps it may continue on Monday. I want to make a small request that if this continues, the House may agree to take it up on the 20th December, that is Tuesday.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : It is for the Government to adjust the order of its priorities we have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Government may make a note of it.

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Health for the National Health Policy, placed before the House which envisages the comprehensive health measures for providing health to all by 2000 A.D. This policy is a reflection of the international commitment when India was the signatory to the declaration which emanated from UNICEF Conference in 1978. This goal, if achieved, would indeed be a significant achievement. Under the

existing arrangements, there is a disproportionate emphasis on curative centres which are located in the urban areas keeping villages quite neglected. The vast majority of our poor and illiterate population does not have an easy approach to get proper treatment. The health status of the people causes a great concern.

It is no doubt true that India has been able to eradicate some dreaded diseases like small pox from the country, yet at present the persons affected by major diseases like T.B. and leprosy are many. Their number remains at a frightening level. About ten million people suffer from T.B. alone. The number of people affected by leprosy are officially estimated to be about 3.5 million. Till now, the infant mortality rate is 129 per 1000. The mortality rate on account of some diseases has declined, but still there are some diseases, for which the mortality rate is increasing, and it is estimated that during 1973-77 though there is a decline in death rate due to fever and respiratory disorders. There is an increase in mortality rate on account of digestive disorders from 9.6% to 10.6% and disorders of the circulatory system from 2.3% to 3.6%. Senility from 13.9% to 18.3% and on account of disorders peculiar to infancy from 11.8% to 13.2%.

The expenditure on the health though increasing from Rs. 65 20 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 2031.1 crores in the Sixth Plan, we are facing the population rise from 361 million to 684 million between 1951 and 1981. But there is no comparative information regarding the expenditure in real terms. However, the Government's spending on health as a percentage of total expenditure has declined from 3% in 1960 to 2.9% in the Sixth Plan. So, sufficient Plan allocation should be there when we take up so much expansive a work under National Health Policy. A breakthrough can come of course, through complete success in establishing the small family norm as it has effectively controlled the numbers. Further, health cannot be treated as an isolated factor. It is an essential ingredient of socio-economic development.

Rapid overall growth will naturally contribute to higher employment, an

increase in the purchasing power of individuals and families and improve the nutritional standards and the most important the greater awareness in the health needs. That is why simultaneous efforts to raise the literacy rate, improvement in personal hygiene and cleaner and healthier eating habits should also be there for the public.

Measures contemplated under the National Health Policy, while ensuring development of centres for specialised treatment, will function as referral institutions would provide a network of comprehensive primary health care services closely linked with the extension and health education approach.

As a first steps a nationwide health education campaign should be launched through media and special attention should be given to school, universities and training institutions of various kinds.

The strategy spelt out in the Policy very appropriately covers other related fields like nutrition, prevention of food adulteration, water supply and sanitation, environmental protection, maternal and child health services etc. which need special attention for improving the health of the people. These programmes have already been accorded due priority by their inclusion in the 20-point programme of our beloved Prime Minister. Now, what we want is a coordinated approach. The coordinated approach for implementation of these programmes is vitally important if the country is to achieve the cherished goal of health care for all by the turn of the century. Special mention may be made about the need for providing more deterrent punishments for food adulteration and offences pertaining to spurious and sub-standard drugs. The procedure of trial for such offences should be also streamlined and setting up of special courts and tribunals for dealing with them should be thought of.

Indigenous methods of treatment like Ayurveda, Unani and Naturopathy, Siddha as well as Homoeopathy should receive due emphasis for development as they are more

suitable to our predominantly rural settings, and have a higher local acceptability in rural areas. The government should encourage research in these systems as it is doing in the case of other fields.

I must say something about these service of Government doctors in hospitals. Service by doctors in Government hospitals as well as private practice by them should not go together.

Abolition of private practice by Government doctors would go a long way in improving the standard of service to patients in Government hospitals and dispensaries. In several States like Orissa, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, practice by doctors in Government hospitals has already been abolished. Other States should also adopt this measure. Necessary support should simultaneously be extended to encourage the private medical practitioners to set up private clinics.

Experience show that in many cases, while the personnel for implementation of a scheme are promptly deployed, there is a time lag in building up the required infra-structures for their proper functioning. I would, therefore, emphasize that there should be adequate financial support for providing necessary infra-structural back-up simultaneously with deployment of personnel.

There is a primary health centre for every 30,000 population I would suggest to the Minister that this should be liberalized in the rural areas, and in regions which are not approachable easily, due to canals and rivers. This should be done in tribal areas also.

The tendency on the part of the doctors to avoid going to the rural areas is well known. This has to be curbed by firm administrative action and motivation through suitable incentives. In Orissa, weightage is being given for rural service in the matter of selection for post-graduate study as an incentive for serving in rural areas. Compensatory allowance is being given to Government servants serving in tribal pockets under the scheme of

improvement of administration in Sub-Plan areas. It would be worthwhile to provide similar financial incentives, though on a lower scale, in other rural areas.

Thanks to the efforts of the Government, small pox has almost become a thing of the past in our country. But leprosy, tuberculosis and blindness are still continuing to have a high incidence.

About leprosy, the battle has been going on for centuries, and there is no sign to indicate that the adversary is weakened in any way. The greatest set-back in the case of leprosy is that we have yet to invent a potent vaccine with which we would be able to immunize the millions of people in the endemic areas.

It has been rightly emphasized in the policy that population control should go side by side with other measures for improving health care. I would like Government to introduce a package of incentives like preferential treatment in allotment of house sites, jobs, of supply of essential commodities and admission of children in schools and colleges, some pensionary benefits in peculiar cases etc. to those accepting terminal methods of family planning. They would give a boost to the population control programme.

With these words, I support this Resolution on National Health Policy.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति के बारे में जो घोषणा की है, मैं उस नीति का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

देश की आजादी के बाद में, हमने स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त की है। परन्तु अभी हमें और भी ठोस कदम उठाने हैं। हमने गरीबी मिटाने जैसे कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिए हैं।

जिस प्रकार हमने अज्ञानता को समाप्त करने का कार्यक्रम लिया है, जिस प्रकार अन्य कार्यक्रम लिए हैं इसी प्रकार बीमारियों को

समाप्त करने का कार्यक्रम भी हाथ में लिया है।

इसके लिए हमने चेचक को समाप्त कर दिया है। तपेदिक के बारे में 20 साल पहले यह समझा जाता था कि इसका इलाज नहीं है। लेकिन आज 60-70 वर्ष की उम्र तक दवाओं के सहारे जीवित रहा जा सकता है। परन्तु बहुत से ऐसे रोग भी हैं जिनका इलाज अभी नहीं निकल सका है। कैंसर का इलाज करने में हम सफल नहीं हुए हैं। मिर्गी के बारे में सफल नहीं हुए हैं। इसी प्रकार मधुमेह के बारे में सफल नहीं हुए हैं। इस संबंध में अनुसंधान बढ़ाने और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता प्रोग्राम चलाने की आवश्यकता है। जिस प्रकार न्यूनतम आवश्यकता प्रोग्राम चलाया जा रहा है इसी प्रकार हर प्रांत की राजधानी में हर रोग की चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था और उपकरण होने चाहिए। आज हमको इसके लिए बड़े शहरों में आना पड़ता है। ब्रेन ट्यूमर के लिए दिल्ली आना पड़ता है। बम्बई में जसलोक अस्पताल जाना पड़ता है। सभी प्रांतों की राजधानियों में सभी रोगों के इलाज की व्यवस्था व आवश्यक उपकरण होने चाहिए। इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि 50 परसेंट सहायता केन्द्र दे और 50 परसेंट राज्य सरकारें उपलब्ध कराएं। इससे वहां पर मंहगे उपकरण खरीदे जा सकेंगे और एक्सपर्ट्स की सेवाएं ली जा सकेंगी। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिस पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बारे में उदारता बरती गई है उसी प्रकार रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में भी बरती जानी चाहिए। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 15000 की जनसंख्या पर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर खोला जा सकता है। और 3000 के बजाए 1500 की जनसंख्या पर सब सेंटर खोला जा सकता है। यह सुविधा रेगिस्तानी इलाकों के लिए नहीं है।

जब कि मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र का जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ का क्षेत्रफल 70000 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। यह केरल प्रांत से दुगना और हरियाणा से डेढ़गुना है और जनसंख्या बहुत कम है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले में भी कम जनसंख्या है। ये बहुत अविकसित क्षेत्र हैं। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए।

रेगिस्तानी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में यह नीति निर्धारण करने में आपने उदारता बरती है, परन्तु वहाँ डाक्टरों और कम्पाउण्डर्स नहीं जाते हैं। वह प्राइमरी, सेंटर डाक्टरों, व कम्पाउण्डर्स की कमी के कारण बन्द पड़े रहते हैं। इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए कि इन क्षेत्रों के लिए इन लोगों के लिए विशेष एलाउन्स की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। ये कठिन और दुर्गम क्षेत्र हैं, अगर इन जगहों पर कन्सेशन नहीं देंगे तो व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होगी। इसलिये इस बारे में कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी बहुत सस्ती दवा की पद्धति हैं, इनकी प्रगति करने के लिए हमने प्रयास नहीं किए हैं। ऐलोपैथी की पद्धति पर जो एमाउन्ट खर्च किया गया है, उसके लिए जो प्रावधान रखा गया है वह इन दूसरी पद्धतियों के लिए रखे गए एमाउन्ट से 10 टाइम ज्यादा है और कहीं-कहीं स्टेट्स में तो 20 टाइम्स से भी ज्यादा है। सारी शक्ति ऐलोपैथी के लिए लगाई गई है और आयुर्वेद व होम्योपैथ की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इनके लिए कोई अनुसंधान कार्य भी नहीं किया है। इस बारे में सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए और अनुसंधान करके जो प्रगतिशील पद्धतियाँ हैं उनको बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Mr. Chairman, with your

permission, I have requested the hon. Members Opposite that we may finish this discussion on National Health Policy in about another half an hour and then we will take up the Private Members' Bills. We will prolong the sitting of the House by as much time as we take now for this subject, by about half an hour or so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope my colleagues will agree.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : We have no objection to this. But in the meantime, when the hon. Minister had made a request, that this can be taken up on Tuesday with the understanding that they can get time on Tuesday some members have left. If they can be informed we have no objection.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will inform them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : माननीय सभापति जी, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के बारे में जो पालिसी डाक्यूमेंट सदन के सामने रखा गया है, उसका मैंने अध्ययन किया है। सब आस्पैक्ट्स पर प्रकाश डालना मुश्किल है लेकिन मैं कुछ विशेष मुद्दों के प्वाइन्ट्स माननीय मंत्री जी और सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

इस देश की सबसे बड़ी बीमारी बढ़ती हुई आबादी है और फैमिली वेलफेयर प्रोग्राम के बावजूद यह तेज रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है। अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

अभी, 2,3 रोज पहले हम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की मध्यावधि समीक्षा कर रहे थे। उसमें भी हमने यह पाया कि 1981 में जो देश की आबादी होनी चाहिये थी, उससे करीब 12 मिलियन आबादी इस देश की बढ़ी है।

इस छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक जो हमने देश की आबादी बढ़ने का आकलन किया था, उससे करीब 3.4 करोड़ आबादी ज्यादा होगी।

आबादी में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार फैमिली प्लानिंग के प्रयास कर रही है, लोगों में जागरूकता पैदा कर रही है और आपरेशन भी हो रहे हैं। इस सब के परिणाम-स्वरूप आबादी की वृद्धि में पहले से कुछ कमी हुई है। परन्तु अभी भी आबादी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। आबादी के ज्यादा बढ़ने से देश की सारी समस्याएं पैदा होती हैं। बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए जो वातावरण होना चाहिए, लोगों को न्यूट्रीशन और अन्य सुविधायें देनी चाहिए, उनकी प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए बीमारियां बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। तपेदिक, मलेरिया, अंधापन और कोढ़ जैसी जिन बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए हम 35 वर्षों से प्रयास कर रहे हैं, वे भी बड़े जोरों से फैली हुई हैं। वेनिरीयल डिजीजिज भी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उनकी रोकथाम के लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, लेकिन पैसे और साधनों की कमी है, जिससे हम बीमारियों की रोकथाम नहीं कर पाते हैं। कैंसर के लिए फंडामेंटल रिसर्च करने की जरूरत है।

मेरा विचार है कि आज यह स्टेज आ चुकी है, जबकि हमें आबादी को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए परसर्वेशन के बजाए कम्पलेशन भी करनी चाहिए। हमें यह तय कर देना चाहिए कि जिसके दो बच्चे हो चुके हैं, उसके और बच्चे न हों। अगर हम यह कदम उठाने में और देरी करेंगे, तो आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए बड़ी भारी मुसीबत खड़ी हो जाएगी। इस स्थिति में हम चाहें कितनी योजनाएं बना लें, हम देश की गरीबी को मिटाने और लोगों को खाने, कपड़े आदि की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसलिए तेजी से बढ़ती हुई बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए हमें आबादी

पर नियंत्रण जल्दी से जल्दी करने की आवश्यकता है।

बीमारियों को रोकने का विषय कानकन्ट लिस्ट में है। आज हमारे गांवों में डाक्टर बहुत कम हैं और चिकित्सा संस्थाएं भी बहुत कम हैं और जो हैं, वे इल-एक्विपड हैं। सरकार कम से कम इतना तो कर दे कि वह प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर के लेवल पर एक छोटी सी बैलारटरी बना दे। वहां पर वह एक कमरे और टेक्निकल स्टाफ की व्यवस्था कर दे, ताकि गांवों में ही बीमारियों का पता लगाने के लिए आवश्यक खून और पेशाब आदि के टेस्ट हो सकें और वहां के लोगों को इसके लिए शहरों में न आना पड़े। पहले तो गांवों में डाक्टर जाते नहीं हैं और जो जाते भी हैं, वे जल्दी ही वहां से भाग आते हैं। इसलिए कुछ प्रोत्साहन देकर डाक्टरों को गांवों में रखने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि गांवों में शफाखानों में छोटी-छोटी दवाएं और पट्टी तक नहीं हैं। वहां पर लोगों को कहा जाता है कि पट्टी अपने घर से ले आओ। गांवों की चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था में कमियां तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन सरकार को इन छोटी-मोटी मामूली कमियों को दूर करने की तरफ तो अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Sir, on page 2 in paragraph 4 of the Statement on National Health Policy, the hon. Minister has stated about the deficiencies in the present system of health care after elaborating the achievements since Independence. In that para he has stated :

“The mortality rates for women and children are still distressingly high almost one third of the total deaths occur among children below the age of five years infant mortality is around 129 per thousand live births. Efforts at raising the nutritional

levels of our people have still to bear fruit and the extent and severity of malnutrition continues to be exceptionally high. Communicable and non-communicable diseases have still to be brought under effective control and eradicated. Blindness, Leprosy and T. B. continue to have a high incidence. Only 31 per cent of the rural population has access to potable water supply and 0.5% enjoys basic sanitation."

This is what he has mentioned in the statement as to the deficiency of the present health care system. If that is so, then these deficiencies have to be taken care of and high priority has to be given to the programmes which would combat these deficiencies and gradually eliminate them.

But while reading the subsequent part of the policy statement, I do not find anything mentioned in this direction. So, I consider this to be one of the main drawbacks of this policy statement. Of course, in the next page, on page 3, he is mentioning the importance of the Revised 20-Point Programme, which talks of the health care of the masses of our people. In that a series of problems have been dealt with, like food production, rural development, social welfare, housing, water supply, sanitation, prevention of food adulteration etc. Here I would point out that these items mentioned in the 20-Point Programme with regard to housing, sanitation, drinking water supply etc. are good. But this 20-Point Programme cannot be a substitute for an effective national health care. Therefore, as I have already pointed out, priority should be given to the removal of these deficiencies.

Another point which I want to refer here as a very big drawback of the present system, which the hon. Minister has not included in the programme, which I consider to be a basic weakness is that our medical care, particularly based on the modern allopathic system, is mainly concentrated in the urban areas, in the towns and industrial centres. The villages are, by and large, kept away from the benefit of the modern

medical facilities. So, there is a big gap between the villages and the urban areas, so far as medical facilities are concerned. Almost 80 per cent of the modern hospitals are concentrated in the urban centres, where less than 20 per cent of the total population lives. On the other hand, in the village areas where about 80 per cent of the population lives, there is hardly 20 per cent of the doctors. This basic weakness has to be removed. I know the difficulties—reluctance of the doctors to go to the villages, Less living facilities and less facilities for educating the children of doctors and so many other thing are there. But the Government had been telling us that a series of incentives schemes have been introduced in order to enthuse the doctors to go to the interior villages and serve the people in the villages. But they have not succeeded. Therefore, some new measures will have to be considered in order to break this concentration in the few urban centres and provide medical facilities in the villages.

