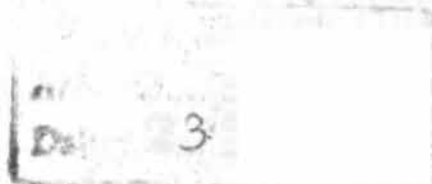


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21 to 30)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 30, 1984
Chaitra 10, 1906 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
 Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members,...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, at 12 O'clock you must do something about the incidents in Sri Lanka. The whole Air Force is being used to kill people. Sir, obituary should include these innocent people of Sri Lanka also.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Lt. Col. Kanwar Dalel Singh and Shri Shobha Ram.

Lt. Col. Kanwar Dalel Singh was a Member of Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1948—52 representing Rajasthan.

Educated at Banaras Hindu University, he held various high positions in the princely/States of Jaipur and Kota. He was Minister-in-charge of Foreign, Political and Army Affairs of the then Kota State in 1947.

Lt. Col. Kanwar Dalel Singh passed away on 8 March, 1984 at Kota, Rajasthan, at the age of 75 years.

Shri Shobha Ram was a Member of First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952—62 representing Alwar constituency of Rajasthan. Later, he was a Member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during 1967-77 and as sitting Member thereof when the diet. He had been a Cabinet Minister in the Rajasthan Government for several years and also served as Chief Minister of Matsya State, the first unit of unified Rajasthan State formed after independence during 1948-49.

A veteran Parliamentarian, he was Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in 1976.

As an agriculturist himself, he took special interest in the welfare of agricultural labourers.

Shri Shobha Ram passed away on 23 March, 1984 at Jaipur at the age of 70 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence
 for a short while.*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, what about the Tamils killed in Sri Lanka? I want that this Obituary reference should include those people who were killed in Sri Lanka. You have done it before in some other case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right. Now, we will go to Questions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The innocent people were killed by the Air Force in Sri Lanka. It is a genocide.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : Dr. Swamy, you are an intelligent person. Why do you raise this point now ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have left my intelligence at my house. Now, I am very much agitated over this. I think you will take up this matter at 12 O'clock.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, Very humbly I would like to point out about the convention being followed in this House. As I understand, in the Lok Sabha, when an Obituary reference is made, the leader of the House is present and this has been so right from the First Lok Sabha upto the last one. I think that that tradition should be respected. This is my humble suggestion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I think that it is only when the hon. Member is a sitting Member and also for VIPs, during Obituary reference, the convention is followed. But, ordinarily, in normal course, I do not think this tradition is followed as the hon. Member has pointed out.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here on behalf of the Government. Now, let us take up the Questions. Question No. 487.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY :

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

(a) whether Indian Airlines Management have issued a circular to the pilots on fuel conservation, which directly affects operating procedures on safety for take-off, landing and flying as per the Manuals ;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the circular issued to the members of the Indian Commercial Pilots Association (ICPA) ;

(c) if so, the main points on which they have different with the management where "safety of flight" is concerned ; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto and the follow-up action taken to resolve this situation so vital for flight safety ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Indian Airlines have issued instruction from time to time on measures for conservation of fuel which do not, however, compromise in any way with the safety requirements of aircraft in operation.

(b) In accordance with the information available with the Ministry, no such circular has been issued by the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Procedures on flight safety

* 487. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Sir, I am sure the Hon. Minister is aware of the flight Manuals which lay down the principles and procedures on safety for take off, landing and flying. The pilots are flooded with continuous Circulars

after Circulars. The question of safety of flight is not something which is mobile. It has certain scientific factor. After all some guidelines have been drawn on conservation of fuel. One final Circular has been issued on this matter. But the pilots are getting one after another Circulars containing instructions or pamphlets are issued. May I know from the hon. Minister, since he has himself admitted that such instructions are issued from time to time on conservation of fuel, whether the last two Circulars which you have issued had anything to do with the conservation of fuel? If so, what are the main points of which they have differed with the Management where 'Safety of Flight' is concerned?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :

As I said, the Circulars are issued from time to time on the basis of the recommendations of the manufacturers which are also examined in our Fuel Engineering Cell and then on the basis of our own experience also and on the basis of the experience of other operators and after they are convinced, they issue those circulars. But I must add that when these Circulars are issued, it is also mentioned very clearly that these Circulars are not to supersede the contents of any Manual laid down by the manufacturers of the D.G.C.A.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

The answers to para (b), (c) and (d) of my question are nil. This speaks of the type of relationship which the Indian Airlines have with their pilots' association, and the relationship does not seem to be happy. I wonder if the intelligence of the Indian Airlines could not have found the pamphlet which I have referred to, since the hon. Minister has totally denied issuance of any such circular. For the benefit of the House, I would like to quote from the Indian Express of 12th February, 1984 :

"Indian Airlines pilots have accused the management of adopting a 'Tughlaq-like' attitude towards flight safety, overstepping its authority in dealing with pilots

involved in accidents and incidents and 'violating all norms' in rostering of pilots for international charters. If the intention was to 'fix and harass' pilots, then it would 'kill pilot morale' loyalty and motivation', the Indian Commercial Pilots Association has warned in a circular distributed to its members.

To begin with, the ICPA has admitted that Indian Airlines' safety record 'upto now has not been good. The number of accidents and incidents have been quite high' the Association says. It then virtually directs its pilot members to disregard any fuel conservation measures suggested by the management that might jeopardise flight safety."

Since now I have brought these material facts to the notice of the hon. Minister, I would like to have his reactions.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :

The information which the hon. Member has read out from one of the newspapers is completely out of context. I have already mentioned that whenever any circular is issued, while doing that, it is always mentioned very clearly that its contents may not be deemed to supersede any standard operation procedures circulars and all the like, which have been laid down by the manufactures or in the manual of the DGCA who is the competent authority.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : In the hon. Minister aware, between February 15 and 29, this year, as many as 4 engine failures had occurred, two in Delhi airport and two in Bombay airport involving two Boeings 373 and two airbuses? If so, has the Ministry investigated whether the circulars referred to by Dr. Pandit had any impact on the flight safety, and because of these instructions, these engine failures have taken place?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I am afraid, these engine failures have

nothing to do with these circulars, because these engine failures were basically due to the seventh bearing, which has nothing to do with the fuel safety measures, which have been suggested. Besides, in every case when the engine failure takes place, the matter is referred to the manufacturers and the manufacturers' opinion has been that this is not due to any defect on the part of the maintenance side of the Indian Airlines. Sometimes it is the maintenance or sometimes it is the manufacturing defect, but naturally these things do happen and the record of the engine failures of the Indian Airlines is comparatively much better than the other airlines.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Since it involves the safety of the aircrafts and many passengers of this country who travel by air, I would like to know, whether apart from this circular, which the hon. Member has referred to whether this risk is there as well due to the impure fuel or the adulterated fuel. Has the risk increased in recent years due to this? There have been a number of air crashes. So, may I know whether any step has been taken, or any enquiry done in this regard?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I would certainly like to remove the apprehension of the hon. Member, and say that there is no possibility of this type. We take all precautions for the safety of our passengers. The fact is that there are about 23,000 passengers every day, and they reach their destinations safe and sound.

Investment Abroad by Birla Group

*488 **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the companies belonging to Birla Group registered either in India or outside India have invested in foreign companies; and

(b) if so, the book value of their assets abroad and whether these are more than the Birla assets in India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the latest available information, the value of the total assets of the companies abroad in which they have invested is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 240 crores which does not exceed that of the Indian companies belonging to the Birla Industrial House.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Studies carried on by economic experts reveal that the main beneficiaries of South-South collaboration and cooperation in India are the four big business Houses. Many of the Indian companies operating abroad have been charged by the local Governments of various types of irregularities, e.g. Birlas in Malaysia and Thailand. Indo-Ethiopian collaboration and Indo-Ceylon collaboration in respect of their free trade zones have earned the same poor name. Birlas have collaborating

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Are you making a speech?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Birlas for example, have been collaborating with multi-nationals abroad. They build up international reserves, and often use their association with multi-nationals (MNCs) to pressurise the Indian Government. There has also been the case of UNI-Tata collaboration. There is also the example of Indian Tobacco Co. set-up of hotels in Nepal. Although technically ITC is an Indian company, in fact it is a multi-national company.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Sir, why do you allow him to make a speech like this? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Nadar, the Minister has answered your questions. He has said that a certain amount has been invested in foreign countries. If you dispute that figure, you can put a question. Please put the

questions proper. If it is a lesser amount, and if you know the correct amount, you can say that it is such-and-such an amount.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN

NADAR : In this vicious cricle, it is the Indian Government and the country itself which is getting a poor image and reputation, not only financially but also politically.

So, I would like to ask which are the Indian companies that benefitting from South-South collaboration; and in how many cases Government have received information with regard to their breaking laws and norms in the countries in which they are operating, from the time they were set up in those countries ?

I would also like to know what is the set-up in the Government of India to control and regulate such irregularities, and the working of these big Houses, in order to ensure that they do not bring a bad name to the country ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP

SINGH : After giving quite a bit of information, he has come to the question.

The question was about South-South collaboration, viz. how many companies are benefitting. We want as many companies to benefit out of South-South cooperation as possible; and for that, there is no limitation—as to which company should benefit, and which company should not. About losses of the Birla group companies in which there has been investment, there are 16 overseas companies. Eight have accumulated profits and 7 have accumulated losses and one is under implementation. Their accumulated losses work out to Rs 7.5 crores and accumulated profits work out to Rs. 16.7 crores. About control over these companies, there is the MRTP; the provision of the Act is enforced by the Company Law Department and there is FERA to take control.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN

NADAR : The reply is not at all satisfactory. The reply to the original question itself is not clear. What is the source through which the government has collected this latest information and the date on which such information is collected ? What are the names of the companies in which this Birla group has invested abroad and assets of the Birla group in each of these companies ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP

SINGH : About how the information is available on joint venture, they have to report to the RBI and the RBI collects this information. About the date on which they have given information, certainly I do not have that with me. Bharat Commerce and Industry Ltd. Bombay—in Indonesia, the total assets on 13-12-1982 are Rs. 14.61 crores; Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bombay—investment in Indonesia—the total assets are Rs. 12.6 crores on 31-12-82; Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Company, Bombay—investment in Indonesia—the total assets are Rs. 50.4 crores as on 31-3-1983; Indian Plastic Ltd. Bombay—investment in Indonesia,—the total assets are Rs. 4.29 crores Orient Paper and Industry Ltd., Calcutta—investment in Kenya—the total assets are Rs. 62.47 crores; Century Spinning and Weaving Mill, Bombay—investment in Malaysia—the total assets are Rs. 23.42 crores as on 30-9-1983; Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products—investment in Nepal—the total assets are Rs. 73 lakhs as on 15-7-1982; Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products—investment in Nigeria—the total assets are Rs. 17.15 crores as on 31-12-1982; Eastern Spinning Mill Ltd., Calcutta—investment in Philippines—the total assets are Rs. 15.20 crores as on 31-12-1982; National Engineering Industry, Calcutta—investment in Singapore—the total assets are Rs. 17 lakhs as on 31-12-1982. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing and Marketing Company, investment in Thailand—the total assets are Rs. 17 crores and 76 lakhs, as on 30-9-1983.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is very long, you can place it on the Table

of the House.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I can do so; but because he has asked I am giving.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Minister, while replying to a supplementary from the hon. Member from Trivandrum has already stated that certain companies are having losses and some companies are having profits. From the figures which he has given it is very clear that these companies outside India are having overall profit. I would like to know whether these companies which the Birla have formed, in different parts outside India have been actually investing in various schemes and in various companies in India. In doing so what are the concessions that have accrued to them? Can he give us the details?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This is regarding joint ventures abroad. I think it is not covered by this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is about joint ventures. If you give him a specific question, he can answer it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I can furnish information about repatriation if the hon. Member is interested.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do that. If they from companies, what advantage are they getting by putting the money back into some of their companies here?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They are already making profits. That is good enough.

SHRI VISWANATH PARATAP SINGH : The Birla Group has 16 overseas companies. Against an investment of Rs. 11 crores the repatriation is Rs. 10 crores and additional export generated is estimated to be Rs. 28.8 crores.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The hon.

Minister has given a figure of the total book value of the assets as Rs. 240 crores. As everybody knows, all these assets are generally accumulated over a period of 10, 15 or 20 years, and it is merely of historical interest as to how much money they have invested originally. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say what is the correct market value of the assets of these companies, controlled by the Birla group abroad today? And secondly, what kind of a check is made by the Government of India to see that as a multi-national in the country concerned, the Birla group does not indulge in the kind of behaviour, which we see the multi-nationals indulge in India, namely exploiting the local population through higher prices by exploiting monopoly position?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The assets, as have been defined in Section 20 (a) (1) of the MRTP Act are equal to gross fixed assets minus depreciation, plus investment plus current assets minus advance income-tax actually paid. This is the lawful definition and we go by this. We do not go in for exploring market value assets. We have got this law. As for the internal prices. I do not think that is covered, by this.

Attracting of more deposits by Companies in Non-Banking Sector

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

(a) whether a recent study by the Reserve Bank of India has revealed that companies in the non-banking sector have been able to attract more deposits at a faster rate than the scheduled commercial banks recording a seven-fold increase during the decade 1972 to 1982 while the banking sector could register only five-fold increase in this period;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-banking companies overtaking banks in the matter of deposit growth; and

(c) its overall impact on the national economy and how far it has strengthened the base of the non-banking companies in holding public deposits and utilising them in furtherance of their own interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the survey of Reserve Bank of India, the aggregate deposits of all scheduled commercial banks increased from Rs. 8598 0 crores at the end of March, 1973 to Rs. 43820 0 crores as at the end of March, 1982. During the same period the aggregate deposits of non banking companies rose from Rs. 747.2 crores to Rs. 5491.8 crores. Viewed in absolute terms the growth in deposits of scheduled commercial banks is far more than the growth in aggregate deposits of companies. The ratio of deposits of banking sector to non banking corporate sector is about 8:1. There is, therefore, no reason to conclude that the non banking companies have overtaken banks in the matter of deposit growth. Moreover, the aggregate deposits of companies comprise of 'deposits' and 'exempted deposits'. The 'exempted deposits' include borrowings from banks and financial institutions, money received from Central Government, State Governments, inter-company borrowing, security deposits, advance received against orders etc. If exempted deposits are ignored the rate of growth of deposits of scheduled commercial banks is more than that of non-banking companies.

(c) It is not possible to precisely assess the over all impact of acceptance of deposits by non banking companies on the national economy. However, there is no evidence to show that there has been any large scale diversion of funds from the banking sector to non banking corporate sector deposits. In determining the credit requirements of corporate

sector from commercial banks, the resources mobilised by them from outside the banking sector are duly taken into consideration in fixing their credit limits; in other words to the extent the non-banking companies raise deposits from public, their entitlement to, as well as, dependence on bank credit is correspondingly reduced.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is mentioned in the answer, "...in other words to the extent the non-banking companies raise deposits from the public"—I am reading the last sentence—"their entitlement to, as well as, dependence on bank credit is correspondingly reduced."

I welcome this idea, and further, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what extent the Government allow these non-banking companies to raise deposits from the public.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : So far as the investment of companies are concerned, 40 per cent of net own fund i.e. 15 per cent from the share-holders, etc. and 25 per cent of other deposits, is the ceiling that has been imposed. So far as the loan companies and residuary financial companies are concerned, the same restriction is placed

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Is it a fact that in the year 1983 the total disbursement by all the financial institutions which basically support industrial activity, was at the level of Rs. 3000 crores against the lease assessed during the year amounting to Rs. 50 crores? Is it in order and as per the present policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : It is nothing to do with the investment from the financial institutions or the banks. The question relates to the ratio of deposits between the non-banking companies and banking companies.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Is it a fact that raising of deposits by the non-banking companies is instrumental for generating black money ? Investment by the depositors in non-banking companies are also voluminous. But this fact is not known to the concerned departments i.e. Income Tax Department and Revenue Intelligence. Has the Minister received any such complaint that the black money is deposited in non-banking companies ; if so, what steps the Minister has taken in this regard ?

Will the Finance Minister think of putting certain restrictions over the deposits of non-banking companies ? And If their deposits go beyond a certain limit, will it be made obligatory on the part of the non-banking companies to reveal the details of deposits to the concerned departments ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as limit on the deposit is concerned, my colleague has already replied about the limit applicable to various types of non-banking companies. About the question whether a part of the black money could be utilised or not, when the specific complaints are received, definitely we take note of it. For the information of the hon. Member, the provision which I have introduced in the current Finance Bill is that every deposits above Rs. 10,000/- will have to be made through an account payee cheque. That will take care of the suspicion which the hon. Member is having in his mind.

बिहार के वैशाली जिले में महुआ
और जंदाहा में बैंकों की
शाखाएं खोलना

*491. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के वैशाली जिले में
महुआ और जंदाहा में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
की कोई शाखा नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि महुआ और
जंदाहा प्रखंड मुख्यालय है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जनहित
में उक्त दोनों स्थानों पर बैंकों की शाखाएं
खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक
और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c)
A statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

Statement

Reserve Bank of India has reported that Mahua and Jandaha in Vaishali District, Bihar are block headquarters and that while the State Bank of India has no branch at either of these block headquarters, banking facilities are available at these centres. While Mahua is served by a branch of Central Bank of India, Jandaha has a branch of Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank. At present there is no licence pending with any bank for opening a branch at either Mahua or Jandaha.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उसका संबंध
मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी से है और इस प्रश्न के
माध्यम से मैं यह भी जानना चाहता था कि
सरकार की नीति रूरल एरियाज और
शहरी एरियाज के लिए क्या है। सरकार
हमेशा कहती रहती है कि हम रूरल एरियाज
को प्रोत्साहन देंगे लेकिन इस जवाब से यह
साबित नहीं होता है। यह दोनों प्रखण्ड
महुआ और जंदाहा जोकि ब्लाक के मुख्या-
लय हैं, वहां पर सरकार को तम्बाकू पर
एक्साइज ड्यूटी के द्वारा एक करोड़ रुपए
प्राप्त होते हैं लेकिन वहां पर स्टेट बैंक की
एक भी शाखा नहीं है। इसी से मालूम हो
जाता है कि आप देहाती क्षेत्र को कितनी

प्राथमिकता देते हैं। आज हकीकत यह है कि रूरल एरियाज से डिपोजिट्स ज्यादा मिलते हैं लेकिन वहां पर क्रेडिट कम दिया जाता है जिसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर बैंकों की कम ब्रांचेज हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों की शाखायें खोलने के संबंध में, देहाती क्षेत्र में और शहरी क्षेत्र में, क्या क्राइटीरिया बना रखा है? किसी त्रुटि की वजह से क्राइटेरिया फुलफिल न हो और गांवों के लोगों को जानकारी नहीं रहती है, तो क्या सरकार प्राथमिकता देकर गांवों और ग्रामीण इलाकों में बैंक की खोलने का प्रस्ताव रखती है?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Sir, so far as the opening of branches in rural areas is concerned, I may say that before nationalisation, out of 8,262 branches, there were 1,832 branches in rural areas. That means the share of the rural areas was 22.2 per cent. Now we have got a total number of 42,738 branches in the country and out of that, 22,316 branches are in rural areas, thus amounting to 54.3 per cent. Prior to nationalisation, there was one branch for every 65,000 of population, today we have got one branch for every 16,000 Population.

So far as Bihar is concerned, prior to nationalisation there was one branch for every 2.6 lakh population and today it has been brought down to one branch for every 23,000 population. The policy of the Government is that during 1982-85, that is, during the three years period ending March 1985, we must have one branch for every 17,000 population in rural and semi-urban areas.

So far as the rural areas are concerned, between the period from March 1982 to March 1985, we are going to open about 7,540 branches in the rural and semi-urban areas. So far as the credit-deposit ratio

is concerned, for that a separate notice should be given.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि रूरल और सेमी अर्बन क्षेत्रों में क्रेडिट डिपोजिट रेशो आदर्श रूप में 60 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए। सरकार मोटी मोटी बातें बतला देती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि शहरों का कितना है औ, रूरल और सेमी अर्बन क्षेत्रों का कितना है? आपने कहा है —

At present there is not licence pending with any bank for opening a branch at either Mahua or Jandaha

मैं इसका मतलब नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि पैडिंग लाइसेंस का मतलब क्या होता है?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : One point I would like to clarify. So far as the criteria is concerned my colleague has already explained and the hon. Member should not have the impression that rural areas are being neglected, rather the picture is different. Emphasis is being laid on the rural areas now. So far as the credit-deposit ratio is concerned, he is already aware of the ratio which we have indicated 60 per cent is the target and we are nearing the target. One point we shall have to keep in mind because the Hon. Member has made a reflection that there is a rural branch and there is a branch of the Regional Rural Bank. We want to emphasise on the Regional Rural Bank because from the credit-deposit point of view, establishment of Regional Rural Banks is more advantageous they are authorised to advance more than their deposits which advantage other commercial banks do not have. Therefore, if you want to plough back more resources in the rural areas, the instrumentality should be the expansion of the branches of the Regional Rural Banks because there is no ceiling for them. If they have Rs. 100 deposit, they can advance more than Rs. 100 which

the commercial banks cannot do. From that point of view. I do feel that we should encourage the establishment of RRBs.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I asked what does it mean "At present there is no licence pending with any bank for opening a branch"?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That means whatever licences were given, those have been implemented. That is the meaning of licence pending".

श्री दलबीर सिंह : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि ग्रामीण अंचलों में 17 हजार की आबादी पर आप एक बैंक खोल रहे हैं, लेकिन ग्रामीण अंचल में क्रेडिट फैला हुआ रहता है। जो बैंक खोले गए हैं, उनकी परिधि 13 किलोमीटर की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि निकट भविष्य में और बैंक कब तक खोलेंगे ?

दूसरी चीज — हमारा जो आइ० आर० डी० पी० का प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, उस के अन्तर्गत कर्ज पाने वाले लोगों के प्रति बैंक अधिकारियों द्वारा उदासीनता बरती जा रही है। हमारी जो स्व-रोजगार की योजना है, जिस के लिए नवयुवक 25 हजार रुपये के लोन के लिए एप्लाई कर सकता है, बैंक अधिकारियों की उदासीनता के कारण वह लोन उन को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में बैंक अधिकारियों को कड़े निर्देश देंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : There are two aspects. One aspect is about the branches in the rural areas. As I already mentioned, our objective is to cover the entire rural population by having a branch for every 17,000 people. We are trying to achieve the target. We are still

far away from the target. I do hope that by March 1985 we will be able to bring it near that.

The second aspect which we have to keep in mind is, with the type of physical expansion which is taking place in the banking sector, we are not able to provide adequate qualified staff to match the physical expansion. If within a span of 15 years you expand from 8,000 to 43,000, you do not have that type of qualified persons to man the branches. Coming to the complaint which he has made in the second part of the question, that many times he finds that instructions do not reach them, even if they reach them, they are not complied with and applied, particularly in regard to self-employment, I had recently a meeting with the Chief Executives of the import bank where the Industries Minister was also present, where we have worked out a mechanism through which the type of problems faced by the persons who are taking assistance from the bank would be taken care of.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने बैंक की शाखाएँ खोलने के संबंध में अपनी नीति बतलाई है और कहा है कि मोटे-मोटे तौर पर 23 हजार की आबादी पर एक बैंक खोलने का कार्यक्रम है, जिस को वे 16-17 हजार की आबादी तक ले जाना चाहते हैं तथा फरवरी, 1985 तक वे उस लक्ष्य तक पहुंच पायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जो इन का तथाकथित बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, वह बिना बैंकों के कोआपरेशन के नहीं हो सकता ? जो इनके ग्रामीण बैंक खुल रहे हैं वे पूरी तरह से कोआपरेट नहीं करते हैं। इस के लिए मैंने भी शिकायत लिखी है और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी शिकायतें लिखी हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास स्टाफ नहीं है जिस से हम कोप कर सकें, हजारों-हजार पेटिशंस पड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन उनके पास

स्टाफ नहीं है। एक तरफ देश में बेरोजगारी है और दूसरी तरफ आप का बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है जिस का नाम आप हर समय जपते रहते हैं। उस को चलाने के लिए, उस को सबसेसफल कराने के लिए जब तक बैंक को आपरेट नहीं करेगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। ऐसी स्थिति में आप के पास जो पैटीशंज पड़ी हुई हैं उनको क्लियर करने में कितना समय लगेगा, ऐसा न हो कि उनके इंतजार में आप का समय ही गुजर जाय ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Personally, I do not agree with him that there has not been adequate progress in the implementation of the 20-point Programme. At the same time, I do agree that there are lapses. One of the major reasons is that too much of expectation has been created from the banking sector without taking note of their capabilities to manage them. As many as 12 programmes are directly or indirectly linked with the banking sector. We shall have to keep that in mind. Take the case of the IRD. 600 families are to be identified by one branch office. Then, 600 projects to make economically viable each individual family or beneficiary are to be prepared. If you just take note of the staffing pattern of the bank, with 4 or 5 persons being there, it is simply not possible. At the same time you cannot expect me to increase the staff ten to fifteen times, because the cost of operation in the Indian banking sector is reasonably high. And if you look at the papers and the Balance Sheets of the Nationalised Banks, which you get at the end of every year you will find that the profit earned by them is being greatly reduced. So, all these factors you shall have to keep in mind and strike a balance. For that we have decided that the various developmental agencies functioning in the area-BDO, Panchayats, banks and other type of appropriate organisations e.g. for the IRDP the organisation like the DRPA, for self-employed persons the organisation like the District

Industries Centre will work in coordination with each other. But I must tell you that it takes some time to get the schemes on the ground and we are trying to do so.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि हर ब्लॉक में कम से कम 600 परिवार गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर लाए जाएं लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि कुछ गांव ऐसे रहते हैं जहां पर बैंक वाले यह कहते हैं कि यह गांव हमारे क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है। ब्लॉक में रूरल बैंक होगा पर वह बैंक उस को यह साफ मना करता है कि यह गांव हमारे क्षेत्र में नहीं है। इस तरह से कई ऐसे ब्लॉक्स हैं, जिस के गांव बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लाभ नहीं उठा सकते। क्या सरकार कोई रास्ता बताएगी कि ऐसे गांव जो किसी ब्लॉक से कवर नहीं होते हैं, उन को कहीं दूसरी जगह से लोन उपलब्ध हो सके ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I presume that each village will be within certain block. There cannot be any village which is not within a block. And so far as the bank coverage is concerned, perhaps the Hon. Member wants to point out its distance. In the present distant limit which is there, it may happen that the village in the remote part of the block is not within the radius of that distance coverage and we will have to take care of this particular problem.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, it is not a question of distance. It is a question of the villages which are totally refused assistance by the Banks. What I want to stress is that there are certain cases where the villagers have approached the Bank, but the bank says we cannot help you because you do not come under our jurisdiction. So, my question is what will happen to those villages ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Hon. Member is making a mistake in understanding how this scheme will operate. Firstly, the beneficiary cannot go himself and tell the bank to give him the assistance. He has to be identified by the State Administration i.e. by somebody who is representing the District Rural Development Authority and he has to be tagged to a particular bank. If there is a confusion after being tagged to a bank and if the bank does not give assistance, then only this question will come up. But-so far as this scheme is concerned, there cannot be a situation where the villager can go individually and directly to the bank and ask for assistance from it. For other type of schemes sometimes it may happen that the bank may have a territorial jurisdiction of say seven to ten kilometres, and if the village is located beyond the ten kilometers limit then it may say you do not come within my jurisdiction. Of course, sometimes this type of problems do come up. But one scheme should not be confused with the other. What I replied to the supplementary put by the Hon. Member is specifically related to the IRDP.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह बैंकों का जो मामला है, यह एक बड़ा गंभीर मामला है और इस संबंध में मैंने कई पत्र माननीय मंत्री जी को लिखे हैं और अपने यहां गाजीपुर जिले में बैंक की शाखाएं खोलने के बारे में मैंने लिखा था लेकिन इन को उत्तर दिये गये और आज जो उत्तर मिल रहा है, उस में सामंजस्य नहीं है। तो मंत्री जी से मेरा पहला प्रश्न तो यही है कि वे स्पष्ट रूप से बताएं कि बैंक की शाखाएं खोलने के क्या-क्या क्राइटीरियन हैं जहां कहीं आप बैंक की शाखा खोलते हैं, वहां पर पहले से ही हमारे बैंकों की जैसे कि यूनियन बैंक या कृषि ग्रामीण बैंक की या दूसरे प्रकार की शाखाएं हैं लेकिन वहां पर जमा खर्च ज्यादा हो रहा है, तो क्या वहां पर स्टेट बैंक की शाखा खोलने में आप को कोई

परेशानी है ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब मंत्री जी ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि जितनी शाखाएं आप खोलते जा रहे हैं, उनमें सक्षम कर्मचारी नहीं है, तो इन कर्मचारियों की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने के लिए आप निकट भविष्य में क्या-क्या कार्य करने जा रहे हैं ? साथ ही बैंकों में जो इतना भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है, और जो सरकार की एजेंसी बीस सूत्रों कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रही है, उससे बैंक के कर्मचारियों का मेल नहीं खा रहा है, इस स्थिति को दूर करने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, we are not discussing the entire banking and in part (b) of his question what he referred to has nothing to do with it, Part (b) of his question referred only to specific block headquarters. It is not related to the policy of banking.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In the light of what my hon. friend, the Minister, has already said it is true that banking development has taken place at a very rapid pace. But at the same time, as he himself has admitted, banks are too far away from our agricultural workers and there is need for more and more of their branches being organised within safe proximity of depositors as well as borrowers. Therefore, would the Government consider the advisability, in view of large-scale unemployment prevailing among the educated young people, and the possibility of organising training centres and preparing ever larger number of young people, putting them on the waiting list and recruiting as many of them as possible, as more and more banks are being proposed to be organised ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as recruitment is concerned, per-

haps the hon. Member knows that annually we are recruiting about 20,000 young graduates who pass through very difficult competitive examinations. But I do agree with the hon. Member that there is scope for providing them in-depth training and on the top of it, what is needed is some sort of motivation. If we cannot create motivation in them and if they simply take the job and earn their livelihood, then nothing would happen and there too, I have discussed this matter, and particularly this sector is highly unionised and you know the type of demands these people put forward. Being located in one of the high salaried blocks; still they go on agitation and press their demands. That means, there is total lack of motivation and there too, I talked to the Union people and I told them to emphasise and underline the importance of improving the services. Unless we have that, it would be difficult to fulfil all the obligations we have on us.

Grievances of SC/ST Employees of State Bank of India

*492. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "Majority boycotts S.B.I. test" in the Daily 'Tribune' dated the 6th March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, what are the grievances of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees leading to the said boycott ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for redressal of their long standing genuine grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The State Bank of India has reported that a special test exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees was held on 4-3-84 at Chandigarh for promotion from clerical cadre to officers cadre with a view to clearing the backlog of reserved vacancies. Out of 130 vacancies in the officers cadre to be filled through promotion in Chandigarh Circle of the Bank in 1984 the bank had reserved 50 per cent of these vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and had called 194 SC/ST candidates for the promotion test. The Bank has reported that all the SC/ST employees except 7 of them boycotted this test protesting and demanding *in-e-r-alia* that 100 per cent of the vacancies should be reserved for them.

The Bank has also reported that two Writ Petitions have been filed in the Punjab and Haryana High Court against the Bank's reservation policy and against the holding of the special test. In one of the Writ Petitions the Court has granted a stay on the declaration of result of the 7 candidates who appeared in the test on 4-3-84. The matter is sub-judice.

श्री. सूरजभान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिजन और अदिवासियों के साथ सविस्मय में किस तरह से ज्यादातियां होती है उसका यह क्लीयर एग्जाम्पल है। 1979 में एक चण्डीगढ़ सर्किल बना। 1979 से लेकर 1982 तक हर साल दो प्रमोशन एग्जामिनेशन हुए। एक तो सारे देश में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स सविस्मय में लेट आये फिर उनको किसी तरह से डिबार किया जा सके, इसलिए 1983 में उनके लिए एक टेस्ट किया गया। जो एक लाठी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को सहारे के तौर पर दी थी उसी लाठी से अब उनको पीटा जा रहा है और बेकलाग क्लीयर करने के नाम पर पीटा जा रहा है। अगर स्पेशल एग्जाम से

भी पोस्ट्स भरनी थीं तो वे लोग 1976 से एलीजिबल हो गये थे लेकिन कोई एग्जाम नहीं लिया गया। अब इस टेस्ट से 50 परसेंट पोस्ट्स भरने की बात कही गई थी। इस टेस्ट के बारे में नान शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और नान शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स पीपुल ने कहा है कि हम यह टेस्ट नहीं चाहते हैं। बैंक की रिजर्वेशन पालिसी के खिलाफ हाई कोर्ट में दो रिट पेटिशंस भी दायर की गई हैं। शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स लोगों के लिए दिल्ली सर्किल में चार साल का रिलेक्सेशन है लेकिन चण्डीगढ़ सर्किल में एक साल का भी नहीं, बल्कि दस महीने का रिलेक्सेशन है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप चण्डीगढ़ में भी इनके लिए चार साल का रिलेक्सेशन देगे और इस टेस्ट को कैसिल कर के जनरल टेस्ट करेंगे।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : There are two points which the hon. Member referred to. I shall examine the point when other circles are giving relaxation for four years, why does Chandigarh Circle give one year or ten months? (*Interruptions*). But in regard to the specific examination, as the hon. Member is aware, it would not be possible for me to go in details because it is already sub judice.

The point is that special test was conducted for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees only to remove the backlog. It was decided that let them appear. I understand that the total vacancies are 130. They said examination should take place to fill in all 130 posts. That was one point. But as per judgment of the Supreme Court in any particular examination or in one group you cannot have more than 50% of the total vacancies recruited through one examination or by one group. Naturally the upper ceiling was 50% of that i.e. 65 posts to which employees did not agree. Only seven employees

attended the test. They have gone to the court. Court has also inducted that the results of these seven candidates who appeared should not be published. Let us wait for the court case.

श्री सूरजभान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा है कि वे सब टेस्ट नहीं चाहते थे। दूसरे एंग्लाएज भी नहीं चाहते। फिर भी टेस्ट लिया गया। उन्होंने लिखकर भी दिया है।

“Not to take the so called special test because examinees are otherwise eligible for promotion if treated as general candidates.”

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उस टेस्ट को कैसिल करेंगे क्या। न दूसरे एंग्लाएज हैं न शेड्यूल कास्ट चाहते हैं। आप उनके जनरल टेस्ट कर लीजिए। स्टेट बैंक चण्डीगढ़ सर्कल ने अंदर कम्युनिटीज के लिए 4 टेस्ट रखे और इनको एक टेस्ट का फालतू रिलेक्सेशन दिया है। जबकि यू० पी० एस० सी० में अर्दर्स के लिए तीन और शेड्यूल कास्ट के लिए कोई लिमिट नहीं, एज लिमिट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस टेस्ट को कैसिल कर दीजिए और उनको जनरल टेस्ट में बिठाइए। तभी उनको उनका हक मिल सकता है। ये कोई कंसेशन नहीं मांग रहे हैं।

They want only general test and their due share in that test.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The hon. Member has confused the whole thing. It is not a question who wants and who does not want. The question is there is a backlog vacancies to the extent of 130. These are to be filled in by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes employees. These vacancies can be filled in only by the candidates belonging to these categories.

So there should be some sort of arrangement. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, it is not the question. You may suggest another modality.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why not have Departmental promotion rules ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You have not studied anything. These are employees who have certain experience. The clerks have to be promoted to officer cadre. Please read it. (*Interruptions*).

We are talking of 130 vacancies which are to be filled in by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, this examination was being conducted. It is the backlog. The word is 'backlog' and not recruitment. It is from the posts of clerks to officers level. It is not recruitment from the open market that 15% for the Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for the Scheduled Tribes will come. If they could provide any other alternative, we can consider it. But the point is (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him say.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not agree with him. (*Interruptions*). If you are interested in listening to the answer, I shall answer. If you are interested in passing comments, you are free to do so. I do not think I have anything more to add to it.

SHRI RAM VILAS ASWAN : They are eligible for 15%. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.R. MALLU : Is it a fact that the backlog is there not only in the category of officers, but in the clerical category also. What is the total number of it in the State Bank of India ? What are the reasons? Is it because of the shortage of the candidates or is it because of lack of their qualifications and experience ? What steps have been taken by

the Management ? If Management does not take steps, what steps Government has taken so far.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I entirely share the concern of the Hon. Member, here. I have issued clear instructions to all the banks that not only the backlogs are to be filled in but in the new recruitments they have to ensure that larger number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different categories are being deputed so that we can fill in these gaps and I do agree with the Hon. Member that we have to do it.

श्री सूरजभान : इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा होनी चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give notice. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production and Import of Natural and Synthetic Rubber

*493. SHRI S.A. DORAI
SEBASTIAN :
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

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

(a) the quantum and value of natural rubber imported during the past three years and the quantum of production within the country ;

(b) the quantum and value of synthetic rubber imported during the past three years and the quantum of production of synthetic rubber within the country ; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment the natural rubber and synthetic rubber production within the country so that the import can be stopped for ever ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) The quantum and value of natural rubber imported and the quantum of production within the country during 1979-80 to 1982-83 are as follows :

Year	Import		Production
	Qty. (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)	(in tonnes)
1979-80	21100	2289.85	148470
1980-81	9250	950.00	153100
1981-82	42750	3366.60	152850
1982-83	30050	2370.41	165850

(b) The quantum and value of synthetic rubber imported and the quantum of production within the country during 1979-80 to 1982-83 are as follows :

Year	Import		Production
	Qty. (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)	(in tonnes)
1979-80	17670	2118	29524
1980-81	16769	2154	25293
1981-82	30505	3953	28499
1982-83	18807	N.A.	30290

(c) To increase production of natural rubber a rubber production development is in operation from 1980-81 for replanting and new planting. To increase productivity, Rubber Board is raising and distributing high yielding planting materials to the growers. Government have approved a project for accelerated development of rubber plantations in the North Eastern region. To increase production of Synthetic Rubber, Government have recently issued Letters of Intent for an additional capacity of 80,000 tonnes/annum.

Steps to attract more tourist from Saudi Arabia, Egypt etc.

*494. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: i Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study has been made to promote Arab tourist traffic to India and setting up of a tourist office in Dubai to promote the flow of tourist ;

(b) the steps proposed to attract more tourist from Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other countries to our country which has a vast and unique treasure of Islamic monuments ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) After an assessment of the potential of the Arab Tourist Traffic to India, a Tourist Promotion Officer was posted in Dubai in December 1983.

The Indian Statistical Institute in its report on "Survey of Foreign Tourists—1982-83" on behalf of Department of Tourism covered tourist arrivals from West Asia. However, this notwithstanding, an indepth study has been recently sanctioned by the Department of Tourism to be conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute on the Market Potential of the West Asia region for determining among other things, socio economic and demographic characteristics of tourists from this region, reasons for visiting India, places and duration of visit, and pattern of expenditure in India.

(b) and (c) Among the steps being taken to attract more tourists from the area are publicising India as a Holiday Destination for which publicity is done in various media in Arabic including advertising over the Arab channel of the TV in Kuwait, Bahrain and Dubai, and through films and slide shows in Arabic. Also undertaken are special promotional functions like Food Festivals, India Workshops and Exhibitions organised by the Tourist Office, often in collaboration with Air India, I.T.D.C. and other agencies

The Department of Tourism additionally invites travel agents and representatives of the Media who contribute articles on India's tourist facilities and tourist spots in India in Arabic newspapers and magazines. Air India the national carriers covers almost all important points in this region.

अफीम का वसूली मूल्य

*495. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में औषधियों के निर्माण में कितनी मात्रा में अफीम का प्रयोग होता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा अफीम की वसूली किये जाने के कारण किसानों को अपने अफीम उत्पादन से

पर्याप्त धनराशि प्राप्त नहीं होती और इस प्रकार उन्हें उत्पादन लागत से अधिक धन राशि नहीं मिलती ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार किसानों को निकट भविष्य में राहत प्रदान करने के लिए अफीम के वसूली मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) अफीम और एल्कालायड के सरकारी कारखाने, गाजीपुर तथा नीमच ने औषध-द्रव्यों का निर्माण करने के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान लगभग 141 मीट्रिक टन अफीम का इस्तेमाल किया ।

(ख) और (ग) अफीम के मौजूदा देय मूल्य से काश्तकारों को पर्याप्त मेहनताना मिल जाता है । अफीम की मूल्य-संरचना नियत करते समय, इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाता है कि काश्तकारों को पोस्त की फसल से होने वाली आय उत्पादन-लागत से अधिक हो । काश्तकारों को देय अफीम-मूल्य काश्तकारों द्वारा दी जाने वाली पैदावार से सम्बद्ध होता है और उच्चतर मूल्य उपज-खंड आधार पर अदा किये जाते हैं ।

नारकोटिक विभाग के वार्षिक सम्मेलन में काश्तकारों को देय मूल्य सहित पोस्त की काश्त से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर विचार किया जाता है और यह सम्मेलन सरकार के विचारार्थ सरकार से सिफारिशें करता है । पोस्त की काश्तवाले क्षेत्रों में काश्त की गई अन्य नकदी फसलों से होने वाली आय की तुलना में पोस्त की फसल से होने वाली आय, अफीम की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार स्थिति, आदि बातों को मद्देनजर रखकर यह सम्मेलन काश्तकारों को देय अफीम-मूल्य सम्बन्धी प्रश्न

की जांच करता है। तदनुसार, 1984-85 की फसल के संबंध में काश्तकारों को देय अफीम मूल्य संबंधी प्रश्न की जांच, सभी संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखकर उचित समय पर की जाएगी।

Export of Marine Products

*496. SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of marine products exported during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the target fixed for the year 1983-84 and the efforts being made to achieve the target ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some multi-national Companies and big industrial houses are engaged in the export of marine products ; if so, the amount of marine products exported by them during the above period ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a declining trend in the export of marine products ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the export of marine products during the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) to (d) The value of marine products exported was 286 crores during 1981-82, Rs. 361 crores during 1982-83 and the target for 83-84 is Rs. 360 crores. Export from April to December '83 have been higher than the exports from April to December '82 both in value and quantity.

Multi-national companies and big in-

dustrial houses can also engage in such exports subject to processing their own catch. The value of exports by them was Rs. 26.96 crores in 81-82, and Rs. 28.85 crores in 82-83.

Steps taken to achieve the target fixed for 83-84 and envisaged to improve exports in the coming years include chartering of foreign deep sea fishing vessels, promotion of prawn farming, joint ventures for deep sea fishing, diversified fisheries, improvement in fishing gear & craft, modernisation of processing plants and encouragement for value added items.

Import by Handicapped people specially Devised car

*497. SHRI MANOHAR LAL
SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many handicapped people were given the import licence to buy specially advised car during the last three years and how many were refused the import licence with reasons thereof ; and

(b) the details of the import policy on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) (i) Information about number of applications received and licences issued for import of cars under Physically Handicapped category by CCI & E during the last three years, is given as under :-

Licensing period	Total No. of applications received	Import licences/CCPs. issued	No. of cases rejected/closed for want of prescribed documents
April 80-March 81	31	15	16
April 81-March 82	381	138	243
April 82-March 83	231	125	106

(ii) Applications are considered keeping in view the nature and extent of disability of the applicant, his vocation and income therefrom and extent of mobility required for attending to the needs of vocation.

(b) The Import Policy in respect of this category of applicants is given in Appendix 6 of the Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures for the relevant licensing period.

Setting up of processing plants for processed foods in collaboration with foreign firms

*498. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry are proposing to set up processing plants for processed foods in collaboration with foreign firms :

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof and when the proposal is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) how such a collaboration with foreign firms is going to check the impact of the prevailing brand loyalty and heavy import duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Trade Agreements Between India and Pakistan

*499. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Pakistan have entered into some trade agreements since 1971 ;

(b) if so, the items of goods sold to each other and the value of the business transacted ; and

(c) whether films, books, magazines, newspapers, item of art, literature and culture come under those trade agreements and whether their flow in the two countries is allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) At present, there is no Trade Agreement between India and Pakistan. The last Agreement, signed in January 1975, expired on 22nd January, 1978.

(b) A statement on the Indo-Pak Trade is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In the absence of Trade Agreement the import of these items from Pakistan is allowed under India's import policy, Pakistan does not allow its private sector to import such items from India except for technical and professional publications through the Trading Corporation of Pakistan.

The trade statistics of Indo-Pak trade for the last eight years are as under :

Statement

Year	Exports to Pakistan	Imports from Pakistan (Value in Rs. Crores)
1975-76	0.78	22.12
1976-77	8.87	0.01
1977-78	42.14	23.90
1978-79	18.75	12.77
1979-80	9.02	25.15
1980-81	1.02	75.39
1981-82	4.95	54.70
1982-83	6.60	32.28

Principal items of export to Pakistan :

Iron ore, tea, bidi leaves, tamarind, betel leaves, glass vial (empty), cardamum (big), bleaching powder, seamless latex valve ball bladder, aluminium phosphide tablets, fresh ginger, fresh onion.

Principal items of imports from Pakistan :

Fertilizers, dates, pig iron, naptha, crude vegetable material, rock salt etc.

Passing of Excise Duty Reduction to Consumers

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

(a) whether the excise duty reduction for various items in the budget will result in lower prices for consumer ;

(b) whether Government have held discussions with different industries to ascertain the extent to which the benefits of the duty relief could be passed on to the consumers ; and

(c) if, so the details and the outcome thereof ?

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

Following the reductions allowed in excise duties in the Budget for 1984-85, the respective administrative ministries have been requested to keep in touch with the concerned industries. The administrative ministries concerned have in their turn contacted the representatives of the major industries benefiting from the excise reductions and asked them to pass on the benefits to the consumers. According to available information, there has been a decline in the prices of some of the important commodities in which excise duty has been reduced. For instance, the wholesale price index of khandsari which has been granted exemption from duty declined from 263.6 on February 25, 1984 to 261.7 on March 10, 1984. Textile mills have also reported reduction in prices of blended fabrics ranging from 4 to 15 per cent. Reductions are also expected in prices of paper and several other commodities.

Air Travel by Public Undertaking Employees for availing of L.T.C.

*501. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been prescribed for the perks of management staff of Central public sector undertakings, and if so, the details of the same ;

(b) whether the management staff of all Central public sector undertakings are allowed air travel with their families for availing of leave travel concession ; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government officials in similar grades would also be allowed air travel for availing of leave travel concession ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) General guidelines have been issued by the Bureau vide its O.M. dated 6.9.1958 for regulating payment of Dearness Allowance, Travelling Allowance, Project Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, etc. Private use of the car against payment of specified amount is also allowed to the Chief Executives and full-time functional directors of public enterprises.

(b) Some Central public enterprises have allowed their senior executives holding posts at the level of General Managers and above to avail the Leave Travel Concession by Air for themselves and for all the members of their family.

(c) In the Government, LTC can be availed of by a Central Government employee by his entitled class not exceeding the first class fare. The LTC scheme does not permit reimbursement of the cost of Air travel. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to liberalise this facility.

**Management of Swadeshi Group of Mills
by N.T.C.**

*503. SHRI CHANDER PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation, Delhi has been authorised to control and manage the Swadeshi Group of Mills consequent upon its take-over ;

(b) how the N.T.C. with its headquarters in New Delhi will control and manage the Swadeshi Group of Mills located all over India ;

(c) whether the mills of the Swadeshi Group located in U.P. form Part of the N.T.C. (U.P.) Limited;

(d) whether the balance sheets and accounts of the Swadeshi Group are jointly prepared with the N.T.C. (U.P.) Ltd ;

(e) whether the decisions of the Board of Directors N.T.C. (U.P.) Ltd. *ipso-facto* apply to the units of the Swadeshi Group; and

(f) the control exercised on these mills by the N.T.C. (U.P.) Ltd ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These six undertakings are at present being controlled and managed by NTC through the Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of the following subsidiaries who have been appointed as Administrators in addition to their own duties :

Name of the Mill.	Name of the Administrator
1. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur (UP)	}
2. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan (UP)	
3. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini (UP)	
4. Rae Bareli Textile Mills, Rae Bareli (UP)	CMD, NTC (UP) Ltd., Kanpur.
5. Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	
6. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	
	CMD, NTC (DPR) Ltd., New Delhi.
	CMD, NTC (TN&P) Ltd., Coimbatore.

(c) to (e) No, Sir.

(f) Chairman-cum-Managing Director, NTC (UP), in his capacity as Administrator of Swadeshi Mills located in U.P. looks after the management of these mills.

Programme for Construction of Yatri Niwas During Sixth Plan Period

*504. SHRI K MALLANNA :
SHRI A.R. MALLU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a plan with definite programmes for the construction of Yatri Niwas during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details regarding its achievements so far as the question of construction and cost are concerned, State-wise; and

(c) the details regarding the capacity and tariff to be charged from the tourists as fixed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) With a view to providing inexpensive hotel accommodation to low and medium budget tourists, both international and domestic, a programme for putting up inexpensive hotels called Yatri Niwas has been initiated. The first Yatri Niwas has already been constructed at Delhi at a total estimated cost of Rs. 560.00 lakhs. The construction of Yatri Niwas in other places will be considered only after the operational results over the first 2-3 years of the Delhi project have been evaluated.

The Yatri Niwas at Delhi has a capacity of 558 rooms having 1250 total beds. The present room tariff is as follows :

Room Tariff

Single occupancy	Rs. 75/-
Double occupancy	Rs. 100/-
Dormitory (four bedded rooms)	Rs. 120/- (Rs. 30/-per bed)

Rate of Interest on Agricultural Credit

*505. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of interest on agricultural credit is higher than the interest rate charged on industrial credit ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to reduce the rate of interest on agricultural credit so as to help the small farmers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) It is not correct to say that agricultural credit is charged higher rate of interest as compared to industrial credit. With effect from 1st April, 1983, following rates of interest are applicable to direct agricultural and small industry advances :

I. (i) *Short term loans to farmers*

(A) Upto Rs. 5000/-	11.5%
(B) Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10,000/-	12.5%
(C) Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/-	Not exceeding 14%
(D) Above Rs. 25,000/-	Not exceeding 16.5%

(ii) *Short Term (Working Capital) Credit to Small Industries*

(a) upto limits of Rs. 2 lakhs	Not exceeding 14.00%
(b) over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 16.50%
(c) Above Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 18.00%

II. *Term loan*(i) *Term loan to Agriculture*

(A) Minor Irrigation & Land Development	10.0%
(B) Other purposes	
(i) Small farmers	10.0%
(ii) Other farmers	12.5%

(ii) *Term Loan to Small Industry*(a) *Composite Loans*

(i) Backward Areas	10.0%
(ii) Other Areas	12.5%

(b) *Other SSI term loans*

(i) Backward Areas	12.50%
(ii) Other Areas	13.50%

Advances to medium and large scale industries are charged interest at 15% per annum on Term loans and at a rate ranging between 16.50% and 18.00% on Working Capital Credit limits.

Outstandings from Nigeria of Indian Banks Operating Abroad

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

(a) whether Government's attention is invited to the 'Economic Times' dated 22nd February, 1984 that the Indian

banks operating abroad are tackling the problem of the outstanding debts from Nigeria and this is the biggest debt problem which our country has faced so far;

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

(c) action being taken by the Government to assist the banks in recovering the debts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA JOJARY) : (a) to (c)

The Government has seen the press report. The exposure of Indian Banks in Nigeria are mostly by way of short-term trade debts covering export bills drawn on Nigeria and financed by their domestic as well as overseas branches, particularly London. The nature of the problem faced by creditor banks of Nigeria—Indian as well as other foreign banks—is one of externalisation i.e. remittance of proceeds of export bills most of which are paid in local currency but are awaiting allotment of foreign exchange by the Central Bank of Nigeria before effecting necessary remittances to the financing foreign banks. The Government of Nigeria is understood to be making efforts to seek the cooperation of foreign creditor banks as well as assistance of International Monetary Fund to mitigate its payment problem.

Tourist Importance of Kerala

*507. SHRI A. NEELAKHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of

TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the tourist importance of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Central Government to promote tourism in the State; and

(c) the details of the steps, proposed to be taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government has identified 23 centres in two Travel Circuits in the State of Kerala for phased development of tourist facilities with the combined resources of the Centre, State and the private sectors. The Department in the past has provided assistance for the following schemes :

Place	Project/Scheme	Amount Rs. P.
1. Thekkady	1. Rest House (improvement)	2,44,608.00
	2. Sloping Jetty	48,000.00
	3. Expansion of Aranya Nivas Hotel	2,31,000.00
2. Cochin	1. Golf Course on Solaghati Island	15,000.00
	2. Launches for cruises on backwaters	2,31,953.00
3. Trivandrum	1. Expansion of Moscot Hotel	2,03,253.00
	2. Youth Hostel	6,11,965.00
4. Charuthurthy	Rest House (Spill over)	68,000.00
5. Kovalam	1. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort (Yoga-cum-massage Centre)	11,30,000.00
	2. Beach Service Centre	2,00,000.00
6. Periyar Lake	Launches for cruising on lake for viewing Wild Life	3,14,983.00

India Tourism Development Corporation

1. Kovalam	1. Kovalam Beach Resort	2,13,00,000.00
	2. Land for cottages	10,00,000.00
	3. Transport Units	5,28,000.00

The Department also has proposals to provide assistance to the State Government for provision of boats to view wild-life at Thekkadi, for water sports at Quilon, and for backwater cruises out of Alleppy.

India Tourism Development Corporation is proposing to refurnish its cottages, hotel rooms and restaurant at the Kovalam Beach Resort early in the next financial year, and also expand facilities at the health centre, provide for transportation to cover excursion tours from Kovalam to adjoining tourist attractions and make arrangements for providing entertainment for group tourists in the evenings.

Us Plan Against UNCTAD

5603. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USA is planning against United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Reports have appeared that the U.S.A. has been disappointed with the trends in the North-South dialogue especially in UNCTAD and that it believes that certain reforms are needed. Government of India are watching developments in this regard

Subsidy on Interest to Ex-Servicemen on Loans from Nationalised Banks

5604. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Union Territory has announced subsidy on interest to ex-

servicemen having taken loans up to Rs. 50,000/- from nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, details thereabout and the reasons for not giving the concession to ex-servicemen of Bihar, particularly to those who are landless or are marginal farmers ?

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

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement. The Rajya Sainik Board, Bihar has also implemented the scheme.

Statement

The Managing Committee of Central Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen decided in its meeting held on 4th March 1977 to grant interest Subsidy to Ex-servicemen on loans upto Rs 25,000/- when taken from Banks for small ventures of self-employment, viz. for setting up Small Scale Industry/Agro Industry. This limit was raised to Rs. 1 lakh in the case of Ex-servicemen Cooperatives and Rs. 50,000/- in the case of individual Ex-servicemen by the Managing Committee of Central Special Fund in its meetings held on 5-10-81 and 16-12-82 respectively. The Ex-Service Officers whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 1500/- have also been brought under the purview of this Scheme as per decision of the Managing Committee of Central Special Fund taken in its meeting held on 30th January, 1984.

2. The scheme was to cover the cases of those Ex-servicemen who did not get any other benefit from the Government for their resettlement.

3. The rates of subsidy and the general conditions as approved by the Sub-Committee of the Central Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen are as under :—

(a) Rates of Subsidy

(i) Loans upto Rs. 5000-. The interest liability of exservicemen

would be only 4% P.A. and the interest charged by the Bank in excess of this rate will be subsidized.

(ii) Loans above Rs. 5000/- and upto Rs. 50,000/-. The rate of interest payable by the Entrepreneur will be limited to 7% and the balance will be subsidized.

(iii) Loans upto Rs. 1 lakh taken by Co-operatives. The same rate applies to the loans upto Rs. 1 lakh taken by ex-servicemen Co-operatives.

(b) Conditions

(i) The subsidy will be payable for a maximum period of 3 years.

(ii) The ex-servicemen should be regular in repayment of loan.

(iii) The ex-servicemen will obtain from the Bank concerned a certificate showing the payments made during the previous quarter alongwith interest due thereon to verify their regularity in repayment.

4 Delhi Union Territory has already implemented the Interest Subsidy Scheme for loans upto Rs. 50,000/- taken by Ex-servicemen from Nationalised Banks. Bank loans have been granted in a number of cases. Interest Subsidy will be paid by the Rajya Sainik Board after the repayment of loans is commenced by the ex-servicemen.

5. The Rajya Sainik Board, Bihar has also implemented the scheme and the Secretary, Rajya Sainik Board, Bihar has called for applications from the ex-servicemen entrepreneurs for the purpose through the Zila Sainik Boards. Prior to 6th March, 1984, no request for grant of interest subsidy from the ex-servicemen of Bihar was received and therefore, the question of giving reasons for not giving concessions to ex-servicemen of Bihar does not arise.

जी० आर० ई० एफ० के असैनिक कर्मचारियों पर सैन्य आदेशों का लागू होना

5605. श्री रेणुपद दास : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जी० आर० ई० एफ० के असैनिक कर्मचारियों पर सैन्य आदेश, अनुदेश और रक्षा सेवा विनियम लागू होते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस सांविधिक और राजपत्र अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत उन पर इन्हें प्रभावी तथा लागू किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार की राजपत्र अधिसूचना की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद के अधिकारी

5606. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद में कुछ जिम्मेदार अधिकारी जाली प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने अपनी व्यक्तिगत मिसिलों को गुप्त कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में जांच कराने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) और (ख) निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद के ऐसे किसी जिम्मेदार अधिकारी का ऐसा कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है जिसके पास जाली शैक्षिक अर्हताएं हों। तथापि निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण के एक अपर-निदेशक के बारे में ऐसा पाया गया था कि उसने अपनी शैक्षिक अर्हताओं के सम्बन्ध में जाली घोषणा पत्र दिया है। इस मामले की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई और उस पर अभियोग चलाया गया तथा उसे सजा दी गई।

मध्य प्रदेश में छठी योजना के दौरान पर्यटन विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव

5607. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा उनके मंत्रालय को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्तुत मध्य प्रदेश के प्रस्तावों का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) राज्य से बाहर से पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए प्रकाशित की गई सामग्री का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस से संबंधित एजेंसी का नाम और अन्य ब्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) :

(क) और (ख) पर्यटन विभाग मध्य

प्रदेश ने कुछ प्रस्ताव पेश किये थे जिनके आधार पर पर्यटन द्वारा निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं प्रारंभ की जा चुकी हैं :—

(1) कान्हा में 46.76 लाख रुपये की लागत पर एक वनगृह का निर्माण किया गया है। यह नवम्बर, 1982 में चालू हुआ था।

(2) शिवपुरी में 34.04 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत पर एक पर्यटक ग्राम का निर्माण। 20 लाख रु० पहले ही रिलीज किए जा चुके हैं

(3) बांधवगढ़ में 21 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 14 कुटीरों के निर्माण करने की जांच की जा रही है।

(4) भोपाल भील में प्रयोग में आने के लिए 4 सेलिंग बोट्स, 4 डिग्गी और 2 मोटर बोट्स की खरीद के लिए मार्च 1983 में 3.51 लाख रुपए की धनराशि रिलीज की थी।

(5) कान्हा वन-गृह के लिए 3 मिनी बसें और 8 हाथियों की खरीद के लिए 3.60 लाख रुपये की धनराशि रिलीज की थी।

(6) ग्वालियर किले पर प्रकाश-पुंज व्यवस्था के लिए विभाग के पास एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(7) आई० टी० डी० सी० और एम० पी० टी० डी० सी० द्वारा भोपाल में एक 3-स्टार होटल के निर्माण के लिए एक संयुक्त उद्यम होटल परियोजना क्लीयर कर दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) विभाग और राज्य सरकार ने मानचित्रों, पोस्टरों, फोल्डरों, ब्रोशरों और पुस्तिकाओं के साथ-साथ श्रव्य-दृश्यों जैसे साहित्य की बड़ी संख्या में मदें निकाली हैं।

पर्यटन विभाग के बारे में विज्ञापन/प्रचार करने वाली एजेंसी भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम है और राज्य सरकार के बारे में ये एजेंसी निम्नलिखित हैं :

मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान थामसन एसोसिएट्स (एच० टी० ए०), नई दिल्ली; मैसर्स कास सेक्शन पब्लिकेशंस, नई दिल्ली और मैसर्स कामी एडवर्टाइजिंग एंड मार्केटिंग, नई दिल्ली।

श्रव्य-दृश्यों को राज्य सरकार ने नेशनल इंस्टीच्यूट आफ अर्बन अफेयर्स, नई दिल्ली और मैसर्स दास मिडिया, नई दिल्ली द्वारा कराया था।

आयकर अपवंचन की सूचना देने वालों को पुरस्कार

5608. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के एक विज्ञापन के अनुसार आयकर अपवंचन की सूचना देने वाले को 10 प्रतिशत राशि पुरस्कार के रूप में दी जाएगी और क्या इसके लिए सूचना देने वाले को कोई पावती रसीद भी दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ स्थितियों में 10 प्रतिशत से भी कम राशि का पुरस्कार दिया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कर से होने वाली

कुल आय का 10 प्रतिशत देती है या इसके कोई अन्य नियम हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) इस मंत्रालय ने इस प्रकार का कोई विज्ञापन जारी नहीं किया है। मुखबिर को कोई प्राप्ति स्वीकृति की रसीद नहीं दी जाती है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) पुरस्कार की कोई नियत राशि नहीं है। यह राशि सूचना के स्वरूप और प्रत्यक्षतः उसके ही कारण वसूल किए गए अतिरिक्त करों से संबंधित होती है।

Demand for Dual Price Policy for Jute Goods

5609. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Industry has demanded dual price policy for jute goods;

(b) if so, the justification given therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Jute Industry, represented by Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA), have demanded dual price policy for jute goods so that losses incurred on exports for maintaining competitive prices abroad could be recovered by corresponding 'mark-up' in the domestic prices through controlled releases. The feasibility of the proposal depends, amongst others, upon an in-depth study

of the cost structure of jute goods which has been recently made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP).

Survey for Development of Airstrip at Jhalawar in Rajasthan

5610. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of the work relating to the development of the airstrip at Jhalawar in Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Such a proposal is not presently under consideration of Government ;

(b) Does not arise.

Availability of Better Quality of Cloth to Consumers

5611. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita consumption of cloth in the country during the past three years, including the current financial year ;

(b) whether any attempt has been made available better quality of cloth to consumers in various parts of the country ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The details of per capita availability

of cloth for home consumption during the last three years are as under :—

1980-81	14.94 metres
1981-82	14.83 metres
1982-83	13.69 metres
1983-84	(Not yet available)

(b) and (c) The policies of the Government as enunciated in the Textile Policy of 1981 have been directed towards increasing production of cloth of acceptable quality to meet the clothing requirements of a growing population, at reasonable prices. The excise duty concessions offered in the budget for 1983-84 and 1984-85 are expected to result in higher production of blended cloth and man-made polyester fabrics.

(d) Does not arise.

Medical Facilities at International and other Airports

5613. **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Medical facilities provided at airports and particularly at international airports;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up medical units at international airports in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this respect; and

(d) the details of medical facilities provided at international airports in other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Each of the international airports has a well-equipped medical unit which is manned round-the-clock by staff trained in first aid. Apart from the Airport Health Officer who is on

duty round-the-clock, these airports also have a panel of doctors/hospitals whose services could be made use of during emergency. In addition, part-time doctors are also available to provide routine medical care. The medical units at international airports are equipped with adequate number of beds, stretchers, ambulances etc.

The domestic airports are also provided with adequate facilities for first-aid. A list of doctors located in the vicinity of the aerodrome is maintained by the traffic control tower for being called whenever required.

(d) The type and level of medical facilities at international airports vary from country to country. Hence, the details of medical facilities provided at the international airports in other countries are not available with the Government.

Cigarettes manufactured by M/s Duncan Agro Industries Ltd, Calcutta

5614. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a Calcutta-based cigarette manufacturing company M/s. Duncan Agro Industries Ltd., has introduced a product called Smokette filter Tipped which is nothing but cigarettes manufactured out of turmeric leaves;

(b) whether he is also aware that Smokette filter Tipped Cigarettes which contains nicotine essence of tobacco is being cleared without payment of cigarette excise duty under tariff item 4 (2);

(c) has Government accepted the claim of the Company that Smokette is not a cigarette even though the company has printed on the packet "low nicotine Smokettes", which will indicate that it contains either tobacco in leaf form or extracts thereof and if so, on what grounds, if

not, how the product is allowed to be cleared without payment of duty; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate the matter thoroughly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) M/s. Duncan Tobacco Company located in Andhra Pradesh, is reported to be manufacturing "Smokette Filter Tipped" made of turmeric leaves, and with low Nicotine content. If the product does not contain tobacco, it may not merit classification as "Cigarettes" in the category of Manufactured Tobacco under Item 4. II (2) of the Central Excise Tariff. However this aspect is presently under examination.

(c) and (d) "Smokette" has been tentatively classified under Item No. 68 of C.E.T. pending a final decision regarding its classification.

बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा
समाचार पत्रों को दिए गए
अग्रिम ऋण

5615. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों ने कितने और किन-किन समाचार पत्रों को अग्रिम ऋण दिए हैं और समाचार पत्रवार कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिए गए हैं और उन समाचार पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने ऋण अदा कर दिए हैं उनकी और अभी कितनी धनराशि के ऋण बकाया हैं ;

(ख) इस संबंध में उन ऋणों पर कितने प्रतिशत ब्याज दर लगायी गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) मार्च, 1984

के संबंध में तुरंत प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 11 समाचार पत्र कम्पनियों को ऋण बैंकों से 3481.24 लाख रुपये की ऋण सीमाएं प्राप्त हैं। इन 11 समाचार पत्र कम्पनियों में से 10 कम्पनियों को कुल 1776.13 लाख रु० साविधि ऋण दिए गए थे। इस समय बैंक कार्यशील सुविधाओं पूंजी सुविधाओं पर 16.5 प्रतिशत से 18 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से और प्राथमिकता-क्षेत्र की परिभाषा के अन्दर न आने वाले ऋणकर्ताओं को दिए गए साविधि ऋणों पर 15 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर से ब्याज ले रहे हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम ने 17 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज की दर से एक समाचार पत्र कम्पनी की कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं के लिए 50 लाख रुपये का अल्प कालीन साविधि ऋण दिया है। भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम ने 3 समाचार पत्र कम्पनियों को 9.5 प्रतिशत से 11 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज की दर से 350 लाख रुपये के बराबर के विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण दिए हैं। भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम और साधारण बीमा निगम ने समाचार पत्र कम्पनियों को कोई प्रत्यक्ष ऋण नहीं दिया है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं को नियंत्रित करने वाले कानूनों के उपबंधों के अनुसार किसी ग्राहक के कार्यों के संबंध में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती अतः संबंधित ऋणकर्ता कम्पनियों के नाम तथा बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं से लिए ऋणों के संबंध में अन्य व्यौरा नहीं दिया जा सकता।

Effect of Amendment to rule 68 of Income-tax rules

5616. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that by issuing an amendment of to Rule 68 of the Income tax Rules vide Notification No. S.O.—789 (E) on 1st November, 1983, Government have created great resentment-cum-discrimination among the P.F. members of exempted P.F. trusts run by the various industries, as the said amendment in Rule 68 grants tax concessions to such members drawing salaries upto Rs. 1600/-p. m. and not above it, while P.F. members of the Central P. F. Scheme of Government applicable in Government Departments/Undertakings enjoy the said tax benefits, irrespective of their salary limits; and-

(b) if so, how Government propose to remove the above anomaly, before anyone challenges it in a court of law because of its discriminatory nature ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Government is not aware that the relevant amendment has led to great resentment. The Government do not also accept that the classification of employees between those receiving pay upto Rs. 1600 per month and those receiving pay in excess of the said amount is discriminatory.

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of special duty allowance and special compensatory allowance to Central Government Employees in North Eastern Region

5617. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for grant of special duty allowance and special compensatory

allowance to the Central Government employees of North Eastern Region;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is difference in the rate of these allowances which are granted to Central Government employees of Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur region;

(c) the reason for this discrimination;

(d) whether Assam and Meghalaya are equally difficult areas if not more than Tripura and Manipur;

(e) whether demand has come from Central Government employees of Assam and Meghalaya for grant of 25 percent of special compensatory allowance to Central Government employees of All the States of North Eastern Region; and

(f) if so, what steps Government are taking on this demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Special (Duty) Allowance has been sanctioned to Central Government civilian employees who have all-India transfer liability as a measure of incentive to serve in North-Eastern Region. Such of those employees who are exempt from the payment of income-tax will, however, not be eligible for this special (duty) allowance. Special Compensatory Allowance has been granted to all Central Government employees in the North-Eastern Region on account of these areas being difficult and remote.

(b) to (d) Different rates of special compensatory allowance have been prescribed for different areas in the North-Eastern Region depending on the difficult conditions and remoteness of the areas. Assam and Meghalaya have been considered as less difficult areas for the purpose of special compensatory allowance than Tripura and Manipur.

(e) and (f) Representations have been received from various organizations of

employees etc. for the grant of special (duty) allowance to all Central Government employees throughout the North-Eastern Region regardless of the condition of all-India transfer liability. The area of service of other employees being restricted to the North-Eastern Region or a part thereof, grant of any additional incentive like special (duty) allowance to them has not been found justified.

**Memorandum from Dandakaranya
Employees' Association to
Finance Minister**

5618. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum No. PA-84-PM- (A) dated 1st March, 1984 from Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG), Kondagaon (Madhya Pradesh) addressed to the Union Finance Ministry;

(b) what are the main demand made by the Association; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir, A communication No. PA-48-FM (A) dated 1st March, 1984 enclosing memorandum dated 1st March, 1984 has been received from Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG), Kondagaon (Madhya Pradesh).

(b) The main demands are for grant of project allowance @30% throughout Dandakaranya Project, HRA @25% and rent-free-accommodation.

(c) The demands are based on the orders issued by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in January, 1984. The State Government have sanctioned special allowance ranging between 10% to 30% and other facilities to their employees

working in the scheduled/tribal areas to attract persons of appropriate quality, calibre and efficiency required for upgradation of tribal areas. Since the Central Government employees are not directly concerned with the implementation of tribal area plans, the grant of allowances and facilities mentioned above to them has not been found justified. The project allowance at present has been sanctioned in the Dandakaranya Project upto 31st March, 1984. No proposal has been received so far from the Department of Rehabilitation for the extension of this allowance beyond 31st March, 1984.

Garment Export Policy

5619. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the garments export policy has created a parallel economy amongst garments exporters by sale below table of export quotas and advertisements appeared in the newspapers; and

(b) whether Government will investigate such deals as all transfers made during 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 are registered with Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Under the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy, a holder of Past Performance Entitlement can transfer his entitlement to any other registered exporter subject to certain stipulation which are designed to discourage speculative transfers. All applications for such transfers are registered with the Apparels Export Promotion Council. However, the terms of transfer are settled between the transferer and the transferee.

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

Alleged tax Evasion by Tent Suppliers, Decorators and Caterers

5620. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is mass-scale evasion of tax by tent suppliers, decorators and caterers who undertake such jobs on marriage ceremonies in the capital;

(b) whether he is aware that while they bill to the extent of some lakhs of rupees, payers being mostly the business community flourishing in black money, they do not either issue any proper stamped or if they issue at all, that is for some nominal amounts;

(c) whether the Income-Tax Department has ever thought of mopping this black money being utilised for such proposes and bring to book the defaulting contractors for dodging tax;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to start with the checking of accounts of some leading contractors in this line in the capital and other big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Government do not have any such specific information.

(c) to (e) Survey u/s 133A (5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in carried out by the Income Tax Authorities to curb the ostentatious exhibition of unaccounted wealth by way of lavish expenditure on marriage, social and other functions.

According to the information available, during the current financial year survey u/s 133A (5) has been conducted in about 454 cases through-out the country. The information collected is crossverified with the books of account of tent suppliers,

caterers etc. for taking appropriate action under the Direct Taxes Act.

Capital Exported and Imported by India

5621. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) capital exported from India till 1 January, 1984 and the names of the countries that received that from Government and the private sector in India & separately, facts in details with country-wise break-up ;

(b) capital imported by India till 1 January, 1984 and the names of the countries that gave that both from the Government and the private parties, facts in details with country-wise break up ; and

(c) details of conditions of the export and import of capital ?

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

statement giving region-wise and country-wise distribution of investment in Indian joint ventures abroad as on 31-3-1983 is attached.

(b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to investment made by foreign firms in commercial enterprises. The outstanding foreign business investment in India as on 31st March 1974, the latest period for which published information is available, was Rs. 1943 crores. The Reserve Bank of India is now in the process of compiling a census of India's foreign assets and liabilities with 31st March 1981 as reference date.

(c) There are separate guidelines governing foreign investment in the country and our investment abroad. Foreign investment is allowed selectively in priority areas and with a view to acquire technology not indigenously available. Our investment abroad is allowed in areas approved by the host country and is looked upon as a measure of economic cooperation among developing countries.

Statement

S. No	Region/country	In operation		Under implementation	
		No. of JVs.	Actual Indian equity	No. of JVs.	Approved Indian equity
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. SOUTH EAST ASIA					
1.	Malaysia	27	131511	1	644
2.	Indonesia	11	121246	4	36340
3.	Thailand	8	95865	4	16319
4.	Singapore	16	37511	11	39784
5.	Philippines	2	4498	—	—
6.	Hong Kong	2	286	1	2400
	Sub-Total	66	390911	21	95487
B. SOUTH ASIA :					
1.	Sri Lanka	10	6011	13	60282
2.	Nepal	1	2013	6	33236
3.	Bangladesh	2	837	—	—
	Sub-Total :	12	8861	19	93518

1	2	3	4	5	6
C. WEST ASIA :					
1. U.A.E.	9	7521	2	10557	
2. Saudi Arabia	3	3948	3	15997	
3. Oman	1	798	2	20290	
4. Bahrain	1	330	1	7500	
5. Kuwait	1	147	1	2205	
Sub-Total	15	12744	9	56549	
D. OCEANIA :					
1. Australia	1	685	—	—	
2. Fiji	1	1122	—	—	
3. Tonga	1	180	—	—	
Sub-Total :	3	1987	—	—	
E. AFRICA ;					
1. Kenya	8	95537	4	8911	
2. Nigeria	7	28836	14	140587	
3. Mauritius	3	2017	1	1995	
4. Uganda	1	2807	—	—	
5. Botswana	1	500	—	—	
6. Liberia	—	—	1	6800	
7. Seychelles	—	—	1	13450	
8. Tanzania	—	—	1	267	
9. Senegal	—	—	1	169600	
10. Sudan	—	—	1	36000	
11. Zambia	—	—	1	3000	
Sub-Total :	20	129697	25	380610	
F. EUROPE & AMERICA :					
1. U.K.	9	1517	3	1525	
2. W. Germany	3	4083	—	—	
3. France	1	262	—	—	
4. Netherlands	1	100	—	—	
5. Switzerland	—	—	2	177	
6. Cyprus	—	—	1	2926	
7. Greece	—	—	2	11514	
8. Yugoslavia	—	—	1	19200	
9. Gibraltar	—	—	1	76	
10. U.S.A.	11	7667	3	1050	
Sub-Total	25	13629	13	36468	
GRAND TOTAL :	141	557835	87	662632	

Joint Hotel Project In Puri

5622. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa have started the construction of hotel projects jointly with Central Government (ITDC), at Puri ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the cost of the project ; and

(c) the amount proposed to be shared between the India Tourism Development Corporation and the State Government on this luxury hotel at Puri ?

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

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

Loss of Foreign Exchange Due to Piling Export Garments with the Airlines

5624. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether piling of export garments worth several crores of rupees with the

airlines and the clearing agents is resulting in cancellation of timebound orders and lapse of licenses ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to protect such foreign exchange earning exports in the interest of balance of trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) It is possible that the recent backlog in cargo clearance of garments meant for export may affect some export contracts.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to clear the backlog of cargo. The Director General of Civil Aviation has been authorised to permit any request from any carrier who are operating through India to have extra section flights in order to clear this backlog. DGCA has already permitted some Airlines to operate additional extra section flights. If any other airline comes forward to operate additional cargo flights, they will be permitted as long as the present backlog continues. Further, Air India have operated 3 extra section flights to Frankfurt in the month of March upto the 20th.

Malpractices by Airlines Reservation Offices and Travel Agents in Capital

5625. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some airlines reservation offices and some prominent travel agents in the capital are defrauding the airlines of a large amount of money by changing destination on the tickets ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this respect and the action taken against them ; and

(d) the steps being taken to check this practices in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) A case has been detected in which some tickets were presented for refund at Delhi Airport and Indian Airlines Booking Office at Kanchanjunga Building, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi which are alleged to have been issued for a short sector but had been forged to cover travel on longer sectors. The case was reported to the CBI and three persons have been apprehended. None of them is on the staff of the Indian Airlines. Investigations by the CBI are in progress.

(d) Indian Airlines has taken the following steps to curb such Malpractices :—

- (i) All the offices of Indian Airlines have been advised to very vigilant in their scrutiny of tickets when presented for travel/refund.
- (ii) The quality of carbonisation is being improved on the tickets so that it becomes difficult to alter these.
- (iii) A ticket-writing machine is being developed which will print the sectors, fares and some other details on the tickets. The imprint from this machine will be very difficult to alter.

Expansion Programme of Hotel Kalinga-Ashok at Bhubaneswar

5626. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK;
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are extending their co-opera-

tion for the expansion programme of Hotel Kalinga-Ashok at Bhubaneswar ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount of Central assistance provided during 1982-83 and 1983-84: and

(c) the details regarding the financial assistance going to be provided during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) ITDC will expand Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar with upgraded facilities of 4-Star category by addition of 36 rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 170 lakhs.

ITDC incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15,000/- on expansion programme of this hotel during the year 1982-83.

A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs has been included for this project in ITDC's Annual Plans for 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जाति/
अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए
पदों का आरक्षण

5627. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों की संख्या 1 मार्च, 1984 को कितनी थी ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक बैंक में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या में से अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सगकारी क्षेत्र के सभी

बैंकों ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतता के आधार पर आरक्षण लागू किया है जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

1. अखिल भारतीय आधार पर प्रत्यक्ष भरती (अधिकारी)	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जन जाति
(क) खुली प्रतियोगिता	15%	7½%
(ख) उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त	16-2/3%	7½%
2. क्लर्कों और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की सीधी भरती	प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए प्रतियोगिता अलग-अलग है।	
3. पदोन्नतियां	15%	7½%

बैंक आरक्षित रिक्त स्थानों का हिसाब इस प्रयोजन के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सूचियों के आधार पर लगाते हैं लेकिन 1 मार्च, 1984 को प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के

लिए आरक्षित रिक्त स्थानों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) 1 जनवरी 1983 की सूची के अनुसार सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

1.1.1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या और उसमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों की संख्या

क्रम सं०	बैंक का नाम	कर्मचारियों की कुल सं०			अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों की सं०			अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों की सं०		
		अधिकारी	लिपिक	अधीनस्थ स्टाफ	अधि-कारी	लिपिक	अधीनस्थ स्टाफ	अधिकारी	लिपिक	अधीनस्थ स्टाफ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	12020	18696	8914	501	2359	1638	50	614	244
2.	बैंक आफ इंडिया	8480	22201	8067	676	2548	2244	299	810	378
3.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	8827	19420	9213	691	2942	2781	132	467	452
4.	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	9294	18024	7594	679	2220	1910	78	306	412
5.	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	7253	14322	7535	359	1395	1668	57	254	342
6.	केनरा बैंक	7832	22313	5877	404	3070	922	110	659	145
7.	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	4841	9104	4375	365	1523	576	53	79	64
8.	देना बैंक	3417	7433	3371	144	995	828	51	274	332
9.	सिडीकेट बैंक	6834	17779	5170	468	2178	1340	91	630	272
10.	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	6881	13034	5346	261	2016	1606	52	163	172
11.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	3206	7473	3933	138	1013	973	25	98	80
12.	इंडियन बैंक	5176	8885	2974	443	1323	904	166	119	120
13.	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	3124	7827	3008	295	1019	689	66	169	215
14.	इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	5413	12862	4082	442	2723	1470	148	285	146
(14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक) जोड़ :		92598	199382	79459	5666	27324	19549	1378	4927	3374

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक		3262	5193	1812	7	89	150	—	7	1
2. कारपोरेशन बैंक		3032	2931	633	20	107	91	—	16	13
3. ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स		1528	2978	1208	7	205	119	3	7	23
4. बिजया बैंक		2520	6444	1771	10	143	130	6	49	36
5. न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया		2135	5366	1997	7	287	176	3	28	24
6. आंध्र बैंक		2896	5377	2037	20	541	287	6	38	121
(6 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक) जोड़ :										
		15373	28289	9458	71	1366	953	18	145	218
“क” 20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का जोड़ :										
		107971	227671	88917	5737	28690	20502	1396	5072	3592
स्टेट बैंक समूह										
1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक		42385	92165	38356	1228	13042	8372	272	3424	1987
2. स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर										
खंड जयपुर		2032	5448	2795	103	879	572	3	200	92
3. स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद		2237	5539	2505	55	439	286	12	32	59
4. स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर		999	2530	1251	27	347	255	10	101	107
5. स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर		1593	4763	1390	54	491	206	15	135	51
6. स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला		1326	4277	2169	77	701	786	8	24	34
7. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र		1168	3100	1503	81	371	185	11	116	42
8. स्टेट बैंक आफ ट्रावनकोर		1920	4814	2150	101	556	455	14	33	72
जोड़ “ख”										
		53660	122636	52119	1726	16826	11117	345	4065	2444

**Productivity Linked Bonus to Employees
of Cantonment Board**

5628. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether productivity linked bonus for 1982-83 on ad-hoc basis has been sanctioned to the employees working in the office of the Director General of Defence Lands, Cantonments and all the Directorate Offices of the Commands ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Cantonment Boards are under the administrative control of the Director General and Director of the respective commands;

(c) if so, whether the employees of Cantonment Boards have been granted productivity linked bonus ; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in negative, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P.
SINGH DEO) : (a) Employees of
Defence Lands and Cantonments Service
have been granted 15 days emoluments as
ad-hoc bonus for the year 1982-83.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The employees of Cantonment Boards are not Central Government employees. Hence, the ad-hoc bonus is not payable to them. However, representations have been received for sanctioning bonus to Cantonment Board employees and these are being examined.

पालम विमान पत्तन पर कुप्रबंध

5629. श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पालम विमान पत्तन दिल्ली पर कुव्यवस्था है और यात्रियों

को छोड़ने अथवा लेने के लिए, विमान पत्तन पर आने वाले व्यक्तियों को विमान पत्तन में प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या आने वाली तथा जाने वाली उड़ानों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध कराने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या छः रुपये के प्रवेश शुल्क की अदायगी करने के पश्चात भी दर्शक दीर्घाओं की हालत खराब है तथा वहां पर कुर्सियों तथा बेंचों तथा पीने के जल आदि सुविधाओं का अभाव है ;

(घ) क्या दर्शक दीर्घा इतनी गन्दी है कि वहां से बाहर का कुछ भी दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए प्रबंध किये जायेंगे तथा इसको देश की राजधानी के अनुरूप बनाया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :

(क) जी, नहीं। मुलाकातियों को निर्धारित शुल्क अदा करने पर दर्शक-क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने दिया जाता है।

(ख) आगमन तथा प्रस्थान से संबंधित सूचना को अंतस्थ भवन में प्रतिस्थापित क्लोज्ड सर्किट टेलीविजन पर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। उसके अतिरिक्त, इंडियन एयरलाइंस तथा एयर इंडिया भी यात्रियों को उड़ान सूचना प्रदान करते हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। दर्शक दीर्घा में सफाई-वाले तथा जमादार सदैव ड्यूटी पर उपस्थित रहते हैं। पीने का पानी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

तथा राष्ट्रीय, दोनों ही ओर, उपलब्ध है। दर्शक दीर्घा में पर्याप्त संख्या में कुर्सियां उपलब्ध हैं परन्तु व्यस्ततम घंटों के दौरान ये पूर्ण तौर पर भरी रहती हैं क्योंकि प्रात्रियों से मुलाकातियों की संख्या अधिक होती है।

(घ) जी. नहीं। खिड़कियां साफ रखी जाती हैं।

(ङ) पालम-विमानक्षेत्र पर सेवा तथा सुविधाओं का उच्च स्तर बनाए रखने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों द्वारा हिन्दी अधिकारियों के लिए निर्धारित अर्हताएं

5631. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों की संख्या कितनी है और वे देश में कहां-कहां है ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी अधिकारियों के लिए प्रत्येक बोर्ड द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न आयु सीमा और अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सभी बोर्डों में समान आयु सीमा और अर्हताएं करने के निर्धारित प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण और ऐसा करने में कठिनाइयां क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) इस समय भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह के केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड सहित दस बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड है जो बंगलौर, बड़ौदा, (बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड और

केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड), भोपाल, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली गौहाटी, लखनऊ और मद्रास में स्थित हैं।

(ख) और (ग) हिन्दी अधिकारियों के लिए विभिन्न बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों द्वारा निर्धारित अर्हताएं और आयु सीमाएं आदि प्रायः एक सामान है सिवाय इसके कि सहभागी बैंकों कि विशेष अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार इन में कुछ अन्तर होता है। बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों के अध्यक्षों की एक समिति ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों सहित बहुत से विशिष्ट पदों के लिए समान अर्हता मापदण्ड निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया था और कुछ गिफारिशें भी प्रस्तुत की थीं। इस समिति की गिफारिशें भारतीय बैंक संघ को उसके विचारार्थ भेज दी गई हैं।

Issue of Identity Cards to Personnel Working In Defence Headquarters

5632. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on issuing of identity cards to personnel working in the defence Headquarters ;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the machine specially indented for issuing the identity cards; and

(c) how it is proposed to ensure that employees do not enter in blocks/buildings other than those in which they are working and whether new identity card will be issued every time and individual is posted from one building to another ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) An expenditure of Rs. 7,46,686/- has been incurred so far.

(b) Rs. 93,507 has been incurred on the machine alone.

(c) Every building in the Defence Headquarters Security Zone has been allotted a code letter which is given on the identity card. The security staff have been given necessary training for identification under the new system. The code letter signifying a building given in the identity card can be amended in case of transfer of an employee from one building to another, obviating the need for issue of a new identity card.

**Details of Buildings Taken on Rent by
Tourism and Civil Aviation Ministry**

5633. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi; if so, since when;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29 February, 1984;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry are not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof and effective steps so far taken to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) The Department of Tourism has occupied 5,848 Sq.ft. space in N.D.M.C. Building at Mohan Singh Place since 31st May, 1982 for housing some of its divisions at Headquarters. The rent for space in Mohan Singh Place has not been settled with N.D.M.C. so far. Estates Department

has been requested to provide alternative accommodation.

**Withdrawal of Helicopter Service between
Bagdogra and Gangtok**

5634. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had pressed helicopters into service between Bagdogra and Gangtok for the convenience of people of Sikkim and tourists ; and

(b) if so whether they have since been withdrawn the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir. M. I-8 biweekly helicopter service between Bagdogra and Gangtok was operated for a period of six months w.e.f. 1.5.1982 for airlift of officials and non-officials sponsored by Government of Sikkim. This was further extended till 15th June, 1983 by Ministry of Defence on a request of the Government of Sikkim.

(b) The service was discontinued after 15th June, 1983 because the Govt. of Sikkim did not seek further extension.

Availability of Raw Jute

5635. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual availability of raw jute in the country through internal production as well as import since 1980 onwards ;

(b) the prices of raw jute during this period ; and

(c) quantum of annual subsidy to the jute industry during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The availability of raw jute in the country through internal

production as well as import during the jute years 1980-81 to 1983-84 is as under :—

Period	Quantity in lakhs bales of 180 Kgs. each			
July-June	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Combined domestic Production of jute & mesta	81.95	74.00	63.00*	68.00*
Import (from Nepal)	—	—	0.45	0.68
Total :	81.95	74.00	63.45	68.68

*Estimated

(b) The average annual prices of W-5 grade of raw jute ex-States other than West Bengal during 1980-81 to 1983-84 are as under :—

Period (July-June)	Rs. per quintal	
1980-81	...	216.56
1981-82	...	241.29
1982-83	...	272.50
1983-84	...	346.64

(c) The Government is not providing any subsidy to the jute industry.

Institutional Credit Locked up in Sick Units

5636. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether institutional credit locked up in sick unit has risen for Rs. 2389 crores in 1982 to Rs. 3179 crores in 1983 and if so, reason thereof ;

(b) whether it is correct that IRCI itself has become a sick unit and if so, whether a new unit is proposed to take over IRCI ; and

(c) whether Government propose to review its policies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As per the information readily available, as at the end of December, 1982, there were 275 units in the direct assistance portfolio of all-India financial institutions viz., Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India with outstanding loan amount of Rs. 554 crores.

(b) No, sir.

(c) The operational policy of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India is under continuous review by the Corpo-

ration as well as the Government with a view to effecting such improvements as may become necessary from time to time.