In this connection I have to stress here the vital role the village level or primary level medical care unit has to play. Of course, one good thing in this Statement is the importance given to the primary level health care. I agree with that approach, but we have also to take into account the reality of today. No doubt the number of primary health centres has increased, but a number of primary health centres are functioning without doctors, without proper para-medical people, without equipment and without medicine also so far as some units are concerned. These are the realities. The hon. Minister should not be carried away by the figures supplied by his officers. This is the reality. We are moving among the villagers, we are experiencing these difficulties ; people come to us and they complain to us. Therefore, what I want to point out here is the importance of these primary health centres. Utmost priority should be given to the task of providing each primary health centre with a minimum requirement of medical doctors and other personnel and the required quantity of medicines.

With these words I conclude since you have rung the bell.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको, माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री तथा सभी माननीय सदस्यों को नये वर्ष एवं अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए शुभकामनाएं देता हूं ;

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में कुछ ऐसे प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स हैं जिनको लिया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि उसके बिना अच्छे स्वास्थ्य की आशा नहीं की जा सकती। आप जानते हैं कि आज देश में कितने लोग धूम्रपान करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं सरकार के पास जो कुछ पूंजी है उससे दुगुनी उन लोगों के धूम्रपान पर खर्च हो जाती है लेकिन इसको आप रोक नहीं पाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर भी आप कुछ ध्यान देते और सोचते कि किस प्रकार से धूम्रपान को रोका जा सकता है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आपको प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स लेने चाहिए। आप धूम्रपान को नहीं रोक सकते हैं। आपने लिख दिया कि स्मॉकिंग इज इन्जूरियल टू हैल्थ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी कह दिया कि आप आराम से पी सकते हैं। इसका कोई लाभ नहीं है। जो सबसे ज्यादा नुकसानदेह चीज है, इसको रोकने के लिए आपको सबसे पहले कानून बनाना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं आपसे अपील करता हूं। स्वास्थ्य के लिए जो आपके मंत्रालय द्वारा खर्चा किया जाता है, वह सब खर्च हो जाता है, लेकिन कोई काम सही दिशा में नहीं हो पाता है। क्योंकि आपने मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दिया है, इसलिए मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं :

Late Dr. Rajagopalacharya observed :

“I am not worried about the sick but I am concerned about others not becoming ill.”

The National Health Plan for a developing country like India with a heavy load of communicable diseases must have accent on prevention of disease.

आप कुछ भी कीजिये लेकिन प्रिवेंशन बहुत जरूरी है। जितना आप खर्चा करना चाहते हैं, उतना आपके पास नहीं है। देश के अन्दर गन्दगी, पोल्यूशन और बदबू फैली हुई है, जिसका असर स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है। यहाँ तक कि लोगों को भोजन भी पोल्यूटेड मिलता है। और तो और यदि कोई व्यक्ति मरना भी चाहे तो जहर भी असली नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उस जहर में भी जहर मिला हुआ है। लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि स्वास्थ्य ही जीवन है, जिसके लिए पोल्यूशन को कम करने की ओर देश की जनता को ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज नदियों में पोल्यूशन है, पानी में पोल्यूशन है, हर जगह पोल्यूशन पैदा हो रहा है। जब तक आप इसको नहीं रोकेंगे, तब तक बीमारियों को अंत नहीं हो सकता है। दवाइयों में अलग मिलावट है, इसके मुताल्लिक मुकद्दमें भी चल रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई नतीजे सामने नहीं आते हैं।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : डागा जी, आप में भी मिलावट है। बोलते हैं आप हमारी भाषा, लेकिन उधर बैठे हुए हैं। भाषा में भी पोल्यूशन है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : भाषा में पोल्यूशन को मैं नहीं मानता हूं। काम में पोल्यूशन हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान)।

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह आपका टाइम भी पोल्यूटेड हो जाता है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : दूसरी बात मैं लैपरोसी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आंकड़ों से जाहिर होता है कि हर साल इनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है। क्योंकि आपने मुझे समय कम दिया, अपने स्वास्थ्य को भी देखते हुए, यदि मैं कम ही बोलू तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। ज्यादा बोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, ज्यादा बोलने से भी पोल्यूशन होगा।

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, "Health for All by 2,000 A. D." is the slogan adopted in Alma Ata. While supporting this statement made by the hon. Health Minister which was laid on the Table in November, 1982, I would like to ask the Minister to inform the House about all the preliminary efforts that have been taken by the Ministry to give health for all by 2,000 A. D. To attain this objective and to attain this goal, we must provide rudimentary health care in our rural areas. What is the present position? The doctors and the medical graduates on whom the Government spends a lot of rupees do not go to rural areas and do not serve in rural areas. The Government must make a strict and strong policy to ask the doctors to go to the rural areas and serve at least for 5 years during their service period. Unless this is done, hospitals in the rural areas will run without doctors and medical graduates. I would request the Minister to ask the State Government to make necessary provisions in this regard. They should ask the Health Department to send the doctors to serve in the rural areas at least for 5 years.

Secondly, in the North Eastern region, there is not a Central common hospital to serve the people of that region. I would like to know from the Minister what are the norms for opening a hospital. I would request the hon. Minister to relax the present norms wherever necessary if they are rigid. I would request him to set up at least one hospital in the North Eastern region to serve the people of that area.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई—उत्तर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने विचार संक्षेप में रखने की कोशिश करूंगी। 1978 में "आत्मा-आटा" डिक्लेरेशन हुआ जिस में तय हुआ कि सन 2000 तक हर व्यक्ति को हैल्थ-केयर मिलेगी।

The slogan should be health care and freedom from hunger is the fundamental right of every individual.

मुझे खुशी है कि आप ने एक नेशनल हैल्थ पॉलिसी 1982 में बना कर देश के सामने

रखी, लेकिन अभी तक कोई इन्टीग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम नहीं रखा था। अगर कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं होगा तो जिस गोल को आप प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं वह प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे।

1982 में वर्ल्ड हैल्थ आर्गेनिजेशन ने कहा था- भारत में कितने बच्चे पैदा होते हैं और कितने मरते हैं।

122 million children were born in 1982 and out of which 11 million children (9%) died before they reached one year. 4% are likely to die within 4 years.

उनका कहना है कि पांच लाख बच्चे तो सिर्फ डायरिया की वजह से मरते हैं, इसके अलावा दूसरी बीमारियों से भी जैसे हूपिंग-कफ़ या दूसरी बीमारियों से भी काफी बच्चे मरते हैं।

श्री डी० सी० गोपालन, जो न्यूटीशन और पापुलेशन एक्सपर्ट हैं उनका भी यही कहना है कि इस साल के आखिर तक 2 करोड़ 30 लाख बच्चे पैदा होंगे। कोई 10 लाख बच्चे जन्मे नहीं होंगे। उसमें उनका कहना यह भी है कि 30 लाख बच्चे एक साल के अन्दर मर जायेंगे और 16 मिलियन बच्चे ऐसे होंगे जो कि दिमाग से और बदन से क्रिपिल्ड होंगे। इसके अलावा कोई 30 लाख बच्चे अच्छे परिवारों में पैदा होंगे, इसलिए वे अच्छे होंगे। मुझे लगता है कि यह एक बहुत ही भयावह चित्र हमारे सामने रखा है। वर्ल्ड हैल्थ आर्गेनाइजेशन का यह भी कहना है कि भारत में जो प्रोग्राम चल रहा है,

We are allowing too much stress on doctors and medicines. The primary health care is the most important thing which should be attended to.

उन्होंने वर्णन किया है कि भारत जरूरत से ज्यादा डाक्टर तैयार कर रहा है। हमारी जरूरत 35 हजार डाक्टरों की है और 1 लाख 35 हजार डाक्टर हमारे यहां बन रहे हैं, जिन

में से 15 हजार एम० डी० हैं। जो परदेश चले गये हैं। इसलिए हमारे ऊपर यह बहुत बड़ा फाइनेन्शियल बर्डन है। इसके साथ ही साथ उदका कहना यह है कि अगर हम ठीक तरह से प्रोग्रामों को चलाएं और हमारे पास जितने फाइनेन्शियल रिसोर्सज हैं, उनको सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल करें, और प्रिवेंटिव एक्शन हम लें, तो हमारा देश बहुत कुछ हासिल कर सकता है।

80 per cent of the diseases in the country are due to insanitation and lack of potable water.

यह वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आर्गनाइजेशन का कहना है और आप ने जो चित्र दिया है, उसमें भी गांवों की हालत खराब ही दिखाई देती है। वहां पर पानी की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है और हमारे देश में आज भी नारू, जिसे शायद हिन्दी में कछुए की बीमारी कहते हैं, की बीमारी बच्चों में है, जिससे कीड़े शरीर में पैदा हो जाते हैं। इस तरह से जो गरीब लोग हैं, वे सब इन बीमारियों से ग्रसित हैं। इस को रोकने के लिए प्रिवेंटिव मैडीसिन वाली बात आप को करनी चाहिए और प्रिवेंटिव मैजर्स लेने चाहिए, जिससे ये बीमारियां न हों। इसके लिए आप कहेंगे कि हम सब को स्वच्छ पानी देंगे और एक दूसरा स्लोगन आप ने दिया है कि 1990 तक सब के लिए सेनीटेशन और पानी की व्यवस्था होगी लेकिन जिस रूप में योजना चल रही है और यह सब किया जा रहा है, उससे मुझे लगता है कि आप अपने उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। मेरा कहना तो यही है कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए कि कम से कम बच्चों को शुद्ध पानी मिले।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि नेशनल हेल्थ पालिसी में आपका केन्द्र बिन्दु माँ होनी चाहिए।

If the mother is healthy, then only the child will be healthy.

मां के ऊपर सही ध्यान न देने से बच्चों की दुर्दशा होती है और इस में एक बात यह भी है कि लड़कियों पर कम ध्यान दिया जाता है और लड़कियां लड़कों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा मरती हैं। 5 साल की उम्र तक लड़कियां ज्यादा मरती हैं। इसके अलावा प्रेगनेन्सी की वजह से हमारी बहनें मरती हैं। इसलिए हमारा कहना यह है कि ज्यादा स्ट्रेस आप को 'मदर' पर देना चाहिए। अगर मदर पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया, तो मां की हेल्थ अच्छी होगी और उसकी हेल्थ अच्छी होगी, तो फिर बच्चे भी अच्छे रहेंगे। जो अनपढ़ औरतें हैं, उनको हेल्थ एजुकेशन के बारे में बताना चाहिए, जिससे बच्चे स्वस्थ रहें। इस के अलावा मां को खुराक अच्छी देनी चाहिए। इससे जो उसके जो बच्चे होंगे, लड़के और लड़की होंगी, वे भी अच्छे होंगे। आगे चल कर हमारे देश में अच्छे बच्चे पैदा हो सकते हैं। इसलिए आप को जो टारगेट बनाना चाहिए,

The target group should be women-potential mothers and mothers.

आप ने बताया है कि देश में इन्टेग्रेटेड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम आप चला रहे हैं। देश के जो 5011 ब्लाक्स हैं, उनमें से बहुत कम में आप ने इन्टेग्रेटेड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम शुरू किया है। यह आप की मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं आता है सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री की यह जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन अगर आप को आर्डीनेशन करें, तो 5011 ब्लाक्स में ICDP का कार्यक्रम हो सकता है। आप के यहां जो मेडीकल एजुकेशन का सिस्टम है, इसके बारे में आप को सोचना चाहिए क्योंकि आज जो डाक्टर बनते हैं, वे अगर गांवों में जाते हैं, तो वहां पर काम नहीं कर सकते। तन्हावाह की बात छोड़ दीजिए, वहां पर वे इसलिए काम नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि उनकी शिक्षा शहर में

ही उपयुक्त होती है लेकिन गाँव में इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता।

प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस के लिए आप एक कमेटी नियुक्त करें जोकि यह देखे कि वहाँ की हालत क्या है। किसी गाँव में अगर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर, है, तो डाक्टर नहीं है और अगर डाक्टर है, तो दवाई नहीं है और डाक्टर मरीज से कहता है कि तुम बाजार से खरीद कर खा लेना। एक तो यह है कि बहुत से प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टरों पर डाक्टर नहीं हैं और अगर हैं, तो दवाइयाँ नहीं मिलती हैं। जैसा कि मि० पाल ने पहले कहा है :

India has become a dumping ground for banned medicines and outdated medicines.

15.58 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
in the Chair)

हमारे देश में एक्सपायर्ड ड्रग्स इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं। इसके बारे में आपके अखबार नेशनल हेरल्ड में भी आया है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में WUHC की ओर से एक हेल्थ सेन्टर चलता है वहाँ एक्सपायर्ड ड्रग्स का इस्तेमाल किया गया। एक दो डाक्टरों ने इसके बारे में अथारिटीज का ध्यान खींचा तो उनकी बार्निंग की कोई परवाह नहीं की गई। मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध में कागजात मौजूद हैं। इस प्रकार से बार्निंग के बावजूद एक्सपायर्ड ड्रग्स लोग देते रहते हैं। आप इसकी इन्कवायरी करें जो डाक्टर इस प्रकार से एक्सपायर्ड ड्रग्स के मामले आपके सामने लाते हैं उनकी तो आपको सराहना करनी चाहिए। उनको सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इस से भयानक एक और चीज मेरे सामने आई है। हिन्दुस्तान एन्टी बायोटिक्स का जो कारखाना पब्लिक सेक्टर में है, उसके द्वारा बनाए

गए 40 से 50 लाख केपसूल्स पर से, जो कि आऊटडेटेड हो गए थे, कागज हटा कर दूसरा कागज लगा दिया गया और उनको मार्किट में बेचा गया। इसी प्रकार 60 से 70 लाख पेंसिलीन की गोलियाँ को मार्किट में बेचा गया। यह 1981-82 के साल में हुआ है। डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा रिजेक्ट की गई गोलियाँ रिप्रोसेसिंग के नाम पर बंसी ही मार्केट में भेजी गयीं। एक पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग के कारखाने से भी इस प्रकार एक्सपायर्ड मेडिसिंस बेची जाती हैं। जब एक नेशनलाइज्ड कारखाना ऐसा करता है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ड्रग्स के मामले में क्या होने वाला है। हम लोग तो कारखानों के नेशनलाइजेशन के पक्ष में हैं। मैं आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाई हूँ। आप इसको देखें।

आप जब नेशनल हेल्थ पालिसी बनाएँ तो उसमें सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान फैमिली प्रोग्राम पर दें और इस प्रोग्राम में सब से ज्यादा ध्यान महिलाओं की तरफ दें। आपको स्टेरेलाइजेशन के लिए अधिक से अधिक पुरुषों की वैसेक्टोमी करनी चाहिए। इसके बारे में पुरुषों के मन में कुछ प्रेज्युडिसिज हैं। क्या यह बात सही नहीं कि एक स्त्री एक साल में एक बच्चे को जन्म दे सकती है लेकिन पुरुष के लिए यह पीड़ा नहीं है। वह तो कितने भी बच्चे पैदा कर सकता है।

You must encourage vasectomy.

लेकिन यह नहीं होता है।

एक मैंने पैकेज डील का सुझाव दिया है। एक कपल तब तक लड़कियों को जन्म देता रहता है जब तक कि उसके यहां कोई लड़का नहीं हो जाता। इसमें हमारे सोशल प्रेज्युडिसिज traditional ideas और ओल्ड ऐज सिक्योरिटी आड़े आते हैं। इसके बारे में मेरा

कहना यह है कि आपका यह प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए कि जिस परिवार के एक या दो लड़कियां हो जाती हैं, उसके बाद अगर वह कपल स्टेरेलाइजेशन कराता है तो उसको एक कार्ड दिया जाना चाहिए और उसको यह कहना चाहिए कि उस कपल की ओल्ड एज की सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार लेगी। यह उस कपल की सोशल सिक्योरिटी के लिए जरूरी है क्योंकि हमारे समाज में माता-पिता की ओल्ड एज की जिम्मेदारी लड़के पर ही होती है। इससे ऐसे कपल भी जिसके यहाँ दो लड़कियां हो गयी हैं, फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम को अपना लेंगे। इसी से आपका फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम सफल होगा नहीं तो नहीं होगा और आपका ग्रोथ रेट नहीं गिरेगा। आपने खुद ही यह कहा है कि आज के ग्रोथ रेट के मुताबिक 2000 ए. डी. तक आपकी पापुलेशन एक हजार मिलियन हो जाने वाली है। अगर आपका फैमिली प्रोग्राम सफल नहीं बनेगा तो आपकी हेल्थ पालिसी भी सफल नहीं होगी।

फूड एडल्ट्रेशन, पोल्युशन और गन्दगी की वजह से जो हेल्थ अफेक्ट होती है, उस पर भी निगरानी रखनी चाहिए। इसके लिए आपसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में एक ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट बनाइये जो ड्रग्स एडल्ट्रेशन पोल्युशन और दूसरी चीजों के बारे में अलग अलग मिनिस्ट्रीज से सहयोग कर इन चीजों पर निगरानी रखें और इस पर कार्रवाई करवायें।

You will be defeated by your own Government through other Ministries

मेरा अन्त में कहना यही है कि आप प्रिवेन्टिव मैजर्स को भी हाथ में लें और सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज के काम का इस बारे में सहयोग लें। तभी इस प्रोग्राम को सफल बनाने में आपको मदद मिल सकती है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि आप वेसेक्टोमी को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहित कीजिए। देर से ही सही, आपने जो नेशनल हेल्थ पालिसी यहाँ रखी है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister, How long will you take ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : About half an hour. I wanted to take a little more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the House agreeable ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I must make a submission. It is not a healthy practice to go on pushing the Private 'Members' business to the fag end of the day...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I understand, it has been agreed to by the House...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : The hon. Minister may reply after we have finished the Private Members' business. There should be some sanctity attached to the Private 'Members' business which comes once a week.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If that is the feeling of the House...