पांच वर्ष से कम सेवा करने वाले

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सी० एस०

डी० केन्टीन, हास्पिटल

आदि की सुविधाएं

5637. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 से पहले सशस्त्र सेनाओं से मेडिकल और करुणा मूलक कारणों के आधार पर से मुक्त हुए और पांच वर्ष से कम समय तक सेवा करने वाले लोगों को भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का प्रमाण पत्र दिया गया था, को अब भूतपूर्व सैनिक न मानने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान सेवा मुक्त हुए लोगों को सी० एस० डी० केन्टीन में हास्पिटल आदि की सुविधा प्रदान करेगी ; और

(ग) सरकार का सशस्त्र सेनाओं में 5 वर्ष का सेवा काल पूरा करने के साथ ही सेवा मुक्त होते वाले व्यक्तियों को भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की श्रेणी में रखने के क्या क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) जो सेना कार्मिक स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर सेवामुक्त किए जाते हैं, चाहे उनकी सेवामुक्ति की तारीख कोई भी हो, उन्हें अब भूतपूर्व सैनिक माना जाता है बशर्ते साक्ष्यांकन के बाद उन्होंने कम से कम छः महीने की सतत सेवा की हो। इसी तरह, अपने-आप अनुकम्पा के आधार पर सेवामुक्ति के लिए अनुरोध करने वाले

सेना कार्मिक भी भूतपूर्व सैनिक माने जाते हैं बशर्ते कि उन्होंने सशस्त्र सेनाओं में पांच वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली हो।

(ख) उन सभी भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कैटीन सुविधाएं मुहैया की गई हैं जो पेंशन योग्य अहर्क सेवा पूरी करने से पहले ही सम्मान-पूर्वक सेवा से निर्मुक्त किए गए हैं। जहां तक डाक्टरी सुविधाओं का संबंध है, भूतपूर्व पेंशनर और उनके परिवार के सदस्य सेना अस्पतालों में मुफ्त डाक्टरी इलाज के लिए हकदार हैं। फिर भी, पुराने रोगों जैसे तपेदिक और कोढ़ के लिए सभी वर्गों के भूतपूर्व सैनिक (पेंशनर और गैर-पेंशनर) तथा उनके परिवारों के सदस्य चुने हुए सेना अस्पतालों में इलाज करवाने के लिए हकदार हैं। 1965 से पहले वे सेवामुक्त हुए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए भी यह सुविधा उपलब्ध है। इसके अलावा जब कभी खाली विस्तर और सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होती हैं तो जरूरतमंद भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, चाहे उन्हें पेंशन न मिल रही हो, को भी अपेक्षित डाक्टरी इलाज की सुविधा दी जाती है।

(ग) 5 वर्ष की सेवा से पहले स्वैच्छिक रूप से सेवानिवृत्ति/सेवानिर्मुक्ति चाहने वाले सशस्त्र सेना कार्मिकों के मामले में यह अवधि निर्धारित करने के कारण यह सुनिश्चित करना था कि सशस्त्र सेवाओं में अपेक्षाकृत कम या प्रतीक रूप में सेवा वाले व्यक्ति नाजायज फायदा न उठाएं और वह भी विशेषकर इसलिए कि वे अपनी कम आयु के कारण अधिक सेवा और प्रशंसनीय सेवा वाले सेना कार्मिकों की तुलना में अधिक फायदा न उठाएं।

Posting of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled
Tribe Customs Officials at Palam
Airport

5638. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleas-

ed to state :

(a) how many Assistant Collectors of Customs are presently posted at Palam Airport including those at Central Warehousing Corporation godowns and how many of them belong to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Communities ; and

(b) whether the present number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Assistant Collectors of Customs is in consonance with the requisite percentage of their representation, if not, what is the deficiency in their representation stating the corrective steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) 10 Assistant Collectors of Customs are posted at Palam Airport and Central Warehousing Corporation godowns in Delhi. None of them belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities. There is no reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities for posting officers at a particular station/place.

Extension of Packing Credit to Handloom Industries

5639. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been pending regarding extension of the packing credit of 180 days to handloom industries ; and

(b) whether it has been decided finally or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is being examined by the Government.

Vacancies for SC/ST in Central Bank of India

5640. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) the number of vacancies for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe respectively get lapsed by Central Bank of India as on 31st December, 1983 selection area-wise, cadre-wise, and department-wise, including recruitment and promotional posts with reasons thereof ;

(b) the backlog of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe vacancies as on 1st March, 1984 as per above categorisation with proposals for its completion ; and

(c) the selection area-wise and department-wise number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Clerks with six years continuous service as on 1st September, 1983 and 1st March, 1984 ?

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

News-item Captioned "New Middle in Reliance Investment"

5641. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appeared in the "Telegraph" on 29 December 1983 stating that none of the share holders of Tricot Investments Limited, one of the 11 Isle of Man Companies which bought Reliance shares

worth Rs. 22,50 crores are non-resident Indians ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the news item under reference. According to the information available with Reserve Bank of India, the company issued further shares to a non-resident Indian and became a body corporate which had NRI ownership of more than 60% and was eligible for making investments under NRI facilities. The certificate issued by the chartered accountant duly certifies the required extent of ownership by NRIs.

Arms Supplied by USA to Pakistan

5642. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature, value and quantum of arms supplied by USA to Pakistan during 1983 and similar details of arms and military aircraft proposed to be supplied during 1984 under existing agreement.

(b) whether US Government have also proposed allocation of military and economic aid to Pakistan to the tune of 630 million dollars during 1985, under their budget, if so, how much of it is for arms military equipment and aircraft; and

(c) whether Government have conveyed their reaction thereon to the US Government in so far as it affects the peace in the sub-continent, if so, in what terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Pakistan is in the process of receiving items of military hardware which includes tanks, artillery guns, armoured personnel carriers, missiles, attack helicopters, F-16 aircraft and

other sophisticated equipment from USA.

(b) According to available information US Government has proposed to allocate US \$ 630 million as economic and military assistance to Pakistan during 1985.

(c) Government have conveyed their concern about the US arms supply to Pakistan to the US Government. This has been done at the ministerial level, at the official level and in regular diplomatic contacts between the two countries.

Income Tax Raid on Exporter of Handicrafts in Ahmedabad

5643. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax Department has recently raided at the business premises of an exporter of handicrafts in Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, full details of incriminating documents, foreign currency, Indian currency and other valuables seized during the raids; and

(c) the steps Government have contemplated against the owner of the export house ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Income Tax Department searched the premises of M/s. Shrikam Industries, Ahmedabad on 3-2-1984. The firm carries on business of exports of handicrafts to U.S.A. There has been no seizure of valuables. The Department, however, noticed substantial investment in a very posh bungalow. The source of investment is claimed to be remittances of about 2 lakhs US Dollars. The Depart-

ment is enquiring into the genuineness of the claim.

**Requisition of Defence Helicopters by
J&K Chief Minister**

5644. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times alongwith the dates and places for which the present J&K Chief Minister requisitioned Air Force holicopters ever since he assumed office;

(b) the total duration in hours of helicopters engaged and the total expenditure incurred each time by the Ministry of Defence;

(c) the total amount realised from the State Government by the Ministry of Defence on account of hire charges for the above requisitions;

(d) outstanding amount, if any; and

(e) whether the Chief Minister requisitioned Defence helicopters for other

purposes like electioneering, and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) The present Chief Minister of J&K has so far requisitioned Air Force Helicopter on twenty occasions involving a total of approximately 97 flying hours. Details of the journeys undertaken are given in the attached appendix.

2. Charges for providing such airlift are recovered as per rates fixed by the Finance Division of the Ministry of Defence from time to time. A total amount of Rs. 7,20,685.45P is recoverable from the Govenment of J&K on account of the air-lift provided to the present Chief Minister. No amount has so far been paid by the Government of J&K.

3. Rules do not provide for the Chief Minister requisitioning Indian Air Force Helicopters for unofficial purposes. Ministry of Defence has no information on the nature of specific official duties for which airlifts have been requisitioned from time to time.

Statement

Airlift of Chief Minister of J&K in Air Force Aircraft

S. No.	Date of Airlift	Duration of Flight	Places of Airlift
1	2	3	4
1.	18.9.82	7.45	Avantipur-BB Cant, Kailashi-Leh-Kargil, BB, Cant
2.	14-10-82	6.00	Thoise-Turtok-Deskit
3.	15-10-82	5.45	Thoise-Leh-Thoise-Leh
4.	16-10-82	3.25	Leh-BB Cant
5.	1-11-82	3.25	BB Cant-Gurez-Niru-BB Cant
6.	2-11-82	3.35	BB Cant-Thangdhar-BB Cant

1	2	3	4
7.	8-11-82	0.40	Jammu-Vashne Devi BB Cant
8.	25-12-82 } 26-12-82 }	4.55	Kistwar-Marwa-Wadwan-Jammu-Atholi-Dachan-Jammu
9.	7-2-83 } 8-2-83 } 9-2-83 } 10-2-83 }	10.45	BB Cant-Kargil-Padam-Leh-Dah-Butalik-Kargil-BB Cant-Jammu
10.	5-3-83	3.35	BB Cant-Jammu, BB Cant-Anantnag
11.	12-3-83	1.10	Jammu-Rajouri-Jammu
12.	25-5-83 } 26-5-83 }	12.55	BB Cant-Gurez-Niru-Patra-Tangdhar-Srinagar. BB Cant-Kargil Padam-Kargil-LEH-Dras-BB Cant-Srinagar.
13.	23-8-83	3.40	BB Cant-Amarnath-BB Cant
14.	4-9-83 } 6-9-83 } 7-9-83 }	9 30	Srinagar Chiktan-Leh-Noma-Srinagar-BB Cant-Gulmarg
15.	29-9-83	3.30	BB Cant-Gulmarg-BB Cant.
16.	26-10-83 } 28-10-83 } 29-10-83 }	9 30	BB Cant-Tangdhar-BB Cant-Wadwan-Marwah-Dachin-Khrouch. BB Cant.
17.	22-11-83	1.00	Jammu-Damarvari-Jammu
18.	29-11-83	2.45	BB Cant-Thana-Mandi
19.	2-12-83	1 55	Surankot-Jammu
20.	14-12-83	2 00	Jammu-Dani-Malhar-Salal-Jammu

Search of a Flat in Calcutta

5645. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on February 4, 1981, the Calcutta Police made a search of the flat of one Shri Hemanta Kumar Mandal, 8/A, Badridas Temple Street Calcutta-4;

(b) that in the course of the search approximately Rs 70,000 in cash and two keys of two bank lockers were recovered;

(c) whether the Income Tax Department made any probe into the source of such money recovered from the house of the above person;

(d) whether the Income Tax Department searched the above mentioned bank lockers; and

(e) if so, what was found in House lockers ?

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

The Income Tax Department had received a report regarding the search of the flat of Shri Hemanta Kumar Mandai by Calcutta Police at 8/A, Badridas Temple Street, Calcutta. The seizure list received from the police indicates the seizure of cash of Rs. 65,455/- and 2 godrej keys in addition to cheques, deposits receipts, bank pass books and some other documents. The Income Tax investigations were initiated and 3 bank lockers were sealed on 15-2-1984. The lockers could not be opened due to injunction granted by the Calcutta High Court. The Department is taking action for vacation of the injunction so that further enquiries could be made regarding source of valuables.

Motor Vehicles Accident Cases

Settled by General Insurance Corporation

5646. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of motor vehicle accident cases referred to the General Insurance Corporation of India during the last three financial years;

(b) how many such cases in the State of Orissa have been settled by the private surveyors;

(c) the total amount of compensation paid on the basis of this report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

सी० ओ० डी० छिऔकी इलाहाबाद में प्राप्त स्टोरो में कमी

5647. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सी० ओ० डी० छिऔकी इलाहाबाद में डी० आर० एस० संख्या 338, 341, 342, 343, 344, 357, 358 और 366 को कंपनी के प्रतिनिधि को सौंप दिया गया था ; और बिना संयुक्त निरीक्षण के उनका भुगतान कर दिया गया था ; यदि हां तो प्राप्त किए गए सामान में कितनी कमी लाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त सामग्री के अधिकांश नमूनों को नामंजूर कर दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त सामग्री की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई थी उस में कितनी कमी पाई गई और घटिया स्तर का पाए जाने के कारण कितनी सामग्री रद्द की गई थी ; और

(घ) डी० आर० एस० से पहिले परीक्षण टिप्पण को किस प्रकार स्वीकृति दी जाती थी इसमें अन्तर्ग्रस्त अधिकांकी के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) जी नहीं। दैनिक रिसीट शीटों से संबंधित सामान में 2200 लिटर तक की कमी पाई गई है।

(ख) और (ग) कंपनी द्वारा सेंट्रल आर्डनेंस डिपो, छिवकी को सप्लाई किए गए कुल 6,11,500 लीटर में से, खराब पाए गए और रद्द किए गए सामान की मात्रा क्रमशः 4,450 लीटर और 20,000 लीटर थी।

(घ) सेंट्रल आर्डनेंस डिपो, छिवकी यह प्रक्रिया अपनाता है कि दैनिक रिसीट शीटों

के निपटान के कुछ दिनों के भीतर निरीक्षण टिप्पण की स्वीकृति दे देता है। लेकिन जांच करने से पता चला है कि सेंट्रल आर्ड-नेंस डिपो ने एक मामले में दैनिक रिसीट शीटों तथा निरीक्षण टिप्पणियों की स्वीकृति देने में सामान्य प्रक्रिया का उल्लंघन किया है, जिसकी जांच की जा रही है।

सेवा निवृत्त रक्षा कार्मिकों की निजी और विदेशी कंपनियों में नियुक्ति पर रोक

5648. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में कितनी निजी कंपनियां रक्षा उपस्करों के उत्पादन में संलग्न हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कंपनियों में काम करने वाले सेवानिवृत्त रक्षा कार्मिकों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निजी और विदेशी कंपनियों में सेवानिवृत्त रक्षा कार्मिकों की नियुक्ति पर रोक लगाने हेतु विधान बनाने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) देश में कई गैर-सरकारी कंपनियां रक्षा उपस्करों के उत्पादन में लगी हुई हैं। लेकिन सही आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है

Setting up of Pavilions of Nationalised Banks in "India on March" Exhibition in Calcutta

5649. SHRI AMAR ROYPARDHAN :
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR
GIRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks are allowed to set up their pavilions in the organised exhibitions by the political parties;

(b) if so, what is the criteria of setting up of pavilions of nationalised banks;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some pavilions of nationalised banks had set up in "India on March" exhibition held in connection with the 77th Session of AICC (I) in Calcutta;

(d) if so, the names of the nationalised banks who had set up their pavilions in that exhibition and how much amount was paid by each of the banks to the organisers of the said exhibition; and

(e) what was the mode of payment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) According to Reserve Bank of India, banks in India, as in the case of other commercial establishments can, set up pavilions in exhibitions as a publicity campaign to attract better business and boost up their image. No specific criteria have been laid down for this except the judgement of the concerned bank about the usefulness of such pavilions, provided the expenditure of the bank is within the ceiling prescribed by RBI on publicity expenditure of public sector banks.

(c) to (e) According to the information furnished by public sector banks the following banks had participated in the

'India on March' Exhibition held in Calcutta in connection with the 77th Session

of All India Congress Committee (I) by taking the space on rent :—

Name of the Bank	Amount and mode of payment
1. State Bank of India	Rs. 15,000/— by cross order banker's cheque
2. United Commercial Bank	Rs. 7,500/— by cheque
3. United Bank of India	Rs. 18,000/— by a/c payee cheque
4. Allahabad Bank	Rs. 1,000/— as part payment by a/c payee banker's a cheque.

Import of Raw Silk

5650. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) name of the firms which got their import licences endorsed under para 148 of the current import policy to import raw silk with rupee Payment (firm-wise with amount in rupees);

(b) quantity (with value) of silk goods exported by each of these firms during last three years (year-wise);

(c) nature of guarantees given by the firm to use imported raw silk yarn for goods meant for exports and that the goods so produced are actually exported;

(d) Government machinery, if any, to ensure that material imported by firms is actually used for the goods meant for export and that the goods so manufactured are actually exported; and

(e) whether the export of such goods again entitles the firm to claim REP licence for raw silk yarn under Appx. 17 or duty free licence under appx. 29 of the Import Policy; if so, the reasons for conferring double benefits to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) and (b) Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Import was allowed only to the manufacture-exporters producing exclusively for exports, with the express condition that the entire production shall be exported. The facility for import of raw silk under this provision has since been withdrawn with effect from 15-11-1983.

(d) The firms which availed of this facility were required to send quarterly reports to the licensing authority, indicating description of each item imported with its c.i.f. value and quantity, and the f.o.b. value of goods exported with their description and quantity, itemwise, within one month of the expiry of the concerned quarterly period.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Import of raw silk allowed to the manufacture-exporters under the above facility was against valid REP licences acquired by them. Allowing such importers further replenishment against the export of goods manufactured out of imported raw silk, would not result in conferring double benefit to them.

गीयर पंप पर किए गए बेकार के खर्च के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

5651. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक लेखा समिति के 37 वें प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार एफिसन प्रोपेलर प्रणाली के लिए गीयर पम्पों तथा अन्य हिस्सों पर पुर्जों की खरीद, पर 80 लाख रु० का खर्च किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए जिम्मेदार पाए गए व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है और क्या उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) लोक लेखा समिति (1980-81) की 37 वीं रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि एलीसन प्रणोदन (प्रोपेलर) प्रणाली से संबंधित गीयर पम्प असेम्बली और अन्य पुर्जों की खरीद पर 40 लाख रु० व्यर्थ खर्च किए गए ।

(ख) समिति की 98 वीं रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार एक जांच बोर्ड गठित किया गया था । जांच के बाद बोर्ड ने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि अतिरिक्त खर्च का कारण कोई भूल नहीं है । बोर्ड के निष्कर्ष समिति को और आगे विचार किए जाने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा पेश किए गए "की गई कार्रवाई की टिप्पणी" में दिए गए हैं ।

"स्टाक एक्सचेंजों के सदस्य बनने वाली कंपनियां

5652. श्री तारिक अन्नवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कंपनियों को स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के सदस्य बनने की अनुमति देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

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

(ग) क्या इस से स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों की स्वतंत्रता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारत के दिनांक 18 फरवरी, 1984 के राजपत्र के भाग II, खंड 3 उप-खंड (1) में एक अधिसूचना प्रकाशित की गई है, जिसमें कतिपय प्रारूप-नियमों को प्रस्तुत किया गया है, और प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) नियमावली 1957 से संबंधित खंड में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना के जारी किए जाने की तारीख के बाद 45 दिनों के अंदर-अंदर किसी भी व्यक्ति से जो भी आपत्तियां या सुझाव प्राप्त होंगे, उनको देखते हुए प्रारूप नियमों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा ।

**World Bank Advise to Deal Directly
with National Oil Companies**

5653. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has been advised to deal directly with national oil companies and not through the host Governments in financing of offshore oil and gas fields in the third world;

(b) if so, whether one of the reasons behind this proposal is that direct dealing with oil companies will enable the bank to have more effective say in the timely implementation of the project;

(c) if so, whether any directive has been received in India; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Indian Government to this proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government are not aware of the World Bank having been advised to deal directly with national oil companies and not through host Governments in the matter of financing oil and gas projects in the third world.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**बिहार में सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में
द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी
की सेवाओं में रोजगार**

5654. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के खनिज और वन सम्पदा बहुल क्षेत्र, छोटा नागपुर और

संथाल परगना में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले केवल 2 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत तक मूल निवासियों को ही वहां स्थित सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों में द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी की सेवाओं में रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस न्यून प्रतिशतता के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकारी नीति के अनुसार 800 रु० तक न्यूनतम वेतनमानों के पदों पर स्थानीय बेरोजगार लोगों को नियुक्त करना अनिवार्य है और यदि हां, तो क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन समाप्त करने तथा स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार की गारंटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस नीति के कार्यान्वयन हेतु क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य के दिनांक 25.3.1983 के प्रश्न सं० 4586 का आश्वासन पूरा करते समय यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाली जनसंख्या के क्षेत्रवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इसलिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि सरकारी उपक्रमों में द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी की सेवाओं में वहां की जनसंख्या को कितने प्रतिशत रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को 1978 में अनुदेश जारी किए थे कि अधिकतम 800 रु० तक के वेतनमान वाले पदों पर भर्ती केवल राष्ट्रीय रोजगार सेवा के माध्यम से ही की जानी चाहिए। हाल

ही में सरकारी क्षेत्र के इन उद्यमों, जहाँ 1982 से वेतनमान परिशोधित कर दिए गए हैं और जिन्होंने औद्योगिक मंहगाई-भत्ता दर अपना ली हैं, में ऐसे पदों की वेतन सीमा 800 रु० से बढ़ाकर 1250 रु० कर दी गई है। यह नीति स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर मुनिश्चित कराने के लिए अपनाई गई है।

Expenditure Incurred on Official of ITDC who went abroad

5657. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the officials of ITDC who had been abroad during the last three years;

(b) the period of their stay abroad and also the countries visited by each official along with the purpose of visit; and

(c) the expenses incurred on the visit of each of these officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION) : (a) to (c) Necessary information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in library. See No. LT—8064/84]

Number of SC/ST Loaners under Mass Loan Programme in Kerala

5658. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants who got loans from banks under the mass loan programme, in Kerala, with District-wise break up;

(b) whether there is any percentage fixed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) In order to accelerate the flow of credit to the weaker sections of the borrowers within the priority sectors, Government has asked all the public sector banks to undertake special companies for identification of eligible beneficiaries in a big way. Banks are pursuing the objective in all parts of the country. The loaning being undertaken by the banks in terms of these companies, however, constitute the normal lending activities of the bank in the priority sectors and cannot be construed as a Mass Loan Programme as such. No Statewise/districtwise/borrower-categorywise parameters are fixed for such companies.

Banks have been asked to enlarge the flow of credit to borrowers belonging to SC/ST communities. Although within the priority sectors there are no separate sub-targets for lending to SC/ST borrowers, these borrowers are incorporated into the category of weaker sections which consist of small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, share croppers, tenant farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, DRI Scheme beneficiaries, IRDP beneficiaries, artisans engaged in cottage and village industries. Banks have been asked to ensure that this group of borrowers accounts for not less than 25 percent of their outstanding priority sector advances as at the end of March, 1985 for which a target of 40 percent of aggregate advances has been set.

As at the end of September 1983, the priority sector advances of public sector banks to SC/ST borrowers amounted to Rs. 717 crores involving 38.2 lakh borrowal accounts. Statewise data on advances to SC/ST borrowers are available for December, 1981. As on that date, public sector banks had outstanding priority sector advances of Rs. 1471.72 lakhs in the State of Kerala. The number of borrowal accounts was 1,2 lakhs.

Excise Concession to Small Scale Units

5659. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only those small scale units which have an annual turnover of less than 26 lakhs are given certain excise concession;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that this norm is causing hardship to production oriented industries in the small scale units like glass industries producing chimneys for lanterns and bed lamps;

(c) whether it is proposed to do away with this criteria of 25 lakh turnover and grant excise concession to all small units uniformly to encourage production; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Presumably, the reference is to the general scheme of exemption for the small scale sector in respect of specified commodities under the Central Excise Tariff, which is available, subject to certain conditions, only to manufactures whose aggregate value of clearances of all excisable goods for home consumption, in the preceding financial year, has not exceeded Rs. 25 lakhs. Some representation suggesting certain modifications to this scheme have been received. Having regard to the need for confining this concession to the genuine small scale units only, it has

been decided not to alter the existing criteria for eligibility.

Rationalisation of Revenue Collection Mechanism in Income Tax and Customs Department

5660. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that revenue from customs and central excise is thirty two times more than income tax, whereas the staff and expenditure of income tax is about four times more than Customs and Central Excise;

(b) if so, details of expenditure on staff and revenue collected by both the Departments during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) whether Government would consider rationalisation of revenue collection mechanism in both the Department ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A statement showing total revenues collected and total expenditure incurred by the Customs and Central Excise Departments and by the Income Tax Department is attached.

(c) A review of the procedures and revenue collection mechanism is an on-going exercise in all the Departments and appropriate steps are taken from time to time with a view to streamline the same.

Statements**(A) Expenditure**

(Rupees in Crores)

Financial Year	Expenditure by Income-Tax Deptt.	Expenditure by Central Excise & Customs Deptt.
1980—81	60.31	72.81
1981—82	68.44	77.23
1982—83	80.56	93.38
1983—84	92.56 (estimated)	115.17

(B) Revenue

	Revenue collected (*) by Income-Tax Deptt.	Revenue collected by (*) Central Excise & Customs Departments
1980—81	2997.57	9909.30
1981—82	3786.73	11721.10
1982—83	4138.19	13207.91
1983—84	3038.80 (Prov. upto Feb. 1984)	15937.43 (Revised Budget Estimate for 1983-84)

(*) Sources explanatory Memorandum to Central Budget 1984-85.

Note : I. Expenditure by Income Tax Department comprises expenditure on collection of all Direct Taxes.

II. Revenue collected by Income Tax Deptt. comprises collection of all direct taxes namely, Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Wealth Tax, Estate Duty, etc.

III. Expenditure by Central Excise & Customs includes expenditure on Coast Guard Organisation also.

Indian Trade Fair in Hanoi (Vietnam)

5661. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer, to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 191 on 24 February, 1984 regarding export of bicycle spares, chemicals and jute bags to Vietnam and state :

(a) whether an Indian Trade Fair is proposed to be held Hanoi, capital of Vietnam;

(b) if so, the organisation participating in exhibition and sale of their goods;

(c) the main items proposed to be exhibited in view of Vietnam's import interests; and

(d) the amount of credit sanctioned by Government of India for 1984-85 to facilitate Vietnamese purchases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) An Indian Trade exhibition was held from 1-14 March, 1984 at Hanoi (Vietnam).

(b) 19 organisations/private companies participated in the exhibition. Goods sold on spot amounted to Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

(c) Main items displayed in the exhibition include textile machinery, bicycle and bicycle parts, construction material, iron casting, tyres and tubes, cotton fabrics, floor covering, sewing machines, jute and coir products, dyestuffs, readymade garments, hand tools, insecticides/pesticides, jeeps, diesel engines, pump sets, transport equipments, detergent, cosmetics, agricultural implements, handicrafts, razor blades, chemicals, photographic projection on rural development, railway, rail projects, consultancy service, projects and equipments etc. All these items are of import interest to Vietnam

(d) No credit has so far been sanctioned by Government of India to Vietnam for imports of Indian goods during 1984-85.

News Item "A. I. Pilots Being Misled by Pakistan Control Tower"

5662. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen a press report which appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 1st march, 1984 under the caption "A.I. pilots being misled by Pak control tower";

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps the Air India has taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Air India flight AI 508 of 20/21st January, 1984 while on the flight from Moscow to Amritsar followed the established ATS Route overflying Russian, Afghanistan and Pakistan airspace before arrival at Amritsar. On the 21st morning while the aircraft was overflying Pakistan airspace the aircraft deviated to the East of the air route. The factors responsible for this deviation have yet to be established. The flight was intercepted by Pakistani Air Force aircraft due to the alleged violation of the ATS. The case is under investigation.

Payment of Arrears of Pensioners by Branches of State Bank of India

5663. **SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the SBI Branches, particularly Chandni Chowk, Delhi Main Branch has not taken

any step in making the payment of arrears of pensioners as per orders of Supreme Court;

(b) whether complaints regarding non-payment of arrears to the pensioners have been received by the concerned authority; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) As per information received from the Reserve Bank of India, there has been no delay in making payment of arrears of pension to the pensioners covered by orders issued by the Government of India in October, 1983 following the judgement of the Supreme Court, except in a few cases. In terms of Government's Orders the bank's branches were to take action for payment of the arrears only on receipt of application along with options from the concerned pensioners. It has been reported that as far as Chandni Chowk branch of State Bank of India is concerned, the applications for revision of pension with options were received during February-March, 1984 only. In some cases payments have been sanctioned

and the rest are being processed. A few complaints of delay had been received by the Central Office of State Bank of India. Instructions have been issued by them to their Local Head Offices to ensure expeditious disposal of these cases.

Profits/Losses of Units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited

5664. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of yearly losses/profits of each of the units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. since take over in 1978; and

(b) estimated funds required for modernisation of the above six units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Year-wise profit/loss account of the six units of the Swadeshi Group of Mills since take over is follows :

	(Provisional)			(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Apr. 83 to Jan. 1984)

1

2

3

4

5

6

1. Swadeshi Cotton

Mill, Maunath

Bhanjan +62.92 +67.53 +59.97 -26.89 -12.18 -22.74

2. Udaipur Cotton

Mills, Udai-

pur +38.71 +61.08 +24.81 -13.41 -14.77 -4.10

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Raebareli Textile Mills, Raebareli	+0.69	-3.26	-16.02	-40.38	-54.63	-58.56
4. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	+84.82	+115.75	+106.27	-55.13	-56.87	-145.30
5. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	-34.76	-188.21	-107.26	-542.38	-509.19	-681.75
6. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	+47.62	+8.59	+0.74	-99.39	-69.32	-122.34
Total :	+200.00	+61.48	+68.51	-777.58	-716.96	-1034.79

(b) It is estimated that about Rs. 24 crores would be required for modernisation of these units.

Infrastructural Provided for International Tourists

5665. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the existing infrastructure provided by the Central Government in different States for the international tourists;

(b) the target of attracting the international tourists by 1990;

(c) whether the private sector has any role to play in achieving the aforesaid target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) In order to meet the needs of international tourists, the Central Government along with the State Governments and the private sector has

provided a number of facilities in different States by building hotels of international standard, providing supplementary accommodation to suit the less affluent foreign tourists, providing comfortable and adequate air and surface transport facilities, improving the facilities at various international entry points and providing other allied infrastructure facilities such as tourist reception centres, information booths, cafeterias and wayside amenities. Continuous review of these facilities is undertaken and they are improved upon from time to time,

(b) A provisional target of 2.5 million international tourists by 1990 has been fixed by the Department of Tourism.

(c) and (d) The Planning for tourism promotion has been broadly envisaged in the National tourism Policy which the Minister of Tourism presented to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on November 3, 1982. This statement lays down guidelines and the sense of direction to the development and marketing of tourism, international and domestic. This policy has highlighted the need to involve all segments of the industry including the private sector in the planning process and provision of infrastructure so as to

achieve the target of tourist arrivals laid down by the Department.

Delhi Airport-Lacks Facilities.

5666. SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the Delhi Airport lacks facilities and arrangements for passengers and congestion, people waiting in the cold outside the airport, no toilet facilities, costly eating places, no public address system, absence of information about flight schedule and indifferent and unhelpful staff all these are common there; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Delhi Airport has been provided with the requisite facilities for passengers. Visitors are allowed entry into the terminal building on payment of the prescribed fee. Adequate provision exists for Flight Information and Public Address System, snack bars and restaurants, toilets etc. The airport staff are available to the passengers and visitors for their assistance.

During peak-hours, the terminal building is sometimes congested due to bunching of flights. To overcome this problem, a new International Terminal Building with a capacity to handle 3.3 million passengers per annum is under construction and will be commissioned in 1985. As an interim measure, it has also been decided to shift the international departures from the main Terminal Building to the Interim Departure Building.

सीमा सड़क महानिदेशालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में जौलजिवी अस्कोट मुंस्यारी मोटर सड़क का निर्माण

5667. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमा सड़क महानिदेशालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में बनाई जा रही जौल-जिवी अस्कोट-मुंस्यारी मोटर सड़क का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और इस वर्ष इस पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च किए जाने की संभावना है ;

(खे) क्या यह सच है कि इस सड़क का निर्माण कार्य समय पर पूरा होने की संभावना नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विलंब के क्या कारण हैं और इस सड़क के निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) मूल योजना के अनुसार इस सड़क की माच, 1985 तक बन कर पूरी हो जाने की संभावना थी। पर्याप्त निधि उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, भूमि अर्जन में विलम्ब तथा वन-संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत अनुमति प्राप्त करने में देरी होने की वजह से निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ा है। यह आशा की जाती है कि यह सड़क 1986 के अन्त तक बना कर पूरी कर ली जाएगी। वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इस सड़क के लिए आवंटित व्यय 66 लाख रुपये है।

UNDP assistance for project i.e. modern forest fire control and INSAT education programmes

5668. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme for assistance of \$ 6.4 million for two projects i.e. modern forest fire control and INSAT educations ;

(b) if so, whether the modern forest fire control will receive \$ 4.1 million ;

(c) if so, what extent this aid will be provided in the fire control project ;

(d) to what extent the loan will be utilised for INSAT education programme; and

(e) to what extent these projects will help in improving the fire control and also the INSAT education programme ?

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

(c) The above amount of US \$ 4.1 million is entirely for the fire control project. It will be used for obtaining the services of international consultants, training of Indian officials and procurement of the equipment required for the project.

(d) The amount of US \$ 2.3 million is provided for the INSAT education programme. Spanning a period of 3 years starting April 1984, the project will provide 77 man-months of international expertise, train about 100 Indian officials abroad and bring in sophisticated audio-video equipment for studio production.

(e) These projects will help greatly in improving the fire control methods and educational programmes through INSAT by providing the required inputs of training, upto date methods and modern equipment for these programmes.

Export of Mulberry Silk waste and noil tops

5669. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign countries which are active and advanced than India in export of mulberry silk waste and noil tops in the world market as well as in silk yarn production at present ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard to improve our participation in world market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Apart from India, China, Japan, South Korea and Italy also export mulberry silk waste and noil tops. China and Japan are more advanced in production of silk yarn both quantity and quality wise. South Korea and USSR are only advanced in production of quality silk yarn.

(b) As a matter of policy, the export of silk waste is not encouraged from India, as the emphasis is on export of value added items produced in the country by using spun silk yarn and noil yarn. The export of silk waste and noil tops is generally decided depending on their production and indigenous requirement from time to time.

Deposits held by Scheduled Commercial Banks and non-Banking sector companies

5670. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the deposits held by the scheduled commercial banks and the non-banking sector companies ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the banks had failed to attract deposits and the Reserve Bank of India had prepared a study on the subject and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The deposits of all scheduled commercial banks and non-banking companies stood at Rs. 43,820 crores and Rs. 5492 crores respectively as at the end of March 1982. As a proportion of National Income at current prices deposits of all scheduled commercial banks increased from 33.3 per cent in March 1979 to 35.9 per cent in March 1982. In the corresponding period the proportion of non-banking companies deposits increased from 3.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent.

From the data set out above it does not appear to be correct to say that the scheduled commercial banks have failed to attract deposits. However, in the context of some declaration in deposit growth of the banks witnessed in the early parts of 1981-82, the Reserve Bank of India had appointed a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rangarajan, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India to look into the factors affecting declaration in deposits and the measures needed to current this trend. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Working Group, Reserve Bank of India have introduced a new category of term deposits carrying a rate of interest of 11 per cent per annum, liberalised terms and conditions governing loans against fixed deposits and premature withdrawal of such deposits, permitted conversion of balances in Daily Deposit Scheme Accounts into fixed deposits and payment of interest on current accounts balances of decreased depositors and allowed opening of Savings Bank Accounts by institutions which are not liable to pay Income Tax etc. to make the bank deposits more attractive to the depositors.

Construction of houses from premia received from C.G.E.I. Scheme

5671. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a clause in the Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme 1980 for construction of houses by Government with the funds accumulated through premium on ownership bases for the members of the Scheme ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have not taken any step in this direction to implement the clause ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government Employees contains a provision for utilising the bulk of the accumulation for ownership housing schemes for the benefit of the members.

(b) and (c) The funds are already being utilised for augmenting the provision for grant of House Building Advance to Central Government employees

It has recently been decided to utilise these funds to enhance the existing amount of House Building Advance admissible to Central Government employees. It is also proposed to finance construction of houses exclusively for Central Government employees by State Housing Boards and other approved agencies.

Credit to Sugar Industries

5672. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether study has been conducted by the R.B.I. on credit to sugar factories ;

(b) whether the study pointed out that it has become the tendency on the part of sugar mills to pitch their demand for bank credit at a level of the beginning of the season ;

(c) whether any other points have been made by them in the report ; and

(d) whether Government have seen the report and what steps have been suggested by Government to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : An article entitled 'Demand for commercial bank credit for sugar factories in private and state sector (1973-80)' was published in the RBI publication "Occasional Papers" Vol. 4 No. 1, June 1983 issue. The article was contributed by an official of the RBI. Although this is a RBI publication, the views expressed by the contributor are not necessarily those of the Editorial Committee of the Bank or its Central Board of Directors.

(b) and (c) One of the conclusions drawn in the article is that there appeared to be a tendency on the part of the sugar mills to pitch their demand for bank credit at the beginning of the seasons, the other conclusions, *inter-alia* are :-

(i) The cost of purchase of sugarcane constitutes around 60 per cent of the total cost of production of sugar ;

(ii) As the recovery of sugar from cane is not known at the time of delivery of raw material, factories make only part payment to farmers at that time, The balance is paid in the later part of the season. The factories thus get credit facilities from farmers.

(iii) The cane price arrears are large especially during the years of bumper crop of sugarcane, since the sugar industry absorbs the output that is not taken up by gur and khandsari manufacturers.

(iv) The increased demand for bank credit with a decline in production in slack season (other things remaining the same is related to the need for setting the cane arrears before the new season commences.

(v) At the macro level, cane arrears payable to farmers appear to be not attributable to any lack of credit from banks.

(d) Yes, Sir. In formulating its policy guidelines, the RBI does take into consideration, *inter alia*, the factors mentioned in the article. Detailed guidelines have already been evolved for the operation of credit limits by sugar factories. They emphasise, *inter alia* the need for banks to monitor the payment of cane dues to farmers by factories in relation to the drawals from their cash credit accounts. However, no specific action appears to be called for on the part of the RBI immediately on the basis of this article. Moreover, the view expressed in the article are not the official views of the Reserve Bank of India.

Removal of Hinderances in Growth of Tourism

5673. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that withdrawal of landing permits, prohibition, imposition of taxes on hotel industry, raising the cost of holiday in India and bad communications, have contributed for poor growth of tourism in India; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove these causes so that India will be able to reach the target of 35 lakhs

tourists a year by 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) While the growth of tourism in India has been considerably hampered on account of withdrawal of landing permits, prohibition in some parts of the country, imposition of taxes on hotel industry and unsatisfactory communication, there are also other broader factors such as the recessionary conditions in the tourist traffic generating countries in recent years and disturbing conditions prevailing in some of our neighbouring countries. The Central Government in consultation with the State Governments and tourist industry is continuously engaged in removing those factors which are within its powers and generally creating conditions conducive to a larger inflow of tourist traffic into India. Also, the question of withdrawing or reducing high taxes on luxury hotels has been taken up with the State Governments which have in recent years imposed such taxes. Prohibition is a state subject, and conditions therefore vary from State to State. However, as far as foreign tourists are concerned, sufficient relaxation is granted to them even in those states which strictly impose prohibition. There is also an on going attempt at improving the tele communication facilities, and all important tourist centres are now linked up with STD facilities. All these measures along with the improvements in the external conditions indicated above are expected to sizeably boost up tourist traffic, although it is not feasible to indicate any definite target.

**Badges of Ranks and name Plates etc.
for Civilian Employees in G.R.E.F.**

5674. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether badges of ranks of officers and subordinates and nameplates exist in G.R.E.F.;

(b) if so, under what statutory authority the badges of ranks leather belts and name plates etc. were formulated and under what gazette notification their standards and specifications are notified;

(c) under what authority and civilian employees are compelled to purchase badges of ranks and name plates, leather belts etc. on payment; and

(d) under what gazette the Border Roads sign and flag have been notified?

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

(b) No statutory authority is required for wearing of badges of ranks, belts and name plates. However, wearing of badges of ranks has been notified in the Government of India, Ministry of Defence Notification No. 2650, dated 15-11-1962.

(c) In view of the applicability of disciplinary provisions of Army Act, 1950, to GREF, civilians of GREF are required to wear Badges of ranks, name plates and belts which form part of their uniform. These are issued to them on payment. However, subordinates are issued (Web) belts free of charge; but Supervisors (equivalent to JCOs) have been permitted to wear leather belt if they so desire at their own cost.

(d) The Border Roads Organisation has no flag of its own. Traditionally the flag of Corps of Engineers is flown in the various offices of the Units of the Organisation. The formation signs of Border Roads have been authorised *vide* Army HQ AG's Branch letter No. 35589/BR/AG/PS8, dated 20.6.1966.

Forged Stamps in Security Press, Government of Bihar

5675. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the fact which has been publi-

shed in several news papers in Bihar that forged stamps were being published in security press of Government of Bihar which has been unearthed by the reports of auditors ;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far to check it;

(c) whether Government are going to file criminal suit against those engaged in this business;

(d) if not, why; and

(e) whether Government are ready to tap those criminals and if so, what action has so far been taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Increase in Import Duty on Rubber

5676. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to late rains in rubber growing areas the rubber crop is more in 1983-84 than anticipated;

(b) if so, whether in view of above, the import of rubber will be reduced to save the small cultivators; and

(c) considering the recent increase to labour charges in rubber, whether Government propose to increase the import duty on rubber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the Demand-Supply position, import of natural rubber is allowed only to the minimum extent required to supplement the domestic production to meet the demand.

(c) No, Sir.

Purchase of Woollen Yarn Under Carpet-Weaving Training Scheme run by the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

5677. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of woollen yarn available in stocks under the carpet-weaving training scheme run by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) as at the end of December, 1982;

(b) the details and amount of purchases made during the period January to March 1983 and the stocks available at the end of March 1983;

(c) the quantity and value of the old stocks available at the time of these purchases and whether the old materials have been utilised properly;

(d) whether purchase have been made in excess of requirement resulting in loss due to deterioration wastage, etc.; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officials concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Export of Farm Products

5679. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are very keen and intent on export of various farms products abroad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in view of inadequate surpluses, even the smallest exports have been resulting in unprecedented rise in retail consumer prices e.g. mangoes, meat, cashewnuts, groundnuts, vegetables, etc.;

(c) whether small exports of protective foods in short supply are commensurate with high prices, and consequent total unavailability to low income groups; and

(d) whether Government are aware of serious setback to nutritional needs of deprived sections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of commodities which have inadequate surpluses are generally not permitted. Exports of farm products with adequate surpluses are carried out in such a manner as to have a minimum impact on domestic prices.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Repair of United Commercial Bank Head Office, Calcutta

5680. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the repair of the United Commercial Bank Head Office in Calcutta the tender is in the process of finalisation ;

(b) if so, whether the rule of advertising in the newspapers for any tender above Rs. 2 lakh was not observed in this case;

(c) whether the tenders were opened on the 25th February and recommendation for acceptance of a tender was sent within the 27th February, without detailed cost analysis and without consultation with departmental engineers and architects;

(d) whether only Rs. 10,000 was deposited by cheque as earnest money instead of the customary Rs. 1,00,000 by draft ;

(e) whether the firm to which tender was awarded was black-listed in CPWD; and

(f) if so, will the Minister take steps not to finalise the said contract and conduct an inquiry into these facts so that the interest of the Bank is protected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (f) According to the United Commercial Bank, M/s. Kothari and Associates Architects, Engineers and Town Planners were appointed bank's consultants for supervising the planning and execution of repairs of bank's Head Office at Calcutta with the approval of their Board of Directors. After inviting tenders from selected First Class Contractors, the firm had recommended that the tender of M/s. M.L. Dalmiya & Co. Ltd. be accepted by the bank since it was the lowest from amongst the three tenders received for the purpose. The bank has further reported that open tenders through advertisements were not invited since the job was of a very specialised nature and also due to the urgent need to complete the repairs before the onset of monsoons. These tenders were opened in the presence of senior officers/executives of the bank and Engineer in charge of maintenance cell as well as representative of the bank's consultants. Further, on the advice of bank's consult-

tants an earnest money of Rs. 10,000/- was considered adequate for this purpose. However, the bank has denied knowledge with regard to black-listing of the firm by CPWD. The question of entrusting the work to M/s. M.L. Dalmiya & Co. Ltd. is yet to be decided by the bank.

**Industrial Disputes Between Workers/
Unions and ITDC Management Pending
in Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts**

5681. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial disputes in various Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts between the workers/ union(s) and the ITDC Management as on 29 February, 1984 ;

(b) the names of the parties to the disputes and the date of commencement of each dispute ;

(c) whether the disputes are pending

for more than two years, if so, the reasons for the delay in each case ;

(d) whether ITDC Management has any proposal to dispose off the disputes quickly through direct negotiations between Union(s) and the Management; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Necessary information is given in the attached statement.

(c) The main reasons for the cases which are pending for more than two years are frequent adjournments sought by the employees, for change of courts, transfer of the Presiding Officers of the courts etc.

(d) and (e) The ITDC endeavours to settle disputes mutually and takes necessary steps for speedy disposal of the pending Industrial disputes.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Date of Commencement
<i>Unit—Headquarters</i>		
S/Shri		
1. Sneh Sharma	Vs. ITDC	24-2-78
2. Prem Parkash	Vs. ITDC	28-4-79
3. Inderjit Singh	Vs. ITDC	26-9-83
4. Veena Harjai and 21 others	Vs. ITDC	26-9-83
<i>Unit—Transport—Delhi</i>		
5. Bachan Singh	Vs. ITDC	3-2-73
6. Raj Kumar & others	Vs. ITDC	11-6-81

1	2	3
7. Nar Singh	Vs. ITDC	27-6-81
8. Eachest Cabrial <i>Unit—Transport—Jaipur</i>	Vs. ITDC	5-9-83
9. G.S. Saini & others <i>Unit—Transport—Agra</i>	Vs. ITDC	12-11-79
10. S.K. Bakshi <i>Unit—Ashok Hotel—New Delhi</i>	Vs. ITDC	5-5-80
11. Bhaya Lal	Vs. ITDC	14-10-75
12. Dr. B.C. Jain	Vs. ITDC	14-5-79
13. Manphool Singh	Vs. ITDC	27-7-79
14. Madan Singh	Vs. ITDC	19-9-79
15. Shankar Lal & Others	Vs. ITDC	14-12-79
16. Bhanwar Singh	Vs. ITDC	6-5-80
17. ITDC	Vs. Ram Lal	9-10-80
18. M.M. Gupta	Vs. ITDC	25-9-81
19. Balram	Vs. ITDC	20-10-81
20. Hari Chand	Vs. ITDC	18-4-82
21. Mangloo Devi	Vs. ITDC	26-4-82
22. Sher Singh	Vs. ITDC	17-7-82
23. Ashok Hotel Employees Union	Vs. ITDC	14-9-82
24. Sohan Lal	Vs. ITDC	8-12-82
25. Chatter Singh	Vs. ITDC	17-9-83
26. Om Parkash	Vs. ITDC	19-9-83
27. Attar Singh	Vs. ITDC	23-9-83
28. Sant Ram	Vs. ITDC	27-9-83
29. Pritam Lal	Vs. ITDC	19-9-83

1	2	3
<i>Unit—Akbar Hotel, New Delhi</i>		
30. R.G. James	Vs. ITDC	24-4-78
31. J.K. Verma	Vs. ITDC	8-10-82
32. Mrs. Karuna	Vs. ITDC	12-11-82
33. Miss Merciline	Vs. ITDC	9-5-83
<i>Unit—Janpath Hotel, New Delhi</i>		
34. Mrs. Shobha Rani	Vs. ITDC	24-5-75
35. Janpath Hotel Union	Vs. ITDC	6-10-82
36. Chander Lal	Vs. ITDC	21-5-83
37. K.N. Pandey and Maya Chakravorty	Vs. ITDC	21-5-83
<i>Unit—Hotel Ranjitt—New Delhi</i>		
38. Roshan Lal	Vs. ITDC	25-5-79
39. Gurbaksh Singh	Vs. ITDC	28-7-83
<i>Unit—Hotel Ashok—Bangalore</i>		
40. Workers Union	Vs. ITDC	8-4-81
41. Workers Union	Vs. ITDC	29-5-81
42. M. Somashokariah	Vs. ITDC	16-10-81
43. Joseph Joe	Vs. ITDC	Nov. 81
44. R. R. Gangaswami	Vs. ITDC	20-3-82
45. M. Rajan	Vs. ITDC	20-3-82
46. Workers Union	Vs. ITDC	21-9-82
47. ITDC	Vs. Abraham Ponniah	1-10-82
48. Ch. Ashokan	Vs. ITDC	25-9-82
49. Employees Union	Vs. ITDC	2-5-83

1	2	3
50. ITDC	Vs. P.B. Kumar	23-7-83
51. Ramanjeneya	Vs. ITDC	29-8-83
52. P.B. Kumar	Vs. ITDC	19-9-83

Unit—Hotel Aurangabad Ashok—Aurangabad

53. Ramesh Amrao	Vs. ITDC	19-10-80
54. Workers Union	Vs. ITDC	9/82

Unit—Hassan Ashok—Hassan

55. Narasinha & 7 Others	Vs. ITDC	15-6-82
56. Simitra Sivram	Vs. ITDC	15-6-82
57. T.S. Om Prakash	Vs. ITDC	15-6-82

Unit—Lalit Mahal Place Hotel—Mysore

58. C.R. Murthy	Vs. ITDC	25-9-81
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Unit—Ekovalam Ashok Beach Resort—Kovalam

59. P.N. Vikraman	Vs. ITDC	12/83
60. Johanan	Vs. ITDC	6-10-82
61. B. Jayaparkash	Vs. ITDC	12/83

Unit—Hotel Jaipur Ashok—Jaipur

62. D.P. Gupta	Vs. ITDC	31-3-83
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Unit—Airport Hotel—Calcutta

63. Employees Union	Vs. ITDC	16-8-83
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Unit—Hotel Patliputra Ashok—Patna

64. J.K. Prasad	Vs. ITDC	15-7-83
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राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा

अन्य बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

5682. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में फरवरी, 1984 तक विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों, स्टेट बैंक तथा मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक की कितनी शाखाएं खोली गयीं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान इनकी कितनी शाखाएं खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) उनका जिले-वार ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 30.9.1983 को राजस्थान में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की 1956 शाखाएं कार्यरत थीं। बैंक समूहवार विवरण-I में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि राजस्थान में शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते बैंकों के पास इस समय 356 प्राधिकार पत्र हैं। जिलावार आंकड़े विवरण-II में दिए गए हैं। बैंक से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे इन प्राधिकार पत्रों का शीघ्र ही उपयोग कर लेंगे।

विवरण-I

30.9.83 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान में वाणिज्यिक बैंक की शाखाएं दर्शाने वाला विवरण

बैंक का नाम बैंक समूह

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विवरण-II

राजस्थान में शाखाएं खोलने के लिए बैंकों के पास पड़े प्राधिकार पत्रों की संख्या का जिलेवार विवरण

जिला	शाखाएं खोलने के बास्ते बैंकों के पास पड़े प्राधिकारी पत्रों की सं०
1	2
1. अजमेर	7
2. अलवर	29

1	2
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4. बारमेड़ा	36
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6. भीलवाड़ा	
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8. चुरू	5
9. डूंगरपुर	3
10. गंगानगर	4
11. जयपुर	45
12. जैसलमेर	2
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Removal of Impediments in the Export of Onions

5683. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the plight and problems of onion growers regarding lack of internal markets, low exports' price and difficulty in shipping; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove impediments in the export of onions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Government is aware about the decrease in the market prices of onions due to heavy arrivals in the assembling mandis of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The decline in price has been as a results of good crop, increase in the area of production and not due to lack of internal market or low export price. There are no difficulties in shipping onions for export.

(b) There are no impediments in the export of onions. Government has, however, directed NAFED to step up the purchase of onions from Maharashtra and Gujarat and export the maximum possible quantities.

Paid up Capital of Financial Institutions in Public Limited Companies

5684. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) in how many public limited companies the financial institutions have more than 50 per cent of the paid up capital ;

(b) name of the companies ; and

(c) why they are not being brought under the control of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) According to the information readily available, as at the end of December, 1982, 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), Unit Trust of India (UTI) and General Insurance Corporation of India (G.I.C.) together held more than 50% of the equity share capital of 27 companies. A list indicating the names of these companies is attached.

The companies in which the financial institutions together hold more than 50% of the share capital are not being taken over by Government because the financial institutions exercise adequate control over these companies by virtue of the voting rights enjoyed by them in relation to the shares held by them and also through the nominee directors appointed on the Board of the companies in terms of the covenants relating to sanction of assistance to such companies.

Statement

Name of companies in whose equity share capital the all-India financial institutions held 50% or more shares as at the end of December, 1982

S. No.	Name of the Company
--------	---------------------

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Gay-Day-Iron & Steel Company Limited. |
| 2. | Thana Electric Supply Company Limited. |
| 3. | Shri Bhiwani Paper Mills Limited. |
| 4. | Grau Brakes Limited. |
| 5. | Bombay Subarban Elec. |
| 6. | Industrial Cables (India) Limited. |
| 7. | Nagarjuna Paper Mills Limited. |
| 8. | Indo Imerical Electro Limited. |
| 9. | T.K. Chemicals Limited. |
| 10. | Webel Toolsind Limited. |
| 11. | Kirloskar Pheumatic Limited. |
| 12. | Shalimar Wirel & Indus. Limited. |
| 13. | Bharat Bijlee Limited. |
| 14. | Star Industrial & Textile Enterprises. |
| 15. | Bambay Malleable Iron Castings. |
| 16. | India Maters Limited. |
| 17. | Tractors India |
| 18. | Best & Crompton Engineering Limited. |
| 19. | Lamp Caps & Filaments Limited. |
| 20. | W.S. Industry Limited. |
| 21. | Panchkula Malt Limited. |
| 22. | Exomet Plastic Limited. |
| 23. | Escorts Limited. |
| 24. | Kamani Engineers Corporation Limited. |
| 25. | S & P Engineering Products Limited. |
| 26. | Hathwa Metals & Tubes Limited |
| 27. | Aryavara Plywoods Limited. |

Seizure of Goods from Godown of Smuggler in Kutch

5685. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that watches, fabrics etc. worth Rs. 19.32 lakhs were seized from a godown of a noted smuggler in Kutch District ; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the recent seizure of contraband goods valued at Rs. 17.32 lakhs made by the Customs authorities at Kutch on 27-2-1984.

The facts of the case are that acting on information, the Customs authorities, *inter alia*, searched the residential premises of Ismail Adam Thaim, son-in-law of Hussain Haji Haroon @ Hussain Khiju, ex-COFEPOSA detenu of Mota Salaya (Kutch-Mandvi) on 27-2-1984. As a result of the search, contraband goods *viz.*, wrist watches and textiles, etc., valued at Rs. 17.32 lakhs were seized under the Customs Act from a big cavity in the premises covered with wooden rafters.

Export of Bad Quality Meat and Live Animals to Saudi Arabia

5686. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of meat, and live animals to Saudi Arabia has been banned by that Government as the quality is bad ;

(b) whether any study has been made as to how bad quality animals and meat

were exported and, if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to restore the trade with Saudi Arabia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) & (b) Saudi Arabia has imposed a ban on import of buffalo meat and live buffaloes from India on account of incidence of reported cattle plague in India.

(c) An official delegation led by Deputy Minister of Commerce visited Saudi Arabia to apprise the Authorities of the measures taken by Government of India to determine and maintain the quality of meat and livestock exports. To ensure export of high quality and disease free livestock and meat, various steps have been taken to tighten up the existing quality control measures. It has been decided to establish quarantine centres for the quarantine and vaccination of animals for minimum period of 21 days prior to exports. Compulsory pre-shipment inspection has also been introduced for export of meat and livestock. Saudi Arabian Government is being persuaded to lift the ban on the import of buffalo meat and live buffaloes to restore the trade.

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के जरिए लाभान्वित हुए व्यक्ति

5687. श्री दलबीर सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश) में 1983-84 के दौरान समेकित ग्रामीण विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के जरिए ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए जो गरीबी

की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसी (डी० आर० डी० ए०) द्वारा अब तक उन्हें कितने मामले भेजे गए हैं ; और

(ग) 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान मिली आर्थिक राज सहायता की कितनी धनराशि अभी तक अवितरित पड़ी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) आंकड़ा सूचना प्रणाली से प्रश्न में पूछे गये ढग से राज्य-वार सूचना प्राप्त नहीं होती। फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश में वितरित किए गए सावधि ऋणों और सहायता प्राप्त हिताधिकारियों की संख्या की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	दिए गए सावधि ऋण	हिताधिकारियों की संख्या
1980-81	2474.00	2,34,000
1981-82	5694.00	2,31,861
1982-83	8253.71	3,13,870
1983-84 (जनवरी 1984 तक)	5831.6	1,91,398

(आंकड़े अनन्तिम)

जारी की गई और इस्तेमाल की गई इसी तरह, आर्थिक सहायता की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

	जारी की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता	उपयोग की गई राशि (राज्यों के हिस्से सहित) (लाख रु० में)
• 1980-81	708.94	1232.63
1981-82	1374.00	2310.14
1982-83	1814.00	3665.66
1983-84 (जनवरी, 1984 तक)	1086.00	2582.69 (आंकड़े अनन्तिम)

Study by NABARD as Default in Payment of Loans

5688. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study conducted by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development has revealed that big farmers tend to default on repayment of loans taken from financial institutions more frequently than small marginal farmers ;

(b) the other features of this study ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on procedural deficiencies on the part of financial institutions which result in poor recovery performance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) NABARD had entrusted quick sample studies in nine States, which included seven States with poor recovery and two States with better recovery performance, to selected research institutions. The main purpose of the study was to enquire into the reasons for good and poor recovery, of both short term and long term institutional credit. Each study was based on a sample of about 100 defaulters and about 50 non-defaulters, the latter to serve as a control. The results of the studies in seven States with poor recovery have shown that the percentage of small and marginal farmers defaulters to total defaulters varies from 27% (Nadia, West Bengal) to 58% (Baroda, Gujarat) between the Districts. The studies also examined the extent of wilful default among the sample defaulters. For the purpose of the study, wilful default was defined as a situation where the defaulter had a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure to enable him to repay the loan instalment but for one reason or the other did not make the payment. On this basis the proportion of wilful defaulters to all the

defaulters ranged between 31% in Baroda (Gujarat) and 100% in Shimoga (Karnataka).

The study lists some procedural deficiencies on the part of financial institutions. Guidelines for taking corrective steps for regularising the position on a case by case analysis of each category of the defaulter borrowers and providing necessary relief to deserving ones have been issued to the State Governments and SIDBs. NABARD is in constant touch with the financing institutions for improving the quality of lending and to improve recovery performance. Efforts are being made to rectify the deficiencies in policies and procedures.

Meeting of Chairmen of Nationalised Banks with Minister of Finance

5689. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI T.S. NEGI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Finance Minister had called the Chairmen of all the 21 nationalised banks in Delhi and directed them to disburse a sum of Rs. 200 crores in the next two months under the self-employment scheme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether disbursement of such large sums before 31 March, 1984 would be in keeping with safeguarding of public interest and prudent financial norms and control ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Union Finance Minister presided over a meeting of Chief Executives of 15 major public sector banks held on 8th March 1984 to review the progress of Scheme for providing Self-Employment to

2.5 lakhs educated unemployed youth. No direction was given to the banks to disburse Rs. 200 crores during the next two months under the Scheme. It has been impressed upon the banks that before sanctioning applications under the Scheme, these should be thoroughly examined and viability of projects should be ensured.

Progress in Construction of ITDC Hotel

5690. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ITDC hotels under construction at present ;

(b) when the construction work of those ITDC hotels started ; and

(c) the progress made in the construction of those ITDC hotels :

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Presently, the following two hotel projects are under construction by ITDC :

Name of the Project	When work started	Progress made
1. Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneshwar	January 1984	Works upto plinth are nearing completion ; tenders for civil structural works have been received and these are likely to be taken up in April 1984.
2. Joint Venture Hotel Project at Gauhati	March 1983	RCC piles (162 nos) have been driven. 50% of pile capping and beam works have also been completed. Compaction of filled up work has been completed.

Export of Iron Ore to Romania

5691. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to export iron ore to Romania :

(b) if so, the names of the States from which iron ore is expected to be procured for export to Romania ;

(c) when the necessary deal in regard to the export of iron ore to Romania is expected to become operational ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir. We have been exporting iron ore to Romania on a regular basis.

(b) Iron ore is procured for export to Romania from Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar & Orissa.

(c) and (d) For the year 1984-85, an agreement for export of 4 million tonnes of iron ore has been finalised by

MMTC, the implementation of which is already in operation.

Anti-Poverty Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

5692. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the implementation of anti-poverty schemes in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the name of the anti-poverty schemes implemented in M.P. in the Sixth Plan :

(c) the name of the commercial banks extending help for the effective implementation of anti-poverty schemes in M.P. ; and

(d) the details of anti-poverty schemes performance in the Sixth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Major Anti-Poverty Programmes in operation in the Sixth Plan period in the State of Madhya Pradesh are the IRDP, NREP and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) Monitoring of the progress made under the Anti-Poverty Programme is done regularly by the Central Government. In all the States, including Madhya Pradesh, all branches of public sector banks, including Regional Rural Banks, including Regional Rural Banks, extend support to the Integrated Rural Development Programme in accordance with an agreed plan of action drawn up by the DRDAs, and allocated among the various banks/institutions and their branches. The progress achieved so far under IRDP in the State is as under :—

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Term credit mobilised (Rs. lakhs)
1980-81	1232.63	2474.00
1981-82	2310.14	5694.00
1982-83	3625.66	8253.71
1983-84 (Till Jan., 1984)	2582.69	5831.06

Progress under NREP has been as under :—

Year	Cash funds Utilisation (Rs. lakhs)	Employment Generation (lakh mandays)
1980-81	2520.64	661.31
1981-82	2846.62	365.43
1982-83	3171.58	279.93
1983-84 (Dec., 1983)	1550.28	152.43
		(Jan., 1984)

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme :—This programme has been launched in August, 1983.

Financial Relief to Fishing Industry from State Bank of India

5693. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from different segments of the fishing industry, where requests were made for financial relief to the fishing industry, from the State Bank of India especially in the coastal States in the South;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that a sympathetic attitude and approach is adopted by nationalised banks like State Bank of India; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the State Bank of India in the last six months in the coastal States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu And Andhra Pradesh to assist the fishing industry, through re-scheduling loans, etc. and removal of penal interests charged ?

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

(b) The Government of India have written to the Reserve Bank of India to ask the Lead Banks to discuss the problems of the fishing industry in the District Consultative Committee meetings.

(c) The State Bank of India organised a meeting on 7th February, 1984 with the owners of some of the mechanised fishing boats in which the various problems raised by the boat owners were discussed. State Bank of India have reported that these issues will be further discussed at the next SLBC meeting. State Bank of India is also taking up various issues with the concerned authorities. The State Bank of India has reported that its branches in coastal belts have been actively financing the small fishermen for purchase of country crafts, catamarans,

trawlers, fishing nets and other accessories. In the past they have also financed 28 mechanised vessels through their ADB branches.

Re-scheduling of Loans taken by Fishing Industry from State Bank of India

5694. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received representations from various small units in the fishing industry, based at Visakhapatnam for re-scheduling of loans taken State Bank of India, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware of the lack of any action on the part of State Bank of India, Andhra Pradesh, to meet and discuss pending issues and problems with the concerned deep sea fishing units;

(c) the difficulties inherent in the State Bank of India's ability to meet and discuss and attempt to short out existing issues with small entrepreneurs who have shown their desire to seek amicable solutions to existing problems; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by Government to ensure that State Bank of India, Andhra Pradesh, takes a positive view and welcome dialogues with clients, etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Representations have been received regarding difficulties of the fishing industry based at Visakhapatnam. The State Bank of India organised a meeting on 7th February, 1984 with the owners of some of the mechanised fishing boats in which the various problems raised by the boat owners were discussed. State Bank of India have reported that these issues will be further discussed at the next SLBC meeting. State Bank is also taking up

various issues with the concerned authorities.

Relaxation of Restrictions Imposed by State Governments in Regard to clearing of trees within the areas of tea plantations

5695. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the restrictions imposed by certain State Governments in regard to clearing of trees within the areas of the tea plantations, would be relaxed in order to facilitate the expansion of cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : The Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981, framed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, provide for proposals for clear-felling of forest land for non-forest purposes to be submitted by the concerned State Government to the Government of India.

Fourth Pay Commission

5696. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission for Central Government employees has been restricted to "considering the economic condition of the country and resources of the Government";

(b) whether Government propose to change it to "taking into consideration social objectives enshrined in the constitution and the Plans and realistic view of the economic and social process the amount of erosion in wages must form the deliberations of the Pay Commission"; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) One of the terms of reference of the Fourth Central Pay Commission set out in Ministry of Finance's Resolution No. 5(56)—E.III/83 dated the 29th July, 1983 reads as under :

"To make recommendations on the above having regard among other relevant factors, to the prevailing pay structure under the Public Sector Undertakings, State Governments etc., economic conditions in the country, the resources of the Central Government and the demands thereon such as those on account of developmental Planning, defence and national security."

Thus the terms of reference of the Commission have not been limited to taking into account only the economic condition of the country and resources of the Government while framing the Commission's recommendations. The present terms of reference of the Pay Commission are comprehensive enough and the Government do not propose to change the same.

आयकर की सूचना देने वालों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर कर अपवंचन का पता लगाना

5697. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर की सूचना देने वालों से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर निरीक्षण निदेशालय द्वारा अब तक कुल कितने कर अपवंचकों का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कर की कुल कितनी धनराशि एकत्र की गई तथा

कुल कितनी धनराशि पुरस्कार के रूप में वितरित की गई है ;

(ग) कुल कितने मामलों में कर अभी भी बकाया है ; और

(घ) आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 275क, तथा 276ग तथा 276गग के अंतर्गत दोषी पाए जाने के बाद कितने कर अपवंचकों को सजा दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) कर अपवंचकों का पता विभागीय आसूचना, सर्वेक्षण कार्य-वाहियों, तलाशी और अधिग्रहण, कर-निर्धारण अधिकारियों द्वारा लेखों की जांच आदि जैसे अनेक उपायों द्वारा लगाया जाता है। पुरस्कार पाने की आशा में सूचना देने वाला सूचना का केवल एक स्रोत है। इस लिए, सूचना दाताओं से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के आधार पर पता लगाए गए कर अपवंचन के मामलों के संबंध में सूचना पृथक् करके एकत्र करना कठिन होगा लेकिन, अदा किये गये पुरस्कारों के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :

वित्तीय वर्ष	पुरस्कार की रकम (लाख रु० में)
1979-80	8.29
1980-81	13.66
1981-82	20.87

(घ) छिपाई गयी आय के कारण चलाए गए मुकदमों और दोषसिद्धि के मामले नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	चलाए गए मुकदमों	दोषसिद्धि के मामले
1979-80	116	29
1980-81	200	23
1981-82	390	29

उल्लिखित धाराओं के अन्तर्गत, इन 3 वर्षों में कुल 5 मामलों में सजा दिलवायी गयी।

Taxes due from big Industrial Houses

5698. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and industries has demanded the Centre to reduce taxes on personal income, corporate profits and commodities;

(b) if so, details of the FICCI demands;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large amounts of income tax and taxes on corporate profit are due from big industrial houses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to collect the taxes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that the Federation of India Chamber of Commerce & Industries had suggested, In the pre-budget Memorandum, 1984, for reduction of taxes on personal income, corporate profits and Commodities. As regards Direct Taxes, its main demands were that the exemption limit be raised, marginal rate should be fixed at 50%, general rate of Corporation Tax should not exceed 45%, sur-charge

should be abolished, rate of tax in smaller companies should not be more than 40%, sur-tax should be withdrawn, and lower rate of tax should apply on widely/closely held companies etc.

As regards Indirect Taxes, their emphasis was on lowering excise duty rates on items like man-made fibres and yarn, tyres, paper, cement, plastics, motor vehicles, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, jute manufactures, sugar etc. so as to induce demand for these goods. They have also suggested inter alia, withdrawal of excise duty on indigenously manufactured capital goods as well as a substantial reduction in customs duty on imported capital goods.

(c) and (d) The taxes outstanding in respect of such houses, where the income-tax demand in each such case exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs, were Rs. 109.37 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 88.91 crores was not legally enforceable, thus leaving the demand recoverable at Rs. 20.46 crores.

(e) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps are taken from time to time by the concerned income-tax authorities for recovery/reduction of outstanding demand. These steps include, *inter-alia*, requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of the pending appeals. These also include resorting to proceeding u/s 226 (3) and 179 of the Income-tax Act, and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issuing recovery certificate to the Tax Recovery Officer u/s 222 of the Income-tax Act.

Opening of a DRDO Laboratory in Orissa

5699. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Defence Research

and Development Organisation (DRDO) laboratories opened and functioning in the country;

(b) the location of those DRDO laboratories;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to open such a laboratory in Orissa; and

(d) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) 66 Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) Laboratories/-Establishments/Offices are functioning in the country.

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

(c) Two establishments of DRDO viz. Proof & Experimental Establishment (P & EE), Balasore and Resident Technical Office (Engines) HAL, Sunabeda are already functioning in Orissa. In addition there is a proposal to set up a National Test Range in Balasore District and an Interim Test Range for testing rockets, guided missiles and Pilotless Target Aircraft (PTA) near P & EE, Balasore.

(d) The Interim Test Range is expected to be ready in 1986. Regarding National Test Range Facility, a socio-economic Survey of the area is being carried out.

Statement

Sl. No.	Location	Number of Main Laboratories/ Establishments	Small Liaison Cells Resident Technical Office, Computer Centre ; etc, located with the Laboratories/ Establishments
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	1	—
2.	Ahmednagar	1	—
3.	Almora	1	—
4.	Avadi (Madras)	1	1
5.	Balasore (Orissa)	1	—
6.	Bangalore	5	5
7.	Bombay	1	1
8.	Calcutta	—	1
9.	Chandigarh	1	1
10.	Cochin	1	1
11.	Delhi	10	4
12.	Dehra Dun	2	—
13.	Gwalior	1	—
14.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad	3	3
15.	Jodhpur	1	—
16.	Kanpur	1	1
17.	Lucknow	—	1
18.	Mussoorie	1	—
19.	Mysore	1	—
20.	Nasik	—	1
21.	Pune	4	3
22.	Sunabeda (Orissa)	—	1
23.	Tezpur	1	—
24.	Vishakhapatnam	1	—
25.	C/O 56 APO	2	—
26.	London (UK)	—	1
Total		41	25

**Mismanagement in Anglo French
Textile Mills Ltd , Pondicherry**

5700. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the gross mismanagement in the Anglo French Textile Mills Limited, Pondicherry;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any remedial action;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to nationalise the mills; and

(d) whether Government have made any move to ensure payment of back wages and arrears to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Government is aware of the factual position regarding the working of this mill.

(b) to (d) Efforts are on to explore the possibilities of reopening the undertaking and to restore it to financial viability. The nationalisation of the undertaking is not under the consideration of the Government at present.

**Loan Government Employees and
Defence Service personal for
House Building**

5701. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised banks give loan to Central Government employees and Defence Service personal for house building in the event of the loan taken by them from their departments falls short of their requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some financial institutions have also been authorised to advance loan for the above purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken to ensure that defence service personal are also included in the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Recognised financial institutions, viz, banking institutions including cooperative banks; Financing Corporations set up by the State Governments, which provide loans for house construction, Apex Co-operative Housing Finance institutions, Public Companies formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purpose can grant loans to Central Government Employees, including Defence Service personal, for houses building in the event of the House Building advance taken by them from Government falling short of their requirements, after primarily satisfying themselves about the various aspects i.e. security, nature of charge etc. against imovable properties. The discretion for acceptance of second mortgage of property for enabling the Government employees, including Defence Service Personnel, to meet the balance cost of houses/flats has been left with the concerned financial institutions.

Demands of Bank Employees

5702. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold wage negotiations with the All India Unions/Federations of bank employees;

(b) whether all the unions/federations

of bank employees have submitted the charter of demands; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The wage settlements in the banking industry are negotiated between the unions of workmen and the Indian Banks Association (IBA) which is a voluntary organisation of managements of banks including private sector banks and foreign banks having branches in India. IBA has received Charters of Demands from All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA), National Confederation of Bank Employees (NCBE), Indian National Bank Employees Congress (INBEC), National Organisation of Bank Workers (NOBW) and Bank Employees Federation of India (BEFI). The IBA has already commenced negotiations with AIBEA and NCBE jointly and with INBEC separately on their Charters of Demands. The Charters of Demands include demands for higher basic pay based on merger of DA with the basic pay, revised DA Formula, higher HRA and CCA, more liberal medical and superannuation benefits, etc.

कपास का निर्यात

5703. श्रीमोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान कपास की कितनी गांठों के उत्पादित किए जाने की संभावना है तथा पिछले वर्ष का बकाया माल कितना तथा इस वर्ष कपास की कितनी गांठें हैं उपयोग किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या सभी प्रकार की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के पश्चात कपास के भारी

भंडारों का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकेगा और यदि हां, तो कपास आयात पर विचार किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में कपास को आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है, तथा उत्पादन में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुये लंबे रेशे वाली कपास के निर्यात की अनुमति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा इस सीजन के दौरान कपास की खरीद न करने के लिए भारतीय कपास निगम से आग्रह किया गया है ; यदि हां, तो क्या कपास का मूल्य जो देश में विदेशी बाजारों की अपेक्षा कम है, और कम हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या गिरते मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने के लिए कपास के कुछ निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) वर्तमान आकलन के अनुसार 1983-84 कपास सीजन के दौरान कपास उत्पादन 78.00 लाख गांठ होने का अनुमान है। 1.9.83 को प्रारम्भिक स्टॉक 25.14 लाख गांठ होने का अनुमान है। इस वर्ष के दौरान कपास की संभावित खपत (कारखाना अंतर्गत खपत सहित) 82.65 लाख गांठ होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) चालू सीजन के अन्त में अनुमानित स्टॉक 16.40 लाख गांठों के आसपास होगा जो दो माह की आवश्यकता से कुछ ही अधिक है। हालांकि सीजन के अंत में कपास की स्थिति आरामजनक प्रतीत नहीं होती परन्तु फिलहाल कपास के किसी आयात पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। चालू कपास सीजन

के दौरान लम्बे रेशे वाली कपास की 2 लाख गाठों के निर्यात की पहले ही अनुमति दी जा चुकी है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) कपास के निर्यातों के संबंध में मांग तथा पूर्ति स्थिति तथा कीमत के रुख को ध्यान में रखते हुये समय-समय पर विचार किया जाता है।

Promotion to the Post of Section Officers

5704. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state upto what year (date of appointment as Assistant) Assistants have got promotions to the post of Section Officers in his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Promotions of Assistants as section officers in the Ministry of Defence are made from the Select Lists drawn by the Department of Personnel & AR on inter-ministerial basis. The junior most Assistant working as Section Officer on that basis in the Ministry of Defence counts his seniority as Assistant from the year 1975.

Public Sector Undertakings Allowed to Set Up Pavilions in Exhibitions of Political Parties

5705. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector undertakings are allowed to set up their pavilions in the organised exhibitions by the political parties; and

(b) if so, the criteria of setting up of pavilions of public sector undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) No general guidelines have been issued by the Government in regard to the participation by public sector undertakings in the exhibitions organised by political parties. Public Undertaking decide upon participation in exhibitions organised under various auspices on the basis of their perception of the returns in terms of publicity and business, likely to accrue to them in comparison to the expenditure involved in a particular proposal.

Recommendations made by Tandon Committee Regarding 100 percent Export Oriented Units

5706. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Tandon Committee regarding 100 per cent export-oriented units; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The following major recommendations were made by the Tandon Committee as far as the Scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units are concerned :—

(i) Value addition may be calculated on the same basis as is done in the Free Trade Zones;

(ii) 100% Export Oriented Units may be exempted from paying Sales Tax; and

(iii) 100% Export Oriented Units may be permitted to sell upto 25% of their production in the Domestic Tariff Area.

As regards the recommendation at (i) above, the Ministry of Commerce has decided that the Scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units should maintain its separate identity and also that the mode of calculation of value addition in the scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units need not be equated with that of the units in the Free Trade Zones.

The recommendations at (ii) and (iii) above have been accepted by the Ministry of Commerce.

Reduction of U.S. Aid to India

5707. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. aid to India during the next year has been reduced as compared to the aid given in the previous year ;

(b) whether U.S. aid to neighbouring countries to like Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh has been increased as compared to the previous year; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (c) The U.S. Budget for U.S. Fiscal year 1985 (October '84-September '85) is yet to be approved by the U.S. Congress. According to preliminary indications, the U.S. Budget proposals for FY 1985 envisage aid to India \$ 212 million inclusive of development assistance, PL 480 Title II assistance and World Food programme assistance as compared to \$223.9 million in U S Fiscal Year 1984 (October '83-September '84). Of this according to present indications the development assistance is expected to be \$ 87 million as compared to \$ 86 million in US FY 1984. There may thus be no reduction in development assistance.

(b) According to present indications, the U.S Budget proposals for FY 1985 also envisage increased development assistance to Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh as compared to the previous year. U.S. AID have no aid programme in Bhutan.

Demand For Direct Air Service between Trivandrum and Doha

5708. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request that a direct air service be started between Trivandrum and Doha; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED AL-AM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is in favour of Air-India introducing a direct service between Trivandrum and Doha. Under the existing Memorandum of Understanding Air India is entitled to operate to Doha and had accordingly filed flight schedules with the aeronautical authorities of Qatar in December 1981 for starting a service on the Trivandrum-Doha route. The Government of Qatar have indicated that they would permit Air India to operate on this route provided Gulf Air is also allowed to operate on this route. Gulf Air is not entitled to operate on this route in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding. The matter is being pursued with the Government of Qatar.

Demand for reasonable fare structure and better service on Gulf route

5709. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indians working in Gulf, have been demanding reasonable fare structure and better service on the Gulf-route ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to meet their demand ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received for reduction in the fare and better service on the Gulf route.

(b) and (c) The fares on the Gulf route have been fixed under the IATA forum and approved by the concerned Governments. These fares are charged by all the airlines operating on this route. Government of India cannot change these fares unilaterally. For traffic from the Gulf to India, there is an individual excursion fare at a level approximately 30 to 35% lower than the normal economy fare, which is available to the Indian residents in the Gulf visiting India on holidays. The steps taken to improve the service include the development by Air India of Airbus and Boing 747 on most of the Gulf services in place of Boeing 707, direct services from Trivandrum and Malayalam announcements on flights.

Export promotion agencies indifferent towards Orissa's efforts to export its products

5710. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that all-India export promotion agencies like the Engineering Exports Promotion Council (E.E.P.C.), Federation of Indian Export Organisations (F.I.E.O.), State Trading Corporation (S.T.C.) and the Indian Handicrafts Board are indifferent

towards Orissa's efforts to Export its products ;

(b) if so, the directives proposed to be sent to such National Export Organisations to change their attitude towards Orissa and help the State in arranging an effective marketing system ? and

(c) the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The various Export Promotion Agencies are making every effort to promote exports from all states including Orissa.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Overdrafts by States

5711. SHRI R.R. BHOLE :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The number of States which have been running overdrafts during the year 1982-83 and as on 10 February 1984 ;

(b) whether Central Government have given a warning to the States which are not clearing overdrafts that Reserve Bank will stop payment to those States which do not contain their expenditure ;

(c) if so, which are those States ;

(d) the reaction of those States to the aforesaid warnings ; and

(e) the suggestions made by the Central Government to the States following which they could overdrafts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Excepting Tamil Nadu, all States which

bank with the Reserve Bank of India ran into overdrafts during 1982-83. 8 States had overdrafts on 10th February 1984.

(b) States having high overdrafts have been advised to reduce/eliminate their overdrafts, failing which action would be initiated under the Overdraft Regulation Scheme.

(c) and (d) Finance Minister had discussions with the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal and Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu with a view to reducing/eliminating the overdrafts of these States in a phased manner. All these States excepting West Bengal have furnished plans of action for reducing the overdraft as suggested by the Finance Minister. Other than this the Finance Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of Haryana, Karnataka and Nagaland also advising them to reduce/eliminate their overdrafts by the end of the current financial year.

(e) The State Governments have been advised to observe financial discipline in such a manner that they maintain a balance between the flow of revenue and pace of expenditure with a view to avoiding overdrafts. To accommodate temporary excess of expenditure over receipts, the Reserve Bank of India has authorised ways and means limits which can be availed of by the State Governments.

Termination of services of group 'C' and 'D' employees of GREF

5712. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per C.C.S. (C.C.A.) Rules, 1965, the powers dismissal/removal/termination of services of Central Government employees cannot be delegated to subordinate officers ; and

(b) if so, under what authority the Chief Engineer and Task Force Commanders of GREF under BRO are exer-

cising such power of dismissal/removal/termination of services of Group 'C' and 'D' employees of GREF while the appointing authority of these ranks is the Director General Border Roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) (a) and (b) According to relevant rules, dismissal and removal from service and termination of service of Central Government employees cannot be done by any authority subordinate to the appointing authority. This rule is being observed in respect of GREF. The exercise of such powers by Chief Engineers and Task Force Commanders is in order as they are not subordinate to the appointing authorities concerned.

Simplification of Taxation Laws

5713. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are considering to simplify Taxation Laws ; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of simplification of Tax Laws ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Simplification of the direct taxes laws has been engaging Government's attention on a continuing basis and various measures in this regard have been initiated from time to time through the annual Finance Bills and other Amending Bills. Government would initiate further measures in this regard in the light, *inter alia*, of the recommendations made by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission.

Assessment of Income Tax of Indian Cricket Players

5714. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the particulars of the Indian Cricket players who played Tests and one day series matches in India and

abroad during the last three years and whose income has been taxed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The information with reference to calendar years 1981, 1982 and 1983 will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Unauthorised Foreign Exchanged Transactions by Parallel Bank

5715. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether inquiry has since been instituted into a parallel bank or some similar institution that deals with unauthorised foreign exchange transactions operating in the country particularly in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details of the inquiry ; and

(c) whether action has since been taken in regard thereto, and if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Sir, if the Hon'ble member specifies the name or identifying particulars of the 'parallel bank' or the institution in respect of which information is required, the information can be collected and furnished.

AFHQ Employees Working in Air Headquarters

5716. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to

Unstarred Question Nos. 4490 and 4199 on 25.3.1983 and 19.8.1983 respectively regarding Armed Forces Headquarters Civilian Employees working in Air Headquarters and state if the modalities have since been examined and worked out and if so the details thereof and have the civilians working in Air Headquarters been brought under CDA Headquarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : The modalities are still under examination.

Tourist Office for Hyderabad

5717. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities and towns in India where Tourist Information Offices are set up and the nature of their functions;

(b) whether any separate Tourist Office has been set up in Hyderabad, if so the purpose and justification for such an office and the annual expenditure involved on this office; and

(c) how many towns have such offices in addition to Tourist Information Centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) A list of the Tourist Offices in India is attached. The Tourist Offices are required to disseminate information regarding places of tourist interest and the infrastructural facilities available in such places. These offices maintain liaison with State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers, car operators, etc., extend facilitation assistance to tourists at airports/seaports and coordinate the efforts of various segments of the travel trade with the aim of promoting tourist in India.

A Tourist Office has been set up in Hyderabad and this office like others carries out aforesaid functions. The expenditure incurred on this office during the period from 4-6-83 to 29-2-84 was Rs. 64,935.

Statement

List of Tourist Offices in India

1. Agra
2. Aurangabad
3. Bangalore
4. Bombay
5. Bhubaneshwar
6. Calcutta
7. Cochin
8. Delhi
9. Goa
10. Guwahati
11. Hyderabad
12. Imphal
13. Itanagar
14. Jaipur
15. Khajuraho
16. Lucknow
17. Madras
18. Patna
19. Port Blair
20. Shillong
21. Srinagar
22. Varanasi

Excise Duty on Ply-Wood and Laminated Sheets

5718. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that central excise duty is calculated on ply-wood and laminated sheets according to grade systems from the manufacturers;

(b) if so, whether the manufacturers are making bills for 1st grade material as a 5th grade material to avoid higher rate of Central excise ;

(c) whether Government have taken any step against these manufactures;

(d) if so, the names of the manufacturers; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to remove grade system on ply-wood industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Reduction in Contribution in International Credit institutions by U.S.

5719. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Government have decided to reduce its contribution to the international credit institutions ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating its likely impact on India's developmental programmes and reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reports regarding IDA consultation lead us to believe that U.S. Government have decided to reduce their contribution to the 7th Replenishment of IDA.

(b) The Government of U.S. have indicated that they will not contribute

more than 750 million per annum or more than 25% of the 7th Replenishment of IDA.

External resources constitute a relatively small part of funding of our investment programmes. However, Government are taking all possible measures to ensure that the necessary volume of external resources continue to be available.

Expenditure on Foreign Tours

5720. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the expenditure incurred on foreign tours of the following persons in the last three years; (i) Prime Minister of India; (ii) each of the Cabinet Minister of India; (iii) each of the Ministers of State in the Union Cabinet; (iv) each of the Deputy Minister in the Union Cabinet; and (v) each of the Secretaries of the various Ministries of Union Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The information is not available and will have to be collected from all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Collection of this information will involve considerable time and labour and the result to be achieved will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in collecting the information.

Activities of World Tourism Organisation

5721. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the activities of world Tourism Organisation;

(b) the number and names of countries which are its members;

(c) when the organisation was formed;

(d) when India became its member ; and

(e) the benefits; so far, derives by India its membership ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED AL-AM KHAN) : (a) The activities of World Tourism Organisation include collection, analysis and dissemination of all available information on international domestic tourism; making travel easier by reducing and simplifying frontier formalities; organising and convening international conferences, seminars, round tables and technical meetings on various aspects of tourism; preparation of draft agreements on tourism and; examining vocational training problems.

(b) At present it has 105 full member 3 associate members and one permanent observer. The names of the member countries can be seen the attached statement.

(c) The organisation was formed on January 2, 1975.

(d) India is a founder member.

(e) India, like all other member countries, has had access to the statistical information about international tourism and other segments of tourist trade. She has benefitted from the experience of other countries regarding frontier formalities and facilitation. India participated in various international conferences, seminars, round tables and technical meetings deriving benefit and advantage of interaction with other countries/organisations on matters of mutual interest. India has also participated in various research programmes in the field of international tourism as well as some projects specially tailored to suit the requirements of developing countries.

Statement

*States Members of the World Tourism
Organization (WTO)*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 27. Ethiopia |
| 2. Algeria | 28. Finland |
| 3. Argentina | 29. France |
| 4. Australia | 30. Gabon |
| 5. Austria | 31. Gambia |
| 6. Bahrain | 32. German Democratic Republic |
| 7. Bangladesh | 33. Germany, Federal Republic of |
| 8. Belgium | 34. Ghana |
| 9. Benin | 35. Greece |
| 10. Bolivia | 36. Grenada |
| 11. Brazil | 37. Haiti |
| 12. Bulgaria | 38. Honduras |
| 13. Burundi | 39. Hungary |
| 14. Chile | 40. India |
| 15. China, People's Rep. of | 41. Indonesia |
| 16. Colombia | 42. Iran, Islamic Republic of |
| 17. Congo | 43. Iraq |
| 18. Costa Rica | 44. Israel |
| 19. Cuba | 45. Italy |
| 20. Cyprus | 46. Ivory Coast |
| 21. Czechoslovakia | 47. Jamaica |
| 22. Democratic Kampuchea | 48. Japan |
| 23. Democratic Yemen | 49. Jordan |
| 24. Dominican Republic | 50. Kenya |
| 25. Ecuador | 51. Kuwait |
| 26. Egypt | 52. Lao People's Democratic Rep. |

53. Lebanon
54. Lesotho
55. Libyan Arab Jamahirlya
56. Madagascar
57. Malawi
58. Malaysia
59. Maldives
60. Mali
61. Malta
62. Mauritania
63. Mauritius
64. Mexico
65. Morocco
66. Nepal
67. Netherlands
68. Niger
69. Nigeria
70. Pakistan
71. Panama
72. Peru
73. Philippines
74. Poland
75. Portugal
76. Qatar
77. Republic of Korea
78. Romania
79. Rwanda
80. San Marino
81. Senegal
82. Sierra Leone
83. Spain
84. Sri Lanka
85. Sudan
86. Switzerland

87. Syrian Arab Republic
88. THAILAND
89. Togo
90. Tunisia
91. Turkey
92. Uganda
93. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
94. United Arab Emirates
95. United Republic of Cameroon
96. United Republic of Tanzania
97. United States of America
98. Upper Volta
99. Uruguay
100. Venezuela
101. Viet Nam
102. Yemen
103. Yugoslavia
104. Zaire
105. Zambia
106. Zimbabwe.

Associate Members of the World Tourism Organization.

1. Gibraltar
2. Macao
3. Netherlands Antilles.

Permanent Observer to the Organization

Holy See

Insurance Schemes in India

5722. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAD-ASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) various types of insurance schemes at present prevailing in India ;

(b) whether the people are aware of these schemes ;

(c) if so, how many are registered under various scheme and details thereof ;

(d) whether Government are having any programme to make popular these insurance schemes ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Life insurance business is carried on in India by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and general insurance business is being carried on in India by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and its subsidiaries. These undertakings have formulated a large variety of insurance schemes to suit the varying needs of different sections of the insuring public.

Life Insurance Schemes

2. The LIC provides insurances cover under group schemes as well as individual assurances. There are three types of group schemes, namely, group term assurance schemes, group superannuation schemes and group gratuity schemes.

3. On 31st March, 1984, the business in force under group insurance and superannuation scheme consisted of 11,184 schemes covering over 74 lakh members for sums assured and bonuses of Rs. 8972 crores.

4. The plans for individual assurances, which have attracted maximum num-

ber of policyholders are endowment assurances and money back policies. The other plans for individual assurances under which policies are issued include childrens' deferred policy, childrens' anticipated endowment policy, Jana Raksha policy and whole life assurances. The individual assurance business in force in India on 31st March, 1983, was 243.78 lakh policies, assuring Rs. 26,264 crores.

General Insurance Schemes

7. The main classes/sub-classes of business transacted by the general insurance companies are fire, marine cargo, marine hull, motor and miscellaneous. Miscellaneous insurance business encompasses a large variety of covers including all risks, aviation, burglary, fidelity guarantee, cattle, personal accident, third party liability, workmen's compensation, machinery breakdown and loss of profits. The gross premium in India of the entire industry during the year 1982 was Rs. 723 crores. Separate details of the number of covers provided for each type of insurance are not available.

Publicity

8. The life insurance industry as well as the general insurance industry undertake, on a continuing basis, a vigorous campaign for popularising their various insurance plans and for increasing insurance coverage throughout the length and breadth of the country. The measures taken by them in this regard include publicity through the radio, TV, press, posters, hoardings, fairs and exhibitions and film shows. In order to reach out to the common man, they also take the help of traditional medja like puppetry, drama, shadow plays and their publicity vans undertake extensive tours of the rural areas.

Other measures

9. Apart from the foregoing, the branch infrastructure and the field force of the LIC as well as the general insurance companies is being strengthened, with particular emphasis on the in-

surance needs of the rural areas and areas which are not easily accessible. As a result, there is increasing awareness and availability of the insurance services in the country.

**Passengers and cargo handled at Bombay,
Delhi, Calcutta and Madras Airport
from 1981 to 1983**

5723. SHRI AMARSINH RATH-
AWA : Will the Minister of TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to

state the number of international and domestic passenger and the tonnage at international cargo handled at the Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras Airports separately during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM
KHAN) : The requisite information is
furnished in the statement attached.