श्री राम लाल राही : दूसरे दिन जवाब दिया जा सकता है, आज प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल ले लिया जाए।

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may speak after the Private Members' business...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The House had already agreed...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was agreed for half an hour, upto 4.00 p.m. You can see the feelings of the Members. Unless it is by consensus, we cannot. You can do it on Monday or after the Private Members' business.

श्री राम लाल राही : सप्ताह में केवल ढाई घंटे प्राइवेट मेंबर बिजनेस के लिए दिए जाते हैं, उसमें भी ...।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Earlier it was requested by me that, if this has to be continued, it may be taken up on Tuesday and the House agreed. Thereafter, the House also agreed that this might be finished today and they were willing to sit. I thought I could complete it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us start with the Private Members' business...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Then what happens ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Either it is taken after the Private Members' business or...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You have not to rule when it will be taken up.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : After the Private Members' business is concluded...

MR. CHAIRMAN : After the Private Members' business is concluded today you can reply.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Mr. Chairman, you know the rules of the House very well. I do not expect any ruling which is ambiguous. (*Interruptions*) Now you are ruling that it will be after the Private Members' business. Is it your ruling ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, the House has agreed. That is the suggestion which has come from the Members. It is agreed, I believe, that the House will continue to sit until the Minister completes his reply.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Is this the position by consensus or by voting ? If it is consensus, then I have my own observations to make. You cannot impose any consensus on me. I had planned my programme. (*Interruptions*) I do not disagree with you. I also expect that you do not disagree with me. It was decided that this be taken up on Tuesday. If that is the case, then it is allright. I am in the hands of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As a special case Minister will reply on Tuesday.

16.09 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before we take up the Private Members' business, I have some announcement to make.

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram date the 15th December, 1983, from the Superintendent of Police, Salem, today ;—

“I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Sections 143, 188 IPC to direct that Shri K. Arjunan. MP (Omalur Police Station Crime No. 379/83), Shri C. Palaniappan, MP (Salem Town Police Station Crime No. 2519/83) and Shri M. Kandaswamy M. P. (Tiruchengode Police Station Crime No 933/83) be arrested for the reasons that they had violated the prohibitory orders and formed unlawful assembly. They were arrested at Omalur, Salem and Tiruchengode at 10.30 hours on 15-12-1983 respectively. They are being lodged at Central Jail, Salem.”

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegrams dated 15 December, 1983, from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tiruchy Town, Law and Order, to-day :—

(i)

“Shri N. Selvaraju, M. P. was arrested at Tiruchy on 15-12-83 at 11-30 hours in Tiruchy Fort Police Station Crime No. 2602/83 under Sections 143, 188 IPC read with 7 (1) A Criminal Law Amendment Act”.

(ii)

“Shri N. Selvaraju, M. P. was released at about 20.00 hours.”

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram

dated 15 December, 1983, from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur Town, Tamilnadu, today ; —

“I have the honour to inform you that Shri Thazhai M. Karunanithi, M. P. was arrested on 15-12-83 at 11-15 hours, at Thanjavur for defying prohibitory order in price hike agitation in Tamilnadu in Thanjavur Town East Police Station Crime No. 2469/1983 under Sections 147, 506 (II), 188 IPC, 7 (1) A Criminal Law Amendment Act read with Section 511 IPC”.

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegrams dated 15 December, 1983, from the Collector of South Arcot, Cuddalore, Tamilnadu, to-day :—

(i)

“Dr. V. Kulandaivelu, M. P. involved in Crime No. 589/83 Namtharakuppam Police Station under section 151 Cr. P. C. was arrested at 10-15 hours on 15-12-83. This agitation has been undertaken by the 14 political parties front condemning the price hike etc.”

(ii)

“Dr. V. Kulandaivelu, M. P. arrested to-day under Section 151 Cr. P. C. has been released on 15-12-83 at 7...P. M.”

I have to inform the House that the Speaker received the following telegram dated 15 December, 1983, from the Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, Urban today :—

“Shri C. T. Dhandapani, M. P. was arrested to-day, 15-12-83, at 11.00 hours in front of Townhall in connection with picketing agitation. A case in BI Police Station Crime Number 2223/83 under Sections 143/188 IPC read with 7(1) (a) Criminal Law Amendment Act registered”.

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following wireless message dated 15 December, 1983, from the Inspector of Police, Thiruvallur, Chengalputt, West District, Tamilnadu, today :

“I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section 41 Cr. P. C. to arrest Shri T. Nagarathnam, Member of Lok Sabha, in Sriperumbudur for the Offence under Sections 143, 188 IPC read with Section 7(1) (a) Criminal Law Amendment Act while participating in the picketing before the Taluk Office at Thiruvallur and a case in Thiruvallur Town Police Station Crime No. 335/83 is registered. Shri T. Nagarathnam, Member of Lok Sabha, was accordingly arrested at 10.15 hours on 15-12-83 and is being produced before the Judicial First Class Magistrate, Thiruvallur for being remanded to judicial custody.”

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following wireless message dated 15 December, 1983, from the Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli East, Tamilnadu, today :

“I have the honour to inform you that Shri D. S.A. Sivaprakasham, Member of Parliament, was arrested on 15-12-83 at 10.45 hours by the Inspector of Police, Tuticorin Central, for violating prohibitory order by way of Picketing at Taluk Office at Tuticorin to press home charter of demands of 14 parties allied front. A case in Tuticorin Crime No. 1121/83 under Sections 143, 431, 188 IPC has been registered.”

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir so many M.Ps have been arrested and we do not discuss that here.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : इतने एम० पी० अरेस्ट हुए हैं, कम-से-कम 5 मिनट के लिए हाउस को स्थगित किया जाना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me complete this.

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram dated 15 December 1983, from the Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore Urban, to-day :

“Shri Era Mohan, M. P. was arrested today, 15-12-1983, at 11-30 hours at Theppakulam Maindan in connection with picketing agitation. A case in B2R S. Puram Police Station Crime No. 1296/83 under Sections 143/188 IPC read with 7(1) (a) Criminal Law Amendment Act was registered.”

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following wireless message dated 15 December, 1983, from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, T. V. Malai North Arcot District, today :

“I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section 143/188 IPC to direct that Shri S. Murugain, M.P. and his followers be arrested for forming unlawful assembly in defiance of prohibitory order near Kamaraj Statue at Chananam Bus Stand T. V. Malai Town. Shri Murugain, M. P. and his followers were arrested in T. V. Malai Town Police Station Crime No. 559/83 under Sections 143 and 188 IPC at 0930 hours on 15.12.83 and they are kept at T. V. Malai Town Police Station at present.”

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communications dated 10 December, 1983, today :—

(i)

Telegram from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, CRB, Madurai North Camp.

“I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section 41 (1) (a) of

Criminal procedure Code to direct that Shri K. Mayathevar, Member of Lok Sabha, be arrested for being the member of unlawful assembly and violating the regulatory order in force under Section 143 and 188 IPC in Dindigul Town, North Police Station Crime Number 1272/83. Shri K. Mayathevar M.P., was accordingly arrested and taken into custody at 0945 hours on 15.12.1983 and is at present lodged in police custody.”

(ii)

Telegram from Inspector of Police, Dindigul Town, North Police Station.

“I have the honour to inform you that Shri K. Mayathevar, Member of Lok Sabha, who was arrested on 15.12.1983 for participating in the Statewide picketing at Dindigul and for being the member of an unlawful assembly and for defying regulatory order, was released on 15.12.83 at 18.15 hours.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we will go to the next item. Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, this wholesale arrest of JPs reflects the deep discontent that is there. The Government must be asked to make a statement as to what is being done about this matter. (Interruptions) How they can arrest large number of MPs. ? Do you take it lightly ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have expressed your views.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : They should make a statement in the House. Large number of MPs have been arrested.

SHRI RAM [LAL RAHI : House should be adjourned for 5 minutes. (व्यवधान)

मभापति महोदय, सदन को पांच मिनट के लिए एजार्न करना चाहिए ।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मामला है । गवर्नमेंट को

इसका जबाब देना चाहिए। आप हाउस को एजार्न कीजिए। (व्यवधान)।

श्री عبد الله رشید کابلی (شری نگر) - یہ بیتِ امپورٹمنٹ معاملہ ہے۔ گورنمنٹ کو اس کا جواب دینا چاہیے۔ آپ ٹائمس ڈائری ہرن کیجیے۔ (انٹیرپشن)

श्री राम लाल राही : सदन के चलते समय इतने सदस्य पहले कभी गिरफ्तार नहीं किए गए। (व्यवधान) मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि बाप दो में से एक काम करें : या तो आप गृह मंत्री को सदन में बुला कर स्टेटमेंट दिलाएं वह यहाँ आकर स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें - या बाप पांच मिनट के लिए सदन को स्थागित कर दें। (व्यवधान)।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have expressed your views. The Ministers are there. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is there.

Let us go to the next-item-Private Members' Business. It is the duty of the Chair to inform Members of the arrest.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : House should be adjourned. We have to adjourn House in order to discuss these (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. We should now go to Private Members' Business.

You have expressed your views,

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : रूलिंग पार्टी माइनर इश्यूज को बहुत उछालती है। आज जबकि हाउस के चलते हुए इतने मॅम्बर्ज गिरफ्तार हो गए हैं, गवर्नमेंट को इसकी कार्गनीजेंस लेनी चाहिए और इस बारे में स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए। आज इस मुल्क में डेमोक्रेसी क्रासरोड्ज पर है।

شری عبد الله رشید کابلی - ڈیٹنگ پارٹی مائینر ایس کیوزیز کو بہت اڑھاتی ہے۔ آج جبکہ ہاؤس کے چلنے پر اتنے ممبر گرفتار ہو گئے ہیں۔ گورنمنٹ کو ایسی مائینز لینسی چاہیے اور اس بار میں اسٹیشنمنٹ دینا چاہیے۔ اب اس ملک میں ڈیموکریسی کراس روڈز پر ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN : These are arrests made by the State Government. You have expressed your views. You have expressed your concern. They are being taken note of.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Government should make a statement. That is all that we want.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : Large number of MPs have been arrested. Government should make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Arrests have been made by State Government. They cannot be discussed here, as such. You have expressed your concern.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : You also have expressed yourself, Sir !

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am also a part of the House. Let us go on to the next item.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us get on with the Private Members' business.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Adjourn the House for 5 minutes.

श्री राम लाल राही : मान्यवर, आप सदन की मर्यादा के रक्षक हैं, सदन के इतने सदस्य गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं आपकी मर्यादा रखनी चाहिए। इसलिए 5 मिनट के लिए कार्यवाही स्थगित कर दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have expressed your views and concern very forcefully. I am sure, it would be taken note of. You cannot discuss it like this (Interruptions).

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : The Government must taken note of the deep resentment about the price rise in Tamil Nadu. We all feel, and the House feels that there is a very serious situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu. That is due to the price rise, which is the result of the Government of India's policies. The Government of India should take a note of it, and must make a statement in this House... (Interruptions).

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : It appears that the ruling party there and the Congress (I) have reached some understanding, and that is why they are dending this here and are not coming with a statement. They must take the House into confidence ... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have expressed your views and concern, it has been taken note of by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I am sorry, the feelings expressed by a section of the House cannot be construed as the feelings of the House. These are the feelings of a few Members in this House. Unfortunately, the hon. Members are setting a very bad precedent. I am prepared, but Shri Kabuli should also be prepared. What is happening in Jammu and Kashmir... (Interruptions).**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record. Now, we will go to the Private Members' Business.

16.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(SIXTY SEVENTH REPORT)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-seventh Report of the

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th December, 1982."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do agree with Sixty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th December, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

16.23 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS CONTD.

MR. CHAIRMAN : (SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE) : The House will now take further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri E. Balanandan on 19th Aught, 1983.

Shri M.C. Daga to continue his speech. You have already taken 22 minutes, please complete it within 10 minutes. The balance time left for this is only 58 minutes.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उसको पढ़ने समय नहीं लगाना चाहता, और यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी देश के अन्दर काफी रुग्ण कारखाने हैं। 10 दिसम्बर, 1983 को सदन के अन्दर जवाब देते हुए कहा गया था और रिजर्व बैंक की भी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 371 बम्बई के कारखानों में से 193 कारखाने बीमार हैं। यह 10 दिसम्बर, 1983 के आँकड़े हैं, इतने कारखाने आज भी बीमार हैं।

हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर ने कहा था :

"The latest data available with the Labour Ministry reveals that

the total number of sick units increased by nearly 27 per cent between December 1979 (22366) and June 1982 (28366) while sickness in medium units showed a decline (1013 to 994), sickness was on the increase in large units (378 to 422) as also in small units (20975 to 25342)."

हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर ने खुद कहा है कि इतने कारखाने आज भी बीमार हैं :

"Available information for 1980 and 1981 indicates that the incidence of sickness among large units has been the highest in West Bengal, closely followed by Maharashtra."

मेरा कहना यह है कि आज इण्डस्ट्रीज की हालत बड़ी खराब है। कारखानों के बन्द होने से बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है और बीमार कारखाने दिनोंदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण यही है कि बहुत सारी लेबर यूनियन्स बन्द गई हैं जोकि लेबर को कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकती हैं। आज हर एक आदमी नेता बन जाता है और लेबर लीडर बनकर अपना नाम पैदा करने के लिए कोई न कोई हड़ताल करा देता है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर का जो कांसेप्ट था उसके पम्बन्ध में 12 दिसम्बर को "इंडियन वर्कर" एक आर्टिकल छपा है जिसको मैं यहां पर पढ़ना चाहता हूं जिससे आपको पता चलेगा कि किस तरह से हड़तालें करवाई जाती हैं और कौन लोग लीड करते हैं।

"There is also the lack of awareness to organise themselves so as to earn their legitimate status in the industrial structure as well as to safe-guard themselves from exploitation."

The trade union movement in our country has been built on economism. Because of its political orientation, the movement stands divided under varied political hues and the resultant competitive

unionism hardly provides a representative character. The intra-union and inter union rivalry, which speaks poorly of their ability to appreciate the importance of the unity of approach of workers' problems.

The leadership continues to be with the outsiders. The key executive posts at many critical levels are occupied mostly by the middle class intellectuals with clearcut political orientation lending the trade union a political colour."

इस प्रकार की हालत आजकल हो गई है कि जिनका वहां कोई काम नहीं है, जो लेबर लाज को भी नहीं समझते हैं वे भी लीडर बन जाते हैं। उनका काम हड़ताल कराना होता है। आगे उन्होंने कहा है कि ट्रेड यूनियन्स एक सिर दर्द बन गई हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं इस प्रकार से तमाम ट्रेड यूनियन्स न होकर, एक उद्योग में एक ही ट्रेड यूनियन होनी चाहिए। उसे वर्कर्स का और उद्योग का भी लाभ हो सकेगा। हर फैक्ट्री में कई कई यूनियन्स होने से बहुत नुकसान होता है।

इंडियन वर्कर के 9 मई, 1983 के अंक में एक आर्टिकल आया था :

"The present system of encouraging the mushroom growth of trade unions is the legacy of the erstwhile Janata Party Government. The up and coming trade union leader has also not spared the present Government for its lack of necessary political will to check the indiscriminate growth of trade unions."