Statement

The number of international and domestic passengers and tonnage of international cargo handled at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras Airports during the year 1981, 1982 and 1983 are as follows :-

Year	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras	Total
1981					
PASSENGERS					
International	27,18,833	3,12,467	18,61,271	2,32,601	51,25,172
Domestic	26,91,344	11,21,728	19,34,115	8,44,857	65,92,044
Total	54,10,177	14,34,195	37,95,386	10,77,458	117,17,216
International Cargo (Tonnes)	73,749	7,174	47,344	14,696	1,42,963
1982					
PASSENGERS					
International	32,88,427	2,92,577	19,68,106	2,60,491	58,09,601
Domestic	29,09,442	11,93,356	21,28,321	93,85,934	71,70,073
Total	61,97,869	14,85,933	40,96,427	11,99,445	1,29,79,674
International Cargo (Tonnes)	84,026	7,009	52,601	14,725	1,58,361
1983					
PASSENGERS					
International	37,20,538	3,01,160	20,90,008	3,12,262	64,23,968
Domestic	32,99,266	12,98,164	23,46,004	9,84,986	79,28,420
Total	70,19,804	15,99,324	44,36,012	12,97,248	1,43,52,388
International Cargo (Tonnes)	97,596	6,830	58,560	14,184	1,77,170

Cases pending in courts against multinational companies for tax-evasion

5724. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending in various courts against multinational companies for evasion and non-payment of excise duty and income-tax during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies against whom the cases are before the courts and the total amount involved against each company ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to realise these dues, expeditiously ?

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.

Facilities for tourist villages in India

5725. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of tourist villages functioning in India at present ;

(b) the number and location of tourist villages under construction ;

(c) the details of the facilities provided in these villages ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish more such villages ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) One tourist villages has been sanctioned at Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh as a pilot project.

(c) Besides tourist cottages, the other facilities proposed in the Tourist Village are a cafeteria, open-air amphitheatre for propogation of local/regional culture, facilities to local artisans to make their products and sell them, recreational facilities etc.

(d) Establishing further Tourist villages is proposed to be considered only after seeing the performance results of the first Tourist village being constructed at Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh.

Programme for air connection of districts in Maharashtra Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

5726 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or are proposed to be taken to connect different districts in various States by air; and

(b) Government's programme for Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) There are no plans to connect all the districts in the country by air.

(b) Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are presently conducting traffic surveys to determine the feasibility of extending air services. Their future expansion plans have not yet been finalised.

Credit Advanced to Industries set up at Pandaul by Financial Institutions

5727. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the full list of industries set up at Pandaul under Madhubani Distt. of Bihar and the credit advanced by Bihar Finance Corporation and other public financial institutions;

(b) whether several industries were advanced credit by Bihar Finance Corporation on formal undertaking by the Central Bank to advance working capital ;

(c) if so, whether all those industries are lying idle because non-granting of any credit by the Central Bank ; and

(d) if so, steps being taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) As per information received from Central Bank of India there are in all 24 units at Pandaul financed by Bihar State Financial Corporation. 8 of the 9 units, in which machinery has been installed, have been financed by the Central Bank of India. One unit has not been financed because there are huge overdues in the account of another unit of the same proprietor. In the case of remaining 15 units though the machineries have not been installed, proposals of 11 units are at various stages of processing at branch level.

In terms of Section 13(1) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings Act, 1970 and the customs & usages prevalent amongst bankers further information relating to individual constituents of the banks can be divulged.

Curbs on travel of staff of I.A. and A.I.

5728. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign international carriers have imposed restrictions on their staff

travelling to East Asia more than once a year with a view to preventing the staff from smuggling electronic gadgets such as video cassette recorders, coloured television sets and other items as reported in 'Indian Express', New Delhi of 6.3.1984;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider the desirability of enforcing such curbs on travel of staff of the two Indian national carriers viz., Air-India and Indian Airlines;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government is not aware of any restrictions having been imposed by the foreign international carriers on their staff travelling to East Asia more than once in a year.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The passage regulation of Indian Airlines, however provided for travel on international sectors only once in two years by the officers and once in three years by others. Air India's passage regulations which provide for a maximum of 4 concessional passages each year, however permit travel on India-Singapore sector under foreign travel scheme only and also do not permit transfer of passages to the brothers and sisters of the employees on the India-Australia and India-Japan sectors.

**भारतीय राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास
निगम की स्थापना**

5729. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें जनता

और बुनकरों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें शामिल किए गए प्रतिनिधियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस निगम के कार्य क्या-क्या हैं तथा बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिए इस निगम द्वारा क्या-क्या कार्य किया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में तथा पूति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) दो गैर-सरकारी सनस्यों अर्थात् तमिलनाडु के श्री एस० राम राज और कर्नाटक के श्री गोपीनाथ सान्द्र को राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम के निदेशक मण्डल में निदेशक के रूप में नामित किया गया है ।

(घ) इस निगम द्वारा निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किये जाने हैं —

(1) हथकरघा क्षेत्र को हैक यार्न और रंजक और रसायन जैसे कच्चे माल की अधिप्राप्ति और वितरण ।

(2) जैसा भी उचित हो, अधिकाधिक खुदरा दुकानें खोलकर हथकरघा क्षेत्र में उत्पादन और विपणन अभियान को तेज करना ; और

(3) गैर-सहयोगी क्षेत्रों में कताई/गीलिंग कार्यकलापों का वित्त पोषण ।

निगम द्वारा अपने प्रबंध-निदेशक और अन्य पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के बाद ये कार्य प्रभावी रूप से किए जाएंगे ।

Production of Handicrafts

5731. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the handicrafts products produced in the country during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the incentives given to the handicrafts manufacturers to raise their production during the year 1983-84;

(c) whether it is a fact that the handicraft manufacturers are facing great hardship to sell their products; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to help them in selling their products in the country and abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) As the handicrafts sector is highly decentralised with wide dispersal of production units, no reliable data on the value of production of handicrafts are available. According to rough estimates based on export figures, the value of handicrafts including gems and jewellery produced during 1981-82 to 1983-84 is as follows :-

Year	Value
1981-82	2800 crores
1982-83	2880 crores
1983-84	3090 crores

(b) The following incentives/facilities were available to artisans/handicrafts manufacturers during 1983-84 :-

(1) Credit facilities for artisans under the DRI Scheme and Composite Loan Scheme.

- (2) Working capital at concessional rate of interest to the tiny sector.
- (3) Institutional and apprenticeship schemes in various crafts to enlarge the production base.
- (4) Design and technical assistance for product development.
- (5) Financial assistance to State Corporations/Apex Co-operative Societies for setting up of Common Facility Service Centres to enlarge production and productivity.
- (6) Financial assistance to State Corporations/Apex Co-operative Societies for setting up of Raw Material Depots.

(c) and (d) No specific case of acute hardship has come to notice. However, at times difficulties do come up in the marketing of certain crafts and the following appropriate steps are being taken to meet them :-

- (i) Central/State Corporations have been set up to facilitate internal sales of handicrafts through their sales emporia.
- (ii) A Central Corporation namely Handlooms and Handicrafts Export Corporation is engaged in exporting handicrafts.
- (iii) To facilitate sales of handicrafts (Handicrafts Week' is organised annually and a special rebate is allowed on sales during this period.
- (iv) 39 Marketing and Service Extension Centres have been set up in different craft centres for providing a package of services to artisans and to improve marketability of their products. These centres organise regular programmes like Market Meets and

Product Promotion Programmes so that craftsmen are exposed to new ideas and are introduced to prospective buyers.

- (v) The rates of Cash Compensatory Support for exports of handicrafts have been enhanced from 7% to 10% of the fob value. The Carpet exporters are eligible for CCS @7% to 17% depending upon the fob value of carpet per sq. mt.
- (vi) Cash Compensatory Support for silk carpets at the rate of 12% of the fob value per sq. mt. has been allowed.
- (vii) Imports of duty free Carpet Grade Wool is being allowed against exports of carpets for improving the quality of Indian Carpets.
- (viii) A separate Carpet Export Promotion Council has been set up to give undivided attention to the exports of hand-knotted woollen carpets.
- (ix) A delegation of handicrafts exporters visited EEC countries during December, 1983, under Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme to explore market potentials for Indian Handicrafts.
- (x) Improvements in packaging.
- (xi) Publicity in overseas journals.

Location of Regional Tourist Offices in India and Abroad

5732. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

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

(a) the number and location of regional tourist offices functioning in India ;

(b) their main functions ;

(c) whether Government are considering to establish more such offices in the country ; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the places in foreign countries where Indian tourist offices are functioning ;

(e) in what way they are helping in promoting tourism in India ; and

(f) whether Government are considering to establish more such offices in near future ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (f) The main functions of the Tourist Offices in India and abroad are as follows :-

1. Promote tourist traffic to India;
2. To compile, maintain and disseminate upto date tourist information;
3. Facilitation and assistance to foreign tourist at airports and seaports ;
4. To maintain close contact with travel trade, airlines, hoteliers, car operators etc.;
5. Advertising, publicity, liaison and public relations with the press and travel trade ;
6. To arrange film shows, cultural programmes, travel exhibition etc.;
7. To coordinate the promotional efforts of travel agencies, international airlines, tour operators,

individuals and other agencies with the aim of promoting India as a tourist destination.

The names of the places where Tourist Offices are located in India and abroad are given in the attached statement.

Proposals for setting up an Office at Ahmedabad, Kuala Lumpur and Colombo are under consideration.

Statement

INDIA

1. New Delhi
2. Bombay
3. Calcutta
4. Madras
5. Agra
6. Jaipur
7. Varanasi
8. Lucknow
9. Khajuraho
10. Aurangabad
11. Goa
12. Guwahati
13. Shillong
14. Imphal
15. Itanagar
16. Bhubaneshwar
17. Patna
18. Cochin
19. Bangalore
20. Hyderabad
21. Srinagar
22. Port Blair

ABROAD

1. New York
2. Sydney
3. Tokyo
4. Geneva
5. Kuwait

6. London
7. Los Angeles
8. Chicago
9. Toronto
10. Frankfurt
11. Paris
12. Stockholm
13. Brussels
14. Milan
15. Vienna
16. Singapore
17. Bangkok
18. Kathmandu

**Representation on Rule 68-B of
Employees PF Scheme,
1952**

5733. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6451 on 8 April, 1983, regarding representation on Rule 68 B of Employees PF Scheme, 1952 and state :

(a) whether Government had since amended Rule 68 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 and issued a Notification No. 80-789(E) on 1st November, 1983, as assured in the said reply ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that there is a great resentment among many P. F. members drawing salaries above Rs. 1600 p.m. because the Notification had extended tax benefit to P.F. members drawing salaries only upto Rs. 1600 p.m. and not above this salary limit ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering this issue afresh, in order to give relief to P.F. members drawing salaries above Rs. 1600 p.m. and by which date ?

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

(b) The Government is not aware that the relevant amendment has led to great resentment.

(c) Does not arise.

**Memorandum from Mandi Convenor
Sangharsh Samiti Reg, Alleged
Shifting of Present S.B.I.
Premises.**

5734. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 16 February, 1983 from Mandi on Convenor Sangharsh Samiti, Mandi regarding alleged shifting of present SBI premises to a new place ;

(b) what are the objections raised by the complainant ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter in view of the serious irregularities pointed out in the Memorandum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A Memorandum dated 16-2-84 addressed to the Chief Regional Manager, State Bank of India has been received by the Union Finance Minister through two Members of Parliament. The Convenor, Sangharsh Samiti, Mandi are against the shifting of branch of State Bank of India to a new premises.

State Bank of India has stated that its branch at Mandi has been functioning from 3 different premises, thereby causing hardship to the customers. With a view to bring the branch under one roof, the bank issued advertisement inviting applications from interested parties in 1981.

The proposals then received were not found suitable and, therefore, rejected. A fresh advertisement was issued in 1982 and four proposals were received. One of the offers received from Shri Manjit Singh offering his premises @ Rs 1.15 per sq. ft. covered area, though found adequate for bank's requirements, was rejected alongwith other offers as the plot was not considered to be well located at that time. In the meantime, Municipal Committee, Mandi had agreed to lease to the bank their building measuring approximately 27.3 sq. ft. @ Rs. 1.60 per sq. ft. This building, however, could not accommodate the entire branch and the Committee did not agree to provide extra space by constructing another floor. Nevertheless, the State Bank of India shifted one of the Divisions to the Municipal Committee building to ease the congestion. With this shifting, the branch would be functioning at four different buildings and the congestion would also continue to remain.

With a view to bring the branch under one roof, the proposal of Shri Manjit Singh was reexamined by a Committee comprising of the Chief Regional Manager; Regional Manager, the Premises Officers and the Engineer of the Bank. The building owned by Shri Manjit Singh is reported to be at a distance of only 200 meters from the present premises and is reported to be large enough to accommodate the entire branch. Considering the offer suitable, the bank negotiated with the owner who agreed to charge a rent of Rs. 1.40 per sq. ft. of covered area. The Bank has advanced a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to the landlord on usual terms and conditions against equitable mortgage of the property. The first instalment of the advance has already been disbursed and the construction of the building has started. According to the Bank, the hiring of building is considered to be in order.

**Rehabilitation of Persons Displaced as
a Result of Construction of HAL
Factory Complex in
Orissa**

5735. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will

the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who were displaced as a result of construction of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Factory complex at Sunabeda in Orissa ;

(b) how many of them have been rehabilitated either by having been given alternative land or employment in the Factory ; and

(c) the number of persons which still remain to be rehabilitated and the manner in which it is proposed to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a)
397.

(b) and (c) 85 persons have been employed by the Company directly. The remaining 312 have been employed on work connected with sanitation, construction activity, material handling, etc., through contractors.

**News Item Captioned "Fund Bodies
Reluctant to Enforce Convertibility
Clause"**

5737. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Fund bodies are reluctant to enforce convertibility Clause" appearing in the 'Financial Express' New Delhi dated the 7th March, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, in which cases the public Term lending institutions like IDBI, IFCI and IRCI have used their authority for conversion of term loans into equity and the cumulative value of equity shares acquired by them as per latest information available with the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government have seen the News Item referred to in the question.

(b) Conversion of loans into equity is stipulated and exercised by the financial institutions in cases of substantial assistance and particularly in cases of companies making persistent default in repayment of institutional dues; for mismanagement and in the case of sick units. Conversion is not to be resorted to in cases of modernisation assistance, foreign currency loans and where institutional shareholdings already exceeded the prescribed limits. Upto the end of December, 1982, the conversion option had been exercised by the all India financial institutions in 136 cases involving conversion of loans aggregating Rs. 68 crores.

Export Promotion Councils

5738. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement giving :—

- (i) names and addresses of Export Promotion Councils,
- (ii) number of persons serving on their Executive Committees/Committees of Administration,
- (iii) whether such persons received TA/DA for attending Meetings of the Committee/Sub-Committees, leading of deputations to Governmental and Semi-Governmental authorities,
- (iv) scale of such TA/DA referred to at (iii) above and,
- (v) total TA/DA said to (iii) above during last three years, council-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (i) A statement is attached.

(ii) to (v) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of Export Promotion Councils.

1. Export Promotion Council for the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Jhansi Castle (4th Floor) 7, Cooperage Road, Bombay.
2. Cashew Export Promotion Council, World Trade Centre, M G. Road, Ernakulam South, Cochin-16.
3. Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council, 14/1-B, Ezra Street, World Trade Centre, Calcutta-700 001.
4. Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, No. 9, Mathew Road, Charni Road, Bombay.
5. Engineering Export Promotion Council, 14/1-B, Ezra Street, World Trade Centre, 3rd Floor, Calcutta-700 001.
6. Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather & Leather Manufacturers, 15/46, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

7. Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council,
B-15, Commerce Centre,
4th Floor,
Bombay-400 027
8. Handloom Export Promotion Council,
World Trade Centre,
123, Mount Road,
Madras.
9. Leather Export Promotion Council,
3/38, Veeperry High Road,
Madras-8.
10. Plastics & Linoleums Export Promotion Council,
612 & 615, Tulsiani Chamber,
Brackbay Reclamation,
Nariman Point,
Bombay-400 021.
11. Processed Foods Export Promotion Council,
27, Barakhamba Road,
105, New Delhi House,
New Delhi.
12. Shellac Export Promotion Council,
14/1-B, Ezra Street,
World Trade Centre,
3rd Floor,
Calcutta 700 001.
13. Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council,
Resham Bhavan,
78, Veer Nariman Road,
Bombay.
14. Spices Export Promotion Council,
World Trade Centre,
M.G. Road,
Ernakulam South,
Cochin-16.

15. Sports Goods Export Promotion Council,
1-E/6, Jhandewalan Extn.,
New Delhi-110 055.
 16. Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council,
612/714, Ashoka Estate,
24, Barakhamba Road,
New Delhi-110 001.
 17. Apparels Export Promotion Council,
58, Sahyog Building,
Nehru Place,
New Delhi-110 019.
 18. Carpet Export Promotion Council,
B-115, Sector 18,
'NOIDA',
Ghaziabad (U.P.)
 19. Indian Silk Export Promotion Council,
VIth Floor,
Mittal Chamber,
Nariman Point,
Bombay.
- The following Export Promotion Councils have been recently approved by the Government of India but not yet started functioning :—
20. Overseas Construction Council,
Commerce Centre,
7th Floor,
J. Dadaji Road,
Tardeo,
Bombay-400 034.
 21. Handicrafts Export promotion Council.

**Stay of Income Tax Officials at
One Seat**

5739. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2909 on 9 December, 1983, regarding stay of income tax officials at one seat and state :

(a) the break-up of the various categories of officers mentioned in the reply District-wise and Circle-wise ;
and

(b) the action being taken to rotate

them particularly those working in the vulnerable sections dealing with the assessment of Income Tax of business community/contractors and others making quick money and dodging tax ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a)
Given in the attached statement.

(b) They will be considered for transfer during the annual transfers and postings in April, 1984.

Statement

The Break-up of Various Categories of Officers : District-wise Crime-wise

Category of Officer	General	Inspection	Judicial	Audit	Assessment	Name of District/Circle		Salary	D-III
						Contractor	Transport		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Income-tax Officer	—	—	—	—	—	2 (one since transferred)	1 (since retired)	—	1
Income-tax Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (Range)
Tax Assistant	3	2	1	1	1	—	1	3	1
D-V(14)	D-V(C)	D-VI(B)	Total						
11	12	13	14						
1	—	—	5						
—	—	—	1						
—	1 (Range)	1 (Range)	15						

Investment of Foreign Private Companies

5740. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) investment of foreign private companies in India till 1 January, 1984 with country-wise break-up in details ;

(b) investment of Indian private companies abroad till 1 January, 1984 with country-wise break-up in details ; and

(c) whether Indian private companies are having more liberal terms and conditions than the foreign private companies in India, facts in details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to the last survey made by the Reserve Bank of India, the outstanding

long-term foreign liabilities of corporate individual and commercial enterprises as on 31st March, 1974 was Rs. 1943 crores. The Reserve Bank of India is now in the process of compiling a census of India's foreign assets and liabilities with 31st March, 1981 as reference date.

(b) A statement giving region-wise and country-wise distribution of investment in Indian Joint Ventures abroad as on 31-3-1983 is attached.

(c) There are separate guidelines governing foreign investment in the country and our investment abroad. Foreign investment is allowed selectively in priority areas and with a view to acquire technology not indigenously available. Our investment abroad is allowed in areas approved by the host country and is looked upon as a measure of export promotion and economic cooperation among developing countries.

Statement

S. No.	Region/ Country	In operation		Under implementation	
		No. of JVs	Actual Indian equity	No. of JVs	Approved Indian equity
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. SOUTH EAST ASIA					
1.	Malaysia	27	131511	1	644
2.	Indonesia	11	121246	4	36340
3.	Thailand	8	95865	4	16319
4.	Singapore	16	37511	11	39784
5.	Philippines	2	4498	—	—
6	Hong Kong	2	286	1	2400
Sub-Total		66	390917	21	95487

1	2	3	4	5	6
B. SOUTH ASIA :					
1.	Sri Lanka	10	6011	13	60282
2.	Nepal	1	2013	6	33236
3.	Bangladesh	1	837	—	—
Sub-Total :		12	8861	19	93518
C. WEST ASIA :					
1.	U.A.E.	9	7521	2	10557
2.	Saudi Arabia	3	3948	3	15997
3.	Oman	1	798	2	20290
4.	Bahrain	1	330	1	7500
5.	Kuwait	1	147	1	2205
Sub-Total		15	12744	9	56549
D. OCEANIA :					
1.	Australia	1	685	—	—
2.	Fiji	1	1122	—	—
3.	Tonga	1	180	—	—
Sub-Total :		3	1987	—	—
E. AFRICA :					
1.	Kenya	8	95537	4	8911
2.	Nigeria	7	28836	14	140587
3.	Mauritius	3	2017	1	1995
4.	Uganda	1	2807	—	—
5.	Botswana	1	500	—	—
6.	Liberia	—	—	1	6800
7.	Seychelles	—	—	1	13450
8.	Tanzania	—	—	1	267
9.	Senegal	—	—	1	169600

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Sudan	—	—	1	36000
11.	Zambia	—	—	1	3000
Sub-Total :		20	129697	25	380610
F. EUROPE & AMERICA ;					
1.	U.K.	9	1517	3	1525
2.	W. Germany	3	4083	—	—
3.	France	1	262	—	—
4.	Netherlands	1	100	—	—
5.	Switzerland	—	—	2	177
6.	Cyprus	—	—	1	2926
7.	Greece	—	—	2	11514
8.	Yugoslavia	—	—	1	19200
9.	Gibraltar	—	—	1	76
10.	U.S.A.	11	7667	3	1050
Sub-Total		25	13629	13	36468
GRAND TOTAL :		141	557835	87	662632

**Demotion of employees of General Insurance
pending before Supreme Court**

5741. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases connected with demotion of employees of the General Insurance Corporation and subsidiary companies pending before the Supreme Court, facts in details with the date since they are pending ?

(b) amount that has been spent by the Company in litigation so far ; and

(c) details of the justification of the prolonged litigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) General Insurance Corporation of India has reported that there is no legal case connected with the demotion of an employee in General Insurance Industry pending the Supreme Court.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Per Head Foreign Indebtedness of Each
Individual**

5742. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of per head

foreign indebtedness of each individual (including the minors) of our country ; and

(b) what is the yearly interest to be paid by our country for each individual's foreign loan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) On the basis of census figures of 1981, the estimated per capita foreign indebtedness as at the end of 1983-84 and per capita interest likely to paid during 1983 84 on Government account work out to about Rs. 283 and Rs. 6 respectively.

Losses Suffered by STC in Export of Sugar

5743. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will be Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of sugar exported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation suffered losses in regard to the export of sugar during the above period ;

(c) if so, the details of the losses suffered during the above period and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the Government's policy in regard to the import and export for the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Quantity of sugar exported, value realised and loss suffered or profit gained, by STC, is indicated below :

year	Qty. (lakh MTs)	Value (Rs. crores)	Profit or loss (Rs. crores)
1981-82	1.386	49.22	+11.69
1982-83	4.10	84.76	-62.78
1983-84 (1st April to 17th March, 1984)	8.14	206.75	-70.00 (Approx.)

(d) The policy for 1984-85 would be declared in April 1984.

Water sports Facilities at Chilka Lake

5744. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce water sports facilities at Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to develop this lake; and

(c) the latest position in this regard and by when it will start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism have decided to provide boats for water skiing at a total cost of Rs. 1,99,800/-, out of which Rs. 1.80 lakhs is being released in the current financial year,

**Heading : Procedure of Checking
Accounts of Film Artistes**

**5745. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present procedure of checking the accounts of film artistes;

(b) whether the Parliament's Public Accounts Committee has recommended for compulsory audit of accounts of film artistes or producers by a Chartered Accountant as provided under section 142(2A) of the Income-tax Act;

(c) if so, the number of cases referred to the nominated Chartered-Accounts for auditing the accounts of film artistes during the last three years;

(d) whether it is a fact that not a single case has been referred; if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) steps being taken to implement the recommendations made by the PAC in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As in the case of any other assessee, the accounts of film artistes are required to be examined by the concerned assessing Officer, i.e., the Income-tax Officer or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner (Assessment), as the case may be. However, separate film circles are functioning in major cities where film trade is concentrated.

(b) In their 177th Report (1983-84), the Public Accounts Committee, while observing that no case of a film artiste or producer has been referred to a nominated Chartered Accountant under the provisions of section 142 (2A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for compulsory audit during

the last three years, has expressed the hope that the Board will ensure that its instructions to the Commissioners of Income-tax for referring more and more cases for compulsory audit are followed by the lower formations both in letter and spirit.

(c) and (d) No case of a film artiste had been referred to a nominated Chartered Accountant for compulsory audit under the provisions of section 142(2A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 during the last three years ending with December, 1982.

(e) The Central Board of Direct Taxes have already issued instructions, vide its Instruction No. 1415 dated 23-9-1981, urging the Commissioners of Income-tax to direct the Income-tax Officers to refer more and more cases for compulsory audit requiring deeper investigation under the provisions of section 142(2A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

**Functioning of Branches of Nationalised
Banks in Bihar**

5746. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the progress alongwith the number of branches of various nationalised banks which have been functioning in the State of Bihar as on 31 January, 1984.

(b) the role played by those banks and also by rural banks in implementing Government's anti-poverty programmes in rural areas of Bihar during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Available data show that as at the end of September 1983, there were 3078 branches of commercial banks, including the Regional Rural Banks, functioning in the State of Bihar. These branches implement the integrated Rural Development

Programme, jointly with the cooperative banks, in accordance with the action programme allocated by the District Rural Development agency in each District.

According to available information, the progress of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Bihar has been as follows :

Year	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Term credit mobilised (Rs. crores)
1980—81	2.53	17.9
1981—82	2.76	36.1
1982—83	3.62	67.1
1983—84 (Upto Dec. 1983)	1.83	22.9

**Regularisation of Services of Class IV
Staff in I.T.D.C. Hotels**

5747. SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI A. R. MALLU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that ITDC is managing its hotels in foreign countries also;

(b) if so, the names of such countries where these hotels are functioning at present;

(c) the number of various categories of employees (temporary, ad-hoc, permanent) working in ITDC hotels (in India) during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and so far during the current financial year;

(d) whether some Class IV candidates were given employment on *ad-hoc* basis

in Hotel Ashok but their services terminated after two months;

(e) whether Government propose to regularise the services of such Class IV staff who are at present working on *ad-hoc* basis on daily wages as per their long period which they have devoted as casual labour also; and

(f) if so, the time by which the Class IV staff are likely to be regularised, and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Necessary information is given the attached statement.

(d) No, Sir,

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Statement

Number of employees working in various categories (Temporary/ad-hoc/Permanent) in I.T.D.C. Hotels during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and current year (upto Dec. 1983)

Sr. No.	Period	Total Number of Employees		
		Temporary	Ad-Hoc	Permanent
1.	1980-81	17	16	5216
2.	1981-82	31	8	5839
3.	1982-83	13	17	6735
4.	1983-84 (Upto Dec. 1983)	70	19	6997

Export of Computer Software

5748. SHRI A. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a possibility of earning a lot of foreign exchange if India enters into International market for export of computer software;

(b) if so, whether Government have made attempts in this regard by sending its delegations abroad to study the market; and

(c) if so, the result achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has sponsored delegation to EEC, USA, Australia and New Zealand in this regard;

(c) There is increasing awareness today about India's software export capability abroad and a number of Indian firms have entered the field of software exports. The exports of computer software in the recent past have shown an increasing

trend as may be seen from the following figures :

Year	Rs /crores
1980 - 81	7.2
1981-82	10.2
1982-83	13.5 (Prov.)
1983-84	17.0 (Prov.)

Amount Released by Central Government to Orissa for drought relief

5749 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount released by the Central Government to Orissa Pradesh Government for drought relief measures during the current financial year;

(b) whether Central Government have received any request from the State Government for the release of more funds; and

(c) if so, what action the Central Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 2465.00

lakhs was approved for drought relief during 1983-84. As against this, the entitlement for Central assistance on the basis of statement of expenditure furnished by the State Government works out to Rs. 2204.50 lakhs, which has been released.

Payment of honorarium for election duty in Assam to employees of public sector undertakings, L.I.C. etc.

5750. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Home Ministry has issued clarification that employees of public sector undertakings, LIC etc. should also be paid honorarium for performing election duty at Assam during 1983 elections ;

(b) if so, whether LIC has arranged payment of honorarium to their employees in Assam who had performed election duty ;

(c) whether a memorandum dated 5th January, 1984 has been received from the Silchar Division Insurance Employees Association, Silchar, in this matter ; and

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

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

(b) and (d) The LIC has since been requested to issue suitable instructions for the payment of ex-gratia to the employees who performed Election duty in Assam in Feb., 1983 in accordance with the clarifications given by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

विदेशों में काम कर रहे भारतीय पर्यटन केन्द्र

5751. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा भारत में विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के अभिप्राय में तेजी लाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय कौन-कौन से विदेशों में भारतीय पर्यटन केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य देशों में भी कुछ नए पर्यटन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ; और

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

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री लुरशीद आलम लां) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार पर्यटक कार्यालय विदेशों में निम्नलिखित देशों में अवस्थित हैं :—

यू० एस० ए०

—

(1) न्यूयार्क

(2) लास एंजेलस

(3) शिकागो

कनाडा

—

(4) टोरंटो

यू० के०

—

(5) लंदन

यूरोप

—

(6) जनेवा

(7) पैरिस

(8) फ्रैंकफर्ट

(9) स्टॉकहोम

(10) ब्रुशल्ज

(11) मिलान

(12) वीयाना

आस्ट्रेलिया

—

(13) सिडनी

सिंगापुर

—

(14) सिंगापुर

जापान

(15) टोकियो

थाइलैंड

—

(16) बैंकाक

कुवैत

—

(17) कुवैत

नेपाल

(18) काठमांडू

इनके अलावा, सात एक व्यक्ति वाले कार्यालय भी वाशिंगटन, मियामी, डेलास मान फ्रांसिसको (यू० एस० ए०), ओसाका (जापान), मेलबॉर्न (आस्ट्रेलिया) और दुबई (यू० ए० ई०) में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ) कोलम्बो (श्री लंका) और कुआला लाम्पुर (मलेशिया) में एक-एक नए पर्यटक कार्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव हैं।

“चीन से खरीदे गये पाक टैंकों में

इनफ्रा रेड यंत्र” शीर्षक से
प्रकाशित समाचार

5752. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 फरवरी 1984 के दैनिक “हिन्दुस्तान” में चीन से खरीदे गये पाक टैंकों में “इन्फ्रा रेड यंत्र” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया ;

(ख) क्या इस यंत्र के लगाए जाने से हमारी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा होगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस का

मुकाबला करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। यदि सही हुआ तो इससे इन टैंकों की रात में लड़ने की क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी।

(ग) सरकार देश की सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव डालने वाली सभी गतिविधियों पर निरंतर नजर रखती है और पूरी रक्षा तैयारियां बनाए रखने के लिए समय-समय पर उचित उपाय करती है।

**Retrenchment of civilian employees of
G.R.E.F. under BRD**

5753. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA :
SHRI RAMPRASAD
AHIRWAR :
SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that thousand civilian employees of GREF under BRD have been retrenched during functioning of Border Roads organisation since its inception ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees rank-wise and year-wise ;

(c) whether such retrenched employee were taken into Control pool for re-employment scheme ; if so, details thereof, and if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether record of such retrenched employees was maintained by A. G. Branch of Army Headquarters ; if not, included in Control pool, the details thereof ; and

(e) the number of such retrenched employees who have been re-employed/rehabilitated through Central Pool or A.G. Branch of Army Headquarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) The General Reserve Engineer Force was raised in March, 1960, for construction of roads for economic development of the North and the North-Eastern region. It consisted of Service and Civilian GREF officers and personnel. Till 1969, it was a temporary Force and its civilian employees were employed on contract basis. There was thus no requirement for reporting their names to the Surplus Cell of Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

The rank-wise details of the employees who were retrenched since 1970 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8065/84]. Their names were not reported to AG's Branch as that Branch operates the scheme of adjustment of surpluses and deficiencies of Class III and IV civilian employees of the units/establishments under the Ministry of Defence. GREF personnel are not covered under that scheme. Their names were also not intimated to surplus Cell of Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms. However, the retrenched GREF employees were given preference in recruitment in BRO and, as a result, more than 2100 personnel were re-employed.

**Complaints from MPs regarding supply
of oil to COD, Ghheeki, Allahabad by
M/s. Sun Oil Company, Calcutta**

5754. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received from members of Parliament regarding the supply of oil to COD Chheeki, Allahabad by M/s. Sun Oil Company, Calcutta in the month of January 1984 ;

(b) if so, the Action taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take action against the defaulters ; if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Two such complaints were received.

(b) and (c) The complaints are under investigation.

मैसर्स सन आयल कंपनी, कलकत्ता द्वारा केन्द्रीय आयुद्ध भंडार छिओकी, इलाहाबाद को ओ० एक्स-52 तेल पूर्ति में की गई अनियमितताएँ

5755. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स सन आयल कंपनी कलकत्ता ने जून, जुलाई, अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1983 के दौरान केन्द्रीय आयुद्ध भंडार छिओकी, (इलाहाबाद) को कई लाख लीटर ओ० एक्स-52 तेल की पूर्ति की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय आयुद्ध भंडार, छिओकी के अधिकारियों ने अनियमितताएँ की थीं और कमी बताए बिना दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 1983 को निरीक्षण नोट जारी किया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि डी० आर० एम० संख्या 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, और 234 अड़तीस दिन पश्चात 25 अगस्त, 1983 को मंजूर किए गए थे ; और

(घ) क्या डी० आर० एम० पहले मंजूर किए जाने चाहिए थे ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) जून से अक्टूबर 1983 के दौरान कलकत्ता स्थित मैसर्स सन आयल कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा करीब 4.47 लाख लीटर ओ० एक्स-52 तेल सप्लाई किया गया था ।

(ख) डिपो सामान्यतः निरीक्षण टिप्पणियों को स्वीकृत करने से पहले दैनिक रिसीट शीट निपटाने संबंधी प्रक्रिया पद्धति का अनुपालन करता है । फिर भी, कतिपय निरीक्षण टिप्पणियों के बारे में 18 जुलाई 1983 की रिसीट के मामलों में से इस प्रक्रिया से कुछ हट गए थे ।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां ।

Proposal to import rough diamonds for cutting in India by M.M.T.C.

5756. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for import of rough diamonds from Australia for cutting in India by M.M.T.C. was not accepted by Government ;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Hindustan Diamond Company is procuring rough diamonds from South Africa ;

(c) whether any probe has been done into the activities of the biggest diamond trading international foreign firm D. Beers of South Africa having established its business in benami manner with Hindustan Diamond Company ; and

(d) whether the diamond industry in India is suffering due to the monopolistic attitude Hindustan Diamond Company and reluctance on the part of the Government to probe into the irregular activities of the Hindustan Diamond Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Hindustan Diamond Company Limited does not buy rough diamonds from South Africa.

(c) Nothing adverse has come to the notice of the Government in regard to the operations of the Hindustan Diamond Company Limited which may merit any probe.

(d) The Company is not adopting a monopolistic attitude. It has been rendering a useful service to the small scale diamond manufacturers. Its share in the country's impart of rough diamonds is less than 10%.

काली सूची में दर्ज कंपनियों को नये
ठेके दिया जाना

5757. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जी० आई० पाइप बनाने वाली 26 कंपनियों को काली सूची में दर्ज करने के निर्देश जारी किए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन कंपनियों के विरुद्ध जिन्हें इस बीच ठेके दिए गए हैं, जाली प्रमाण पत्रों के आधार पर 80 करोड़ रुपये की वसूली करने के आरोप थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में निर्देश जारी कर दिए जाने के बाद

भी उन्हें ठेके देने के क्या कारण थे तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर):
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) 27 मई 1983 के इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स में एक बयान प्रकाशित हुआ था, जो कि टिस्को के, श्री रूसी मोदी द्वारा कथित माना जाता है, उसमें यह लिखा था कि दर-ठेके प्राप्त फर्मों ने अपने उत्पादों को, प्राइवेट पार्टियों को, पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के दर-ठेका मूल्यों से कम दरों में बेचा है। इसकी जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से निवेदन किया गया है।

अब तक वर्ष, 1983-84 की अवधि के लिए दर ठेके/मूल्य कथार केवल पांच फर्मों को दिए गए, इसमें से तीन फर्म नई हैं। तथापि, उनकी क्षमता जी० आई० पाइपों की संभावित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है और उसी रूप में नए टेंडर मांगे गये हैं तथा उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Nationalisation of Multinational Companies

5759. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the multinational companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (c) No, Sir. The operations of foreign

companies in the country are regulated under the provision of FERA, MRTP and other related enactments which seek to ensure the overall national interest.

(b) Does not arise.

**राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम, कानपुर में
नियुक्तियों में आरक्षित कोटा**

5760. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम, उत्तर प्रदेश, कानपुर की सभी सहायक मिलों में, 100/40 सूची रोस्टर रख कर समर्थक अधिकांश को मनोनीत करके, तथा इस कार्य के लिए एक कक्ष का गठन करके, आरक्षण संबंधी नियमों का पालन किया जा रहा है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की सभी मिलों में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में आरक्षित कोटा भरा जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम, उत्तर प्रदेश लिमिटेड कानपुर की अरशतान मिल द्वारा की गई सम्पूर्ण भर्ती में आरक्षण नियमों का पालन किया जा रहा है ; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :**

(क) एन० टी० सी० (उ० प्र०) लिमिटेड, कानपुर के अन्तर्गत सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत वस्त्र मिलों में आरक्षण आदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है। इन मिलों के साथ साथ अनुषंगी निगम के मुख्यालय में भी सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है।

(ख) एन० टी० सी० मिलों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों, विशेषतः 'क' तथा 'ख' श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत, के लिए आरक्षण कोटों के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय से संबंधित अपेक्षित योग्यता तथा अनुभव प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण पूरा नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) एन० टी० सी० के अन्तर्गत 'अर्शतान मिल' के नाम से कोई मिल नहीं है। शायद यह संदर्भ अथर्टन काटन मिल्स, कानपुर के विषय में है, जिसका प्रबंध सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है और इसका प्रबंध एन० टी० सी० (उ० प्र०) लि० द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति सम्बन्धी आरक्षण आदेश औपचारिक तौर पर इस प्रबन्धित एकक पर लागू नहीं होते। तथापि, भर्ती करते समय उन अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति उम्मीदवारों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है जो नौकरियों के लिए आवेदन करते हैं।

**Theft of important research papers
etc. belonging to Nobel Laureate at
VIP. Lounge at Delhi Airport**

5761. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a FIR was filed by Shri Hargobind Khurana, Nobel Laureate that his luggage containing important research papers and other material, slides; etc., was stolen from VIP lounge of Air India at Delhi Airport on December 22, 1983.

(b) whether Shri Khurana was attending the World Genetics Conference;

(c) whether the VIP Lounge is under the airport protected area;

(d) if so, the action taken by the police and the success achieved in the case filed;

(e) whether any officer of the Air India/International Airport Authority has been held responsible for this theft; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the failure of the police to detect the crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Dr. Hargobind Khurana did not file any FIR. However, an FIR was filed by the Department of Science & Technology alleging that some hand baggage of Dr. Khurana was stolen from the International Departure Reserved Lounge at Delhi Airport on 22-12-1963.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The VIP Lounge is under the prohibited area.

(d) Since the baggage of Dr. Khurana was subsequently traced, action was dropped by the police on the instructions of the Department of Science & Technology.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Purchase of testing Machines and Chemicals

5762. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Director, Central Testing Laboratory of Textile Committee, Bombay is also holding charge of Chief Vigilance Officer of Textiles Committee and both

the above posts are highly sensitive in character;

(b) whether purchase of testing machines and chemicals required at Bombay at other regional test-houses at Delhi, Ludhiana, Madras and Coimbatore were purchased at Bombay and then transported to the regional test-house:

(c) whether more number of chemicals have been supplied to the regional test-house than required and some of the machines and material are still lying idle in packed condition;

(d) whether purchases of testing machines have been restricted to Bombay in spite of the fact that these machines and chemicals were available at the regional test-house at cheaper rates; and

(e) the action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Textile Committee has reported that the requirements of the Regional Test Houses for textile testing equipment are processed and indents for purchase placed from headquarters of the Textiles Committee at Bombay because it is appropriate to have a centralised system for processing the purchase of such sophisticated equipment.

The purchase of chemicals is made locally by each Regional Centre, as per their requirements, after obtaining necessary approval and sanction.

(e) Does not arise.

**Additional Incentive Commission
to AI's G. S. A.**

5763. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4034 on 16 December 1983 regarding antecedents of Air India beneficiary GSA, London and state :

(a) whether the information asked for in parts (a) , (b) and (c) thereof has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when it will be collected and laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) the present position of the said Manager of Air India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Some information has been received from Air India which is under examination. The Ministry has requested for extension of time upto 15-6-1984 for fulfilment of the Assurance. It is expected that the assurance will be fulfilled by that date.

(d) The Manager has been recalled to India and posted in Bombay.

**Hotels functioning in India and aboard
under ITDC and Public
Undertakings**

5764. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 820 on 18 November, 1983 and state :

(a) (i) the names of hotels functioning within the country and abroad under I.T.D.C. and other public undertakings and since when; (ii) the total amount invested by Government and ITDC each year in these hotels; (iii) the total number of various categories of employees (temporary, ad hoc, permanent) working in these hotels during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and the current financial year; (iv) the total number of various categories of employees suspended, services terminated or dismissed and the reasons therefor; and

(b) total profit and loss earned in each case specifying (i) profit/loss as on 1 April, 1979 and 2 April, 1980; (ii) the total profit/loss accrued in each case during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and the current year; (iii) total number of tourists staying in these hotels during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Necessary information is given in the statements I, II and III.

Statement - I

The names of hotels functioning under ITDC and other Public Undertakings, date of their commissioning/establishment.

Name of the hotel	Date of commissioning/ establishment
<i>I. T. D. C.</i>	
1. Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	1st Oct., 1956
2. Hotel Janpath	1st April, 1964
3. Lodhi Hotel	15th Sept., 1965
4. Hotel Ranjit	7th Nov., 1965
5. Hotel Ashok Bangalore	1st May, 1971
6. Hotel Akbar	27th Jan., 1972
7. Hotel Hasan Ashok	27th July, 1972
8. Hotel Jammu Ashok	9th Sept. 1972
9. Hotel Aurangabad Ashok	1st Oct., 1972
10. Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	19th Nov., 1972
11. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	17th Dec., 1972
12. Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	26th Jan., 1973
13. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, M'Puram	19th March, 1973
14. Hotel Varanasi Ashok	14th Sept., 1973
15. Qutab Hotel	4st Nov., 1973
16. Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	13th Sept., 1974
17. Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	12th June, 1975
18. Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna	7th April, 1976
19. Hotel Jaipur Ashok	14th Dec., 1978
20. Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	17th Dec., 1979
21. Hotel Madurai Ashok Madurai	1st Dec., 1980
22. Hotel Kanishk	3rd Aug., 1982
23. Ashok Yatri Niwas	18th Oct., 1982
24. Hotel Samrat	14th Nov., 1982

Hotel Corporation of India

1. Centaur Hotel, Bombay	May, 1975
2. Centaur Hotel, Delhi	Nov., 1982
3. Centaur Lake-View Hotel, Srinagar	Dec., 1983

N.B. ITDC and HCI do not operate any hotel abroad.

Statement - II

Capital employed, total number of employees working in various categories (temporary/ad-hoc/permanent), total number of employees suspended/terminated/dismissed in ITDC and HCI hotels during the years from 1976-77 to 1982-83.

I. Capital employed in ITDC/HCI Hotels

(Rs. in lakh)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
ITDC	1895.24	1974.29	2038.30	2192.01	2224.90	2008.33	4874.94
HCI	842.85	115.08	808.86	742.16	1238.04	2172.19	3731.24

II. Employees Working in ITDC/HCI Hotels

S. No.	Year	Total Number of Employees					
		Temporary		Ad Hoc/ Casuals		Permanent	
		ITDC	HCI	ITDC	HCI	ITDC	HCI
1	2	3		4			5
1.	1979-80	14	123	3	—	5013	797
2.	1980-81	17	228	16	—	5216	893
3.	1981-82	31	143	8	118	5839	946
4.	1982-83	13	259	17	269	6735	1517
5.	1983-84 (Upto Oct. 1983)	18	230	9	161	6813	1693

III. Employees suspended/terminated/dismissed in ITDC/HCI Hotels

Due to theft, fraud, misappropriation of funds, wilful insubordination, unauthorised absence, unsatisfactory performance during probation, police cases, illegal strike, misconduct, etc., the number of employees suspended, terminated and dismissed in the ITDC/HCI Hotels during the period from 1979-80 till 31-10-83 are as under :

Total number of employees			
	Suspended	terminated	dismissed
ITDC	325	67	18
HCI	—	66	35

Statement-III

Profits and loss (before tax) in respect of ITDC and HCI Hotels during the years from 1979-80 to 1982-83 and in the current financial year (upto Oct., 1983) number of tourists stayed in these hotels during the period from 1979-80 to 1983-84 (upto Oct. 1983).