जब जनता पार्टी का राज आया, उस समय नई-नई पार्टियां पैदा हुईं और काफी यूनियनों पैदा कर दी गईं। हर यूनियन का मकसद केवल हड़ताल करना है। हड़ताल होने की बजह से देश को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। है। एक बात मैं आपको और बताना चाहता हूं। Indian Express' of 4th December 1982 says :

“Mr Mukherjee pointed out that the normal public sector statistics referred only to Central undertakings. But the worst performers were State run units—the electricity boards, transport undertakings and irrigation systems. These lose huge sums every year—more than Rs. 2,000 crores...”

किसी भी जगह पर यूनियन न होने से ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है।

“Commerce” dated 15.5.1982 says :

“According to the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings, out of 150 units under production in 1981-82 for which data were available, 12 recorded capacity utilisation of less than 50 per cent.”

ज्यादा यूनियन होने की वजह से देश का प्रोडक्शन कम हो जाता है। कई फैक्ट्रीज में 50 प्रतिशत भी उत्पादन नहीं होता है। यह नुकसान केवल तथा कथित लीडरों के पैदा होने की वजह से होता है, क्योंकि वे हड़ताल कराने में विश्वास रखते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसको इस पर चैक लगाना चाहिए।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, श्री ई० बाला नन्दन जी ने देश की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, इस रिजोल्यूशन के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

वस्तुतः जितने भी सरकारी उपक्रम हैं और साथ ही साथ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जितनी भी इकाइयाँ हैं, वे प्रायः किसी न किसी कारण से धीरे-धीरे बीमार हो रही हैं। बीमार होने के कारण विभिन्न माननीय सदस्यों ने विभिन्न बताए हैं। श्रमिक समस्याओं का समाधान न

होने के कारण औद्योगिक, अशान्ति पैदा हो जाती है। समस्याएँ चाहे बोनस की हों, बढ़ोतरी की हो, पदोन्नति की हो, जब उनकी प्रबन्ध के द्वारा दबाया जाता है, तो ये चीजें पैदा होती हैं। जब इस तरफ मैनेजमेंट का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है और काम समय पर नहीं होता है, तो हड़तालें होती हैं। अनेक प्रकार के नोटिसेस दिए जाने के बाद भी मैनेजमेंट कोई विशेष रुचि नहीं लेता है और मजदूरों पर दमनचक्र चलता रहता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में चाहे श्रम मंत्रालय के अधिकारी हों, लेबर सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट हो, लेबर कमिशनर हो, ये लोग किसी न किसी रूप में मैनेजमेंट से संबंधित होते हैं, माहवारी कुछ इस तरह की बंधी होती है, कि समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाता है। श्रमिकों की जब उपेक्षा की जाती है, तो फिर हड़तालें शुरू हो जाती हैं। जिसकी वजह से उत्पादन कम हो जाता है और उद्योग सिक हो जाते हैं। सिक होने के बाद सरकार को तो इलाज करना ही है, अन्ततोगत्वा राष्ट्रीय हित को देखते हुए सरकार को सारे सर्ब को भुगतना पड़ता है। आज सारे देश में 90 हजार रजिस्टर्ड फैक्ट्रीज हैं जिन में हजारों की संख्या में बीमार होती जा रही हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण—अभी हमारे डागा जी बतला रहे थे—यूनियन के लोग हैं। मैं उनके इस तरह के आरोप से सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस में सरकार की ओर से तत्परता नहीं बरती जाती है। श्रम विभाग से संबंधित जो अधिकारी हैं वे मजदूरों की उचित मांगों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिलाते हैं। मैं आज के सामने एक उदाहरण रखता हूँ—बिहार में डालमियानगर में रोहतास इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं। वहाँ 6-7 कारखाने हैं—जिन में पेपर, सीमेंट, बनस्पति, कैमिकल, स्टील आदि का निर्माण होता है। इन कारखानों में कुल मिलाकर 15 हजार मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। इन मजदूरों को दो वर्ष से—1981-82 और 1982-83 का बोनस नहीं दिया गया है। वहाँ के मजदूरों

ने मैनेजमेंट के सामने पाँच माँगे रखी और उन के लिए केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार, सब संबंधित लोगों को सूचना दी गई कि कानून में जो प्रावधान किया गया, उसके अनुसार हम लोगों को दिलाया जाय। इन संस्थानों में 90 से 95 प्रतिशत सरकार और जनता की पूंजी लगी हुई है। करोड़ों रुपए के बिहार सरकार के बिजली के बिल उनकी तरफ बाकी हैं। वे लोग उन कारखानों की पूंजी डाइवर्शन करके दूसरे उद्योगों में लगाते जा रहे हैं और अब 7-12-1983 से वहाँ पर लाक-आउट कर दिया गया है। इसके पहले अपनी पाँच माँगों को लेकर कानून के अनुसार विधिवत सूचनायें देकर जब मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की तो बिहार सरकार ने कहा कि हड़ताल उठा लो, तुम लोगों की माँगों के लिए विचार किया जायेगा। हड़ताल उठाई गई, तो मिल-मालिकों ने तुरंत वहाँ तालाबन्दी कर दी, जिस के कारण वहाँ के 15 हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गए। आज वहाँ बड़ी भयावह स्थिति पैदा हो गई। कानून के अनुसार उन को जो बोनस दिया जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिया गया, कानून के अनुसार मजदूरों को जो तरक्की दी जानी थी वह नहीं दी गई। पेपर-मिल में 500 मजदूरों को "रोस्टर-ड्यूटी" पर रखा गया है। आप जानते हैं रोहतास नगर की पेपर इन्डस्ट्री सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मशहूर है और उस में करोड़ों रुपयों का मुनाफा होता रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी 500 मजदूरों को रोस्टर-ड्यूटी पर रख कर उनका शोषण किया जा रहा है, उनको परमानेंट नहीं किया जाता है इसी तरह से वहाँ पर जो दूसरे उद्योग हैं उन में भी डिप्लायमेंट-पूल में मजदूरों को रख कर उनका शोषण किया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा जाता है, लेबर मिनिस्टर को लिखा जाता है, राज्य सरकार को लिखा जाता है लेकिन कोई भी इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देता है। सब चुप बैठे हैं, शायद सब को कुछ मिलता

होगा। सरकार ने जब उनको कहा कि हड़ताल उठा लो, तुम्हारी माँगों पर विचार कराया जाएगा, फिर सरकार क्यों चुप बैठी है, क्यों उनको तालाबन्दी करने दिया गया। मैंने अभी बतलाया था कि इन कारखानों में करोड़ों रुपयों का लाभ होता रहा है लेकिन जिस तरह से वे यहाँ की पूंजी दूसरे उद्योगों में लगाते जा रहे हैं, इससे लगता है कि वे इन कारखानों को बहुत जल्दी सिक डिवेलेअर करने वाले हैं।

मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप तुरन्त इस में हस्ताक्षेप करके इन 15 हजार मजदूरों का बोनस भुगतान करायें, मजदूरों को परमानेंट करायें, पेपर इन्डस्ट्री में जो डिप्लायमेंट पूल की पालिसी चल रही है उसको समाप्त करायें और उनका जो भी पैसा इनकी तरफ बकाया है उसके भुगतान की शीघ्र से शीघ्र व्यवस्था करें। आप जानते हैं कि टेक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री में दो वर्ष तक हड़ताल चली, वह हड़तालों के इतिहास में एक अन-प्रेसिडेंटेड उदाहरण है और उसका परिणाम अन्ततोगत्वा यह हुआ कि उनमें से बहुत सी मिलें सिक हो गईं और सरकार को राष्ट्रीयकरण करना पड़ा। इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा कराने में हमारे व्यूरोक्रेटस भारी जिम्मेदार हैं। जब भी इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा होती है, हमारे अधिकारी वर्ग का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है—अगर किसी मिल ने समय पर लाभांश का भुगतान नहीं किया—तो उन्हें तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। श्रमिकों की जो माँगें हैं उनकी तरफ अधिकारियों को ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनकी जाँच पड़ताल करनी चाहिए और कहां सच्चाई है और कहां नहीं है, उसको देखना चाहिए लेकिन होता क्या है कि जब तक हड़ताल नहीं हो जाती है, जब तक लाठी-डंडा नहीं चलता है और हंगामा नहीं होता है, तब तक कुछ नहीं होता है। इस प्रकार से सारे देश में बहुत सारी इन्डस्ट्रीज रुग्ण पड़ी हुई

हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खासकर रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ के मजदूरों की स्थिति भयावह होती जा रही है। इसलिए रोहतास इंडस्ट्री के मालिकों के खिलाफ तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और यदि वे लाभांश का भुगतान नहीं करते हैं, तो मजदूरों को कानूनन उस का भुगतान कगया जाना चाहिए और उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाया जाना चाहिए ताकि आगे चलकर और भयावह स्थिति न बने। अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण बहुत देर के बाद करना पड़ा, तो उससे विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा। अगर पहले ही उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देते हैं, तो इस प्रकार की समस्याएँ हल हो सकती हैं और देश में दूसरे लोगों को भी सबक मिल सकता है।

इसके अलावा बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति जो अपनी पूंजी का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ डाइवर्सन कर देते हैं, उसको भी रोकना चाहिए ताकि देश को राहत मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : मान्यवर, इंडस्ट्रीज के क्षेत्र में सिकनेस के विषय में और उसके कारण के विषय में बहुत सारे मित्रों ने बहुत कुछ कह दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान जो हिली एरियाज हैं या बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं या आई० आर० डी० सेक्टर में छोटे यूनिट्स हैं, उन में जो सिकनेस है, जिसकी वजह से रूरल एरियाज में या बैकवर्ड एरियाज में जितना इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, वह भी प्रभावित हो रहा है, उसकी ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, जो आर्गेनाइजेशन सेट-अप इन एरियाज के अन्दर इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करने के लिए लाया गया है चाहे वे डी० आर० सीज

हों, चाहे प्रोडक्ट कम प्रेसेस डेवलपमेंट सेन्टर्स हों या रूरल मार्केटिंग सेन्टर्स हों, यह सारा आर्गेनाइजेशनल सेटअप जो है, इंडस्ट्रीज में जो प्रोमोशनल एटीट्यूड डेवलप करना चाहिए थी, उसकी जगह पर ये एक प्रकार का ओव्स-ट्रक्शन क्रियेट करने का काम करते हैं। सबसे बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप ने जो आर्गेनाइजेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स खोल रखी हैं डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल या तहसील के लेवल पर, इन का आऊटलुक बदला जाए और इन में ऐसे लोगों को रखा जाए, जिनमें एन्थूजियाज्म हो और जो न्यू जनरेशन आफ एन्टरप्रिन्योर को मदद कर सकते हों। इसके अलावा यहां पर जितने भी फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उनसे क्रेडिट फ्लो जिस तरह से होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है और जो इन्सेन्टिव आप ने डेकलेयर किए हैं, वे इन्सेन्टिव इन एरियाज की इंडस्ट्रीज को नहीं मिलते हैं और फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स उनकी नीड्स को कैंटर नहीं करती हैं। स्थिति आज यह है कि चाहे वे फाइनेन्शियल कारपोरेशन्स स्टेट सेक्टर में हों या बैंकस हों, दोनों इन एरियाज में लगी हुई इंडस्ट्रीज की डिमान्ड्स को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और उनके सामने किसी न किसी तरीके की दिक्कत खड़ी कर दी जाती है और आदमी पीलर टू पोस्ट जाते जाते थक जाता है और बैठ जाता है और जो पैसा उसका लगा होता है, वह पैसा भी डूब जाता है। आप ने जीरो-इंडस्ट्री डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स या नान-इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज के लिए फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को कुछ गाइडलाइन्स दे रखी हैं मगर उन सारी गाइडलाइन्स को लगातार वायलेट किया जा रहा है। इस तरफ मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा इन एरियाज के अन्दर जो नवीनतम टेक्नोलाजी होनी चाहिए, उस टेक्नोलाजी का ज्ञान देने के लिए, लोगों को टेक्नोलोजी की नौहाऊ देने के लिए ऐसी मैनपावर

वहां पर उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिससे वहां पर बड़ी दिक्कत आ रही है। इससे भी बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि वहां पर रो-मैटीरियल एवेलबिल नहीं हैं। बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में ए. बी. और सी आइटम्स की इंडस्ट्रीज लगा दी जाती हैं मगर रा-मैटीरियल कैसे मिलेगा, समय पर उसकी आपूर्ति कैसे कराई जाएगी, इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इसी प्रकार से हमारे पास ऐसा कोई आर्गेनाइजेशनल सेट-अप नहीं है, जो इस चीज को देखे कि जो चीज वहां पैदा होती है, उसकी टाइमली मार्केटिंग कर सके। इसका बहुत बड़ा अभाव वहां पर है। इसलिए बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज में बैंकवर्ड एरियाज, हिली एरियाज और रिमकैट एरियाज में सिकनेस डेवलप हो रही है और इस तरह से जो इन एरियाज में एक इन्डस्ट्रियल क्लाइमेट पैदा होनी चाहिए थी, वह इन्डस्ट्रियल क्लाइमेट पैदा नहीं हो रही है। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि इन्डस्ट्रियल सिकनेस को रोकने के लिए गवर्नमेंट तत्पर है और इस दौरान इस दिशा में उद्योग मंत्रालय के द्वारा बहुत कुछ कार्य किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ लेकिन यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकवर्ड एरियाज और हिली एरियाज की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, सरकार ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि हमारा इन्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ रेट डिक्लाइन हुआ है। 1981-82 में 8.6 परसेंट से घटकर 3.7 परसेंट पर आ गया वर्ष 1982-83 में। इससे साफ है कि हमारे यहां कहीं न कहीं उद्योगों में रुग्णता पैदा हुई है, कहीं न कहीं इनमें सिकनेस आई है। उद्योगों में रुग्णता आने के कारण साफ दिखाई दे रहे हैं; यह जो प्रस्ताव आज हमारे सामने है यह बहुत

समय से आया है और इसका मैं समर्थन करने जा रहा हूँ।

उद्योगों में रुग्णता के बहुत से कारण हो सकते हैं। पावर शार्टेज की बात कही जाती है। कहीं टेक्नोलोजी के, तकनीकी के अभाव की बात कही जाती है और कहीं रिसोर्सिज की बात कही जाती है। जबकि ये सारी चीजें हैं लेकिन आपके फिगर्स के मुताबिक ही 422 बड़े औद्योगिक यूनिट सिक लिस्ट में हैं और 23,848 छोटे यूनिट सिक लिस्ट में है। 1970 में आपके 345 बड़े और 16,800 छोटे यूनिट सिक थे। आपने इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में जो तरक्की की है वह इन्हीं फिगर्स से साफ जाहिर हो जाती है।

इनके बहुत से कारण बताये जाते हैं कि पावर शार्टेज और रिसोर्सिज आदि की कमी है। लेकिन मैनेजमेंट के बारे में सरकार ने भी खुद स्वीकार किया है कि 52 परसेंट आफ सिकनेस इज ड्यू टू द फॉक्ट इन मैनेजमेंट ओर मिसमैनेजमेंट। मैनेजमेंट या मिसमैनेजमेंट की बजह से आपके 52 प्रतिशत यूनिट सिक हैं। यही नहीं, पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिट्स की बात को देख लीजिए जिनको कि सरकार खुद संचालित करती है। उनमें 15 यूनिट्स बड़े हैं जिनकी कि हालत ऐसी है, जैसा कि डागा साहब सरकारी पक्ष से बोल रहे थे कि उनमें दो हजार करोड़ रुपया लोसिज में चला जाता है ऐसी हालत आपके पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिट्स की है।

मान्यवर, मैं नेशनल टेक्साटाईल कारपोरेशन, एच०सी०सी०, ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स, हिन्दुस्तान कोपर, दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट अण्डरटेकिंग नेशनल जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कारपोरेशन, शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आप इंडिया के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनमें से अधिकांश यूनिट्स सिक रहते हैं। इनमें बैंकों का, फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीच्युशन्स का दो हजार करोड़ रुपया फंसा हुआ

है। पता नहीं इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उस सिक यूनिट को तब लेते हैं जबकि वह बिल्कुल सिक हो जाता है। कोई व्यापारी या उद्योगपति कोई यूनिट लगाता है तो वह जब तक तो उसको चलाता है जब तक कि उससे अपना सारा पैसा नहीं निकाल लेता। अपना सारा पैसा निकाल लेने के बाद वह उसमें तालाबंदी कर देता है यह अप्रत्यक्ष या प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अन्य तरीके अपना ले लगता है। क्या इससे आपका ग्रोथ रेट कम नहीं होता है ? ये ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जिनको कि इग्नोर नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि तिवारी कमेटी की जो रिक्मण्डेशनस मेनेजमेंट के सम्बन्ध में आई है कि एक ऐसी बोडी बने जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स की मोनिटरिंग करे, क्या आप ऐसा कोई लेजिस्लेशन या अधिनियम बनाने जा रहे हैं ? आप क्या करते हैं कि आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर के सिक यूनिट को लेते हैं और उस हालत में लेते हैं जब वे बिल्कुल खत्म होने को होते हैं, फिर उनका आधुनिकीकरण करके, कभी कभी उस यूनिट के मालिक को वापिस कर देते हैं। यह एक अजीब तरीका है। जब किसी यूनिट की इतनी बुरी हालत थी और आपने उसको लेने के बाद उसकी हालत सुधारी तो फिर उसी उद्योगपति को क्यों दे देते हैं ? आप व्यापारियों का और उद्योगपतियों का कर्ज भी माफ कर देते हैं और देश के पैसे का इस तरीके से दुरुपयोग होता है।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि तिवारी कमेटी की जो रिक्मण्डेशनस है उन पर अमल करने का आप फैसला करें। क्या आपने अब तक यह फसला किया है या नहीं ?