Name of the Hotel Unit		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	
<i>ITDC</i>					
1. Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	137.47	171.02	189.84	124.90	
2. Janpath Hotel	35.77	30.15	14.70	41.09	
3. Lodhi Hotel	10.99	16.30	14.51	27.87	
4. Ranjit Hotel	2.35	(—) 0.67	5.99	7.42	
5. Hotel Ashok Bangalore*	5.51	7.46	4.21	(—) 47.64	
6. Akbar Hotel	15.46	50.53	89.12	109.28	
7. Hasan Ashok	0.49	1.55	0.63	(—) 0.72	
8. Jammu Ashok	(—) 2.01	(—) 4.36	(—) 5.65	(—) 2.76	
9. Aurangabad Ashok*	(—) 15.70	(—) 12.83	(—) 11.80	(—) 6.10	
10. Khajuraho Ashok	(—) 0.30	(—) 2.76	(—) 3.53	(—) 6.45	
11. Kavalam Ashok Beach Resort	(—) 17.00	(—) 14.10	(—) 18.49	(—) 10.34	
12. LVP Hotel, Udaipur	2.13	(—) 0.55	1.56	6.58	
13. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort M'Param	(—) 2.81	(—) 5.15	(—) 2.80	(—) 3.91	

Name of the Hotel Units	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	<i>HCI</i>			
1. Centaur Hotel, Bombay	144.87	156.24	158.70	125.58
2. Centaur Hotel, Delhi	—	—	—	(—) 147.95

N. B. : The financial results for the current financial year (1983-84) are available only after the close of the year.

Tourists stayed in ITDC/HCI Hotels

Year	Total number of tourists who stayed in Hotels	
	ITDC	HCI
1979—80	3,87,057	66,287
1980—81	4,07,946	66,566
1981—82	4,23,765	59,570
1982—83	3,99,753	55,338
1983—84 (Upto Oct. 1983)	2,30,345	28,592

**नियंत्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन और
राजस्थान में इसका वितरण**

5765. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान
कितना नियंत्रित कपड़ा तैयार किया गया ;

(ख) राजस्थान को उपरोक्त वर्ष में
कितना कपड़ा दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त वर्ष
में राजस्थान की मांग की तुलना में कम
कपड़ा दिया गया जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की
मांग पूरी नहीं की जा सकी ; और

(घ) क्या राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों
तक नियमित कपड़ा पहुंचाने की सुनिश्चित
करने हेतु सरकार कोई ठोस कार्यवाही कर
रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) अप्रैल, 1983 से फरवरी, 1984
की अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के
मिलों ने कंट्रोल के कपड़े का लगभग 269.39
मिलियन वर्ग मीटर उत्पादन होने की
सूचना दी है ।

(ख) और (ग) अप्रैल 1983 से फर-
वरी, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान राज-
स्थान को 14.781 मि० वर्ग मीटर की उस
की हकदारी के बदे कंट्रोल के कपड़े की
17.367 मि० वर्ग की मात्रा रिलीज की गई
थी ।

(घ) कंट्रोल के कपड़े का वितरण राज्य

का विषय है और यह राज्य सरकार को
सुनिश्चित करना है कि कंट्रोल का कपड़ा
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को पहुंचता है ।

**1984-85 के दौरान चित्तौड़गढ़-डुंगर
पुर-बांसवाड़ा नगरों को वायु-
दूत सेवा द्वारा जोड़ा जाना**

5766. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान सरकार
का किन-किन नगरों को वायुदूत सेवा जोड़ने
का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का वायुदूत सेवा
द्वारा पिछड़े इलाकों को जोड़ने की ओर
विशेष ध्यान देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का
निकट भविष्य में राजस्थान के पिछड़े इलाकों
जैसे चित्तौड़गढ़, डुंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा को भी
इस सेवा से जोड़ने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के
राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :
(क) और (ख) वायुदूत इस समय याता-
यात संभाव्यता का पता लगाने के लिए कुछ
स्टेशनों का सर्वेक्षण करने में संलग्न है ।
1984-85 की योजनाओं को अंतिम रूप
नहीं दिया गया है । तथापि, नए स्टेशनों के
लिए प्रचालन, उपयुक्त विमान प्राप्त किए
जाने, आधार संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की
उपलब्धता तथा सबसे अधिक प्रचालनों की
आर्थिक साध्यता पर निर्भर करेंगे ।

(ग) फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव विचारा-
धीन नहीं है ।

Departments to provide Accurate Weather Forecasts

5767. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Sixth Plan to establish some Departments to provide accurate weather forecasts, warn against severe weather phenomena like cyclones, heavy rains, snow, heat and cold waves and to detect and locate earthquakes and evaluate seismic risks ;

(b) if so, the details of the Departments that were established and whether the working of these Departments has been reviewed ;

(c) whether they have made any accurate forecasts or warned about the two earthquakes that rocked the capital in the recent past ; and

(d) how much did the Departments cost the exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The India Meteorological Department, which has been in existence for more than 100 years is responsible for the functions relating to weather forecasts, warnings against severe weather phenomena like cyclones, heavy rains, floods etc. and detection and location of earthquakes. However, various schemes for strengthening these activities in India Meteorological Department were sanctioned in the Sixth Plan. These schemes are at various stages of implementation.

(c) with the present state of knowledge in the field of seismology, earthquake forecasting is not possible with the same accuracy as other natural phenomenon like cyclones, heavy rainfall etc. Therefore, the earthquakes that rocked the capital in the recent past could not be forecast.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 40.27 crores has been made to India Meteorological Department in the Sixth Plan.

Profits Earned by Air India During 1983-84

5768. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the profit earned by Air India in 1983-84;

(b) whether Air India ranks in the first ten leading and largest cargo and passenger carrying airlines of the world; and

(c) whether Air India has to face any competition with Pakistan International Airlines in efficiency, service and business in the world especially in Gulf countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) During the period April, 1983 to January, 1984, Air India earned a net profit of Rs. 52.45 crores.

(b) According to IATA statistics, Air India ranked 14th among IATA carriers in terms of scheduled international passenger traffic (passenger Kilometres) and 17th in terms of freight traffic (Freight Tonne Kilometres) carried in 1982.

(c) As an international carrier, Air India has to compete with other international airlines, including Pakistan International Airlines, in parallel markets for traffic, which in the case of PLA includes the Gulf.

RBI Census on "India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets 1981 and 1982

5769. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has completed the census of "India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets 1981 and 1982";

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) if it has been completed, the salient features under the heads shares and debentures deferred credit relating to exports and imports, and deposits and advances?

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

(b) The completion of the census has been delayed on account of non-response by some of the respondents. The matter is being pursued and active efforts are being made for an early completion of the survey.

(c) Does not arise.

Study Visits Abroad by Officers of Reserve Bank of India

5770. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of officers of Reserve Bank of India who were deputed abroad on study visits to banking and financial institutions and the names of countries to which they were sent in 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) whether they submitted any report on their return; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in brief?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The names of the officers of Reserve Bank of India who were deputed abroad on study visits to banking and financial institutions and the names of the countries to which they were sent during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto 24.3.1984) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the officers deputed abroad on study visits are required to submit their reports. Out of the 42 officers deputed for a study/training visits abroad during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 while 19 officers have already submitted their reports, the remaining officers are expected to submit their reports shortly. The reports submitted by officers generally cover operational/functional aspects and systems and procedures obtaining in the host institutions visited. They also contain suggestions wherever considered necessary for improvement in the working of Reserve Bank of India. These suggestions are considered by the concerned departments for further action.

Statement

Names of the officers of Reserve Bank of India who were deputed abroad on study visits to banking and financial institutions and names of the countries to which they were sent during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

S No.	Name and designation of Officer	Country visited	Names of financial/banking institution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.4.1982 to 31.3.1983			
1.	Shri C. Vipinachandran, Deputy Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Bombay	Philippines Thailand	International Cooperation Alliance (i) Asian and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(ii) Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives. Bank Rakyat, Indonesia Bank Partanian Malaysia
2.	Shri A.A. Vaidya, Research Officer, Deptt. of Economic, Analysis and Policy, Bombay	U.S.A.	(i) International Monetary Fund Institute
		U.K., France	(ii) Federal Reserve Bank of York Bank of England Bank of France
3.	Shri N.D. Karmarkar, Director, Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Bombay.	Korea	National Agricultural Co-operative Federation
		Thailand	Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives.
		Indonesia	Bank Rakyat, Indonesia
4.	Shri S.N. Vyas, Deputy Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Bombay	Malaysia	Bank Pertanian, Malaysia
5.	Shri M.L. Inasu, Joint Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations and Development Bombay.	W. Germany U.K.	Deutsche Bundesbank Bank of England
		U.S.A.	Federal Reserve Bank of New York
6.	Dr. K K. Mukherjee, Joint Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations and Development, Madras	W. Germany	Deutsche Bank.
		Switzerland	(i) Swiss Bank Corporation.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(ii) Bank for International Settlements.
		U.K.	Bank of England
7.	Shri W.G. D'sa Deputy Director, Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Bangalore	Philippines	(i) Development Bank of the Philippines. (ii) Central Bank of the Philippines. (iii) Land Bank of the Philippines.
		Thailand	Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives.
		Indonesia Malaysia	Bank Rakyat, Indonesia Bank Pertanian, Malaysia.
8.	Shri S.D. Rajhansa, Deputy Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Bombay	Philippines	(i) Development Bank of the Philippines. (ii) Central Bank of the Philippines. (iii) Land Bank of the Philippines.
		Thailand	Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives.
		Japan	(i) Bank of Japan (ii) Norinchukin Bank
		Korea	National Agricultural Co-operative Federation
9.	Smt. K.J. Udeshi, Assistant Manager, Department of Administration, Bombay.	Japan	Bank of Japan
		Philippines	Central Bank of the Philippines
		Thailand	Bank of Thailand

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.	Shri N. Venkateswaran Member of Faculty, Bankers Training College, Bombay	Switzerland W. Germany France U.K.	Swiss Bank Corporation Dresdner Bank Credit Lyonnais Barclays International Ltd.
11.	Shri S.A. Hussain, Currency Officer Hyderabad	Singapore	Monetary Authority of Singapore
12.	Shri R. Venkatesan Currency Officer Hyderabad	Philippines Thailand	Central Bank of Philippines Bank of Thailand
13.	Shri A.K. Bose Secretary, Reserve Bank of India Services Board, Bombay	U.S.A. U.K.	Federal Reserve Bank of New York (i) Bank of England (ii) Midland Bank Plc
14.	Shri D.S.R. Raju Deputy Chief Officer, Dept. of Banking Operations and Development, Trivandrum.	W. Germany U.K. France	Deutsche Bank Bank of England Banque National De Paris
15.	Shri D.S.R. Simhodu, Deputy Controller, Exchange Control, Department, Bombay	W. Germany Switzerland U.K.	Deutsche Bundes Bank (i) Union Bank of Switzerland (ii) Bank for Interna- tional Settlements (i) Bank of England (ii) Midland Bank Plc

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16.	Shri G K. Udeshi, Deputy Chief Officer, Industrial Credit Department, Bombay	W. Germany U.K. Switzerland France	Deutsche Bank Bank of England Swiss Bank Corporation Banque National De Paris
17.	Shri A.L. Verma Research Officer, Department of Economic Analysis and Policy, New Delhi	W. Germany France Holland U.K.	Deutsche Bundes Bank Organisation for Eco- nomic Cooperation and Development. Erasmus University Bank of England
18.	Shri S.D. Datar, Assistant Accounts Officer, Department of Govt. and Bank Accounts, Bombay	Singapore Hong Kong Japan	(i) Mervill Lynch (ii) Citi Bank (iii) Chemical Bank and other Indian Banks (i) Nomura Securi- ties (ii) Citi Bank (iii) State Bank of India Yamaichi Securities
19.	Shri J.R. Prabhu Deputy Chief Officer Rural Planning and Credit Department, Bombay	Philippines Indonesia Thailand	(i) Asian Development Bank (ii) Central Bank of Philippines Bank Rakyat Indonesia Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
20.	Shri R. Krishnan. Joint Legal Adviser, Bombay	U.K.	(i) Prevention and Indemnity Club (ii) Bank of England
21.	Dr. Y. Damle, Adviser, Management Services Department, Bombay	W. Germany U.K. U.S.A.	various Institutions
22.	Shri M. Sunderesan Deputy Chief Officer Department of Currency Management, Bombay	W. Germany U.K. France Italy Switzerland	 Central Banks of respective countries

11.4.1983 to 24.3.1984

1.	Shri P.B. Kulkarni, Joint Chief Accountant Dept. of Govt. and Bank Accounts, Bombay	Singapore	Monetary Authority of Singapore, Citi Bank, Merrill Lynch, Chemical Bank, other Indian Banks
		Hong Kong	New Japan Securities Co. Ltd., Manufacturers Han- ovar (Asia) Ltd. D.B. Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd., Daiwa Securities Normura Securities Ltd. World Bank.
		Japan U.S.A.	
2.	Shri S.M. Taqi Husaini, Deputy Controller, Exchange Control Department, Bombay	W. Germany	Deutsche Bundes bank
		Switzerland	Swiss Bank Corporation
		U.K.	(i) Bank of England (ii) State Bank of India (iii) Midland Bank Plc

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Shri G.I.Hegde, Deputy Director, Department of Economic Analysis and Policy, Bombay	U.S.A. U.K. France Switzerland	(i) International Mo- netary Fund (ii) Federal Reserve Bank of New York Bank of England Bank of France Bank for International Settlements.
4.	Shri V.P. Nargolkar, Joint Chief Accountant, Deptt. of Govt. and Bank Accounts, Bombay	U.S.A. Belgium France	Saloman Bros., Morgau Guaranty Co. Ltd. Societe Generale De Banque Bank of France
5.	Shri Mohd. Tahir, Assistant, Director, Management Services Department, Bombay	U.K.	(i) Bank of England (ii) Midland Bank Plc.
6.	Shri R.V. Borkar, Research Officer, Department of Economic Analysis and Policy, Bombay	U.S.A. U.K. France	(i) International Mo- netary Fund Institute (ii) Federal Reserve Bank of New York Bank of England Bank of France
7.	Shri S.D.J. Pandian, Member of Faculty, Reserve Bank Staff College, Madras	W. Germany Switzerland France U.K.	Deutsche Bundes- bank Bank for Interna- tional Settlements Bank of France Bank of England

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	Shri R.K. Chaudhury, Joint Controller, Exchange Control, Dept. Calcutta	W. Germany Switzerland U.K.	Deutsche Bank Swiss Bank Corpo- ration (i) Bank of England (ii) National West- minster Bank
9.	Shri B. Kamath, Deputy Chief Officer, Dept. of non-banking Companies, Calcutta	W. Germany U.K.	Deutsche Bank Bank of England
10.	Shri D.N. Samarth, Deputy Chief Officer, Rural Planning and Credit Department, Jaipur	Korea Japan Philippine	National Agricultural Co-operative Federa- tion Norinchukin Bank (i) Asian Develop- ment Bank (ii) Development Bank of the Philippines
11.	Shri M.D. Jha, Assistant Controller, Exchange Control Dept. Bombay	Japan Singapore	(i) Bank of Japan (ii) State Bank of India (iii) Bank of India State Bank of India
12.	Shri M.L.T. Fernandes, Secretary, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay	Japan Philippines Malaysia	(i) Mitsui Bank (ii) Bank of Japan Central Bank of Philippines Bank Negara Malaysia

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	Dr. M.R. Kotdawala, Chief Officer, Rural Planning and Credit Dept., Bombay	China Malaysia	Agricultural Bank of China (i) Farmers' Organi- sation Authority (ii) Bank Pertadian Malaysia (iii) Farmers' Co-ope- ratives (iv) Ministry of Agri- culture (v) Federal Agricul- tural marketing Autho- rity
14.	Shri V.H. Motwani, Director, Deptt. of Economic Analysis and Policy, Bombay.	U.S.A. Switzerland U.K. France	(i) International Mo- netary Fund Institute. (ii) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (i) UNCTAD Geneva (ii) Gatt, Geneva Bank of England (i) Bank of France (ii) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
15.	Shri R.K. Jalan, Joint Controller, Exchange Control Deptt., Bombay	W. Germany Switzerland U.K.	Deutsche Bank Swiss Bank Corporation (i) Bank of England (ii) Midland Bank Plc.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16.	Shri P.R. Anantharaman, Deputy Chief Accountant Department of Govt. and Bank Accounts, Bombay	Japan Singapore Hong Kong	Yamaichi Securities Ltd. (i) Monetary Authority of Singapore. (ii) Merrill Lynch, Citi Bank, etc. (i) Societe Generale, Hong Kong (ii) Mitsubishi Bank (iii) Bank of Tokyo. (iv) Nomura Securities
17.	Shri V.B. Joshi, Deputy Manager, Deptt. of Administration, Bombay	Japan Hong Kong Singapore	Mitsubishi Bank (i) State Bank of India, (ii) United Commercial Bank (i) Bank of India (ii) Indian Overseas Bank.
18.	Shri S.K. Datta, Member of Faculty, Bankers Training College, Bombay.	Kualalumpur	International Modular Seminar Organised by National Productivity Council in Association with ILO
19.	Shri P.K. Biswas Member of Faculty, College of Agricultural Banking, Pune.	Philippines Indonesia Malaysia	Central Bank of Philip- pines Bank Rakyat Indonesia Bank Pertanian Malaysia
20.	Dr. Y.B. Damle, Adviser, Management Services Deptt., Bombay	Hong Kong Singapore	 Various institutions.

गुजरात में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ खोलना

5771. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने गुजरात के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ खोलने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस समय गुजरात में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की कितनी शाखाएँ हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) सितम्बर, 1983 के अन्त में गुजरात में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की 351 शाखाएँ कार्यरत थीं। इन में से 257 शाखाएँ ग्रामीण/अर्ध-शहरी केन्द्रों में हैं। अभी भी गुजरात के ग्रामीण/अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में शाखाएँ खोलने के लिए बैंक के पास 14 प्राधिकार पत्र हैं। स्थान-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

जिला	केन्द्र का नाम
	ग्रामीण केन्द्र
भावनगर	1. तिमाही
	2. करमड
बरोच	3. अम्बावाडी
	4. रोहिद
	5. चावज-काम्पलेक्स
बल्सर	6. देवसर
जूनागढ़	7. लोधावा
	8. काणक्ष्य
साबरकांठा	9. खडोल
	10. पटेल ढुंडा
	11. कलिकनपुर
	12. रनाभयुस
सुरेन्द्र नगर	13. खेरवा
	अर्ध-शहरी केन्द्र
गांधी नगर	14. गांधी नगर जी० आई० डी० सी० इलेक्ट्रानिकी क्षेत्र

**Contract Between Japanese Steel Mill
and MMTC for Export of Iron Ore**

5773. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Japanese steel mills
and the State owned Minerals and Metals
Trading Corporation have signed a con-
tract for the export of iron ore ;

(b) whether it has been decided under
the agreement to use Indian vessels ; and

(c) if so, the details of the Govern-
ment in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Yes, MMTC has concluded a
contract with Japanese Steel Mills for
export of eight million tonnes of iron ore
to Japan during 1984-85.

(b) and (c) Japanese Steel Mill have
agreed to lift the entire quantity from
Paradip Port and 50% of the quantities
from Vizag and Madras Ports in Vessels
of Shipping Corporation of India. MMTC
is taking action regarding the implement-
ation of the contract.

**Travel circuits identified in Orissa
for development during Sixth Plan**

5774. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state :

(a) the travel circuits identified in
Orissa for development in the Sixth
Plan;

(b) the Central allocation made so
far for the development of the travel cir-
cuits identified in Orissa in the above
Plan period; and

(c) the details of the developmental
measures taken in those travel circuits so
far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED
ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Department of
Tourism in consultation with the State
Govt. have identified the following two
Travel Circuits in the State of Orissa for
development of tourist facilities through
the combined resources of Centre, the
State and the Private Sector :—

1. Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konark-Dhauli-
Ratnagiri - Lalitgiri - Udaygiri-
Bhadrek - Chandipur - Khiching
Joshiapur (Simlipal) and back.
2. Bhubaneswar-Chilka Lake-Gopal-
pur-on-Sea-Tapta Pani-Koraput-
Bolangir-Jharsuguda-Angul-Tikar-
para-Talcher-Bhubaneswar.

(b) and (c) During the Sixth Five Year
Plan, the Department has already taken
up the following schemes :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Estimated cost	Amount released/ proposed to be released
(i)	Preparation of Master Plan of Lalitgiri, Udaygiri and Ratnagiri	4.00	3.20
(ii)	Development of Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan	21.10	19.23
(iii)	Forest Lodge at Simlipal	36.76	10.80
(iv)	Toilet Block at Konark	3.49	2.61
(v)	Provision of boats at Chilka Lake	1.998	1.80
(vi)	Flood-lighting at Khandagiri-Udaygiri.	8.10	7.29

In addition to the above scheme, the India Tourism Development Corporation have plans for the setting up of a 50 rooms joint venture hotel at Puri in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation at estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs. It has also been decided by I.T.D.C. to expand the Hotel Kalinga, Bhubaneswar by an additional 36 rooms at an estimated cost of 102 lakhs.

The Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti will construct a Yatrika at Puri, the land for which has been acquired.

- (vii) A Transport unit has been set up at Bhubaneswar,
- (viii) Bhubaneswar has been linked by Air with Delhi, Varanasi, Calcutta, Hyderabad etc.

Allocation made for tourists villages during Sixth Plan period

5775. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of tourist village proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan;
- (b) the names of the places identified in different States for the location of those tourist villages;
- (c) the allocation made for the establishment of those tourist villages; and
- (d) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KILANI) : (a) to (d) For the present only one Tourist Village is being set

up during the Sixth Plan. This pilot project is located near the National Highway at Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh. The total estimated cost of the Shivpuri Tourist Village is Rs. 34.04 lakhs; out of which Rs. 20 lakhs have already been released and the balance will be released during 1984-85. The construction work on this project is already in progress.

Favourite Small Investment Limited

5776. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether registered, and head Office of Favourite Small Investment Limited, 83, Park Street, Calcutta is operating under any Reserve Bank of India guarantee or rule/regulation and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether it will also not prove a fraud like 'Sahara Saving Scheme' and keeping this possibility in view, the action Government propose to take against this company to safeguard the interest of the public in the long run ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Favourite Small Investment Ltd. with registered and head office at 83, Park Street, Calcutta is conducting certain schemes which reportedly come within the purview of Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 and Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) (West Bengal) Rules, 1979 framed thereunder by the Government of West Bengal. In pursuance of the provisions of the above mentioned Act and rules, the Government of West Bengal had issued a notice to the Company on 10.8.1979 to submit its winding up programme. The Company, however, filed a Writ Petition in the Calcutta High Court against the Union Government, State Government and Reserve Bank of India contending that its business was not covered by the above Act and obtained a Stay Order. The case is still subjudice.

**Seizure of Contraband Goods from
A Vessels in High Seas off
Thana District**

5777. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently custom authorities seized contraband goods from a vessel in high seas off Thana District ;

(b) if so, whether any raid was carried out on the buyers of contraband ; and

(c) the proposals to curb the activities of smugglers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the night of 27th/28th February, 1984, the Customs authorities at Bombay intercepted one fishing trawler bearing Registration No. BSN-2671 off Arnala in Thana district and seized contraband goods viz wrist watches, watch parts, textiles and electronic goods collectively valued at Rs. 22.88 lakhs. The vessel valued at Rs. one lakh has also been seized. In this connection, nine persons involved, including the owner of the vessel, were arrested and remanded to judicial custody.

(c) The field formations have been instructed to remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment in the vulnerable areas of Western Coast. Anti-smuggling measures have been tightened in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

Stringent action is taken against smugglers both departmentally as well as through prosecution in a Court of law. In appropriate cases, detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted. The matter is also kept under constant review

and appropriate steps as warranted are taken.

Guidelines for Equity Conversion

5778. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the new guidelines issued on equity conversion recently with details thereof ;

(b) the reasons for the issue of new guidelines ; and

(c) the reaction of shareholders thereto, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government have issued guidelines to financial institutions on 1-3-1984 pursuant to the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee on the subject of convertibility clause. Some of the important features of the guidelines are :

- (i) The insertion of the convertibility clause in all appropriate cases should be so made as to be in conformity with the provisions in Section 81(3) of the Companies Act, 1956 read with the enabling provisions of the relevant statutes or charter under which the financial institutions have been set up or incorporated, as the case may be.
- (ii) The convertibility clause need be stipulated only in respect of rupee loans sanctioned and/or rupee debentures subscribed and/or devolved as a result of underwriting facilities extended to a debenture issue.
- (iii) Except as provided otherwise in the guidelines, stipulation of the convertibility clause in the agreements/relating to financial assis-

tance will be mandatory in all cases where the aggregate financial assistance (including outstandings) from the all India financial institutions, exceeds Rs. 5 crores.

(iv) The convertibility clause need not be stipulated where the combined equity holdings by all the all-India financial institutions (including the investment institutions) exceed 26% in the case of non-MRTP companies and 40% in the case of MRTP companies/Large Houses. However, in the event of default in repayment of institutional dues or mismanagement of the affairs of the company, the financial institutions will continue to keep the right to conversion in respect of projects financed by them and involving cumulative assistance of over Rs. 5 crores, irrespective of the extent of their equity holdings.

(v) Convertibility clause need not be stipulating in respect of loans sanctioned for projects both of MRTP and non-MRTP companies being set up in Category 'A' areas comprised of 'No Industry Districts and Special Regions'.

(vi) Assistance under the Soft Loan Scheme and modernisation assistance or for acquiring additional balancing equipment within the existing capacity or for financing small over runs in respect of projects already financed by institutions will not attract the convertibility clause.

(c) Government have not so far received any reaction from any shareholder.

**Representation of Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry
of Commerce**

5779. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in his Ministry and Public Undertakings under his Ministry category-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate representation has not been provided to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees; and

(c) the policy of Government to fill up these reserved vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**News-Item Captioned "Alleged
Kingpin held in Smuggling"**

5780. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Times of India' Bombay edition dated 3rd March 1984 with caption "Alleged Kingpin held in smuggling" ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to prevent future recurrence of such smuggling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Alleged Kingpin held in smuggling" that appeared in the 'Times of India' (Bombay Edition) of 3rd March, 1984. The news item refers to the seizure of wrist watches, watch parts, textiles and electronic goods collectively valued at Rs. 22.88 lakhs effected by Customs authorities at Bombay on 27th/28th February, 1984. The facts of the case are as follows :—

On the night of 27th/28th February, 1984, the Customs authorities at Bombay intercepted one fishing trawler bearing Registration No. BSN-2671 off Arnala in the Thane District, which resulted in the recovery and seizure of contraband goods valued at Rs. 22.88 lakhs. The vessel valued at Rs. one lakh has also been seized. In this connection, nine persons involved, including the owner of the vessel, were arrested and remanded to judicial custody. Further investigations are in progress.

(c) The pattern of smuggling in the country both sector-wise as well as commodity-wise is kept under constant review. On the basis of this review and analysis, the preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department have been geared up with respect to areas vulnerable to smuggling and commodities sensitive to smuggling. Anti-smuggling measures on the West Coast have been tightened in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department in the West Coast has also been reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment.

Stringent action is taken against smugglers both departmentally as well as through prosecution in a Court of law. In appropriate cases, detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to. The matter is also kept under constant review and appropriate steps as warranted are taken.

सशस्त्र सेनाओं में एन० सी० सी० की लड़कियों के लिए अवसर

5781. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर (एन० सी० सी०) में भाग लेने वाली लड़कियों की संख्या लगभग 1,28,000 है ? और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जब उन्हें सशस्त्र सेनाओं में सेवा हेतु आदमियों के बराबर अवसर नहीं दिए जाते तो उन्हें यह प्रशिक्षण देने का क्या प्रयोजन है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर में बालिका कैडेटों की प्राधिकृत संख्या 1,29,000 है ।

(ख) स्कूलों और कालेजों में छात्रों को कुछ सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देने, जिनसे वे सशस्त्र सेनाओं में भर्ती हो सकें, के अलावा राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर के बहुत से अन्य उद्देश्य हैं अर्थात् नेतृत्व के गुण विकसित करना, चरित्र निर्माण, मैत्री, खिलाड़ीपन की भावना तथा सेवा-आदर्श । इसका उद्देश्य एक अनुशासित और प्रशिक्षित जन-शक्ति का एक दल खड़ा करना भी है जो कि आयात स्थिति में देश की मदद कर सके । बालिकाओं के प्रशिक्षण के मामले में उनके व्यक्तित्व को विकसित करने, उनके आत्म-विश्वास तथा साहस पैदा करने पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है । उन्हें प्राथमिक चिकित्सा, बच्चों की देखभाल, योग प्रशिक्षण, संकेत देना, मातृकौशल, स्वच्छता, आत्मरक्षा और सफाई जैसे विषय भी पढ़ाए जाते हैं जो कि न केवल उनके दैनिक जीवन के लिए लाभप्रद हैं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण समाज के लिए भी लाभदायक हैं । राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर में आत्म-विश्वास बढ़ाने के लिए माहमिक कार्यकलापों को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है । राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर प्रशिक्षण से उन्हें सशस्त्र सेना चिकित्सा सेवा और सेना परिचर्या सेवा में भरती होने में भी मदद मिलती है । वे राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर में पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक अफसर के रूप में कमिशन भी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं तथा उनमें ग्रैंडर आफिसर इंस्ट्रक्टर के रूप में भरती हो सकते हैं ।

**Incentives to Private Sector for
Enhancing Tourism Facilities**

5782. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the daily 'Hindustan Times' of 4-3-1984 under the caption "Incentive to Private Sector for Tourism Role" ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme of Government for providing incentives to the private sector for increasing the tourism facilities indicating the areas and the form in which such incentives will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approved hotels, travel agents, tour operators and car operators are entitled to various incentives such as import of machinery and equipments and other provisions, promotional tours, publicity and loans to transporters. Approved hotels also are entitled to incentives on tax concessions and priority in LPG, telephones and telexes.

The State Governments have been requested similarly to give concessions to various segments of travel industry on similar lines as available to other export oriented industries. Some State Governments have reacted favourably.

**News Item Captioned 'Investment
Opportunities in Leasing
Companies'**

5783. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item captioned 'investment opportunities in leasing companies' in Bombay weekly "Commerce" on 15 October, 1983; if so, the reasons for the mushroom growth of leasing finance companies ;

(b) the action Government proposed to take to safeguard the public investments in such companies ;

(c) whether leasing companies are to enjoy multiple advantages ;

(d) how far will it affect the economy in the country and the commonman as a buyer in the market; and

(e) whether it is fact that many retired Chairman, managing directors, directors of banks, financial institutions have entered in this fields ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The news item captioned "investment opportunities in leading companies" referred to in the question has come to the notice of the Government. The number of leasing finance companies in India has presumably increased in the recent past in view of the commercial and economic potentialities of leasing finance business.

As per the Non banking financial companies (Reserve Bank) direction 1977, the leasing finance companies are permitted to accept deposits only upto 15 per cent of their net owned funds by way of deposits from share holders, deposits by way of clean debentures and deposits guaranteed by directors, besides 25% of net owned funds by way of other deposits. By limiting the deposit raising capacity of the companies and simultaneously ensuring a certain extent of the promoters stake in the companies, the public investment in these companies are being safeguarded.

The leasing finance business is expected to accelerate the industrial growth and to

this extent have a salutary effect on the economy and the consumers.

(e) Chairman & Managing Directors of public sector banks and financial institutions are required to obtain permission of the Central Government for accepting within two years of their retirement any commercial employment, including directorships of companies. Accordingly some Chairman/Managing Directors of public sector banks and financial institutions have been permitted by the Government to accept Chairmanship/Directorship of companies including leasing companies. As regards directors of public sector banks and financial institutions, approval of the Government is not required to be obtained for acceptance of commercial employment after retirement from the banks/financial institutions. Hence information about such directors accepting employment with leasing companies is not available with the Government.

Nationalisation of Private Banks

5784. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for the nationalisation of private banks by Government ;

(b) the names of the private banks functioning in the country at present which satisfy these criteria and whether they are proposed to be nationalised ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Government had nationalised certain banking companies in 1969 and 1980 having regard to their size, resources, coverage and organisation in order to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of development of the economy,

and to promote the welfare of the people, in conformity with the national policy and objectives. These banks together with the public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks account for 91.5 per cent of the total deposits of commercial banking system in India. The situation is kept under constant review and the question of further nationalisation will be considered whenever the need arises for such action.

World Bank Approved Projects

5785. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has approved any project in the last 3 years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Central Sectors separately ;

(c) if not, whether any projects are pending for approval with the World Bank from the Central or any of the State Governments, separately ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for which they are still pending ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A statement showing the projects, for which assistance has been approved by the World Bank in the fiscal years 1982, 1983 and 1984 (upto 9th February, 1984) is placed on the Table of the House

Every year a pipeline of projects is prepared for assistance from the World Bank. The exact number of projects for which assistance can be tied up and the quantum of such assistance depends upon the availability of Bank group funds and the status of preparation and processing.

Statement

List of projects approved by the World Bank Group in fiscal years 1982, 1983 and 1984 (upto 9th February, 1984) (Fiscal Year 1982 is from 1st July 1981 to 30th June 1982)

I. CENTRAL SECTOR :

Name of the Project	Fiscal Year	Amount of World Bank Group assistance (in US million)		Remarks
		IBRD	IDA	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Second Ramagundam Thermal Power	1982	300	—	
2. Fourth Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Credit Project.	„	190	160	
3. Refineries Rationalisation Project.	„	200	—	
4. Third Rural Electrification.	„	304.50	—	
5. Second Korba Thermal Power.	„	—	400	Non-Govt.
6. 14th Loan to ICICI.	„	150	—	
7. Railway Modernisation and Maintenance-II.	1983	200	200	
8. Himalayan Watershed Management.	„	46.2	—	This is a Centrally, sponsored project with the participation of UP. Govt.
9. Krishna-Godavari Exploration	„	165.5	—	
10. South Bassein Gas Development.	1983	222.3	—	
11. Central Power Transmission.	„	250.7	—	
12. Third Population Project.	1984	—	70	Centre and State Scheme.

II. STATE SECTOR :

Name of the Project	Fiscal Year	Amount of World Bank Group assistance (in US \$ millions.)		Remarks
		IBRD	IDA	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kallada Irrigation and Tree Crop. Development.	1982	20.30	60	
2. Tamil Nadu Newsprint.	„	100.00	—	
3. Madhya Pradesh Major Irrigation.	„	—	220	
4. West Bengal Social Forestry.	„	—	29	
5. Kanpur Urban Development.	„	—	25	
6. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Extension.	„	—	6	
7. Upper Indravati Hydro Electric Project.	1983	156.4	170	
8. Gujarat Water Supply.	„	—	72	
9. Calcutta Urban Development-III.	„	—	147	
10. Madhya Pradesh Urban Development.	„	24.10	—	
11. Chambal (MP) Irrigation Phase-II.	„	—	31	
12. Haryana Irrigation Phase-II.	„	—	150	
13. Uttar Pradesh Tubewells Phase-II.	„	—	101	
14. Subernarekha Irrigation	„	—	127	
15. Maharashtra Water Utilisation	„	22.7	32	
16. Haryana/J&K Social Forestry.	„	—	33	
17. Madhya Pradesh Urban Development.	1984	24.1	—	
18. Orissa Irrigation.	„	—	105	
19. Karnataka Social Forestry.	„	—	27	
20. Pilot Project for Watershed Development in Rainfed Area.	„	—	31	

Quantity of Iron Ore Exported through Paradip Port

5786. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported through Paradip Port during the year 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) whether Government have drawn up a programme to increase the export of iron ore through Paradip Port during the year 1984 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The quantity of iron ore exported through Paradip Port during the last three years is as under :

Year	Qty. (Lakh Tons)
1981	15.71
1982	10.48
1983	11.50

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to increase export of iron ore through Paradip Port, it was decided to make renewed and concerted efforts to persuade buyers to meet their requirements of iron ore to the extent possible from Paradip Port. The following major steps have been taken in this behalf :

(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 South Korea, German Democratic Republic, Ru-

mania and Japan to lift iron ore from Paradip Port making the total expected exports from Paradip during 1983-84 about one million tonnes. In 1984-85 also as a result of MMTC's efforts, South Korea is likely to take 4 lakh tonnes, German Democratic Republic 3 lakh tonnes and Japan 5 lakh tonnes, making their projected exports for 1984-85 about 1.2 million tonnes.

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

(iii) The possibility and economic viability two port loading, i.e. initial loading at Paradip and up-topping 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.

अलीगढ़ को श्रेणी "ख" नगर के रूप में घोषित करना

5787. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के अलीगढ़ को वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर

श्रेणी "ख" नगर के रूप में घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या अलीगढ़ विकास प्राधिकरण के सुझाव पर अलीगढ़ नगर को वर्ष 1983 के श्रेणी "ख" का नगर वर्गीकृत किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को नगर प्रतिपूर्ति मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि, नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) नगरों के वर्गीकरण में "ख" श्रेणी नगर के रूप में कोई श्रेणी नहीं है। नगरों को या तो "ख"-1 श्रेणी अथवा "ख"-2 श्रेणी के रूप में इस प्रयोजन के लिए जनसंख्या के निर्धारित मान दंडों के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। अलीगढ़ नगर को 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर उसकी जनसंख्या के अनुसार न तो ख-1 श्रेणी अथवा न ख-2 श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किए जाने का पात्र पाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर, अलीगढ़ नगर को "ग" श्रेणी नगर के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। तदनुसार, अलीगढ़ में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को "ग" श्रेणी नगरों के लिए निर्धारित दरों पर मकान किराया भत्ता स्वीकार्य है, किन्तु "ग" नगरों में प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ता स्वीकार्य नहीं है।

Agency for Procurement and Export of Iron Ore

5788. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of iron ore exported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 up-to-date and amount involved ;

(b) through which agency the iron ore is being purchased in India and exported ;

(c) the names of the country/countries which are the main importers of iron ore from India ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has slashed down the procurement price of iron ore for export purposes recently ;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(f) whether it will have any effect on the export of iron ore, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Details of total quantity of iron ore exported during the three financial years

and value thereof are as under :

	Qty. (Million Tons)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1981-82	25.85	386
1982-83	21.96	397
1983-84 (Upto 29-2-84 Provisional)	20.38	367

(b) Export of iron ore is primarily canalised through Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., which buys the ore to be exported directly from mine owners (including the public sector). Iron Ore of Goan origin is however, allowed to be exported by certain Goan parties to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and West Europe. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co., Ltd., is also permitted to export iron ore concentrates produced by it.

(c) Japan is the major buyer of iron ore from India followed by Rumania, South Korea, German Democratic Republic and other countries.

(d) and (e) As the price of iron ore decreased in the international market during 1983-84 *vis-a-vis* the previous year's prices, MMTC had to reduce export/F.O.R. procurement prices of iron ore (other than Bailadila iron ore) marginally between 1 to 3% over the previous year.

(f) No, Sir.

Turn-over at Duty-Free-Shops at International Airports

5789. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the shop-wise turn-over at duty-free-shops at the International Airports in India during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the profit earned during the said period ;

(c) The details of items which are being sold at these shops ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up duty-free-shops in the arrival lounges also ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Necessary information is given in the attached statement.

(c) The items being sold at the ITDC duty free shops are Cigarettes, Tobacco, Liquor, Perfumes, Watches, Cameras, Electronic items, gift articles, etc.

(d) and (e) ITDC has already set up duty free shops in the arrival lounges of International Airports at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta during July, 1983. ITDC has also decided to set up a duty free shop in the arrival lounge of International Airport at Madras.

Statement*Turnover and Profit/Loss of Duty Free Shops of ITDC at International Airports in India for the Year 1981-82 to 1983-84*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	TURNOVER			NET PROFIT/LOSS		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Provisional)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Provisional)
1. Delhi	122.47	157.26	174.00	42.45	45.74	59.00
2. Bombay	112.46	162.86	240.00	30.20	44.69	67.50
3. Calcutta	39.92	39.47	50.00	11.26	17.26	13.50
4. Madras	14.49*	14.83	13.00	1.85* (—)	0.38	1.80

* Included Trivandrum Duty Free Shops.

Setting up of Committee of Directors of Public Sector Banks

5791. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up a Committee of Directors of Public Sector Banks to insulate non-official directors from interfering with the management functions of the banks ;

(b) if so, who will be the members of the Committee ;

(c) whether the non-official directors have resented the Government decision as according to them this would mean stripping them of their powers ;

(d) whether it has been found that non-official directors have been interfering with the management and functioning of the banks regularly for the last so many years ; and

(e) if so, to what extent this appointment of committee of Board of Directors

of public sector banks will help to eradicate this interference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the promotion committees recently constituted by the public banks. In terms of Regulation 17 of the Officers' Service Regulations, promotions to all grades of officers in the nationalised banks have to be made in accordance with the policy laid down by the Board from time to time having regard to the guidelines of the Government, if any. With a view to ensuring that promotions to senior and top executive grades in the nationalised banks are made on uniform and objective criteria and in an impartial manner, the Government has issued, on 28th September, 1983, guidelines to the banks advising them to constitute promotion committees comprising the Chairman and Managing Directors, the Government Director and the Reserve Bank of India nominee for making promotions to the level of Assistant General Managers and above. These guidelines have also been forwarded to State Bank of India and its seven Associate Banks for their consideration.

The promotion Committees have accordingly been set up by the resolutions of the Boards of Directors of the banks.

Trade between India and China

5792 SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been suggested that India and China can enter into an understanding with regard to shipping of cargoes as third-country flags are taking advantage of the absence of such an understanding ;

(b) if so, whether China has accepted the suggestion of the Indian Government ; and

(c) if so, to what extent the trade between the two countries will improve ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) This issue was discussed during the fourth round of trade talks held in Delhi in October, 1983.

(b) and (c) No final decision has been taken as yet.

Agreement between India and Oman to Promote Joint Ventures

5793. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Oman agreed to promote joint ventures in industry in either country and step up trade by expanding Indian exports ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was recently signed ;

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement ; and

(d) the projects and the trade that will be improved during the current year between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) to (d) During the visit of the Foreign Minister of Oman to India in February 1984, the possibilities for setting up of joint ventures was discussed. However, no specific agreement was signed in this regard. The general desire for increasing trade between the two countries was also expressed.

Recovery of Outstanding Loans

5794. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that for the first time co-operative banks as well as other public sector credit institutions located in Orissa are experiencing a piquant problem over the issue of recovery of outstanding loans ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the loans given to different institutions and the difficulties being experienced in its recovery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) As per available information the percentage of recovery to demand in respect of direct agricultural advances extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks in Orissa was 34.9 as at the end of June 1981. Although the data reporting system provides information regarding credit given to different sectors it yields information regarding recoveries only in respect of direct agricultural advances. As per available information the total

direct agricultural advances of public sector banks outstanding as at the end of December, 1982 stood at Rs. 9352 90 lakhs in compared to Rs. 6779.57 lakhs in December, 1981 in Orissa. Recovery of the loans is affected by several factors including wilful defaults on the part of the borrowers. While banks take various steps to effect recoveries including regular follow-up, persuasion, obtaining the assistance of State Government agencies and recourse to law courts, sometimes the atmosphere of recovery is vitiated by wilful non-payment by a section of the borrowers.

Occupancy Rate of 5-Star Hotels in Public Sectors

5795. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of 5-star hotels which are functioning in the public

sector in the country at present, State-wise ;

(b) the average occupancy rate during the last three years, uptill January, 1984, year-wise ;

(c) the tariff for various categories of accomodation, single room, double bed suits and deluxe suite as on 1st January, 1984 ;.

(d) the rate of occupancy category-wise ; and

(e) the number of guests during 1983 and break-up between Indian nationals for each hotel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) Necessary information is given in the statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Hotel Airport Ashok Calcutta (W. Bengal)	Not Commissioned	57	47	62	500	850	Nil	13708	12759
8. Samrat Hotel New Delhi (Delhi)	Not Commissioned	46	33	27	625	Nil	3000 (Vrindavan) 4000 (Bijapur).	8221	6355
<i>Hotel Corporation of India</i>									
1. Centaur Hotel, New Delhi (Delhi)	Not Commissioned	80.66	53.36	59.21	550	625	1000 (Exe Suite) 3000 (Pres. Suite)	48774	18724
2. Centaur Hotel, Bombay (Maharashtra)	104.43 80-81	103 (81-82)	101.75 (82-83)	103	550	625	1100 (Single) 1175 (Double) 1650 (Deluxe)	157209 (1982-1983)	(in- cluding foreign nationals)

N.B. Rate of occupancy category-wise is not maintained by the Hotels.

Posting out of Surplus Staff of**C. D. A. Patna**

5796. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vide his D.O. letter No. 1979/198 dated 27th July, 1982 he had assured to maintain status quo of Controller of Defence Accounts Main Office Patna (Bihar) even after opening of a CDA at Gauhati;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff strength of main office Patna is going to be declared surplus on the basis of incorrect work reports submitted by the C.D.A. Patna to C.G.D.A. New Delhi which have been done intensely to damage Patna Office;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more employees are posted out of Patna and Bihar and lesser number of staff are brought here; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter to fulfil his assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. The Hon'ble Finance Minister had stated in his D.O. letter No. 1979/198 dated 27th July, 1982 that there was no proposal either to close down the office of CDA, Patna or to shift it to Gauhati.

(b) The staff strength in the main office has been reassessed on the basis of approved norms and due verification of the work load projected by the C.D.A. Patna. This assessment has revealed that staff posted to the main office is in excess of requirement.

(c) and (d) Transfer of employees in and out of Bihar depends on exigencies of service. Exact parity between the number of employees posted out of Bihar and those posted into Bihar cannot, therefore, be maintained at all times,

Draft Seventh plan for Tea Industry

5798. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Board had submitted to the Union Government the draft Seventh Plan for the industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A draft report of the sub-group for tea for the Seventh Plan has been submitted to Government. This envisages increase in tea production to a level of about 766 m.kg. by the end of the Seventh Plan, through various measures such as new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, pruning and infilling, drainage, irrigation etc., identified after considering district-wise potential. The objective is not only to increase production in the Seventh Plan but also build up growth potential for the future, so that India can maintain its position as the largest producer and exporter of tea. The requirement of funds from various sources is estimated at Rs. 900 crores.

Allocation of Shares by World Bank

5799. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED : SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has made another attempt to resolve the question of allocation of shares after 8 billion selective capital increase that is proposed.

(b) if so, whether once again the meeting was postponed to study the U. K. Government compromise formula to overcome the India's objection;

(c) whether China will get more shares than India;

(d) if so, whether any final decision has been taken by the World Bank; and

(e) if so, to what extent the World Bank share to India have been reduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Discussion and consultations are continuing between the Bank Management and member countries and between the member countries themselves on the basis of a proposal circulated by the management for a Selective Capital Increase. A decision remains to be taken.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

5800. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile industry has been assured of all possible financial help to meet its requirements for modernisation of the industry;

(b) if so, whether it has also been urged to set its house in order and show much better performance even if it was to retain its position in the structure of the economy;

(c) if so, to what extent funds have been provided to the textile mills to improve their functioning; and

(d) the number of textile mills which have been helped by funds, have utilised the funds properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHA R RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) In order to provide financial help to the textile industry to meet its requirements for modernisation, the Government operates a Soft Loan Scheme. The Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned, upto 31st December, 1983, Rs. 554.21 crores to the textile units

under this Scheme. Out of this amount, the amount disbursed as on that date is Rs. 343.80 crores. In addition to this, assistance has also been provided the National Textile Corporation for modernisation.

In order to reduce the financing costs of modernisation scheme further, Government have reduced the rate of interest under the Soft Loan Scheme to 11.5% for loans upto Rs. 4 crores. Weak units will be provided assistance at a rate of interest of 10%. Further, companies can make deposits of the entire amount or surcharge on income tax with the IDBI which will be available for the purpose of, modernisation.

The sanction and disbursement of the financial assistance is done by the Financial Institutions after a detailed scrutiny of the proposals. The utilisation of the funds by the units is also monitored by the financial institutions.

Cheating by Tailors in Delhi

5801. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4051 on 16 December, 1983 regarding cheating by tailors in Delhi and state :

(a) whether the survey has since been carried out in Delhi under Section 103A of the Income-tax Act and if so, in which areas was the survey carried and the result thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposed to carry out such survey in other big cities also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Survey u/s 133A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was carried out by the Income Tax Authorities in Karol Bagh, Greater Kailash Part I & II, Khan Market, Mohan Singh Place and Connaught Place in the month of January, 1984 and 86 Premises were covered. Out of the above, 49 were old

assesseees, 13 were petty and in 24 cases notices u/s 139 (2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been issued.

(b) If any specific information of tax evasion by tailors is received, Income Tax Department may carry out such survey in other big cities also.

Settlement of cases of Retirement Benefits

5802. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to computerise the pay rolls and the general provident fund accounts of the civilians employees working in the armed forces headquarters etc. New Delhi to help the employees to avail of their retirement benefits at the earliest; and

(b) how many employees retired during the last twelve months and in how many cases the retirement benefits have been settled and how many employees are going to retire in the coming next six months and whether it is proposed to ensure that their retirement benefits are settled before the final date of retirement to save them from the botheration of coming to office to expedite the finalisation of their retirement benefits ?

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

(b) 371 civilian employees of Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations retired during the last twelve months (March 83 to Feb. 84). Number of cases in which retirement benefits have been settled are :—

Pension	—	367
DCRG	—	366
Leave		
Encashment	—	325
GPF	—	324
CGEIS	—	332

Concerted efforts are being made to settle the remaining cases expeditiously.

180 civilian employees of Armed Force Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations are due to retire in the next six months (March 1984 to August 1984).

All out efforts are being made to settle pensionary awards before retirement of the employees. However, encashment of leave, settlement of payment of GPF and Insurance benefit can only be taken up after the date of retirement.

बैंकों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण संबंधी आदेशों का पालन

5803. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के वाणिज्यिक और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अधिकारियों तथा अन्य श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के कितने प्रतिशत पद अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों और आदिवासियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं ;

(ख) क्या वाणिज्यिक और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों और आदिवासियों की भर्ती उक्त प्रतिशत के अनुसार की जा रही है ;

(ग) वाणिज्यिक और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अधिकारी तथा अन्य श्रेणी के पदों पर अब तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने लोगों की नियुक्ति की गई ;

(घ) उन बैंकों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने निर्धारित प्रतिशतता के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की भर्ती नहीं की ; और

(ड) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ड) सरकारी क्षेत्र के

सभी बैंकों ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतता के आधार पर आरक्षण लागू किया है जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जन जाति
1. अखिल भारतीय आधार पर प्रत्यक्ष भारती (अधिकारी)		
(क) खुली प्रतियोगिता	15%	7½%
(ख) उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त	16-2/3%	7½%
2. क्लर्कों और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की सीधी भरती	प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए प्रतिशतता अलग-अलग है	
3. पदोन्नतियां	15%	7½%

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में वाणिज्यिक/राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के विभिन्न संवर्गों में नियुक्त अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के सदस्यों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार 1,01,512 अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के सदस्य 1 जनवरी, 1983 को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में काम कर रहे थे। सरकार के मार्गनिर्देशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों को भरती/पदोन्नति के मामले में उच्चतम आयु सीमा, न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक अर्हता में ढील दी जाती है और आवेदन शुल्क के मामले में रियायत दी जाती है तथा उनका रियायती मानकों के अनुसार मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। बैंकों से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के बकाया आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए ठोस उपाय करने का परामर्श दिया गया है।

अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण बैंकिंग सेवा का गठन

5804. श्री वलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न बैंकों के अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कार्य नहीं करना चाहते ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्यों में तेजी लाने के लिए समर्पित और उत्साही व्यक्तियों की सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से, बैंकों में आकर्षक सेवा शर्तों और वेतनमानों का ग्रामीण संवर्ग करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या कम वेतनमानों और कम सुविधाओं के कारण सक्षम और योग्य व्यक्ति क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में सेवा करने के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में सेवा करने के लिए योग्य व्यक्ति उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से एक "अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण बैंकिंग सेवा" गठित करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक गठित कर दिए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में प्रचलित सेवाशर्तों के अधीन सभी अधिकारियों का भारत में कहीं भी, किसी भी स्थान पर तबादला किया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार लिपिकीय स्टाफ का भी राज्य/भाषा क्षेत्र के अन्दर तबादला किया जा सकता है। यद्यपि यह संभव है कि कुछ कर्मचारियों ने शहरी केंद्रों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जाने पर अपनी अनिच्छा जाहिर की हो, लेकिन सभी बैंकों ने आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित अपनी ग्रामीण शाखाओं के लिए अधिकारियों को समुचित संख्या में तैनाती करने के वास्ते कदम उठाए हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को योग्य और अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्ति नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(च) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा अपेक्षित लिपिक और अधिकारियों का चयन लिखित परीक्षा और उसके बाद साक्षात्कार

के आधार पर किया जाता है और योग्यता के आधार पर बनाई गई सूची में से ही नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं। इन बैंकों में सिर्फ क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कार्य क्षेत्र के निवासी उम्मीदवार ही बैंक लिपिक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं इसी प्रकार केवल वे व्यक्ति जो संबंधित राज्य के वास्तविक निवासी हों या उस राज्य में बस गए हों जहां पर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थित हो, बैंक में अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्त के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के अधिकारियों और लिपिकों के वेतन और भत्ते इस प्रकार निर्धारित किए गए हैं कि उनकी तुलना उस राज्य सरकार में प्रचलित वेतन मानों से की जा सकती है जिसमें कुछ बड़े बैंक विशेष स्थित दो। इसलिए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्ति को प्राप्त करने में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं हो रही है।

Suspension of sanctions of Loans to companies who have not paid Excise Duty

5805. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial institutions have suspended fresh sanctions and disbursement of term loans for projects of companies which have not so far cleared their excise duties;

(b) if so, whether such a step is to force these defaulting companies to make excise duty and other statutory payments immediately;

(c) whether Rs. 15,00 crores are still blocked by several companies;

(d) if so, the names of these companies; and

(e) the other measures being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Financial institutions have not suspended fresh sanctions and disbursements of term loans for projects of companies which have not so far cleared their excise dues.

The collection and payment of excise duty is a continuous process depending on the clearance of excisable goods from the factories of manufactures. However, there have been cases of dispute regarding classification, valuation etc. of excisable goods and a few such disputes have been taken before the Supreme Court and High Courts. The judgements in these cases are being received from time to time and as such, it is not possible to work out the total Central excise dues at this stage. The number of companies against whom arrears of excise duty are pending is very large and spread out over the entire country, and as such, the time and labour involved in collecting, compiling and furnishing the information is likely to be disproportionately high, and not commensurate with the objects sought to be achieved.

The Government is monitoring the collection of outstanding Central excise dues through an integrated cell in the Directorate of Inspection and Audit. Appropriate administrative and legal steps are being taken on an on-going basis. Vigorous steps are also continuously being taken to expedite the finalisation of cases in Courts as well as before quasijudicial authorities.

Running of Flights as Per Schedule Timings

5806. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many flights now a days do not run as per schedule ; and

(b) whether Government would take steps to run flights as per schedule timings to minimise inconvenience to travelling public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The on-time performance of the two airlines has been generally satisfactory.

(b) Delays in flights for causes which are within the control of the airlines, such as commercial and engineering, are constantly monitored and corrective action initiated to minimise their incidence.

सांची के अशोक यात्री निवास को
हो रहा घाटा

5808. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाए जा रहे अशोक यात्री निवास को पिछले कुछ वर्षों से घाटा हो रहा है ;

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

(ग) तत्संबंधी कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ;

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम सांची में किसी अशोक यात्री-निवास का परिचालन नहीं करता। तथापि, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा सांची में अशोक

यात्री-गृह के नाम से एक यात्री गृह चलाया जा रहा है। इस गृह में घाटा होने के मुख्य कारण ये हैं :—

- (1) आकुपैसी का कभी-कभार होना।
- (2) दूरस्थ अवस्थिति और सीमित आवास होने के कारण मात्र सीजनल कारोबार।
- (3) ऊंची अनुरक्षण लागत और ऊपरी व्यय

(ग) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम गृह के कार्य-निष्पादन को सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठा रहा है।

- (1) सामग्री, स्टाफ और ऊपरी व्यय को यथा संभव कम करना
- (2) टैरिफ स्ट्रक्चर का सुसंगत रूप से पुनर्गठन
- (3) सुख-सुविधाएं में वृद्धि और इन सुविधाओं का प्रचार करना।
- (4) यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं को कमीशन, ग्रुप कनसेशन आदि के द्वारा प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना।

सांची को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्थान के रूप में विकसित करने की योजनाएँ

5809. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सांची को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने और पर्यटकों को अधिक सुविधाएं

प्रदान करने के लिए, पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख योजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं ;

(ख) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कितनी राशि उपलब्ध करायी गयी ; और

(ग) पर्यटन की दृष्टि से इस स्थान के बढ़ते हुए महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगली पांच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान सांची के योजना बद्ध विकास के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग) विभाग ने सांची में एक पर्यटक गृह का निर्माण किया है जिसका प्रबंध संचालन भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा है। विभाग ने सांची में जल-आपूर्ति योजना का भी वित्त पोषण किया।

सांची को मध्य प्रदेश के यात्रा-परिपथों में से एक यात्रा परिपथ में शामिल किया गया है और निधियों की उपलब्धता एवं परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर रहते हुए केन्द्र, राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों के संयुक्त संसाधनों से और अधिक पर्यटक सुविधाएं जुटायी जायेंगी। इस समय राज्य सरकार के पास 1.77 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत से सांची में मेन रोड को सुन्दर बनाने तथा सुधार करने की एक स्कीम है और मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम ने सांची में अल्पाहारगृह के निर्माण के लिए 3 लाख रु० की मंजूरी भी दी है।

**Sanction of Loans by Chatra Gobroura,
Vishnupur and Manmohan Branches
of Madhubani Regional Rural Banks**

5810. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 930 on 2nd March 1984 regarding investigations into complaints and procedures followed by Chatra, Gobroura, Vishnupur and Manmohan branches of Regional Rural Bank and state :

(a) whether several dozens of sanctioned loans by Chatra, Gobroura, Vishnupur and Manmohan branches of Madhubani Regional Rural Bank were paid to loanees from weaker sections only after the matter was raised in Parliament and at Vishnupur have not yet been paid ;

(b) if so, the responsibility fixed for chargeable interest and unutilised loaned amount kept as dead capital;

(c) whether at Vishnupur and Manmohan several complaints of part grabbing of loaned amount were made and one criminal case filed ;

(d) if so, steps taken thereon and the specific disciplinary action taken by now; and

(e) the result of the study of a few other Regional Rural Banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Government have no information to this effect. It may, however, be mentioned that there could be some time lag between sanctioning of loan applications and actual disbursement of the funds due to factors such as delayed response or change of proposed assets etc., by the borrowers non-availability of assets proposed to be purchased with loan amount, delay in holding of cattle fairs etc., from which cattle are

purchased, delay in adjustment of subsidy etc. However, where there are specific instances of unusual time lag without valid reasons, the causes for the delays could be looked into for appropriate corrective action.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development are looking into the systems of sanction and disbursement of loans in Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank and a few other Regional Rural Banks with a view to formulating appropriate guidelines. They are also ascertaining reasons for delays in the adjustment of Home Savings Accounts of borrowers wherever specific instances are reported/complaints received.

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को
मंहगाई भत्ते की अदायगी**

5811. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 मार्च, 1984 तक सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की कितनी किस्तें देय हो चुकी हैं ;

(ख) इन किस्तों की अदायगी कब तक की जाएगी ; और

(ग) इन किस्तों की अदायगी में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) 15 मार्च, 1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को 1.8.1983, 1.10.1983, 1.11.1983, 1.1.1984 और 1.2.1984 से मंहगाई भत्ते की पांच किस्तें विचार किए जाने योग्य हो गई हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते और पेंशन-भोगियों को राहत की प्रत्येक किस्त अदायगी करने पर राजकोष को प्रतिवर्ष क्रमशः लगभग 70 करोड़ रुपये और 8 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आती है। इसलिए मंहगाई भत्ते की प्रत्येक किस्त की अदायगी के प्रश्न पर आर्थिक स्थिति और बजट पर उनके कारण पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करना होता है। इन किस्तों की अदायगी से संबंधित स्वीकृति के प्रश्न पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है। फिर भी, इस बारे में निर्णय लिए जाने के संबंध में किसी समय सीमा को बताना संभव नहीं है।

Exports to and Imports from Afghanistan

5812. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the major exports to and imports from Afghanistan; and

(b) the steps proposed for improving trade between India and Afghanistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) The major items of exports to Afghanistan are tea, jute, vegetable materials, metal manufactures, machinery and transport equipment. The major items of import from Afghanistan are fresh and dry fruits, asafoetida, cummin seed and medicinal herbs.

(b) In order to further expand the trade between India and Afghanistan, following measures are being taken :

(i) direct correspondent banking relations between the Banking Insti-

tutions of the two countries have been established;

(ii) the possibilities of reducing transport constraints from India to Afghanistan by air/sea are being explored ; and

(iii) regular Trade Review Talks are being held between the two countries to identify areas of mutual co-operation in commercial matters as well as identification of specific items of mutual interest.

Cases of over Invoicing Imports and under Invoicing of Exports

5813. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of over-invoicing imports and under-invoicing of exports have been brought to the notice of Government during the preceding three years and upto December, 1983;

(b) the names of the firms, individual and concerns involved and action taken against each of them ;

(c) whether any statutory changes or any change in regulation or rules are being contemplated to counteract such frauds against foreign exchange regulations; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) No Sir, no such proposal is under consideration.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Seizure of Watches in Varansi

5814. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large seizure of watches was effected at Varanasi in November, 1983 from a women ring leader ;

(b) if so, details of action taken against all persons involved ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that smuggling at Varanasi has revived due to connivance of customs staff; and

(d) if so, details of steps taken to check smuggling in this sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) On prior information, the Customs authorities searched the residential premises of one Smt. Shyam Lata Sharma, wife of Shri N.K. Sharma, at D-48/148-B, Misir Pokhara, Varansi on 3.11.1983 As a result of the search, contraband goods consisting of 1195 wrist watches, electronic cells, watch straps/chains, stereo tape recorder, etc. of foreign origin valued at Rs. 2.87 lakhs were seized under the Customs Act, along with certain incriminating documents. Smt. Shyam Lata Sharma also arrested under the Customs Act. Further investigations are in progress.

(c) and (d) There is no evidence of general connivance of customs staff in smuggling activities. However, as and when any specific case comes to the notice, the matter is enquired into and appropriate action as warranted is taken.

The Customs formations in the region have been instructed to remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been reinforced in terms of man-power and equipment in the region. The pattern of smuggling is kept under constant

review in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government agencies.

राजस्थान से लगी पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर गायों की तस्करी

5815. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान से लगी पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर पाकिस्तान को गायों की खुले आम तस्करी की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1983-84 के दौरान गायों की तस्करी के आरोप में कितने व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया ; और

(ग) इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं और इस बारे में अन्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि पाकिस्तान की सीमा के साथ लगी पश्चिमी राजस्थान की मरु-भूमि में सूर्य की स्थिति के कारण गायों सहित पशुओं को कुछ तस्कर-निर्यात हुआ है।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान गायों की तस्करी के जुम में कोई भी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) भारत-पाक सीमा के आर-पार तस्करी की गतिविधियों की, जिनमें पशुओं की तस्करी भी शामिल है, रोक-थाम के लिए इस क्षेत्र में स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को समुचित रूप से सतर्क कर दिया गया है।

इस क्षेत्र में सीमाशुल्क विभाग के निवारक और असूचना तंत्र को, कर्मचारियों और उपकरणों की दृष्टि से, सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ठ ताल-मेल से तस्करी-निवारण उपायों को कड़ा कर दिया गया है।

Cadre review of permanently seconded service officers in DGI

5816. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:
SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cadre review of the permanently seconded service officers in DGI has been announced ;

(b) their initial cadre strength and whether a copy of the rule which gives their initial cadre strength will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) whether the cadre review for service Officers has been carried out without following any norms applicable to either civilians or to regular army officers ; and

(d) whether the Army rule is applicable for the permanently Seconded Officers only in respect of free rations, free housing, leave and medical benefits etc., and not in respect of war liability, medical fitness and retirement age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) The cadre strength of Service officers in the DGI Organisation was fixed at 367 as a result of bifurcation of various posts between the Service Officers and Civilian Officers. The cadre review for Service Officers has been carried out on the pattern followed earlier by the Defence Research and Development Organisation and has been approved recently. There has been no

increase in the overall strength of Service Officers as a result of cadre review.

(d) The Permanently Seconded Service Officers in DGI are governed by Army rules in respect of rations, housing, leave, medical benefits and retirement age. The standards for medical fitness are similar to those in the Army Medical Corps. These officers also carry liability for active service.

घड़ियों का आयात और निर्यात

5817. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में घड़ियों का आयात भी किया जाता है और देश में उनका निर्यात भी किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1983-84 में देश-वार कितनी घड़ियों का आयात और निर्यात किया गया ; और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) 1983-84 की आयात नीति में उप-भोक्ता मद के रूप में मुकम्मल घड़ियों के आयात पर रोक है। तथापि, इस देश से घड़ियों का निर्यात किया जा रहा है।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए वास्तविक आयात और वास्तविक निर्यात के देश-वार आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Rail reservation quota to Army Headquarter for use of personnel

5818. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who availed of the facility of quota of rail reserva-

tion given to Army Headquarters for the use of service personnel in the public interest and on proceeding on leave at short notice separately during the one year and the number of persons who availed of the facility were relatives of officers ; and

(b) whether his Ministry propose to ensure that the quota is not misused and only service personnel are released this quota either for performing official duties or for their going on leave at short notice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The number of persons who availed of the facility of the Defence Department Quota of rail reservation given to the Army Headquarters during the period from 1 Jan. 83 to 31 December 1983 as follows :-

- | | | |
|---|-----|------|
| (i) Service personnel who travelled in public interest or on leave of any kind. | ... | 6651 |
| (ii) Family members of service personnel who also availed of the above quota | ... | 2787 |

No indication to the effect that an individual travelled on duty or on leave of any kind is made in the Reservation Register. While releasing the quota, preference is accorded to service personnel travelling on duty in public interest. This quota has been earmarked for the use of service personnel and their family members only. No other relatives of service personnel are entitled to travel under this quota. Instances of misuse have not come to our notice.

Regularisation on casual labourers in Defence Headquarters

5819. NR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labourers working in the Defence Headquarters, Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisation wise ;

(b) how many of them are regular and how many of them are temporary ;

(c) the duties performed by them *vis-a-vis* what they had been employed for ;

(d) whether these casual labourers perform the duties of peons and carry defence papers/dak from one place to another and work at the residences of senior officers ;

(e) the expenditure incurred on their wages monthly ; and

(f) whether his Ministry propose to employ regular peons in place of casual labourers when there is a continuing demand for them by requesting for the ban to be lifted in their case ; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The number of casual labourers working in Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations varies from day-to-day, based on requirement. As on 23rd March 84 the deployment was as under :-

(a) Army Headquarters	...	33
(b) Inter Service Orgn ;		
(i) DGI Orgn	...	4
(ii) R & D Orgn	...	2
(iii) DGNCC	...	2
(iv) DGL & C	...	2
(v) CAO's Office	...	19
(vi) RCPO	...	2
(vii) JCB	...	2
(viii) Defence Library	...	2
(ix) DPR	...	3
(x) DTD & P (Air)	...	1
(xi) Dte. of Stdn.	...	1
(xii) SFL	...	1
(xiii) DGAFMS	...	5
(xiv) Security Office	...	2
(c) Naval Headquarters	...	49
(d) Air Headquarters	...	57
	Total :	187

(b) Being casual labourers on daily wages, classification into regular or temporary is not applicable.

(c) They are deployed on work of casual and occasional nature for which they are employed *viz.* shifting of stores records and furniture from one block to another or within the same block, odd cleaning jobs on as required basis ; etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The monthly expenditure on the wages of casual labourers varies from month to month. In the month of January, 1984, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 40,744,20.

(f) No, Sir. Casual labourers are employees on odd jobs of casual and occasional nature and these duties cannot be performed by regular peons.

इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया द्वारा किया गया कारोबार

5820. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इंडियन
एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया द्वारा कितना
कारोबार किया गया और इस अवधि के
दौरान उन्हें अलग-अलग कितना लाभ
हुआ ; और

(ख) 1984-85 में इन्हें कितना लाभ
होने की सम्भावना है और इस सम्बन्ध में
ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के
राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :
(क) अभी तक के वित्तीय निष्पादन के
आधार पर, एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयर
लाइंस को वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए क्रमशः
789 करोड़ रुपए तथा 524 करोड़ रुपए
का कुल राजस्व अर्जित करने की आशा है
जिससे दोनों एयरलाइनों को क्रमशः लगभग
57 करोड़ रुपए तथा 32 करोड़ रुपये का
निवल लाभ होगा ।

(ख) वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए एयर
इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइंस के बजट
प्राक्कलनों में, जोकि अभी तैयार किए जा
रहे हैं, क्रमशः 869 करोड़ रुपए तथा 578
करोड़ का कुल राजस्व और 805 करोड़
तथा 547 करोड़ रु० का व्यय दर्शाया गया
है जिससे क्रमशः लगभग 64 करोड़ रु० तथा
35 करोड़ रुपए का निवल लाभ होने का
अनुमान है ।

Posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in Indian Airlines and Air India

5821. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHUL-
WARIYA : Will the Minister of TOU-
RISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts reserved for
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe per-
sons lying vacant upto year 1983-84 in
Indian Airlines and Air India and the
action taken by Government for filling
them ; and

(b) the details in regard to vacant
posts in Grade I to Grade IV which are
reserved for Scheduled Caste and Schedu-
led Tribe persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED
ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The in-
formation is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the House.

गया (बिहार) जिले में रामशिला,
प्रेतशिला और ब्रह्मयोनि पहा-
ड़ियों में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित
करने वाले स्थानों की
सुरक्षा और संरक्षण

5822. श्री सूरज भानु : क्या पर्यटन और
नागर विमानन मंत्री राम शिला और प्रेत-
शिला में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने वाले
स्थानों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण के बारे में
6 मई, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या
10427 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गया को रामशिला, प्रेतशिला
और ब्रह्मयोनि में धार्मिक पहाड़ियों में जो
कि पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने वाली और
संरक्षित पहाड़ियां हैं गैर-कानूनी खनन और

विस्फोट के मामलों से निपटाने के संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार अपने आश्वासनों को पूरा करने में सफल नहीं हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री और मुख्य सचिव से सम्पर्क किया है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा फरवरी, 1970 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए आश्वासनों को पूरा करने और उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति के संबंध में बातचीत की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन तीन संरक्षित पहाड़ियों के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र में गैर-कानूनी खनन और विस्फोट को रोकने के लिए सरकार के समक्ष क्या कठिनाई आ रही है और इस संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :
(क) से (घ) इन सभी मुद्दों पर बिहार सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी, इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Amount earmarked for development and beautification of airports during 1984-85

5823. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the development, management and beautification of Airports in the country during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) The air-port wise schemes prepared therefor ;

(c) when such schemes are going to be implemented ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The amount allocated for the development, management and beautification of domestic airports in the country for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 4948.61 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3800.00 lakhs and Rs. 4512.00 lakhs has been earmarked for development/beautification and management respectively at the four international airport during the year, 1984-85.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8066/84].

(c) and (d) The projects are continuously monitored. Most of the schemes are likely to be completed during the year 1984-85.

Modernisation of airports during 1984-85

5824. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the modernisation of some airports in the country during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the names of the major airports identified therefor ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8067/84].

Smuggling Activities Near Bombay and Kandla Ports

5827. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the preventive steps being taken to meet the smuggling activities in recent months near Bombay and Kandla ports;

(b) the equipment and high-speed boats likely to be arranged to capture a **large** haul involved in such activities ; and

(c) amount that could be made available to the Central Exchequer from the hauls involved in smuggling activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The West Coast of India continues to be vulnerable to smuggling activities. The pattern of smuggling in the country, both sector-wise as well as commodity-wise, is kept under constant review. On the basis of this review and analysis, the preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department have been geared up with respect to areas vulnerable to smuggling and commodities sensitive to smuggling. Anti-smuggling measures on the West Coast have been tightened in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Governments authorities. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department on the West Coast has also been reinforced in terms of man-power and equipment.

The availability of anti-smuggling equipment, including Customs Patrol Craft, is also being augmented to meet the situation. However, it will not be expedient to disclose as to what further specific steps are contemplated by the Government to tighten the machinery to check smuggling activities in the region.

(c) The total value of seizures made by the Customs authorities all over the

country during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 (upto February) is as followg :

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1982	66.39
1983	89.22*
1984 (Upto February)	16.41*

*Figures are provisional.

However, it will not be possible to correctly estimate the amount that could be made available to the Central Exchequer from hauls made by Customs authorities. It may be stated that smuggled goods seized on completion of departmental adjudication proceedings, etc. are eventually confiscated to Government. Such goods are disposed of and the sale proceeds credited to the Government.

Deterioration in Service to Customers by Nationalised Banks

5828. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deterioration in service by nationalised banks to customers, leading to a feeling of frustration amongst the general public ;

(b) the fresh powers given to managers to meet the needs of the general public, who are demanding better service and politeness from banks personnel in the nationalised sector ; and

(c) the details of measures being taken to improve the attitude of nationalised banks towards the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Government have been receiving com-

plaints about the difficulties faced by customers in their dealings with banks. With a view to monitor the quality of service in banks and to ensure that it matches the expectations of the people, functioning of public sector banks is being kept under constant review by the Reserve Bank of India and Government of India. Reports received by Reserve Bank of India show that the banks are making earnest efforts to improve customer service. The delegation of powers to branch managers in nationalised banks inter-alia depends on the size, the volume of operations and the location of the branch, as also the level of officer posted as branch manager. These powers are being reviewed by banks on an on-going basis for improvement in customer service.

Government have advised Chief Executives of public sector banks that they, as well as the other senior officers, should go round regularly to inspect offices/branches including rural branches with a view to improve discipline and punctuality among the employers of public sector banks and ensure cleanliness, regular and efficient functioning of banks' branches courteous and polite behaviour towards customers, etc. They have also been advised to ensure that each employee performs a full day's job and instances of indiscipline and unpunctuality are dealt with firmly. Instructions have also been issued for prompt redressal of customers' grievances.

Purchase of Shares by M/s. South India Viscose Ltd.

5829. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the manipulations and irregularities committed by the present owners of the South India Viscose Limited in the purchase of share from the Italian promoters ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these transfers have taken place without the

permission of the Reserve Bank of India ; and

(c) whether any investigation was conducted by the Department of Company Affairs into the allegations, if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Several complaints have been received by Government alleging irregularities committed by this company. One of these relates to transfer of shares. M/s. Sapina a subsidiary of Snia Viscose, holds 24.43 per cent of the paid up capital of South India Viscose Limited. It has come to notice that Snia Viscose has sold Sapina itself to Muscat Construction Company, Muscat. Thus while M/s. Sapina continue to hold the shares in the Indian company, its ownership has changed from one non-resident to another non-resident. For such a change of ownership control of a foreign company no approval under the Companies Act is required. Provisions of Section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 are not also applicable.

Threat from All India National Cadet Corps (NCC) Officers Association

5830. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India National Cadet Corps (NCC) Officers Association has threatened that NCC officers all over the country will resign collectively on NCC Day in November if their demands are not conceded by Government by then ;

(b) if so, their demands ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The All India NCC Officers' Association is an unrecognised association. The membership of the association consists of part time officers who are employees of the State Governments, Universities or privately-run educational institutions and attend to NCC duties in their respective institutions on a part time basis. Government have no particulars of the membership of this association or of the number of members, if any, who attended the meeting when a set of demands were allegedly adopted in a resolution on 19-2-1984. The details of the demands are as given below :

- (1) The role of NCC should be changed. Its functioning and training should be made job-oriented for the cadets.
- (2) The 'C' Certificate of NCC should be declared as an essential qualification for commission in the Armed Forces and also for gazetted posts in Police, CRPF, BSF, ITBP, CISF and any other para military organisation of Central or State Governments.
- (3) Provisions of the certificate examinations in NCC may be made statutory under NCC rules.
- (4) At least 2/3 of P. I.*. Staff in all ranks should be consisted of NCC cadets who should be employed after graduation and should possess the highest certificate of NCC.
- (5) The period of appointment of NCC officers should be uniformly upto 58 years of age.
- (6) The honorarium of NCC officers should not be less than Rs. 400.00 per month for Junior Division and Junior Wing of GD** and Rs. 600.00 for Senior Division and Senior Wing of Girls Division

officers. For future the honorarium should be connected with the price index number.

- (7) All the Units of NCC should be placed under the command of NCC officers from educational institutions according to the provisions of Section 9 of NCC Act 1948.
- (8) Seniority of NCC Officers *vis-a-vis* officers of Armed Forces and Territorial Army should be fixed in the similar rank according to date of commission. Officers of Junior Division NCC should be declared Senior to all NCOs of Armed Forces and JCOs of Army.
- (9) The rank structure of the officers of Junior Division NCC should be recast and made identical to that of the Armed Forces. Their badges should also be modified keeping in view the badges of commissioned officers.
- (10) The sub unit Headquarters of NCC, functioning in educational institutions, should be provided administrative and financial coverage proportionate to the units.
- (11) Any instructions or orders regarding the duties of NCC officers in contravention to Rule 25 of NCC Rules, 1948 should be nullified (under Rule 25 of NCC Rules, 1948, an NCC officer is required to discharge only two duties. i. e. responsibility of training and discipline of the cadets. No other duty can be assigned to him.)
- (12) The NCC should be a unified and self-sufficient organisation. The short time deputation of officers, JCOs and ORs from Armed Forces should be stopped gradually. It must have its own equipment

*P. I. stands for Permanent Instructional.

**GD stand for Girl's Division.

and staff rather than borrowing every thing from Armed Forces. All the civilian employees working in NCC should be declared Central Government employees,

- (13) The NCC (Girls Division) Rules, 1949 be annulled so that the lady officers may enjoy rights equivalent to male officers.
- (14) Rules should be made regarding disbandment of unit/sub unit under Section 4 of the NCC Act.
- (15) All India N. C. C. Officers' Association (Headquarters at Ghaziabad) should be recognised by the Government with immediate effect.

The demands are *prima facie* unrealistic and are not considered to be in the interests of the NCC movement, its smooth functioning, efficiency or discipline.

Plan to Put Ceiling on Income and Expenditure

5831. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to chalk out a plan to fix a ceiling on income and expenditure ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No specific proposal is under consideration for fixing a ceiling on income

and expenditure. However, the reduction of disparities in incomes is an important objective of long-term economic policy of the country and efforts are being made on a continuing basis to reduce such disparities through fiscal and other measures.

Repayment of Loans taken from Public Sector Credit Institutions

5832. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought information from Orissa Government regarding difficulties of people while repaying loans taken from public sector credit institutions ;

(b) whether not only people are not coming forward to liquidate their indebtedness but concept of non-payment has deeply entrenched among people which is not satisfactory trend ;

(c) whether recent Government of India guideline is also indication to Orissa that it would not be eligible to avail of any loans either from International Development Agency or Reserve Bank of India or NABARD if these long-outstanding loans are not paid back ;

(d) if so, whether borrowers, if they do not repay, would not get further credit from banks ; and

(e) if so, reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Government of India have been seriously concerned about the recovery position of public sector banks in all

States including Orissa. The percentage of recovery to demand of direct agricultural advances in Orissa is 34.9 per cent as at the end of June 1981 as compared to the all India average of 52.9 per cent. The banks have been exhorted to improve their recovery position and they are taking various steps in this direction. One of the reasons for poor recovery is wilful default on the part of borrowers. Banks do not give further credit to those who are wilful defaulters. If, however, the default is on account of reasons beyond the control of the defaulter, such as natural calamities, banks have been advised to provide assistance by rescheduling the loans or extending the repayment period and even by sanctioning of fresh limits taking into account their capacity to borrow had generate incremental income.

NABARD has prescribed guidelines for extending refinance to the commercial banks. The eligibility of the banks for claiming refinance from NABARD has been linked with the position of recoveries. It is expected that the banks would take steps to improve the recovery position and thereby also make themselves eligible for larger refinance assistance from NABARD.

Taking over of Birla Mills

5833. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Kapra Mazdoor Lal Jhanda Union and Textile Mazdoor Congress demanding the take over of the Birla Mills by Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to take over the Mills ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN
LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken by Government to take over the unit. The Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration has been asked to go into the problem and make all efforts for an early settlement of the disputes.

Setting up of Synthetic Spinning Mills in Madhya Pradesh

5834. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of synthetic spinning mills which have been set up in different States ;

(b) whether such synthetic spinning mills have also been set up in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to set up such mills in that State ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN
LASKAR) : (a) There are 47 mills in the country, approved for spinning man-made fibres.

(b) Yes, Sir. There are three mills which are reported to be in commercial production in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

उद्योग में अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा निवेश

5835. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा भारत में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में निवेश के संबंध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ।

(ख) उक्त नीति के अनुकरण में अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा प्रत्येक उद्योग में 1980-81 से आज तक, वर्ष-वार कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ; और

(ग) इस निवेश के प्रयोजन के लिए विशेष रूप से आरक्षित उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने अनिवासी भारतीयों को निवेश करने के लिए उदारतापूर्ण सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी क्षेत्रों में निवेश की अनुमति है। अनिवासी भारतीय पूर्ण प्रत्यावर्तन अधिकारों सहित वर्तमान/नई कंपनियों के नए निर्गमों के 40 प्रतिशत तक का अभिदान कर सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार वे औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग नीति के परिशिष्ट I में सम्मिलित क्षेत्रों संबंधी कंपनियों में तथा निर्यात प्रधान उद्यमों के निर्गमों में 74 प्रतिशत का अभिदान भी कर सकते हैं। नई नीति अप्रैल, 1982 से लागू हो गई है। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा किए गए निवेशों के आंकड़े दिए गए हैं।

विवरण		
स्कीम	प्रस्तावों की संख्या	राशि
40 प्रतिशत की योजना	229	84.82 करोड़ रुपए
74 प्रतिशत की योजना	10	22.68 करोड़ रुपए

टिप्पणी :— उपर्युक्त आंकड़े अप्रैल, 1982 से 31 जनवरी, 1984 तक की अवधि के लिए हैं।

World Bank Loan for Railway Electrification Programme

for the Railway Electrification Programme ;

5836. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(c) whether the World Bank has already indicated an assistance worth dollar 200 million for the modernisation plan ;

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to internal tendering for the World Bank assisted projects in the Railway sector ;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have agreed to accept this offer ; and

(b) whether the World Bank is providing a loan of dollar 350 million

(e) what are the schemes to be implemented from Bank's assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir. According to World Bank guidelines goods to be financed out of World Bank Loan/IDA Credit for a project are required to be procured through International Competitive Bidding in which indigenous manufacturers can also participate and get price preference of 15%.

(b) to (c) The World Bank have appraised a project for Railway Electrification & Workshop Modernisation for a possible assistance of US \$ 350 million. This project envisages electrification of about 3,000 kms. of Indian Railway's trunk-routes and modernisation of 8 selected workshops. Negotiations with the World Bank for this project are still going on.

Government Delegations visited Abroad

5837. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Government delegations have gone abroad during the last two years ; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The information is not available and will have to be collected from all the Ministries Departments of the Government of India. Collection of this Information will involve considerable time and labour and the result to be achieved will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in collecting the information.

12 00 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I give you an adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call you one by one. If everybody speaks, I cannot hear. I will call you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Government is impotent in handling the Sri Lanka affair. What is the Government of India doing ? The Government of India gave us assurances on the handling of the Shri Lanka matter. Mrs. Gandhi and the President in his address said that they were handling the affair very well. Sri Lanka Government is using the Air Force to kill Tamilians. What the Government doing ? Are you going to come up with a statement or not ? I gave an adjournment motion. Are you coming with a statement ? Or you allow the adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your adjournment motion is disallowed. The Government is aware of these things.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is a very grave matter. Hundreds of people are being killed by the Air Force. This is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call you later. Now Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi will speak. I will allow every one of you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You ask Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao. I think he is very much concerned about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call every one of you and when I call one Member, all the others must sit. I have called you already. Now Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi will speak.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What is your ruling on Sri Lanka ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have said something and I said Government is aware of this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What is the Government doing ? You direct the Minister of External Affairs to give a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday this matter was raised by Members from Tamilnadu. All people wanted that the Minister of External Affairs should make a statement. I told the Members that I would convey this to the Government.

DR. SURAMANIAM SWAMY : What happened ? More and more people are being killed. You ask the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When I call one Member, that Member should be satisfied with getting his chance to speak whatever he likes. I am calling all the Members by turns. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has been called first of all. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has got his chance and had his say. But he is not satisfied. He does not want other Members to get their chance ? Therefore, all of you sit down. I will call you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : I am on a point of order

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi. You know it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Kindly let me know on what his point of order is. What is the business before the House ? There is no order. There is disorder.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know when there is a vacuum in the House, when there is no subject matter being discussed in the House, if anybody wants to raise a point of order, he must take the permission of the Chair and the Hon. Member has only asked for the permission. But I have asked Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi to speak. Therefore, all of you must sit down. I will call all the Hon. Members one by one. If it is not done in an orderly manner, as I said yesterday, I

will go to the next item of the agenda. Then you should not blame me.

Dr Bhoi...

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Our time is being wasted.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : A serious situation has arisen in the Safdarjang Hospital because of the strike by the doctors. Patients are facing a lot of difficulties. Delivery cases are not being attended to. I want to request the Hon. Minister through you to kindly intervene in the matter so that normalcy is restored. ... I have given a call attention motion also...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, one by one. Mr. Rakesh, please sit down. Even though you are sitting, I will call you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : On this Sri Lanka matter I have given an adjournment motion and I have been told of your decision through your office that the adjournment motion has been rejected. It is in that connection I want to raise a point of order because that is a matter of public importance and it is necessary for governance of the proceedings in the House, because usually we are told of your decision which has been taken in the Chamber.

I invite your attention to one precedent which lays down that if this adjournment motion is *prima facie* not in accordance with the rules, then alone the Speaker gets the authority to reject it. Otherwise, if the Speaker wants to collect information or if the Speaker has not taken any decision or if it is a borderline case, then it is the duty of the Speaker to call the Hon. Member who has given the adjournment motion, allow him to make a statement and the Speaker should read that ad-

jourment motion and then take a decision. I invite your attention to this precedent...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Rule ?
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : ... not rule, because you have repeatedly told us that we are also governed by precedents and sometimes precedents override the rules ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Conventions.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : That is what you told us yesterday. I will read it :

“Where the Speaker is satisfied that the notice of an adjournment motion is *prima facie* admissible ..

It means that it is in contravention of Rule 58 to which Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan invited your attention yesterday, Then alone he can reject it. Otherwise the precedent says :

“Where it is a borderline case or if the Speaker is not in possession of full facts to decide about the admissibility, he shall mention in the House the receipt of the motion and after hearing a brief statement from the Member and the Minister concerned whether the matter sought to be raised is within the rules, give his decision on the merits”.

So you cannot take a decision in the Chamber and say that it is rejected and that the Member is accordingly informed.

Therefore, I want a ruling from you as to whether this is the procedure which you are going to follow and in future also you are going to reject it...(Interruptions) One more thing. I would invite your attention to Rule 58. If the adjournment motion is in conformity with Rule 58 and if it is on a specific question and all that, you cannot reject it that way. You have to hear us and you have to mention the notice in the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Killing of Sri Lanka Tamils is not a matter of concern for you ? ... I want to know. You ask him to make a statement. This is an impotent government. It is doing nothing...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : He is unnecessarily bringing in the Deputy Speaker into the matter. It has no relevance to this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : The Hon. Minister is on a point of disorder. We are concerned with the Rules. You are the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. What you are saying is a point of disorder.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is not your prerogative that you can shout anything. ...You cannot shout anything....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This Government is a Government of disorder.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : “On 21st March 1980—to you Mr. Parulekar and the House—after Question Hour, several Members got up and demanded a discussion on adjournment motions given notice of by them. Mr. N.K. Shejwalkar wanted to know on what grounds his adjournment motion relating to a clash between some Policemen and lawyers in the High Court buildings in Gwalior had been rejected.

The Speaker observed after fully considering the rules that he had disallowed the notice and, if there was anything necessary, the Member can come to his Chamber and discuss that with him. He observed that the Chair was not bound to give reasons for withholding the consent to an adjournment motion.

Therefore, go to his Chamber. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
You give your ruling ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Don't try to trap me. You quoted some precedents and conventions and all that. You asked for the precedents and I have quote the precedents.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
I did not ask for the reasons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only asking you that if you are not satisfied with the reasons which I have given, you cannot ask for the reasons now in the House. You may meet me in the Chamber. And then we will discuss.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
What about the killings in Sri Lanka. Can't we discuss that ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Swamy is getting up for the sixth time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : On the killings of Sri Lanka Tamilians, I am willing to stand up hundred times. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would very much request the Hon. Members that when we are dealing with the international situation of any country, we should observe restraint. Sri Lanka is a very good friendly country and; therefore, I would like.... (*Interruption*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
They are condemning the Government of India; they are interfering with us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is an issue which must be solved by the Government of India. (*Interruptions*)
All of you please sit down. Shri Rakesh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE—
rose.

SHRI R N. RAKESH (Chail) : After the Professor I shall speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I have only one request to make. I am raising an issue ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already raised this issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen to me. I am amenable to what you say. I am raising an issue which concerns both the Houses of Parliament as a whole. To-day, almost all the newspapers have carried a news that a Presidential reference regarding the Constitutional crisis had been withdrawn by Resolution of A.P. Legislative council.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Speaker has already told you about this. What are you going to get from me ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
You do not allow me to complete.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . This issue was raised about two days ago. When the Speaker was in the Chair, he said that all of you should go to his Chamber and then we shall discuss that in a dispassionate manner. We can have a discussion and then if you want, we will discuss it in a proper form in this House. What else do you want ? What reply do you expect from me now except that you are raising it again now ? Till the Speaker comes, I would only request you to wait. Till the Speaker comes, you have to wait.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
You cannot calm us down. I am not raising the entire issue

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only requesting you to wait for the Speaker. He has already said that he

will call the Members of the Opposition Parties and all Leaders.....
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not contesting your ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. All of you please sit down. (Inter. uptions) Shri Harikesh Bahadur, do you advocate Professor Dandavate's cause? I think you leave it between us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, let me conclude this (Interruptions) May I intervene now in your submission? I will be very brief. I wish to point out to you that I fully accept the ruling given by the Speaker. It is always better to clarify the position. I am not here to raise the issue. I will only make one suggestion.