मैं एक बात इण्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट एण्ड रेगुलेशंस एक्ट के बारे में कहूंगा। इस एक्ट को अगर सही मायनों में देखा जाए तो इसको संशोधित करने की जरूरत है। इस एक्ट में किसी राज्य सरकार को कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है, उनके ऊपर कोई लाएब्लटी नहीं डाली गई है कि किसी यूनिट में इतना पैसा लग जाने के बाद अगर वह बुरी हालत में चलता है और राज्य सरकार उसको देख रही है लेकिन उस मामले में वह कोई दखल-नदाजी नहीं कर सकती और न सुझाव दे सकती है।

ऐसी परिस्थितियों में इस एक्ट को संशोधित करना चाहिए और तिवारी कमेटी की सिफारिशों को कब तक अमल में लाया जाएगा ? मजदूरों का शोषण रोकने के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? अगर नहीं करेंगे तो आपका समाजवाद का नारा थोथा साबित होगा। इतना कहते हुए मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। श्रीमन् उद्योगों की बीमारी के संबंध में जो प्रस्ताव मेरे सम्मानित मित्र सदस्य श्री बालानंदन साहब ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं तो चाहता था कि इस पर 10-12 घंटे चर्चा हो। क्योंकि आज जब उद्योगों की ओर देखते हैं तो पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर, दोनों की हालत खराब है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के संबंध में मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो रुग्णता आ रही है वह उद्योगपतियों की चालाकी की वजह से है। मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि उद्योगी उद्योग लगाते हैं और सरकार से पैसा लेते हैं, बैंकों से पैसा लेते हैं। जग खूब कमाई कर लेते हैं और उससे दूसरा-तीसरा उद्योग लगा

लेते हैं तो उस उद्योग को चौपट करना शुरू कर देते हैं। मजदूरों को परेशान करना शुरू कर देते हैं। उस उद्योग का मेंटिनेंस ठीक तरह से नहीं करते ताकि किसी तरीके से उद्योग बंद हो और सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले ले। सरकार क्या करती है। सरकार गलती करती है। उद्योगपति हिसाब-किताब लगाकर दे देते हैं कि उस जमाने में उद्योग की कीमत इतनी थी और आज इतनी कीमत है। चार गुनी ज्यादा कीमत बता कर सरकार से पैसा ले लिया जाता है और यह मार सरकार पर पड़ता है। सरकार जनता की है इसलिए जनता पर मार पड़ती है। पूंजीपति मालामाल होता है।

आज उद्योगों की रुग्णता वास्तव में एक रोग बन गया है, हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए। इस पर बड़ी गंभीरता से विचार करना आवश्यक है। आप सरकारी क्षेत्र में देख लीजिए। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग भी घाटे में चल रहे हैं। घाटे में क्यों चल रहे हैं, इस पर आपको विचार करना होगा। मेरा अपना निजी मत है कि यह बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों का षड़यंत्र है। जब आपने समाजवाद का नारा दिया तो जनता ने नारा दिया कि उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीकरण होना चाहिए। तब टाटा, बिड़ला और बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने एक षड़यंत्र रचा और पब्लिक सेक्टर में चलने वाले उद्योगों को फेल करने के लिए साजिश की गई। उनका उत्पादन गिरता है, उनमें काम सही नहीं होता। पब्लिक सेक्टर का मैनेजर मशीनरी लेने जाता है तो उनको कमीशन मिलती है, वह कमीशन लेता है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर का मैनेजर मशीनरी लेने जाता है तो कमीशन नहीं लेता। और वह मशीनरी पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने में 1 साल में खत्म हो जाती है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दसियों साल काम करती है और उससे लाभ कमाया जाता है। एक कारखाने से दो और दो से तीन कारखाने बनाए जाते हैं। आखिर क्यों

ऐसा होता है? इस पर निश्चित रूप से विचार करना पड़ेगा। अगर नहीं करेंगे तो यह रुग्णता जो पनप रही है, फैल रही है यह देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए, इस देश की सरकार के लिए, इस देश की जनता के लिए, 70 करोड़ लोगों के लिए अभिषाप बनकर रह जाएगी और चन्द घरानों का महत्व बढ़ता जाएगा। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि इस देश से अंग्रेज चले गए। अब ये चन्द घराने राज कर रहे हैं। चंद घरानों में इस देश की पूंजी इकट्ठी हो गई है। देश की पूंजी पर चंद घराने काबिज है और सारा देश तबाही की कगार पर खड़ा है। ऐसे ऐसे तरीके बनाए जा रहे हैं। सभापति जी, आज हम इस सदन में खड़े हैं कि सरकार को आगाह करें। आप अगर निश्चित रूप से हमारी राय चाहते हैं तो यह चालाकी की बात है और इसको हमें देखना चाहिए। आप इसको देखेंगे। तो कुछ करेंगे। अगर इनकी मिली भगत है तो ये धंधे ऐसे ही होते रहेंगे और आप कभी इनको रोकने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे।

हमारे यहां दो शुगर फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं, उनमें एक लक्ष्मी शुगर मिल मडोली का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। उसके अधिग्रहण करने के बाद करोड़ों रुपये का माल खरीदा गया, कल पुर्जे खरीदे गए, लेकिन अब भी वह घाटे में चल रही हैं। वहां के मजदूर लोग अभी भी परेशान हो रहे हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी इसी तरह के उद्योग चल रहे हैं। उनको पब्लिक सेक्टर में लाने की साजिश की जा रही है और यह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के मंत्री कर रहे हैं।

मैं सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ, चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ, मेरे पास समय नहीं है, नहीं तो आंकड़े देकर बताता कि कहां-कहाँ किस तरह की साजिश चल रही है।

यह साजिश आपकी मिली भगत से इसलिये चल रही है कि आपको चन्दे की जरूरत

है, अगला चुनाव लड़ना है और इसके लिए आप उद्योगपतियों से सांठ-गांठ किये हुए हैं, चाहे टैक्सटाइल मिल या जूट मिल को अधि-ग्रहीत किया जाये, लेकिन ऐसा करते समय यह देखिये कि मिल मालिक पहले क्या था और आज क्या है ? अगर इसको ध्यान में रखेंगे तो देश की जनता का भला करेंगे और अगर ध्यान में नहीं रखेंगे तो उसकी पूंजी और लागत को 4 गुना आप बना देगे और इस तरह से देश की जनता लुटा देंगे ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution moved by my esteemed friend honourabln Shri Balanandae, focuses attention on a matter which has aroused considerable interest. A critical analysis has been made by a number of speakers on this Resolution and they have tried to pin-point and diagnose the reasons for industrial sickness and also they have tried to provide solutions in order to arrest sickness at the initial stage itself, if not to prevent it totally.

Sir, in an economy which is growing and which is poised for growth, industrial sickness need not necessarily be blown out of proportion. When I make this submission to this august House, I do not mean to denigrate the enormous toll that industrial sickness is taking on our national economy. Bearing that in mind, the limited point that I am trying to make out is that with the industrial growth there is bound to be a certain degree of industrial sickness and this is true of not only developing countries, but this is also true of most other countries of the world. I can quote instances where big multinational companies have folded up in developed countries. Closure in a developing country makes a greater impact than perhaps in a developed country. So, it is in this perspective that I would beg of this House to look at the incidence of sickness of industries in the Indian economy and appreciate the efforts that the Government is making (a) to prevent sickness, and (b) to nurse sick industries back to health. These are twin premises on which the

industrial policy of the Government of India has been designed.

Sickness can be attributed to a number of factors. Some of them could be external factors. Some of them could be internal factors. The external factors could possibly be the demand recession. An industry can be promoted with a particular projection of demand -May be in the next five years or ten years and for a number of reasons if there is a recession in demand, then the natural corollary of a situation like that would be that an industry which caters to that particular demand is bound to be sick.

Then there could also be shortage of raw materials and scarcity of power. These two are inter-linked. Now if a particular raw material is dependent upon the power supply in a given State, then naturally all those units which are dependent upon the raw material which they are hoping that they would be provided or would be available from out of that unit will be stalled because of the non-availability of raw material.

17.03 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair)

As regards internal factors it has been freely mentioned -almost every speaker without any exception has made the point with telling effect that the major internal factor for internal sickness is inefficiency or dishonest management. Diversion of resources, utilisation of current assets for non-current and long term purposes, obsolescence of technology and machinery, etc. are there.

Diversion of funds is one of the many factors which take a very heavy toll on an industry. The Reserve Bank of India has made a survey and a number of hon. Members including the Mover of Resolution Shri Balanandan has drawn the attention of the House. The survey which was made by the Reserve Bank comes to this conclusion that about 52% of the units have gone sick due to internal causes like mis-management, management deficiency

including deficiency of funds, infighting, lack of marketing strategy. About 14% of the units have gone sick due to faulty initial planning and other technical drawbacks which carried on to the first category of inefficient management. If it is a faulty planning, then certainly it is a reflection on the management itself. Only 2% are on account of labour trouble. This is in my humble opinion a very redeeming feature of the whole scenarios. 23% of the units have gone sick due to market recession and the rest of the 9% could be on account of power cuts, shortage of raw materials or various other things.

Now, in a situation like mismanagement of unit, diversion of funds, an impression was sought to be created by a few hon. Members including the last hon. Member who participated in the debate and they seem to be under the impression that whenever a unit is mismanaged, either it is closed or taken over by government. They seem to labour under the mistaken notion that the government pays compensation. I am sure his appreciation of either taking over of the unit or closure of the unit is certainly much to be desired. Well, it is not anybody's case that government gives compensation. Government does not. But Government certainly does play its role in trying to nurse sick units back to health. Keeping this in view, after the present government came into power, in October, 1981, a policy for sick industries for the first time was authoritatively laid down. And this policy which was laid down in February, 1982 pins a pivotal role on the administrative Ministries to keep a close watch on the state of health of the units which come within their purview. Monitoring arrangements have been taken up and remedial action either from the banks or financial institutions whenever it becomes necessary is taken. Government's assistance wherever it is warranted is given and ultimately nationalisation comes if the unit provides ample scope and opportunity to be received.

Now the government considers a unit as a sick when we draw negatively on some of the aspects where there are no profits, the net worth is negative and the availability of capital is totally eroded and it also becomes negative. Then, we take up a

diagnostic study and here the banks have a crucial role to play. It would be unfair and uncharitable to say that the banks have not been playing that role. Well, there might be slippages here and there. But when you look at the totality of the picture, perhaps if I can quote a few figures that will drive home the point that how the banks have tried to nurse units back to health. Those units which were not viable have been made viable by the banks and by the intervention of the banks. I would like to quote for my friend Shri Balanandan's reference that as of 30th June, 1982, the total number of large and medium industries was 1,455 and out of which viable units were 714. Non-viable units were 495. With reference to 176 units, viability was yet to be decided. The units out on the nursing scheme were 623 and in terms of percentage 61.3% of the units were found to be viable. With reference to small scale industries, there were about 26,905 which are the total number of units out of which 27% were made viable.

Now, the point that I was trying to make was, if the units are deleted from the list of sick units, it should throw sufficient light on the Government's effort through the banks, through the financial institutions and through the administrative Ministries, in that direction.

During January-December, 1981, 208 large units with an outstanding credit of Rs. 128.73 crores were deleted from the list of sick units, and during, January-June, 1982, 107 large units with an outstanding credit of Rs. 55.59 crores were deleted from the sick list. As regards small-scale units, during January-December, 1981, 6624 with an outstanding credit of Rs. 52.40 crores were deleted from the list of sick units and, during January-June, 1982, 1321 units, with an outstanding credit of Rs. 18.35 crores were deleted from the sick list.

The point that is to be appreciated is that there are a number of units which are being deleted from the sick list. This is a healthy development. But simultaneously there could be more units which would be coming within the bracket of sick units.

This is a phenomenon which cannot be helped in the kind of industrial growth that is taking place in our country.

So, I have got the details about the large units which have been deleted from the sick list and I have also got the categories of industries where the incidence of sickness is a little more than in others.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : May I just refer to the large, medium and small scale sick units of West Bengal where I have given facts and figures because that is the most disturbing area? Therefore, you may throw some light on that aspect as well.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Let us take the jute industry as such which is predominantly concentrated in West Bengal. Coming from the neighbouring State, you do realise the apathy and the plight of the jute industry. There has been total disregard for modernisation of jute industry as a result of which the entire jute industry has become sick. When a whole sector becomes rich, certainly, in terms of percentage index, it makes a greater dent on the sickness of the industry PER SE.

Also, about textiles, the House has debated a number of times about the sickness in the textile industry. So also about steel industry and rubber industry. There could be a number of reasons as to why there has been a greater incidence of sickness in a particular sector. I would not like to dilate on that.

With reference to the point that has been made by my hon. friend, Mr. Arakal, about West Bengal, nobody denies that the incidence of sickness is perhaps the highest in West Bengal.

There are historical reasons and perhaps all the approximately 25% of the large industries which are situated in West Bengal.

I am not trying to throw the blame on anybody.

If you want the details, I have the details with me.

State	No. of sick units
West Bengal	106
Maharashtra	84
Uttar Pradesh	55
Gujarat	37
Tamil Nadu	34
Karnataka	20

Like that it goes on.

A reference was made by some Hon. Members to the Tewari Committee which was appointed to go into the question of sickness of industries.

It is a fact that the Tewari Committee has made certain recommendations. The various recommendations of the Tewari Committee regarding special legislation for sick units are under the active consideration of the Ministry of Finance. The matter requires to be considered in consultation with various administrative Departments and that is being undertaken by the Ministry of Finance. It has also been proposed to discuss the matter in a meeting to be convened shortly so that the decisions on the various recommendations could be taken early and it could be a step forward in trying to meet the challenges that are posed by the incidence of sickness.

In the course of the debate, a number of Hon. Members have made references to individual industries and I do not know whether I should take the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then sickness will spread to the House itself ;

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : For example, my friend Mr. Daga.....

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : The Hon. Minister can refer to the industries which were mentioned by the Hon. Members who are present in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : And who are not affected by sickness ;

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : A reference was made to the Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills which is a sick unit which has been incurring financial losses since 1974. We have come to know that the reasons are recession, lack of modernisation and replacement of machinery. These are the causes for sickness.

Another Hon. Member made a mention about Mewar Textile Mill which is a marginal Unit incurring losses only in some years. The management already expansion of modernisation scheme.

Some Hon. Members made reference to Krishna Mills, J. K. Rayon and so many other mills.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I mentioned about the Binni Company and the Auto Friction of Trivandrum and I insisted on getting a reply on these two when I referred.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope, looking to the situation as it is in the House, let us try to be brief.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I appreciate Hon. Member Shri Xavier Arakal' concern about the Binni Company and I will keep the Hon. Member informed about what action Government has taken in this regard.

The Hon. Member Shri Xavier Arakal has also made certain important suggestions and one of the suggestions is to convert certain provident fund dues and statutory liabilities in to equity in a unit. This takes us to the larger question where this cannot be done by legislation. This can only be done by a consensus if it can be worked out with various trade unions in the country and primarily with the workers who are involved in a Unit.

Also my friend, Shri Daga, has moved an amendment; it pinpoints the problem of multiplicity of unions in a particular industry which again takes us to a much larger question of industrial sickness. It is the endeavour of the Government to prevent sickness and to arrest sickness, to diagnose

it, to monitor it, constantly, and in this task the administrative Ministries, the banks and the financial institutions have been playing their role. If there are individual cases were the role that has been played is not enough to meet with the emerging challenges, certainly Government would be too willing to look in to that particular question.

With these words, I would say that we do not have any differences, I understand the concern with which Shri Balanandan has moved this Resolution and I hope, in view of my reply, where I share the concern of the entire House, he will not insist and withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : Sir, the Minister of State for Industries has given a reply which is really within the policy framework of the Government, absolutely a reasonable reply for which I must thank him first, but I am sorry to say that this will not be sufficient to meet the situation. He has also promised that, if things are so serious, further steps will be considered by the Government. On that basis I am now coming to certain problems and I am going to suggest some remedies.

Before coming to the hon. Minister's reply I must thank the hon. Members who have taken so much of interest to discuss this question, all sides of the problem have been brought before the House, and I must thank all of them for that. My friend, Mr. Arakal, is here; he has made very big suggestions; I do not want to deal with them now. Also in the Minister's reply some larger questions have also been brought in, and if I go to dilate on them, it will take a little more time. So, I am not going into those now. I will confine myself to the real change in the policy framework which is required.

While placing the Resolution before the House, I have requested the House to exercise its discretion and impress upon the Government to come out with a new policy framework, so that this incidence of industrial sickness leading to lakhs and lakhs of workers to unemployment can be checked. This was my intention.

Coming to the different suggestions made by the hon. Members and the hon. Minister, one or two industries I want to make a special mention of which will reveal what is India's recessionary trend which makes many industries sick. As you know, our country was, even during the British days, famous for one thing and that is, the textile industry. Indian hawkers were there in Manchester, the city of the textile industry, selling the Indian goods and the British buyers used to come and ask for the Indian goods. We had the famous Indian textile industry which was dominating not only in India but even in Great Britain, in Manchester too. But what is the position of this industry today. This industry is facing a serious crisis in this sense - I do not want to go into much of your figures because you will be very restrictive in reply.

In public interest we had to nationalise nearly 112 mills, that is, 17% of the Industries' total spindlage and 25% of the total loomage has been nationalised by Government. In the private sector, 25% of the spindlage and 30.5% of the loomage have been facing a crisis to-day. Taken these two together, 45% of the total spindlage of the spinning and 60% of the weaving capacity are more or less in the crisis list. Look at the situation. Take for example Bombay Textile Mills strike. On third of the textile production was not there for nearly 1/1-2 years to 2 years. Afterwords, what is the present day situation? Even after the Bombay textile strike the textile goods produced were there—was no dearth of these goods—the millowners could not rise their price. They were announcing the concessions in price because of no offtake. To-day you will find that the stock position in the textile industry is alarming. The total stocks with the organised sector of cotton textile industry rose from 1.62 lakh bales in August 1982 to 2.02 lakh bales by August 1983—25% rise. This accumulation of stocks has taken place despite the estimated loss of 1300 billion meters due to the Bombay Textile Mills strike. The situation worsened further in October when the yarn stocks with the mills went up from 27.4 million K.Gs. in May this year to 31.3 million K. Gs in October. The accumulated stocks with the mills have gone up by

as much as 100 million meters—from 249 million meters to 353.3 million meters between May and October. These figures tell us that there is a serious situation. You may say that I am talking about the mill sector. May be the other sector may be compensating. This is the total situation. The consumption of cloth is also coming down. Why is it so? It is because the totality of the purchasing power of the people is going down. The textile goods are being consumed by 75% of the peasantry. They have no money, they need food first and then the cloth. That is so for every human being in the country. The per capita consumption of cloth is going down. Therefore as you rightly pointed out, the industry will go on like this since the recessionary trend comes in. This is the fact. I do not want to go into all the industries. Take the jute industry. The Minister also was kind enough to mention about the jute industry. What is the position of jute industry? Nearly 16 mills were closed as you correctly pointed out. Five Families control the whole of the jute industry where 2 lakhs workers are employed such as Bajoria, Kanoria, Jhunjunwalla etc. They control the whole industry. Two lakhs workers are employed in these industries. The industrialists are making huge profits but, to our bad luck or for the capitalists' greed for profits alone, they do not think of the nation or the people, they did not invest properly, they did not modernise the industry or diversity production. They did not do it. They have only done this method of pocketing the money for doing some other business somewhere. They did not make any investment where the industry is situated. Therefore, 16 industries were closed. 8 of them have been re-started. Now thousands and thousands of workers are without work in West Bengal. Why is this so? This is because of the private management who were holding sway over this industry. They had no concern for the State or for the nation or for the country or for the people. That is the question which the trade union ask. They are being forced to ask that question. For industrial sickness, a remedy has been suggested by the hon. Minister. That is all right. But will this remedy suit us here, will this remedy solve the problem? The whole money has been taken away by them and squandered away

by them; lakhs and lakhs of workers are not getting anything. The solution for the problem in the jute industry's nationalisation,

Sir, I will deal with this point quite elaborately a little later.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already you have taken 10 minutes. If you elaborate, there will be no time for that.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I say, the only remedy, therefore, is nationalisation.

Then, coming to other industries, what is the position? My friend Mr. Arakal was telling about Kerala State. He was referring to a mill in Kerala. It is a small thing. You know, Kerala is a State where there are no industries. Only agro-based industries are there. Coir industry is there. Cashewnut industry is there. Lakhs are employed in coir industry. What are they getting? Nothing. They work, but nothing to eat; That industry is in doldrums. In cashew industry some experiment was made by the earlier Government, to see that the industry works. To our bad luck, it has been demolished. So now lakhs and lakhs of cashew workers are in doldrum. I don't want to say anything about Kerala. My friend Mr. Arakal was making a point. He is my best friend. He is always sincere. I don't want to say anything. Here this 17 per cent sickness comes in. Don't go to 25 per cent. That is official figure. Where the industries are more, and small industries are more.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : On a point of clarification; I only wanted to cite an example. I am not directly or indirectly abusing anybody. I was only highlighting the point.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Don't give an bad impression, any wrong impression, -I am only saying that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You want to know why West Bengal is sick. That is all.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : My friend Shri Arakal need not go with the impression

that because of something else, it is happening because of the totality of the situation. It should not be looked at that way.

Coming to other things, Sir, Mr. Narayan Choubey made a point, which needs your absolute attention. He brought out a point based on the statement made by Swaraj Paul - he is a man in the news nowadays. What is this statement? I quote:

"11 industrial houses in India (Bharat) control 25,000 crores of public money, bank money and their investment is 2.5 per cent in industry."

Mr Arakal was saying about socialism. What kind of socialism have we? Now, I can give you another list. That list is about the MRTTP Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't look to that side; if you speak more of Mr. Arakal, you will have no time.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I was only saying, many of us are confused about Socialism. Mr. Arakal is my friend.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is a good member.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Here, Sir, my point is this :

He said that eleven big houses control the public money, that is the money of yours and mine to the tune of 25000 crores, and their own investment is only 2.5% I do not want to say anything about their investments abroad. I am having a list of big houses; ninety two names are there. What is the investment of public funds from banks, IDBI and other institutions. Out of these 92 companies, in 55 companies, the public sector share in equity comes to more than 33.3%. Now, according to the MRTTP Act, if the investment of public sector share in equity is more than 33.3%, it can be considered as a public sector institution. That is the point I am making. When I say that you should nationalise them, I am

saying that as per the rules and the Act, and the investment of the Government of India made through various sources. Why do you allow: these Nandas, Escorts and other fellows to manage these companies? Is it only they who have got the expertise? According to the list with me, the public sector share in equity in Tata Engineering and Locomotives Co., Tata Iron and Steel Co., and Tata Power Co. is 44.84% 42.25% and 38.40% respectively, and their investment may be 2, 3 or 4%. And I have such a list with me, the companies are 55 in number.

I do not want you to bring socialism immediately; it is impossible to be implemented by you. Then, why should I ask you?

Now, one factory was closed where 3500 workers were employed. Within six months, nine of them died of starvation. Are you going to treat the employers and the workers on equal basis? While the workers do not have money even for a day's living, the employer has amassed crores of rupees. And the employers have no investment there, only mismanagement is theirs. Therefore, the way the Government looks at this question is a wrong and wrong way of looking at it. Everybody says that the workers are the wealth of nation, they are the real producers of wealth, but in practice how do you treat them?

In view of this situation, the present kind of Birla, Tata socialism should not go on for long. The present socialism can only be termed as Birla, Tata socialism and nothing else.

Unless we have the will and bring about drastic changes, we cannot solve the problem. So many changes are required in the Government's policy. If you want to arrest the incidence of industrial sickness, a major policy shift is required. Those industries which are on the sick list are to be individually examined.

One of the basic point to be noted is that the workers who are employed in the factory should be provided with alternative employment. He must be allowed to live.

That should be ensured before the take-over of the mill.

The 25th Indian Labour Conference stated that the legislative provisions of the Governmental machinery for take over of sick units should ensure continuity of employment and production. Consequent upon the take-over there should not be any reduction in employment or emoluments. Nor should there be any adverse effect on the service conditions and benefits.

This is the recommendation of the 25th Labour Conference. I have on information that in West Bengal the Government have taken over four industries as per the Industries' Development Regulation Act. Now we are told that the Government wants to denotify Carter Tooler Co. Ltd., Containers & Closers Ltd., Indian Rubber Manufactureres Ltd., Machinery Manufacturers Limited. In these factories 10,000 workers are employed. And Sir, I have quoted the recommendation of the 25th Labour Conference. Then the Government is saying that such and such steps are being taken, but the West Bengal Government says you should not do it. Now, 10,000 workers are on the street. While I was referring to the take over of the jute industry, my friend was saying that Rs. 1400 crores of provident fund should be converted into equity share. Rs. 1400 crores is the workers' money. Nobody should take that.

Therefore, I am requesting the Hon. Minister only two things. I don't say all the industries should be nationalised. But at least the textile industry and the jute industry should be nationalised. Of course, 13 mills of the textile industry in Bombay you have taken over and it is an appropriate step. I thank you for that. For taking over of the jute industry the demand is not from the Communists. This is the demand of Mr. Anand Gopal Mukherjee of the Congress (I), our friend of West Bengal. Chitta Basu and Mr. Mukherjee urged the Government of India to nationalise the jute industry. I hope the Government will consider this suggestion seriously within the policy framework.

Since the Chairman has put restriction on time, I would only request that the complete sick industries should be taken

over especially in the textile and jute sector. I also told you that Rs. 25,000 crores invested in monopoly houses of these eleven people as I mentioned, should be nationalised.

With this I request the Hon. House that my Resolution may be unanimously accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House expresses its deep concern over the increasing incidence of industrial sickness and consequent developing crisis in industry, which is resulting in lay-offs, lock-outs and closures affecting millions of workers and employees and resolves that the Government do take urgent and appropriate steps to remedy the situation."

The Motion was negatived.

RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we go to the next Resolution. Mr. T.S. Negi, you may move it.

श्री टी. एस. नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :-

यह सभा देश में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है और सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि वह निम्नलिखित कार्यों को करने के लिए बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की भूमि सेना का निर्माण करने हेतु तुरन्त कार्यवाही करे—

(क) बड़ी नदियों के तल गहरे करने का कार्य ;

(ख) हिमालय क्षेत्र सहित समूचे देश में वनरोपण कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार चलाना कि भूमि का कम से कम एक-तिहाई भाग वन प्रदेश हो ;

(ग) व्यापक भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रम;

(घ) देश की बड़ी नदियों को दूसरी नदियों के साथ मिलाना; तथा सिफारिश करती है कि सरकार को सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को कम से कम 100 रुपये प्रति मास बेरोजगारी भत्ते के रूप में देने चाहिए ।

श्रीमन्, आज हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत भयंकर हो चुकी है। हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि कितने बेरोजगार नौजवान प्रति दिन खुदकशी कर रहे हैं और कितने लोगों ने बेकारी के कारण गलत धंधा करना शुरू कर दिया है। ये सब बातें बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है।

भारत वर्ष में आबादी का औसत घनत्व लगभग 375 प्रति-वर्ग मील है। किन्तु यहां पर घनत्व से, ताल-मेल बिठाते हुए औद्योगीकरण नहीं किया गया है। रूस, जर्मनी अमरीका और ब्रिटेन आदि मुल्कों की तरह मशीनों को अपना कर मानव-श्रम की उपेक्षा की गई है। हमारे मुल्क में जो प्लानिंग हुआ है, वह मानव-श्रम को दृष्टि में रख कर नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि सिर्फ करेन्सी के आधार पर प्लानिंग किया गया है और उसमें देश के मजदूरों, कार्य करने वालों, को नजर-अंदाज किया गया है। हमारा देश एक खेती-प्रधान देश है; परन्तु फिर भी गांवों की तरफ सरकार का ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने बेरोजगार हैं, उनकी क्या समस्याएं हैं; इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और उनकी समस्याएं बरकरार बनी हुई हैं।

हमारे देश में शुरू से ही कच्चा माल विदेशों को भेजा गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य

सिर्फ यह रहा है कि हम लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा मिले, भले ही हमारे लोग भूख से मरें। विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए कच्चा माल देश से बाहर भेजा जाता रहा है और मानव श्रम के उपयोग की बात सोची तक नहीं गई है।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जब हम 1947 में आजाद हुए, तो उस समय हमारे देश में इस्पात का उत्पादन 14 लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष था और जब चीन 1949 में कम्युनिस्ट बना, तब वहाँ पर इस्पात उत्पादन 11 लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष था। लेकिन 1956-57 में भारत का इस्पात का उत्पादन 70 लाख टन प्रति-वर्ष हुआ, जबकि चीन ने 150 लाख टन इस्पात अपने देश में पैदा किया। चीन ने मानव-श्रम का उपयोग किया। यदि हम भी ऐसा करते, तो हमारा उत्पादन भी बढ़ता और बेरोजगारी घटती। लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं किया। जब भी सरकार की तरफ से बयान आते हैं, तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि विरोध पक्ष के लोग सहयोग नहीं करते हैं। कैसे सहयोग करें? क्या चाहती है सरकार? माननीय बहुगुणा जी ने एक सवाल रखा था जो इस प्रकार है:—

“Whether government will fully involve opposition groups in planning at the initial stages in overall national interest.”

इसका जवाब सरकार क्या देती है, पहले नहीं पूछेंगे जब प्लानिंग कमीशन बना देगा तब पार्लियामेंट को इन्वाल्ब करना चाहेंगे।

“Parliament will be involved in the finalisation of the 7th plan.”

जब प्लान बन जाता है तो सरकार जो चाहती है बहुमत के बल पर वही होता है।

प्लानिंग क्यों सक्सेसफुल नहीं होती? इसलिए कि सरकार पक्ष की नीति देखी गयी

कि याद प्लान ठीक चल रहा है आगे बढ़ रहे होंगे तो बीच में 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम आ जायगा, नया मोड़ आ जाएगा। और 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में कुछ काम चालू हो गया तो नया 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम आ जाएगा। लगता है प्लानिंग कमीशन 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के लिए बन गया। अगर देश के विरोध पक्ष को शुरू में ही इन्वाल्ब किया जाता तो अच्छा प्लान बन सकता था और देश आगे बढ़ता। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

श्रम शक्ति का उपयोग कैसे होता है वह मैं बताता हूँ; हमारे पौड़ी गढ़वाल के चौद-रोट में 1950 में एक बलाक में 50, 60 मील लम्बी सड़क गांव के लोगों ने बनायी, सरकार ने कोई मदद नहीं दी। और टेहरी डैम में जो डैम की सड़क बन रही है चम्बा के घरालू के लिए जो पैसा उसके लिए सरकार ने निर्धारित किया था उससे 70 लाख रु० ज्यादा खर्च हो गया, लेकिन सड़क पर मोटर गाड़ी नहीं चल रही है; क्योंकि सड़क पूरी तरह बनी ही नहीं। तो करन्सी के ऊपर बनी प्लान असफल ही होगी। 4, 5 वर्ष पहले वह सड़क बननी शुरू हुई और आज बोर्ड लग गया कि पैसे की कमी के कारण सड़क का निर्माण कार्य बन्द है।

आंकड़े सब गलत होते हैं। क्योंकि जो आंकड़े प्लानिंग कमीशन में आते हैं। वह ब्लाकों से आते हैं। जब हमने ब्लाक वालों से पूछा कि आंकड़े कैसे देते हो जबकि मौके पर कोई कार्य नहीं दिखता तो वह कहते हैं कि हमें ऊपर से कहा जाता है कि ऐसे आंकड़े बना कर लाओ। जब गलत आंकड़े आयेंगे तो प्लान कैसे सही बनेगा? नीचे से फर्जी आंकड़े आते हैं। उदाहरण देता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो पेड़ लगाने के लिए गढ़े खोदे गये हैं; असम्बली में एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अगर हम इन गढ़ों को कैलकुलेट करें तो

विधान सभा का हाल भी गढ़े में है। पूरा उत्तर प्रदेश गढ़े में है। लेकिन पेड़ कहीं दिखाई नहीं देते। यह प्लान है। जितने आंकड़े यहां आये हैं और रेडियो पर बताये जाते हैं अगर वह सब बातें सही होती तो देश स्वर्ग होता। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है।

पहाड़ में हम यही देखते हैं। जितना पैसा प्लानिंग के अन्दर निर्माण हेतु अलग स्टेट से जिलों तथा ब्लॉकों को दिया जाता है उसमें से 60, 70 परसेन्ट तो ऊपर से नीचे तक खायी जाता है। केवल 20, 30 परसेन्ट ही लोगों के काम आता है। इस प्रकार पांच योजनाओं में सिर्फ एक योजना अभी तक पूरी हुई है। और छठी अब चल रही है। चार योजनाओं का पैसा तो दिल्ली में ब्लैक मारकेटियर्स, बड़े बड़े अफसरों और नेताओं के पास खजाने में जमा है और जिम जगह के लिए पैसा रखा गया वह आज भी बुरी हालत में है, यह गांवों का हाल है। आंकड़े जो दिये गये हैं उनके आधार पर हम आपको बताते हैं कि 1980 में आबादी 65.95 करोड़ हो गई और लेबर फोर्स 25.1 करोड़ हो गया। 1985 तक लेबर फोर्स 30.2 करोड़ हो जायेगा। इसके लिए रोजगार की क्या व्यवस्था होगी यह तो कहीं नजर नहीं आता है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अकेले साइंस और टेक्नोलौजी पर 3369 करोड़ खर्च किए जायेंगे। ऐसी व्यवस्था है लेकिन 1982 में 5 लाख टेक्निकल ग्रेजुएट्स बेरोजगार थे। जब इन टेक्निकल ग्रेजुएट्स को ही सरकार रोजगार नहीं दे सकती है तो बी ए और एम ए पास किए हुए लोगों की क्या दशा होगी- इसका अनुमान आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार से आप देखें कि 1978 में 3.75 मिलियन पढ़े-लिखे लोग बेरोजगार थे जो कि 1985 तक बढ़कर 4.6 मिलियन हो जायेंगे। इसमें बताया गया है कि छठे प्लान में 34.771 मिलियन लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। अब कितने लोगों की बेरोजगारी हल

होती है इसको हम आगे देखेंगे लेकिन हमें तो कोई बाधा नहीं है कि कुछ हो सकेगा अगर यही हालत चलती रही।

जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का सम्बन्ध है, सारे देश में वह खुले हुए हैं। कितने लोग उनमें अपना नाम दर्ज करवाते हैं और कितने दर्ज नहीं करवाते हैं—इसके कोई भी आंकड़े आपके पास नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ जितने भी लोग बेरोजगार हों उनके लिए कंपलसरी किया जाए कि वे जाकर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में अपना नाम दर्ज करवायें। आज नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे के द्वारा दी गई बेरोजगारों की संख्या के आधार पर सरकार काम कर रही है जबकि सरकार के पास अपनी मशीनरी है, ग्राम सभायें हैं, ब्लाक्स हैं, जिला परिषदें हैं उनका ईस्तेमाल बेरोजगारों की संख्या जानने के लिए कर सकती है। ग्राम सभायें आपको इसके आंकड़े दे सकती हैं लेकिन आप उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं करना चाहते। सरकार नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे के गलत-सलत आंकड़ों के आधार पर निश्चित करती है कि देश में कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं। मैं समझता हूँ गाँव के लोगों को इस काम में इन्वाल्व करना चाहिए। 1983 तक 20,199 मिलियन पढ़े-लिखे लोग बेरोजगार होंगे—यह आपका अनुमान है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सभी बेरोजगार लोगों को अपने नाम वहां पर दर्ज करवाते चाहिए ताकि देश और सरकार के सामने सही पिक्चर आ सके। 1981 तक 90.18 मिलियन लोग मैट्रीकुलेट या उससे ऊपर पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगार थे और 1.72 मिलियन लोगों को रोजी मिली। मैट्रीकुलेट से नीचे जो कम पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार लोग हैं उनकी संख्या 88.20 मिलियन थी जिनमें से 3.33 मिलियन को नौकरी मिली। जहां तक नौकरी का सवाल है वह भी उसी को मिल पाती है जिसके पास पैसा है। चपरासी या बाबू बनने के लिए भी 5, 10 और 20 हजार तक देना पड़ता है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल तो यह हालत हो गई है, यदि कोई पैसा नहीं देगा तो उसकी नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। मंत्री महोदय भी यदि सिफारिश करेंगे तो नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। यहीं दिल्ली में एन डी एम. सी. में ऐसी घटना हुई है। यहां पर जिन लोगों को बैंक पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है, उनसे बीस हजार रुपए लिये गये हैं। बैंकों में भी यही स्थिति है। वहां पर दस बीस तीस हजार रुपए देने पड़ते हैं, तब जाकर उनको नौकरी मिलती है। सरकार का शायद कोई ही विभाग ऐसा होगा जहां पर बगैर पैसे से किसी को रोजगार मिलता हो। ऐसी भयंकर स्थिति इस मुल्क के अन्दर है। जब हमारी सरकार ऐसी स्थिति को देख रही है, तो हम यही समझेंगे कि यह सब काम सरकार की मिलीभगत से हो रहा है। जिनके पास पैसे नहीं हैं, तो क्या वह चोरी करेगा, डाका डालेगा या कहां से रुपये घूस देने के लिए लायेंगे, इसलिए वे लोग बेरोजगार घूम रहे हैं। गाँवों में भी यही हालत है। जिनके पास ब्लैक मनी है, जिनके घूस के पैसे हैं, कमीशन की मनी है, वे लोग तो पैसे की परवाह नहीं करते हैं। इनके लड़के और लड़की रिश्तेदार या इनके जान-पहचान के लोगों को नौकरी मिल जाती है और बाकी लोगों की कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। जैसे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हैं, नौकरी के लिए कोई रास्ता दिखायी नहीं देता है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की भी यही हालत है। पूरे देश में एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज नहीं हैं। सिक्किम में नहीं है, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में नहीं है, मेरी दृष्टि में इसकी जवाबदेह केन्द्रीय सरकार है।

एक बात मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पांच-पांच और छः-छः साल से लोग कंज्युअल लेबर के रूप में काम करते हैं, टैम्पोरेरी काम करते हैं,

लेकिन उनको रेगुलर नहीं किया जाता है। मेरी दृष्टि में यह पॉलिसी भी गलत है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो दो महीने की नौकरी कर लेता है, उसको परमानेंट न करना सरकार के लिए अशोभनीय है। सरकार उन लोगों को नौकरी पर रखना चाहिए। एक तरफ तो बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने की बात की जाती है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोगों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाता है। कहीं-कहीं ऐसा भी होता है कि बीच में एक दिन की छुट्टी देकर फिर नौकरी पर रख लिया जाता है। मैं सरकार से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ?

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को एक परिवार में एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने की नीति बनानी चाहिए। इसकी व्यवस्था यदि प्लानिंग कमीशन नहीं कर सकता है, तो हम किससे उम्मीद करेंगे। देखने में यह आ रहा है कि एक-एक घर में पांच पांच, छः-छः, सात-सात लोग नौकरी करते हैं। यदि कोई इस दुनिया में आने वाला भी है, तो शायद उसका नाम भी लिस्ट में दर्ज हो जाता है। लेकिन गाँव के लोग आदमी को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। एक गाँव नहीं, बहुत से गाँवों में ऐसी स्थिति है। सरकार को कम से कम-फैमिलि एक नौकरी मिलने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर का सवाल है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में 1972 से 1976 तक 18 हजार लोगों को नौकरी दी गई, जबकि पब्लिक सेक्टर में 18.75 लाख लोगों को नौकरी दी गई। प्राइवेट सेक्टर पब्लिक सेक्टर से बहुत ज्यादा रुपए कमा रहा है, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर के मुकाबले कम लोगों को नौकरी पर रखता है। मुझे निवेदन यह करना है कि जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर को पांच छः सौ करोड़ का फायदा है, तो उसको ज्यादा लोगों को नौकरी पर

रखना चाहिए। नौकरी उनके पास नहीं है और न कोई साधन है। अगर सरकार उन को अपने अंदर ले ले तो इससे समस्या का कुछ समाधान हो सकता है।

20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की बात मुनिये। यह गांव-गांव में रूलिंग पार्टी के प्रचार का साधन बन गया है, इससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं अभी हाल में देहरादून गया था वहां उत्तर प्रदेश के बिस्व मंत्री कैम्प कराते है, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से लगाया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि जो कैम्प में जायगा उसको लोन मिलेगा। यह पार्टी प्रोपेगण्डे केअलावा कुछ नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन एक स्टेचूटरी इण्डिपेन्डेन्ट बाडी होनी चाहिए। जब तक यह इण्डिपेन्डेन्ट नहीं होती, तब तक जो भी पावर में आयेगा इस का इस्तेमाल अपने मतलब के लिए करेगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के लिए कह दिया-बस उसको मान लिया गया और कह दिया गया कि इतना रुपया रायबरेली के लिए खर्च हो जाना चाहिए। अभी गमियों में उत्तर-प्रदेश के इरिगेशन के चेयरमैन मुझे मसूरी में मिले थे। मैंने उनसे कहा कि यहाँ तो इरिगेशन का काम बिलकुल चौपट है, नहरें बनी हैं लेकिन लोगों को पानी नहीं मिलता है, दूसरी तरफ आप उनसे लगान वसूल कर रहे हैं। वह कहते हैं—हमने राय बरेली में ढाई करोड़ रुपया मांगा और वह वहां खर्च हो गया लेकिन काम कहीं दिखाई नहीं दिया...

सभापति महोदय : नेगी जी, आपका जो मोशन है वह बहुत अच्छा है, इस में लोन, कन्जर्वेशन प्रोग्राम, नदियां; बहुत सी अच्छी बातें हैं लेकिन आप का बोलने का टाइम तो खत्म हो रहा है, आप कहीं से कहीं चले गये।

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : मैं यही निवेदन कर रहा था कि वहाँ रुपया खर्च हो गया। जब चेयरमैन साहब इंजीनियर की शिकायत के लिए मंत्री के पास गए तो मंत्री जी ने उनका तबादला कर दिया।

अब फूड-फार-बर्क के काम को देखिए—कहा जा रहा है कि इस योजना के तहत बड़ा काम हो रहा है, लाखों आदमियों को रोजगार दिया जा रहा है। राय बरेली में 15 लाख आदमी अगर सही मायनों में काम करते तो 1 माह में काम हो सकता था, लेकिन कागजों पर एक माह में काम हो गया, वहाँ लेबर दिखलाई नहीं दी। इस तरह से धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।

अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम किस तरह से काम करें जिससे हमारा प्लान ठीक ढंग से चले और हम सब को राहत मिले। मेरा सबसे पहला निवेदन यह है कि हमारा प्लान ग्राम पंचायत के स्तर से चालू हो, जहाँ प्लान बनाते समय यह देखा जाय कि वहाँ क्या पैदावार होती है, क्या खनिज पदार्थ उपलब्ध हैं और कितने बेरोजगार हैं। किस ढंग से उनको एडजस्ट किया जाय जिस से उनका भला हो सके।

वन-मित्र; वायु-मित्र, श्रम-मित्र, वन संपदा, खनिज पदार्थ बाढ़ नियन्त्रण—इन कामों को प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिए। नदियों का पेटा गहरा करना चाहिए, नहरों का जाल बिछाया जाना चाहिए। कच्चा माल पक्का बनाकर विदेशों को भेजा जाना चाहिए ताकि उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। छोटे उद्योगों पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए—साबुन—तेल—जैसे लघु उद्योगों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। यह जो देश में पांच-तारा संस्कृति चल रही है, जिस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं,

वह रुपया पीने का पानी मुहिया करने के लिए डायवर्ट किया जाना चाहिए। पाँच-तारा संस्कृति को बिलकुल समाप्त करना चाहिए।

भू सेना का गठन किया जाना चाहिये, जिस तरह की सेना चीन और दूसरे देशों में बनाई गई है, ताकि लाखों लोग उसमें काम कर सकें। शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, वह ऐसी हो जिसके द्वारा लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली बन्द की जानी चाहिए। बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ने जाते हैं और गरीब के लिए टाट-पट्टी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है — यह भेदभाव समाप्त होना चाहिए। शिक्षा ऐसी हो जो रोजगार से सम्बन्धित हो। लड़के 5-10 साल पढ़ें और उसके बाद किसी न किसी रोजगार में लग जायँ ऐसी शिक्षा होनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो बेरोजगार हैं जब तक उनको कोई काम नहीं मिलता सरकार की ओर से कम से कम 100 रुपये प्रति मास बेरोजगार भत्ते के रूप में दिए जाने चाहिए। यदि हम ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सकें तब देश की जनता को कुछ लाभ हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के माध्यम में अपने मसकल्प को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That this House expresses its concern over the growing unemployment in the country and urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to raise a land army of unemployed persons to take up—

(a) the work of deepening the river-beds of major rivers;

(b) the afforestation programme throughout the country including Himalayan region in such a way as to cover atleast one-third part of the land;

(c) extensive land conservation programmes;

(d) linking of major rivers of the country;

and recommends that Government should pay an unemployment allowance of at least Rs. 100/- per month to all unemployed persons.”

There is an amendment by Shri Mool hand Daga, but he is not present. Now, Mr. Sudhir Giri may speak.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution moved by Shri Negi is of great importance in the sense that the problem of unemployment in the country is very acute. Only the unemployed people can feel the pinch of unemployment. Those who are employed and those whose need for employment is not there, would not feel the pinch and the unemployed persons alone will feel it. Therefore, the unemployment problem is very acute in the country and it deserves the wholehearted attention on the part of the Government for its solution.

What are the causes of unemployment ? As far as I understand, the means of production are owned by a few people and outside its periphery remain the bulk of the masses, that is, large masses. The owners of the means of production are definitely running after profit. They only want to increase their capital, they only want to subserve their own petty interests of building up huge capital and nothing else. Whenever they speak for the welfare of the people of this country, I think they merely do it and we can call it a mockery and nothing else. Therefore, I think the huge problem of unemployment can be solved if the economic policy of the country is changed. But in our country unfortunately the Government

has been pursuing a capitalist way of development and we know from various countries that under the capitalist system unemployment will be on the increase. No capitalist system of development has ever solved the problem of unemployment. Only the socialist system of development has solved this problem.

Sir, the Chinese Constitution and the Constitution of the Soviet Union have guaranteed the right to work to every citizen. This implies that whenever a person capable of working remains unemployed or remains without any work he has the right to go to the court for his unemployment allowance so long as he does not get employment any where. Sir, in the socialist system of society I have already named two countries and there are other socialist countries also and in the Constitutions of these countries the right to work has been guaranteed, but in our Constitution right to work has not been guaranteed, rather it is denied. Whenever the youth forums of this country or the youth organisations of this country have been demanding the inclusion of this right to work in our Constitution, they are denied of this right and they are denied through different means.

In the capitalist system of development, the owner is having profit motive and tries to exploit the worker. To meet this end, he gives a small amount as wages to the workers. He gives a small amount of money towards the cost of raw material. That is why he wants to bring down the cost of Production. On the other hand he creates artificial scarcity in the market. The price of the articles produced is also increased. In this way the margin of Profit becomes higher and the capitalists build up their empire.

In this system the workers cannot get wages necessary for them to lead a comfortable life. Not only that, their purchasing power is too much low. That is why they cannot create a suitable market inside the country.

Our Government is trying to export goods and our industries are becoming

export-oriented. Without emphasising the fact of creating market in our own country, they are laying stress on the export. This is, no doubt, a weakness of our economy. Exports should be made in order to meet the foreign exchange gap to maintain trade balance. But at the same time we should also look to the welfare of our own people. With this way of building up a capitalist way of development, they are creating unemployment problem.

In 1981 Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave the promise to the people of India that in every house one will get employment during the tenure of five years from 1980-85. But till now such a promise has been belied.

The Prime Minister on the 15th August, 1983 declared from the Red Fort that Government will provide Rs. 25,000/- to a young educated man. The amount comes to Rs 20,000/ per young man if the Government is really intending to give employment to every young man in the country. But only Rs. 100 crores have been provided in this Budget and some amount has been sought for in the Supplementary Budget also. This amount will definitely not provide employment to every young educated man. That is why I say this unemployment problem will remain if the Government in power pursues the capitalist way of development. That is why I suggest to the Government that the total economic policy must be changed. Otherwise whatever tall talks have been made here and there in the public meetings. The unemployment problem cannot be solved.

I have some suggestions because I know that this Government will not definitely follow the socialist path of development. So long as they do not follow these paths, I suggest that there should be an unemployment fund. This should be administered by the Central Government and in this fund contributions would be made by the Central Government as well as the State Governments and the Union Territories. Out of this fund, unemployment allowances can be made available to those who are unemployed and the rate of unemployment allowance should be commensurate with the fair living of a young man who is unemployed.

Sir, my friend, Shri Negi has pointed out that whenever we go for employment, we have to give money. Without money, there is no employment. This is a complaint made by Shri Negi. It is a fact. Now, how shall we curb this tendency because only these people who have money can get employment? But those who have no money, who have already sold out their land even though they are educated to some extent are not finding job any where. In this way, a very strong work-force exists in the country and this working force is on the verge of rebellion. If the government does not take suitable steps, I think, the working force which has been thrown outside the employment scope or outside the employment periphery would definitely take such steps as Naxalites did take. And the only way we adopt is to accuse the Naxalites or those who want some employment are accused on various grounds.

My second point is that employments are provided only to some youngmen who are giving money. I would therefore suggest that all employment should be made through the employment exchanges—be it in the private firm or organisation or in the public sector undertakings or in the Government. All employment should be made through employment exchanges. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of this suggestion.

My third point is, so long as all the unemployed youngmen are not provided with job, let us change the policy. I know that they will not adopt the socialist policy. At least, the land reforms policy must be adopted by the Government. Because if the land reforms are resorted to, then a vast army of unemployed youngmen living in the rural areas would be in a position to cultivate the land if the land could be provided with suitable irrigation facilities. In that case, they would not come to the cities and towns in search of job. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to resort to land reform policies and these land reform policies should be total. Without land reform policies, the Government cannot solve the unemployment problem.

Towards the solution of unemployment problem in the country, the Government has

been giving some token amount of money, to the extent of Rs. 25,000 to some young men. This will create chaos, because those young men will take the money but they will not be in a position to implement the schemes that they are submitting, because whatever they produce in the countryside, in the rural areas, for that, there is the dearth of prospective purchasers there. Therefore, I think, without changing the economic policy, the Government cannot solve the unemployment problem.

The Government has come forward with an assurance to the people that they will provide jobs to the people. The Minister of Labour is here. I simply put a question to him as to how they are going to solve the unemployment problem and what course of action they have taken. Only some figures will not do. In West Bengal, the number of unemployed youngmen is the largest in the country. There are some reasons as to why West Bengal is the problem-ridden State. Crores of refugees have come across the border and they have not yet been settled there. Sir, you come from Orissa. You know how your educated boys are groaning under the problem of unemployment, how they have been pressing upon you for solving the unemployment problem. You know it very well. My State also is the problem-ridden State. There is no doubt about it.

When I come to Delhi, in 1980, I found that whenever some young boys came here, they got employment in some small factories. They got only Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 per month. That problem could be solved. But now the boys coming from West Bengal and Orissa are not getting jobs in Delhi even in small factories. The problem has become very acute. So, it is the problem of the whole Government. The labour Minister alone will not solve the problem. It may be that he has been entrusted with this job. But if the Government does not change its policy, the unemployment problem cannot be solved. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that they should come forward with a suitable proposal as to how they intend to solve the problem of unemployment.

I am repeating my suggestions again. There should be an unemployment fund to which contributions can be made by the Central Government and by the State Governments: on the basis to be determined by representatives of the Central Government, the State Governments and the Union territories.

My second suggestion is that all appointments must be compulsorily made through the Employment Exchanges. Without going to the Employment Exchanges, no private firm, no public undertaking, no Government organisation, should recruit any person.

My third suggestion is that total land reforms policy must be adopted by the Government and it is a policy of the whole Government. It is not the policy of the Department of labour only.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to accept my suggestions and go forwards the solution of the problem of unemployment.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, the Resolution which is under discussion in the House has some very valid points and some good suggestions. It tries to tackle the unemployment problem and to suggest some solutions.

There is no doubt the unemployment problem is the gravest problem that the country is facing today. The number of unemployed young men and women in the country is increasing every year not in arithmetic progression but in geometrical progression. Every family is affected by it and there is discontent in every family.

There are a few causes which have led the country to this type of situation.

One of the factors responsible for this is that our educational system has led to the isolation and uprooting of the educated young men and women from the native milieu. A farmer's son, after graduation, does not like to work on the farm. He does not like to work on it. Similarly, the artisan's son also runs after a white collared job. All the traditional crafts are being neglected

and given a go by and the people are moving on and shifting to white collar jobs in the cities from their traditional occupations. This has also led to some kind of exodus from the rural areas into the urban areas and the urban areas are becoming centres of discontent, agitation, restlessness and hence a solution to this grave problem should be found out by the Government.

While, on the one hand, we are afraid of the denudation of the upper Himalayan ranges by the disappearance of forests, we are also equally concerned, down below, with the problem of floods. Therefore, the Resolution rightly suggests that afforestation programme should be undertaken.

Recently the Government has decided upon the setting up of task forces of ex-service men for this particular purpose and that is a very good step in the right direction. If you examine the condition of forests—I would invite your attention to some of the reports prepared by the Agriculture Commission—you would find that gradually in every Plan, the area under the green cover has been shrinking. When the Plan begins, the green cover is at a certain level and when the Plan ends, generally the green cover has been receding.

Therefore, some such situation which is alarming is developing and we belong to the hill ranges and hilly States. We fear because of this, not only the hill States are suffering but also the plains are suffering and hence this Plan for doing something to check soil erosion because the valuable and alluvial soil is being washed away from the hills and is going down into the sea causing floods in the plains and depriving our hills of the rich soil for cultivation.

In my own State, for example, the Government has been suggesting some very big projects like the Shivalik project, the Swan Channelisation Project in Una district and the Dhola Dhoola Dhar (Himalayan) Project.

Now they are in the process of consideration by the Government and in case Government is serious, not only will the unemployment problem be solved to some

extent but the valuable wealth of the country also would be saved. To add to that, the general atmosphere would also be benefited in the sense that the ecological balance would be restored.

Now the position today is that the upper ranges of the Himalayas are without trees. The lure for commercial utilisation of the forests has led to many unhealthy practices among the contractors and timber merchants and the people of that type who have under one pretext or another, managed to sell the valuable timber by cutting the trees in the forest in a legal or illegal manner and got the spoils and become richer. This has to be stopped and an afforestation programme has to be launched all along the Himalayan belt from Kashmir to Kohima. When we reduce the area under cultivation, let us say, when one-third of the area of the State of Himachal Pradesh or the U.P. hill areas or other hill States, is to be brought under green cover, then some matching contribution from the Central Government is required because the people have to be persuaded that they will not stand to lose by allowing a portion of their land, the land in the upper reaches, to be covered under forests for national benefit, they will have to be assured of what they are getting in return.

Our experience has been that most of the dams have been constructed in our State, and the people have been uprooted. But these people have not been treated fairly by the people of the places where they were to be settled or the States which are the beneficiary States. I refer to Himachal Pradesh. The people have been settled in Rajasthan, the people have been brought to Haryana and to certain parts of Punjab, but these States have treated them like outsiders. In Haryana, even the Petitions Committee of the last Lok Sabha noted that they have not been given even the ownership rights on the land allotted to them after they had lost their lands under the rising tides of the Govindsagar lake consequent upon the construction of Bhakra Dam, with the result that they are unable to get loan from the banks. Even in Rajasthan people have to run from pillar to post and they are not allowed to settle at one

point, they are driven from one point to another, they are scattered all over, they cannot have any political representation, they cannot have any cluster around which they can settle; their cultural entity is endangered. Therefore, when we construct dams and bring certain parts of the country under green cover, especially the mountain ranges, we have to see that the people who are put to a disadvantage on account of national programmes or national priorities are not allowed to suffer. The people who are rich are growing richer. Punjab and Haryana have benefited at the cost of Himachal Pradesh because they have got good water. But the Bhakra Beas Management Board is asking for Rs. 21 for every cusec of water that we would like to utilise from Govindsagar lake on the plea that this is water which is allowed to remain in Himachal Pradesh because the dam has been constructed. The water, even otherwise, was flowing through the territory of Himachal Pradesh. At long last, Himachal Pradesh has been accepted as a partner State by the Beas Management Board. But think of the miserable life to which the people have been subjected by being uprooted from their native milieu, by their houses being submerged, by the roads and bridges being submerged; they have not been compensated suitably. Therefore, wherever any programme of national reconstruction in order to solve the unemployment problem or to check soil erosion or to promote afforestation, has to be launched, all these things must be taken into account. Because what happens is that the project comes up, the beneficiaries get the benefit and the people who are ousted are left in a cursed state.

Then I come to soil conservation programme. Every State which is having some sort of a concern for soil conservation should find a good response from the Central Government, and the soil conservation programme should be launched by the Central Government in collaboration with the States. Because, the States with their meagre resources, cannot raise all these check dams or big dams for every streamlet which is ultimately the cause for all this erosion.

Some people can be employed there also. To add to this, various other programmes for the eradication of unemployment have to be supported and implemented with full vigour. I do not agree with the suggestion made by my friend who was speaking prior to me that this scheme of giving Rs. 25,000 as loan for unemployed matriculates between the age of 18 and 35 would end in chaos. No, Sir. Rather we should try to see that this becomes a success because, for the first time, an ample amount of money is being offered by the banks. This is the programme that is available for the age group of 18 to 35, for the people who are matriculates. Let them come forward because the guarantee money is initially contained in this Rs. 25,000. Now, what is required is marketing facilities. These should be provided to them for whatever benefits that may be. This is another dimension that should be looked into. The programme in itself is a very good programme. It is sure to eradicate unemployment. You can give a start. What is more important about this programme is that for the first time, it changes the focus from seeking employment in Government, in a private sector or in an industrial unit to another point, that is, to stand on one's own feet. If a young man is able to utilise this money and is able to stand on his own feet or to set up a small unit or use it in any worthwhile activity, he is able to check himself from running into corridors of Employment Exchanges and, for getting employment they have to enter or a long queue and wait for pretty long time. This is one such programme and similar other programmes can also be thought of. For example, I made a suggestion. We have spent a lot of money for what is called the Adult Education Programme. On this a huge amount is being spent. What is happening is that young unemployed graduates or unemployed trained teachers who are still reaming on the road are not utilised. They have the talent. There is a trained pool available. We can first put them into the Adult Education Programme so that the programmes will improve in quality, in content and, ultimately, provide employment whenever their regular turn comes, they could be pushed into the schools.

Lastly, I want to take one other point. I want to commend the new scheme of

what called PEXEM. This is preparing the ex-servicemen for employment. This is a very good scheme which has been launched in some States and, in one of the districts of Himachal Pradesh also it has been launched. Some ex-servicemen are to be prepared. After they come out of armed forces, they need employment. They get some training etc. They are to be given Rs. 3,000 as loan immediately. After the training is complete they require stipend for six months. I want the Government to extend this programme for all the districts immediately, especially, to these districts where ex-servicemen are there. These young men after 15 years of service in the army come out at a relatively very young age and they are unable to find any avenue of employment-againful employment.

So, Sir, the spirit of the Resolution is very laudable and I suggest to the Ministry to examine it critically and to think of such other method to implement this. You can extend it to any extent so that the programme can be launched therefore eradicating the total unemployment from the country. With these words, I request the Ministry to add whatever is lacking in this and to make the programmes which are to be launched by Government under the various schemes such as PEXEM, N.R.E.P. etc. success by putting in more vigour and zeal in them.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief. As has already been said by previous speakers, it goes with out saying that unemployment is a serious problem facing the whole nation. I have no illusion that the unemployment problem can be solved by this Government. Unemployment can not be solved in our country unless those who are rulling to-day are made unemployed by being removed from the Government. A new sadical change can be brought about only by a new leadership with new values.

I say this because, in the system in which we are living in, unemployment is inevitable as has been seen in history, as you look to the capitalist world.

Sir, I don't want to take much time. I will just confine myself to two or three factors only.

My first point is, rural employment. In a country like ours, rural unemployment, that is, unemployment among the rural people, is rampant. It is, a matter of grave concern for every one of us. For 7 months in the year, agricultural labour and landless labour do not have any work. Now the 'National Rural Employment Programme, has been announced by the Government in place of the earlier programme, what was known as the 'food-for-work programme. On this occasion I can tell you, I can tell this House, of our experience. It has been admitted by Central agencies and other agencies that they could create millions of mandays through, that 'Food-for-work, programme, They could also create some durable assets. It was changed to 'National Rural Employment Programme. There have been reviews made regarding the utilisation by states of the allocation of funds given by the Centre. It is seen from that review that states like Bihar, West Bengal and many other States could not even utilise the money because they did not have ample resources to find the matching amount.

Secondly, if you compare the 'Food-for-work programme, with the 'National Rural Employment programme' you will see that the food component has been limited to such an extent by the Central Government that, in spite of the best wishes and the sincerest attempts made by the State Government, the National Rural Employment Programme could not be made so successful. It could not create mandays and find jobs for the unemployed and Rural people. A new programme has been announced recently. You may give it a new name, special IRDP or any other name. But from our experience we find that all these programme are not properly coordinated. It has not been scientifically thought-out, it has many loopholes. We think that it is bound to fail as the earlier programmes have failed. You have come with another programme—the self—employment programme for the educated unemployed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. Your time is over.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Rs. 25,000 would be provided by the banks. 25% of the amount will be given as subsidy only after the money has been returned back. Sir, my experience is this. Regarding the additional employment programme and the earlier programmes and the role of banks for generating employment, we find, it has been to some extent, only doling out of money... Reports are coming that money is being taken, and they are being told by interested people that they will not have to return the money.

Secondly, where is the market ? The money could have been given to workers' co-operatives and others. These amounts would have proved fruitful, otherwise what is going to be the fate of these people. We have no illusion. These are all election stunts with an eye on the coming elections. All these are indications that elections are round the corner, because whenever elections are round the corner, such pronouncements are made. We would very much like that in spite of class limitations, in spite of limitations of the system, and in spite of the capital philosophy they are advocating, if anything can be done, that can be done only by sincere efforts. We have a good Minister and he can do a lot. I would earnestly appeal to him to take some sincere steps to ameliorate the sufferings of the unemployed people, and for that purpose, I support the suggestions already made by Shri Sudhir Giri, and the mover of the resolution, hon. Shri Negi.

SHRI UTTAM RATHODI (Hingoli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I must congratulate the mover of this resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may please continue your speech next time.

18-52 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN : The following telegram dated 15th December, 1983 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, by Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore Urban District, Tamil Nadu was received today :

“ Shri C. T. Dhandapani, M. P. was released today (15-12-83) at 18.00 hours”.

The following wireless message dated 15th December, 1983 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, by the Superintendent of Police, Chengalpattu, West Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu, was received today :—

“I have the honour to inform you that Shri T. Nagaratinam, Member of Lok Sabha, was taken into custody at 09.30 hours on 15.12.1983 at Tiruvallur Police Station under Section 151 Cr.P.C. and was released at 20.00 hours on the same day.”

The following wireless message dated 15th December, 1983 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, by the Deputy Superintendent of Police Thiruvannamalai, North Arcot, Tamil Nadu, was received today :

“ Shri S. Murugain, MP and his followers who were arrested in Thiruvannamalai Town Police Station Crime No. 559/83 at 0900 hours today (15.12.83) were released on bail at 1800 hours.”

The following wireless message dated 15th December, 1983 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by the Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli Est, Tamil Nadu, was received today :

“I have the honour to inform you that Shri D.S.A Sivaprakasham, MP, was released at 20.00 hours on 15.12.1983.”

The following telegram dated 15th December, 1983 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur Town, Tamil Nadu, was received today :

“I have the honour to inform you that Shri Thazhai K.M. Karunanithi, Member of Parliament, who was arrested on 15.12.1983 at 11.15 hours in Thanjavur Town East Police Station Crime No. 2469 of 1983 was released on bail on 15.12.1983 at 19-00 hrs,”

The following telegram dated 15th December, 1983, addressed to the Speaker Lok Sabha by the Superintendent of Police Salem, Tamil Nadu was received today :

“I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri K. Arunan M.P., C, Palaniappan, M.P., and M. Kandaswamy, M.P., who were arrested on 15-12-1983 at 10.30 hours, were released on bail. They have not been lodged in Jail.”

8.55 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Second Amendment Bill, 1983 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 1983.

18.55½ hrs.

PUNJAB PANCHAYAT SAMITIS
AND ZILA PARISHADS (TEMPO-
RARY SUPERSESSION)
SECOND AMENDMENT
BILL, 1983.

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table
of the House the Punjab Panchayat Samitis

and zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession
Second Amendment Bill, 1983, as passed by
Rajya Sabha.

18.56 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday, December 19, 1983.
Agrahayana 28, 1905 (Saka)*