Sir, since today the Presidential reference has been withdrawn back by the Council's resolution, I have only one suggestion and on that the entire House will be unanimous. All the complications are taking place because the privileges have not been codified putting the Press into difficulty. At the same time we glibly talk about the supermacy but in a Constitutional framework the position of the people, the Parliament and the judiciary has to be clearly re-stated so that again these glib terms are not used. My suggestion is that since the President's decision is always with the aid and advice of the Central Government now that the Central Government has come in the picture, therefore, I would request your good offices to be used to see that the promised meeting with the group leaders should be expedited so that from day to day the issue will not come up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want it to be done in the absence of the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No. No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then it is all right. Please sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM . SWAMY : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If any Member is given a chance once and if he gets up every now and then he is disturbing the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati) : Sir, I want to raise the matter about the murder of Idris Mian in police custody in Lal Bazar. This is a very serious matter. Those who are the law enforcing authorities have taken the law into their hand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think it is a State subject. I am sorry. I am now going to the next item on the agenda.

(Interruptions)

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Agriculture for
1984-85

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8050/54]

**Annual Report etc. of the Coffee Board,
Bangalore and the Wool Research
Association, Thane for
1982-83**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN
LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the
Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8051/84].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, 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 Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1982-83.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8052/84].

**Detailed Demands of the Ministry
of Irrigation for 1984-85**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Irrigation for 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8053/84].

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Rural Development
for 1984-85**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Rural Development for 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8054/84]

**Notification under the Custom Act, 1962,
the Central Excise Rules, 1944 and
Annual Report and Audited
Accounts of the National
Bank for Agriculture
and Rural Development for the
year ended
30-6-1983**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to
lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 219(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 13—Customs dated the 9th February, 1981 so as to exempt spare parts of Machinery, consumables, material, handling equipments such as forklifts and overhead cranes, samples and

prototypes not exceeding two in number of each type of sample and drawings, blue prints, technical maps and charts from the whole of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8055/84]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 224(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 51/70 CE dated the 1st March, 1970 so as to include Electronic Stencil Scanners in the dutiable list of office machines under item 33D of the Central Excise Tariff, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8056/84]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, for the year ended the 30th June, 1983 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (5) of section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8057/84]

**Export of Switchgear and Controlgear
(Quality Control and Inspection)
Rules, 1984 and Annual Report
etc. of the Federation of
Indian Export Organi-
sations, New Delhi
for 1982-83**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN
LASKAR): Sir, on behalf Shri P.A.
Sangma I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Export of Switchgear and Controlgear (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 730 in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8058/84]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, 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 Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8059/84]

12.18 hrs

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd March, 1984 :—

- (1) The Asiatic Society Bill, 1984.

- (2) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1984
- (3) The Appropriation Bill, 1984.
- (4) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1984.
- (5) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1984.
- (6) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1984.
- (7) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1984.
- (8) The Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1984.
- (9) The Pondicherry Appropriation Bill, 1984.
- (10) The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1984.
- (11) The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1984.

— — —

12.19 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

185th Report

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and Eighty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Fiftieth Report on Receipts of Union Territory of Delhi—Stamps Duties and Registration Fees—Evasion/Avoidance of Higher Rates of Stamp Duty.

— — —

12.20 hrs.

(Interruptions)

(At this stage, Shri R.N. Rakesh and Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar came and sat on the floor near the Table).

12.21 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS BY THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, statement by Minister.

—Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on March 23, 1984, in view of the persistence of unauthorised overdrafts the Reserve Bank of India suspended payments on behalf of West Bengal Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You wanted this statement. So I am making it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, the hon. Member may be called after the statement.

12.22 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri R.N. Rakesh and Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar went back to their seats)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. An important statement has to be made. He has some other work. I have allowed him. I request hon. Members to cooperate. Members must cooperate.

(Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is it, you don't understand. I said, let it be made now because it has to be done. Please follow it up.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please repeat it.

SHRI PRANAB MURHERJEE : Yes. I am reading the statement from the very beginning.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, On March 23, 1984, in view of the persistence of unauthorised overdrafts the Reserve Bank of India suspended payments on behalf of West Bengal Government. This matter was raised in the House by some Hon'ble Members, and a number of inaccurate stories has also appeared in the press regarding the circumstances leading to this action by the Reserve Bank of India. I am, therefore, taking this opportunity to present the facts of this case before the House.

2. In order to fully appreciate the situation, it is necessary to go into the details of the recent history of financial management by the State Government. It will be recalled that a statement was made by me in this House on 8.7.1982 announcing a package of measures to tackle the problem of mounting overdrafts of State Governments. In that statement, I had announced that the Overdraft Regulation Scheme introduced in 1972 and modified in 1978 would be rigidly enforced. However, in order to enable the State Governments to start with a clean slate, it was decided to grant loans amounting to Rs. 1743 crores to clear the closing deficits of States at the end of 1981-82. It was also announced that the Reserve Bank was doubling the ways and means limits of States so that they would have a larger cushion against temporary imbalances between their receipts and expenditure.

3. Out of the loan assistance of Rs. 1743 crores provided in July 1982, the highest loan of Rs. 340 crores was

paid to West Bengal. As a result of the increase in the ways and means limit, the State's permissible ways and means limit went up to Rs. 43.81 crores.

4. Even with such assistance to clear the carry over deficit, West Bengal was in financial difficulties for implementing their plan for 1982-83. Both in 1980-81 and 1981-82, the State Government's expenditure on plan was far less than the level approved by the Planning Commission, in spite of the high overdraft availed of from the R.B.I. Against this background, the Centre had to give special consideration to the State Government in the matter of Central assistance for plan also. The Centre agreed that, in addition to the Central assistance of Rs. 146 crores due to the State, advance plan assistance of Rs. 141 crores would also be given so that the State could finance a plan outlay of Rs. 490 crores in 1982-83 without again running into overdraft. The State Government agreed to contribute Rs. 200 crores by way of budgetary and State public sector contribution and borrowings from the open market, L.I.C. etc.

5. However, even this very special arrangement did not prompt the West Bengal Government to take corrective measures and consequently they again failed to contribute their share of Rs. 200 crores towards State plan 1982-83. Overdrafts also reappeared and continued. The State Government closed the year 1982-83 with a fresh deficit of Rs. 82 crores.

6. In order to prevent the recurrence of this situation, from the very beginning of 1983-84, the Finance Ministry has been having regular discussions with the State Government, both at the official level and at the Minister's level. In the meanwhile, discussions were also being held with some other State Governments which had the problem of closing deficits of 1982-83 and overdrafts in 1983-84. Those State Governments agreed to work out methods to improve their finances but no such assurance was forthcoming from the West Bengal Government.

7. After a discussion with the State Finance Minister in June 1983, I addressed the Chief Minister, West Bengal, in July 1983, comprehensively reviewing the financial position of the State Government during the first three years of the current plan period. I pointed out the specific areas where the State's own contribution to plan suffered shortfalls unparalleled in any other State. Pointing out the special help provided by the Centre to the State Government I stated clearly that unless the State Government responded positively, and took action to clear the overdraft there will be no alternative to the Reserve Bank of India suspending payments on West Bengal Government's account.

8. Even then, the State Government did not take adequate action to improve the ways and means position. On October 28, 1983 I again sent a message to the Chief Minister inviting his attention to the State Government's overdraft of Rs. 192 crores and requesting for a plan of action to clear that overdraft. As no such plan of action was received, on the 8th November 1983 a reminder message was sent by Ministry of Finance to the Chief Secretary, West Bengal. None of this, however, had any perceptible effect on the State Government's management of their ways and means position.

9. Around this time, the official level discussions for assessing resources for next year's plan were held. It was found that in respect of a few States, closing deficits of 1983-84 would create a serious problem in determining reasonable Plan outlays for next year. The States were, therefore, allowed to carry forward the deficit upto their permissible ways and means limit without adjustment. In cases where the projected overdraft above the ways and means limit was very high, I discussed the problem with the Chief Ministers. In these discussions, Chief Ministers agreed to limit their closing overdraft to jointly agreed levels and I agreed to provide assistance towards meeting that overdraft. The State Governments accordingly prepared plans of action and sent them to the Finance

Ministry. In respect of West Bengal, the projected closing deficit for the year 1983-84 was Rs. 222 crores, out of which the overdraft element was Rs. 178 crores. During the discussions held on 24-1-1984, I suggested to the Chief Minister that the State Government should reduce this overdraft by half, i.e. Rs. 90 crores. I also made it clear that if the State Government agreed to do that, the Centre would provide assistance to meet the remaining half of the projected overdraft, i.e. nearly Rs. 90 crores.

10. By 21.1.1984, the State's overdraft was Rs. 187 crores, higher than what the State Government had estimated for the year-end. It, therefore, became necessary to ensure that the overdraft did not increase further. Immediately after the discussions on 24-1-1984, I wrote to the Chief Minister requesting him for a plan of action to reduce the year-end overdraft by Rs. 90 crores and informing him that the Reserve Bank will have to stop payments if the overdraft exceeded the existing level of Rs. 187 crores for more than seven days. The Reserve Bank was also advised accordingly. This was also stated in the answer to an unstarred question in this House on 24.2.1984.

11. So far, the State Government has not found it feasible to indicate their plan of action in spite of reminders at the official level. For some time after the discussions of January 1984, there was improvement in the State Government's ways and means position. But in March 1984, the position deteriorated again. After reviewing the position on 9.3.1984, I requested the Chief Minister, West Bengal, by a letter and a wireless message to take necessary action and alerted him once again about the possibility of suspension of payments. On 13th March, the overdraft crossed the limit of Rs. 187 crores. Even on 14th March, the Reserve Bank of India clearly informed the State Government that payments would be suspended if the overdraft persisted above Rs. 187 crores for more than seven days. The Reserve Bank of India also sent message every day to the State Government to reduce the overdraft. In spite

of all these cautions, the overdraft continued to be higher than the level of Rs. 187 crores for eight consecutive working days. Hence the Reserve Bank of India suspended the payments as on 23.3.1984. On that day, the State had continuously been in overdraft for 217 days as against the permissible time limit of seven days. As the receipts of that day resulted in reduction of overdraft below the limit of Rs 187 crores, the Reserve Bank of India resumed payments on 24.3.1984.

12. In spite of the State Government's failure to indicate a plan of action to reduce the year-end overdraft by half, on my part, I have decided to release a medium-term loan of Rs. 73 crores to West Bengal towards the other half. However, if the State Government's own efforts do not result in an improvement of Rs. 90 crores by the year-end, the loan will be recovered next year itself.

13. It is clear from the above record that despite repeated reminders and discussions at the Ministerial level, the West Bengal Government has not taken steps to reduce recourse to huge unauthorised overdraft continuously for long periods. It has been the largest recipient of special assistance by the Centre to meet deficits, but has not been able to keep to its commitments of contributions to the Plan. The West Bengal Government was informed as early as July 1983 that the deterioration in its financial position should be arrested and that if no corrective measures were taken, there would be no option but to stop payments. On 24th January 1984, the State Government was informed that, pending corrective measures, overdraft should not exceed the existing level of Rs. 187 crores. The State Government was again alerted on 9th March 1984. But they failed to take effective action and the overdraft crossed even this high figure. Notices were given by the Reserve Bank of India every day; but the overdraft did not go below Rs. 187 crores. This brought about the situation when Reserve Bank of India was left with no alternative but to suspend payments.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
We want to have a discussion this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, with regard to this, the Speaker has already said that if you want to have a discussion on this, we can have it. He has already given an assurance; it can be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee; we will have a discussion.....
(Interruptions). You are going to have a discussion.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I would like to put it before the House. The Government of India and the different Central public sector institutions own more than Rs. 100 crores to the West Bengal Government, which they have not paid. Because of these things, the Government of India and the Finance Minister are twisting the arms of the West Bengal State Government, and this is nothing but declaration of war against a State Government....
(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In the discussion, you can bring all these questions and I will answer each and every point
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sunil Maitra, there is going to be a discussion, as has been assured by the Speaker. Then you can raise all these points.

Now Shri K. P. Singh Deo. After that I will call you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : That discussion should not be in that Chamber, but in this Chamber.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even that, as you like, Now Mr. Singh Deo.

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. EXPLOSION IN
JAMNAGAR WHILE BOMBS
WERE BEING LOADED

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO.) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with deep regret I inform the House about an unfortunate accident that occurred at the Air Force Station, Jamnagar at 1240 hours on the 27th March, 1984.

2. According to the information received from Air Force Station Jamnagar, the accident took place in the course of handling of bombs during the routine activities at the base. Some unprepared bombs were being despatched from the base to another Air Force Station on stock transfer. Three civilian trucks were to transport the unprepared bombs by road; two of them had been loaded and were standing by to depart while the other one was in the process of being loaded.

3. At the same time, a trolley on which some bombs had been loaded for transportation to another area in the same Station was standing near the out gate of the bomb dump. These bombs were to be sent to the aircraft for loading for the purposes of operational training.

4. All of a sudden, the bombs loaded on the trolley exploded causing almost total destruction of one of the civilian trucks standing loaded with bombs. Relatively less damage was caused to the other two trucks. The unprepared bombs loaded in these trucks were also scattered and suffered damage but did not explode. A number of fires broke out in the area of the bomb dump. These were put out by the Air Force fire brigade.

5. At the time of reporting, 7 persons, 4 of them service personnel and the three truck drivers had lost their lives. A total of 5 persons including 8 airmen, 1 DSC Jawan and 1 civilian employee

sustained serious injuries. About 12 persons were given first aid. The injured personnel are being treated in the local hospital.

6. A court of inquiry has been ordered by the Air Headquarters to enquire into the circumstances of the accident.

7. ACC-in-C South western Air Command and the CAS have visited the Station. Immediate financial relief has been given to the families of the affected personnel including a payment of Rs. 2000/- out of the discretionary fund with the CAS to each of the civilian personnel killed in accident. Further compensation to the civilians who have suffered due to this accident will be paid after the Court of Inquiry report is finalised. Steps are also being taken for finalisation of pensionary and other terminal benefits admissible to the families of Air Force personnel who were killed in the accident.

12.38 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Tea Board

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Motion, Mr. Laskar, on behalf of Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4 (1) (b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea

Board, Subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4 (1) (b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, The members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, to members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The Motion was adopted.

12 39 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. Rakesh. Only one minute. All of you please cooperate.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1975 में.....**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not allowed. Personal allegations will not go on record.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Adjournment motion on the subject in disallowed. I have heard you. Now Mr. Nadar.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Again you are not in order. What can I do ? I will have to go to the next item. I will call one by one. If you are not sitting what can I do ? I am going to the next item. I am so sorry. Calling attention—Shri M. Ramgopal Reddy.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No body cooperates. I allowed Prof. Madhu Dandavate also to speak. When four Members are speaking how can I hear, Please sit down. How can I conduct the proceeding ? What will you do if you are in the chair like me ? One by one you can speak. You control other members also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I am on a point of order on your remark which has gone on record. You said, in foreign policy matters, we should be very careful. Sri Lanka is a very friendly country, but the Government of Sri Lanka has condemned the Government of India. It has come in the Press today. They are killing their people with the help of the air force. The Minister is sitting here. How can you say that it is a friendly country ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sri Lanka is a very friendly country to India.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : After condemning the Government of India ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You ask other people to sit down. Let me see how you manage it ?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : I want to raise a very serious matter. This is a matter of shame. A Minister of the Kerala Government belonging to the Congress I Party stated openly *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already disallowed it. It is a State subject. No personal allegations will go on record. Please do not record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is a State subject.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : This a very serious matter. I have given an adjournment motion also.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लेखा विभाग को दो हिस्सों में बांटा जा रहा है। अगर यह लेखा विभाग दो हिस्सों में बंट जाएगा तो कर्मचारियों को बहुत बड़ी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि इनको न बांटा जाए। इस मामले को हम बहुत बार उठा चुके हैं, पता नहीं सरकार इस के लिए क्या कर रही है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is an administrative problem and it has to be discussed with the staff.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can we do it ? I know this problem of auditing and accounting. Now Mr. Paswan. You ask all other Members to sit down.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : Mr. Nadar has cast aspersion on the Congress I Party and the Kerala Minister. Will it form part of the proceedings ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I made it very clear to you and to the hon. members that even in the so-called zero hour if any allegations, derogatory remarks or inflammatory speeches are made, all these things will not go on record. so, you don't worry about it. We will be careful about it. We know the rules.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सारे रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर को देखा है लेकिन उनमें कहीं पर भी 'चेम्बर' शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है। मैं

यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चेअर किस रूल के तहत मेम्बर को चेम्बर में बुलाती है?

There is not a single word about the Chamber in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Suppose any hon. member wants to see the Speaker : Where will he meet the Speaker ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : This is a violation of the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The rule read as follows :

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such a manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct."

They are called residuary powers.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नोटिस दिया है और आज 'नव भारत टाइम्स' में भी इसके बारे में काफी दिया है। किंग्सवे कैप में वैगर्स होम है वहां पर रेलवे स्टेशन से लोगों को पकड़ कर लाया जाता है और बंद कर दिया जाता है। उसमें करीब एक हजार वैगर्स हैं।

There must be discussion regarding bungling in the beggar home.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want a separate discussion you give a separate notice. If you have already given, it must be under consideration. Otherwise you give a separate notice.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 5-6 वर्ष पहले हरियाणा और पंजाब हाईकोर्ट ने एक फैसला दिया था कि शेड्यूल कास्ट के बंजारा, नट, जादू-

गर, बाजीकर, इन सब जातियों को विमुक्त जाति घोषित किया जाए ! लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। 23 मार्च से वोट क्लब पर अनशन चल रहा है। 4-6 आदमी वहां बुरे तरीके से परेशान हैं। एक आदमी की हालत इतनी खराब है कि उसको राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में भर्ती किया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can take it up with the Home Minister. Instead of your raising it here, I would suggest to you to raise it under Rule 377.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : It is not a question of Rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right. There cannot be a discussion now. You give a separate notice. You can make a statement under Rule 377 and also give a separate notice. If you want discussion you give a separate notice.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

दो आदमी मौत के मुंह में जा रहे हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मामला है। इतना बड़ा अनशन हो रहा है, आमरण अनशन हो रहा है। हाईकोर्ट ने फैसला कर दिया है। अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के प्रति अन्याय हो रहा है। अगर आप इसके ऊपर डिस्कस नहीं करवाते हैं तो मैं इसके विरोध में वाक-आउट करता हूँ।

12.47 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri left the House).

12.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Statuation arising out of the reported
nuclear collaboration between
Pakistan and China

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Re : The situation arising out of the reported nuclear collaboration between Pakistan and China and the reaction of the Government in regard thereto.”

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ए० जी० आफिस इलाहाबाद के वायफरकेशन के खिलाफ मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है उसका क्या हुआ ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right now. We have gone to the next item. Adjournment motion has already been disallowed. We are on a very important subject now. Please be serious.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the possibility of Pakistan's nuclear programme having a non-peaceful dimension has naturally been a matter of concern for India. It is in this context that Government noted reports of Sino-Pak nuclear collaboration and the recent claim made by a leading nuclear scientist of Pakistan about the ability of the Pakistan nuclear establishment, if required, to produce nuclear weapons. This was denied after the interview was widely publicised.

There have been reports from time to time pointing towards possible Chinese collaboration in Pakistan's efforts for

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

developing nuclear weapons. In an interview published in August, 1982 in a New York journal "Nucleonics Week", Mr. James Malone, the then Assistant Secretary of State and Chief Nuclear Negotiator of the US Administration, had stated that China had apparently supplied to Pakistan material other than fuel-related items, which he had declined to specify. Mr. Howard Shaeffer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State of the US Government, in a testimony in early 1983 before the Sub-Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House of Representatives, had confirmed that there was a nuclear relationship between China and Pakistan. Though details of this relationship were not disclosed, the Sub-Committee received an Intelligence briefing on the subject. Recently Mr. Paul Leventhal, President of the Nuclear Control Institute of Washington, has also testified that China has transferred sensitive nuclear weapons design information to Pakistan. These statements by senior US officials and experts speak for themselves.

Pakistan spokesmen have explained that Pakistan wanted to acquire nuclear technology only for peaceful purposes and that it had no intention of manufacturing nuclear weapons. While there has been no categorical denial by the Chinese Government of different reports about Sino-Pak nuclear collaboration, the Chinese Prime Minister, during his visit to the United States in January, 1984 had stated; "we do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons".

Keeping all aspects of the matter in view, we cannot but note with concern reports of contacts between Pakistan and China in the nuclear field. I would however like to assure the House that Government have been keeping a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security. Government would continue to do so with utmost vigil.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : This statement of the Minister contains all important points. I want to know from him as to why he has used the word 'concern'. Why should we have concern of these two powers coming together? From 1947 Pakistan is harbouring ill-will against India. From 1949 we have been helping China. We were the first to recognise China and we were the first to sponsor its membership to the UNO. In spite of that, China had sabotaged us in 1962. Pakistan has waged four wars against us, unprovoked from our side. In spite of that the Government only says that it is a matter of concern. Whatever is being done is known pretty well to the Government of India. The Prime Minister also has stated several times that she has got full details with her. The Defence Minister has also said that. We have also exploded an atom bomb for peaceful purposes. We have got nuclear power stations generating 1095 MW of power. In 1971 war we have occupied several thousand kilometers of Pakistani territory. But after the Simla Agreement we have vacated that. We have also released about one lakh POWs. In spite of that Pakistan is having evil designs and ill-will against India. Pakistan is a theocratic and religious State. China is an unadulterated communist country. What is the basis of these two powers coming together except ill-will against India and also to harm India whenever it is possible. But I do not think that possibility they will ever have. China has forgotten all the good we have done to them. Even when China attacked us in 1962, we did not withdraw our support to China in the UNO. What we have done in 1949, USA and other countries including Pakistan have done after 20 years. They have come very late to the help of China. Now, it is very unfortunate that China is cooperating with them just to retard the progress of our country. On account of this alliance, we are spending huge amounts on defence which would have otherwise gone for the building of the nation. We do not grudge spending more money. But I want to know: how long will we

continue with this policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes when Pakistan is preparing an atom bomb and when there is a possibility of China transferring atom bombs to Pakistan to drop on India installations which are in close proximity to Pakistan like Bombay High and other such installations ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara) : China cannot drop it, only through Pakistan.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : That is what I am telling, Sir. China is cleverer than Pakistan. China is the biggest country in the world and Pakistan is about twenty times smaller than that country. We can understand 'Dhritrashtra embracing'. Embracing of Dhritrashtra you know, that is a famous thing. Any day it will swallow Pakistan I am afraid. That will be a bad day for our country also because they are our brethran. Though they have parted with us in 1947 we have no ill-will against them. If we had ill-will against them, we would not have vacated the land we had occupied. Once we vacated the land occupied by our forces, there was lot of resistance from our country and also from our Parliament. So many people had said that it will lead to the fall of our Prime Minister. In spite of that she had the Simla agreement. We daily talk here that Simla Agreement is only in Simla and not in Pakistan because Simla is in our country and that spirit has not gone to the Pakistan. Of course, our Minister is trying to maintain good relations with them but I want to know whether he knows that they are also sincere in their efforts ? Everyday they are making some sort of statement and saying that they are ahead of India. I want to know whether proper steps will be taken by the Indian Government to see that we maintain our superiority in atom and also in other arms ? This is a joint responsibility of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of External Affairs. I want to have a detailed reply from the hon. Minister on this.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not think this calls for any further

clarification but I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Prime Minister's reply given only day before yesterday in the Lok Sabha to a question on a subject which is much the same as the subject matter of this Calling Attention. She has said, I quote :

"Government is vigilant in the matter. Indian scientists are keeping abreast of all aspects of research and development connected with modern and relevant technologies."

I think this sums up the position of the Government and needs no further amplification.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Why has the Minister expressed concern over the developments ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Because we are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are concerned, you are also concerned. Are you not connected about it ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We are concerned only with the problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everyone is concerned, that is what the Minister stated. You are also concerned, we are also concerned.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore) : Sir, I congratulate our hon. (External Affairs Minister for his very cautiously worded and well-guarded statement issued in this House. Even though he has argued that there is some authentic information about the relationship between Pakistan and China for the production of nuclear bombs or energy, etc., but he has only conveyed Government's concern over it. Pakistan has denied about nuclear bombs, etc. but it is purely unconvincing.

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

The father of the Pakistan bomb, Dr. Abdul Quadir, has categorically stated several times that Pakistan has developed enriched uranium capability and it can produce nuclear weapons. This he has mentioned to the press also. In this context, we cannot ignore the fact that Pakistan is going to produce the atom bomb, either with the help of Chinese or even otherwise.

Coming to the relations between China and Pakistan on this issue, there are some press reports about the controversy on the place of testing of the nuclear bomb prepared by Pakistan. Before the atom bomb was dropped in Hiroshima, they did not decide about testing or the place of testing of such bombs. So, there need not be any controversy on that score. The Western and other press media have mentioned it several times that Pakistan may go in for the nuclear bomb.

The unholy alliance between China and Pakistan is well proved by the visit of the Chinese President to Pakistan. This visit is very significant. After 14 years of vacancy, the post of Presidentship of China was filled up only recently. The present President, after coming to power, made his first official visit to Pakistan. So, the relationship between China and Pakistan on this issue can be ignored only at our peril.

This unholy alliance between these two countries was not developed in a day. It is not a new phenomenon. The seeds were sown in the late 'fifties when our relationship with China became strained and worsened, when there was the Sino-Soviet rift. Then Pakistan made its first sincere effort to come closer to China on the principle that the enemy's enemy is a friend. Then both were increasingly hostile to us and both of them were claiming a large chunk of our country.

13.04 hrs.

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

In spite of all odds, our country was

supporting China's admission into the UNO, while Pakistan was opposing it. In the year 1961 Pakistan reversed its policy and voted in favour of China's admission to UNO.

The military rulers of Pakistan ignored all norms to grab Kashmir. President Ayub Khan once told our great leader, the first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made a long speech. Please put your question now.

He told at the Palam Airport here to our first Prime Minister and I quote :

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Sir, what is the question ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jena, this is not the occasion to make a long speech. You ask question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, why I am quoting such type of information is because the people like Shri Patnaik and Shri George Fernandes might be having sweet dreams about India-Pakistan friendship ; but I may tell you that such sweet dreams will be broken away when Pakistan bombards the Indian soil.

Sir, the Pakistan President at that time told :

"Unless our relations improve and we begin to face outwards we shall either be defeated or either you or us under each other's pressure may invite an outsider to come in. I hope, Mr. Prime Minister, you will not misunderstand my reference to the invitation to an outsider. Human-beings are curious. When in difficulty, they are quite capable of even wanting to sub with the devil."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jena, this is not an occasion to make a long speech,

If you have to elicit information, you have to call the attention of the Minister. Already the Hon. Member has called his attention and the Minister has made his statement. Now, if there is anything specific you put a question now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, in the face of such a situation, we all are concerned about the news item published in several papers and also in foreign newspapers. The Indian Government, and the External Affairs Ministers as well as our revered Prime Minister several times told the House as well as said outside the House that our friendship with the countries of all the world should be retained and that we are trying our best to keep our friendship and peace. But the main problem is that the friendship, cooperation should come from the other side also. In case peace and friendship and cooperation does not comes from the other side, it comes from one side, and when there are such news items and also such information, and that in spite of our protests they are connecting the Korakoram road etc., I would like to ask from the Hon. Minister kindly to review the relationship between Pakistan and India. It is high time to review our relationship.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Sir, with such a vast interest in the Foreign Affairs, there are hardly 30 Hon. Members in the House. There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is lunch hour. It is a convention not to challenge the quorum during lunch hour.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I would like to ask one more question.

The Pakistan ruler Shri Zia assured to our Hon. Members, Shri Patnaik and Shri Fernandes that they are not going to attack India. But I should say that our Government should consider our relationship with our neighbouring countries like Pakistan and China.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Well, this does not call for any clarification which is what is asked for during the Calling Attention. However, I would like to take the House into confidence to draw the attention of the House to something which is the "Stop Press" kind of message we received last night, which has appeared in one of the newspapers this morning, to the effect that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted yesterday to provide aid to Pakistan only if Islamabad provide that it did not possess a nuclear weapon and was not acquiring one. This is a round about version, but one can draw one's own conclusions. We are still checking up full facts about this. We are in that process. But I think I should take the House into confidence on whatever available material I have.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मभापति महोदय, इससे पहले भी इस विषय पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसको मैंने पढ़ा है लेकिन उसमें तो कुछ भी नहीं है। यहां पर लाइब्रेरी में रेफ्रेंस सेक्शन है और इससे ज्यादा रिपोर्ट तो हमारे पास ही है। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान के अखबार में यह कहा गया, समय-समय पर ऐसी रिपोर्ट निकली और टाइम्स ने यह कहा, पाकिस्तान के प्रवक्ता ने यह कहा लेकिन यह तो सारी पेपर की न्यूज हैं। अमरीका के अखबार "पोस्ट" ने यह कह दिया लेकिन हम तो आपसे यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार क्या कहती है। आपके जो अपने सोर्स हैं और जो आपकी इंटेलिजेंस है, वह क्या कहती है? हमारे मंत्री जी तो बड़े क्लेवर हैं, उन्होंने सारी चीजें बतला दी कि अमरीका और पाकिस्तान में क्या कहा गया और अभी वहां की सिनेट ने यह कह दिया है और अब लोग अपने अपने कंकलूजन ड्रा कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम तो यह जानना चाहेंगे कि भारत सरकार

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

क्या कंकलूजन ड्रा कर रही है। इसलिए सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार को बताना चाहिए कि वास्तव में स्थिति क्या है? पाकिस्तान और चीन की साठ गांठ है या नहीं? आप सीधे सीधे इस बात का बतलाइये। आप सदन को क्यों गुमराह कर रहे हैं? आप बतलाइये कि दोनों की साठ-गांठ है या नहीं और अगर साठ-गांठ है तो उसको आप कैसे रोकेंगे?

मैं आपसे सीधी बात कहता हूं कि आप सीधे पाकिस्तान से कहिए कि हम आपसे दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं। पटनायक साहब और जार्ज साहब पाकिस्तान गए थे, उनका एक वर्जन है और आपका दूसरा वर्जन है। हम आपके वर्जन को ही अथैटिक मानते हैं। सीधी सी यह बात है कि आप पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं या नहीं। हमने 1977 से 1979 तक पाकिस्तान की तरफ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया था और उस समय आपको मालूम होगा कभी भी विदेश मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री ने नहीं कहा कि देश पर विदेशी खतरा मंडरा रहा है जबकि आप तो रोज ही कहते रहते हैं कि देश पर विदेशी खतरा मंडरा रहा है। आपने चीन के साथ मिलकर हिन्दी-चीनी भाई भाई का नारा लगाया था लेकिन चीन ने 1962 में एक भण्डा मारा और यह भी दिखा दिया कि थर्ड वर्ल्ड पावर वह है, आप नहीं हैं। आज भी चीन तिब्बत के माध्यम से न्यूक्लियर वीपन लगा रहा है। और जैसी हमारी जानकारी है चीन के पास हजार बम होंगे लेकिन आपके पास क्या है? जैसा कि चाइना का रूख है, आप चाइना की तरफ भी दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा सकते हैं और पाकिस्तान की तरफ भी दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा सकते हैं। मैं आपसे सीधा सा

सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपकी न्यूक्लियर पालिसी क्या है? सीधी सी बात आप कहिए कि दो-ती का हाथ आप बढ़ाते हैं। दोस्ती होगी, पिसफुल होगा। शांति है तो शांति है। शांति नहीं होती है आपने कहा है पाकिस्तान कहता है कि न्यूक्लियर वाम वह बना रहा है, यह आपको जानकारी है। आपने कहा कि यू० एस० ए० ने यह कह दिया, आप पीछे क्यों नहीं यू० एस० ए० की सरकार से बात करते हैं। इस बारे में ज्यादा भाषण देने की ती आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं सीधा सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप की न्यूक्लियर पालिसी क्या है? क्या वम्ब बनाने की है? आप कहते हैं कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। इससे देश की जनता गुमराह हो रही है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : श्रीमान्, ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव सदस्य महोदय ने दिया है, मैंने नहीं। आपका प्रस्ताव जो होगा, उसी का जवाब भी होगा। आपने पाकिस्तान और चीन की साठ गांठ के बारे में पूछा है। हमने अपने पास जो जानकारी है, आपके पास रख दी है। एक तरफ यह कहा है कि यह यह जानकारी इस संबंध में मिल रही है कि इन दोनों में साठगांठ हो सकती है या है। दूसरी तरफ यह भी कहा जाता है कि यह सही नहीं है। उससे इंकार किया जा रहा है। वह भी आपके सामने रखा है। अब सवाल यह है कि हम क्या कहना चाहते हैं और क्या करना चाहते हैं? जिसका बहुत ही सुन्दर जवाब परसों, 28 तारीख, को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिया है, जिसको मैंने अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया।

इससे आगे और इसमें जोड़ने को कुछ नहीं रह जाता। आप चाहे कितनी बार पूछें हमारी जो पालिसी है, वह अपनी जगह पर

है, जिसका स्पष्टीकरण हम कई बार कर चुके हैं। साथ ही साथ यह भी कह चुके हैं कि हमारे आसपास जो गतिविधियां हैं, उन से हम आंखें मुंदें नहीं हैं, हम उनको देख रहे हैं। उनके अनुसार हमारे वैज्ञानिक भी अपना काम कर रहे हैं। अपना अनुसंधान किए जा रहे हैं, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है। इससे ज्यादा और क्या कहा जा सकता है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आपने जनरल पालिसी के संबंध में कहा है। स्पैसिफिक प्रश्न न्यूक्लियर पालिसी के संबंध में है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने इसको रूल आउट किया है कि इंडिया मेकिंग न्यूक्लियर बम। आप इसको सदा के लिए बंद करना चाहते हैं या आपके दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has said it in other words.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा सीधा सा सवाल है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : आप जितना सीधा सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, उतना ही सीधा जवाब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दे दिया है। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं पढ़ कर सुना चुका हूं —

Indian scientists are keeping abreast of all aspects of Research and development connected with modern relevant technologies.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए कि इसका मतलब क्या है ? प्रधान मंत्री जी होती तो मैं उनसे व्याख्या करवा लेता।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : प्रधान मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य पर मैं व्याख्या नहीं कर सकता। यह अपनी-अपनी समझ का सवाल है।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am not satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chitta Basu. This is not the time...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप चेयर पर हैं। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, वह एक शब्द में कह दिया। एक लाइन में कह दिया कि हमारे साइंटिस्ट लोग रिसर्च कर रहे हैं। आप विदेश मंत्री हैं, यह आपकी जवाबदेही है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि न्यूक्लियर पालिसी क्या है ? सीधी सी बात मैंने कही है — क्या यह आपके विचाराधीन है, या न्यूक्लियर पालिसी को रद्द नहीं किया है या रूल आउट किया है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already called the other man. You can take some other time for discussion.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह कालिंग एटेंशन है, इससे ज्यादा और क्या सवाल हो सकता है।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : You allowed him to make a speech. He is asking a question ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are to understand.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What have you understood ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have understood.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is not a question answer session. It is only for clarification, which I have given.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, As you know and the country knows, we are not at all for arms race. Moreover, we are very much opposed to a nuclear war. This is the general commitment of the people of our country. Therefore, there is no question, at any stage, whatever we shall also join an arms race, particularly nuclear arms race. The question does not arise at all.

But certain questions do arise which want to be clarified. In accordance with the statement, the hon. Minister has been pleased to say :

“While there has been no categorical denial by the Chinese Government of different reports about Sino-Pak nuclear collaboration, the Chinese Prime Minister, during his visit to the United States in January stated that” we do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves or do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons.”

We have diplomatic relations and other relations also with China. We are in the process of a dialogue. We are in the process of a dialogue. We are very much willing not only to normalise but rather, allow me to say, improve our relations.

Has our Minister of External Affairs ever made any probe or any direct dialogue as to the question of Sino-Pak relations bearing upon India's security? If so, what has been the response from the Chinese Government officials?

We are also having friendly relations with the United States of America. At a certain stage, the United States of America had this suspicion and I think they still do have the suspicion as to whether Pakistan is trying to attain nuclear capability. They stopped their

economic aid on that account. They have reinstated that also, I learnt that on this issue the United States of America has also certain position and Mr. Shultz was asked to get the matter clarified during his last visit to Peking.

Since we have got our relations with the United States of America, which they claim to be very friendly and which they want to make more friendly, has there been any attempt of the Government? Do not say that we have seen this statement, you might be reading more and we may be reading less, you may have greater access and we may have less access. But, as a Government, as a people, the Parliament should not be denied the authentic information as to whether nuclear capability for the manufacture or making of weapons has been attained by Pakistan through other friendly Governments because they cannot attain that capability unless they have the information, infrastructural and other materials from other Government.

According to my information gathered from newspaper reports, the Western countries did supply in a clandestine manner many aspects of the know-how for the nuclear weapons on the basis of which Pakistan has been trying to have a nuclear weapon and, if I am allowed to speak about President Zia, I must say that President Zia specifically mentioned that

“A detonation would be carried on, would be effected, if it was considered necessary for Pakistan nuclear programme.”

Although President Zia said on many occasions that there is no ambition on the part of Pakistan to become a nuclear power but President Zia is on record to say that—I do not mention about the scientist Sijjad or Dr. Khan because it is Pakistan President who said it—if necessary, detonation can be effected and would be effected. And this capability, nuclear capability which cannot be a cent per cent capability of producing

bombs or producing nuclear weapons, but it is reported that they are on the threshold, that they are at the threshold and they can just switch over to the making of weapons. And this claim has not been rejected by anybody, rather the Pak President has claimed that. In this situation and having regard to the fact that Pakistan has been able to have that extent of capability by assistances, either direct or in a clandestine manner, what has been the Government's attitude towards that and whether they have taken up this matter with those Governments, with those countries who are reported to be supplying the know-how and other materials. If they are in possession of any information, would the Government share with us?

Lastly, we have noted the reply of the Prime Minister regarding the steps to be taken by our scientists. Is it merely related to scientists alone—the implication of a nuclearised Pakistan, as it has a bearing on our own internal policy, domestic policies, foreign policies, economic policies and defence policies. Have the Government made any assessment on that? What are to be the new policy thrusts? What are to be the new orientations relating to this major policy frame of our country? If so, what has been the actual result of that assessment? This is all what I want to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Taking the first point, I am sure the hon. Member is aware of the fact that our policy of friendly relations with one country does not depend upon nor does it very much with our relations with another country or their relations *inter se*. So when we talk of one country, we confine ourselves to our relations with that country. As the House is aware, we are in the process of normalising our relations with China. We have made some progress on some other fronts but on the main question of border, in spite of four rounds of talks, we have not made any headway. It is in a delicate stage. The next round of talks is to begin shortly and we have to send our delegation there.

Now this being the state of our dialogue, I am sure Mr. Chitta Basu would appreciate that there are certain proprieties, certain limits, certain areas to which we have to confine our dialogue. So that takes care of the first point.

The second point is about the capability of Pakistan. We have different reports about this capability. But we cannot brush aside any report as mere bluff, nor take any report as gospel truth. We have to check, recheck, counter-check and be on the alert. This is what we are doing and this is a continuous process as the Prime Minister has said.

Now, where does it start? Our responsibility and our vigilance have to start from the scientists so far as this subject is concerned. And that is what she has very clearly stated.

So, it starts with the scientists naturally. But, it does not end with them. I think she is absolutely accurate in stating the position. And I do not think that there is anything to add to it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What about the reports about Pakistan's getting materials from other countries?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Reports have appeared times without number. I have answered those questions and made statements on the floor of this House about what was obtained from where by the clandestine means.

I think there are very wellknown stories.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : Now we, take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri Sultanpuri.

13.31 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to set up Hydro-electric projects in Himachal Pradesh

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : सभापति महोदय, देश के अन्य प्रदेशों में हिमाचल एक ऐसा राज्य है जहाँ विद्युत का अधिक उत्पादन है और उत्पादन बढ़ाये जाने के लिए भी लगभग 12 सौ मेगावाट से अधिक बिजली वहाँ के दरियाओं, नदियों पर पन-बांध बनाकर पैदा की जा सकती है, जिसका ब्यौरा राज्य सरकार के पास मौजूद है। बहुत से कारखाने दूर-दराज के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में लग सकते हैं और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक के छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगाने के लिए भी वहाँ की जलवायु अच्छी है। इसके अलावा यह प्रदेश शांतिप्रिय है। वहाँ से बहुत से अन्य राज्यों को पन-बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है। परन्तु हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को भाखड़ा डैम व जोगिन्दर नगर पन-बिजली में से जब पंजाब का विभाजन हुआ उसमें उन्हें 7,19 फीसदी बिजली की रायल्टी मिलनी थी, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश अभी तक यह रायल्टी की राशि दो प्रतिशत ही मिल रही है। इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि हिमाचल की आर्थिक स्थिति का सुधार करने के लिए जब से पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा हिमाचल रियाज्नेशन हुये हैं उस समय से लेकर आज तक जो वकाया धनराशि हिमाचल प्रदेश की रायल्टी की राज्यों को देनी है उसे दिलाई जाये। हिमाचल के इन दरियाओं पर पन-बिजली लगाने हेतु भारत सरकार अधिक राशि दे ताकि हिमाचल में उद्योग लग सकें और वहाँ की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ हो और मैं मांग करूँगा

कि दूर-दराज के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें।

(ii) Need for high level inquiry into the irregularities indulged by the cooking gas dealers

श्री चन्द्रपाल शलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय सभापति जी, देश के विभिन्न स्थानों पर खाना पकाने की गैस के सिलेंडरों की भारी कमी है जिसके कारण उपभोक्ताओं को बड़ी भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस बात की ग्राम शिकायत है कि गैस बेचने वाले एजेंट्स निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक पैसा उपभोक्ताओं से लेते हैं और फिर भी महीने बीस दिन बाद उनको गैस देते हैं। यह भी शिकायत है कि जिन लोगों के पास गैस के कनेक्शन नहीं हैं उनको गैस से एजेंट्स मनमानी कीमत लेकर गैस सप्लाई करते हैं। यह बड़ी विकट समस्या है। मेरे जिला अलीगढ़ में भी यही हाल है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार किसी गुप्त और उच्च स्तरीय एजेंसी से सभी गैस डीलरों की जांच कराये और दोषी पाये जाने वाले डीलरों की डीलरशिप निरस्त कराये ताकि दूसरे डीलरों को भी सबक मिले और उपभोक्ताओं को राहत मिले

(iii) Need to finalise the service conditions of employees of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation before its merger with C.I.L.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Government of India took a decision in 1980 to transfer 11 Regional Hospitals functioning under Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation to the various subsidiaries of Coal India Limited and accordingly more than 520 employees serving in various categories were forced

to opt for the terms and conditions of the Coal India Limited without finalisation of their prorata benefits.

After persistent struggle by the employees the Energy Minister *vide* communication dated 3-12-83 assured that all terminal benefits will be finalised immediately for which a cell was set up. It was also assured by the Ministry that there was no question of complete merger of the organisation and if at all the question comes, the matter would be discussed with the Association's representative at Delhi.

But unfortunately Government have taken a unilateral decision on 18-2-84 to wind up Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation without finalising the terms and conditions of service of employees of this organisation disregarding the assurances held out to the employees' organisation. The manner in which the issue of transfer/merger has been taken is against the certified safeguards to the Fund's Employees who are correctly feeling grave threat to their service benefits.

I therefore urge upon the minister to finalise the terms and conditions of service of employee of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation before formally merging it with CIL through negotiations with the Association as assured earlier.

- (iv) Need to consider the demands of school and college teachers of U.P. sympathetically

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी कुछ दिनों पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ एवं महाविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के द्वारा आंदोलन चलाया जा रहा था। इन लोगों की मांगों पर न तो केन्द्र सरकार ने ध्यान दिया और न ही राज्य सरकार ने। उक्त आंदोलन शिक्षा जगत की बुनियादी समस्याओं एवं अध्यापकगण की सेवा शर्तों आदि से संबंधित

है। शिक्षा के स्वरूप में मूलभूत परिवर्तन एवं शिक्षा की बुनियादी समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु सरकार का सक्रिय होना एवं रचनामय उपाय ढूंढना अति आवश्यक है। अध्यापकगण की मांगों पर सरकार को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए और संतोषजनक समाधान हेतु कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए।

- (v) Need to ensure safety and security of Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, a serious crisis seems to be building up in Sri Lanka following some incidents in Jaffna areas.

This event is likely to have chain reaction in other sensitive areas of Sri Lanka and in India also. Tamil residents in different parts are feeling insecure.

The normal channel of information has been again disrupted because of the reimposition of censorship on outgoing press messages. The informations which are trickling through various sources are scrappy and do not give the full details of the events, which again may cause undesirable commotions due to rumours and half-truths etc.

Round table talks for the solution of the ethnic problem have been postponed till May. Meanwhile provocative statements are being made from different quarters alleging India's involvement in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka.

All this taken together cannot but cause deep concern among the people of the country.

The Government have the responsibility to see that the conducive climate which has been created for a peaceful and abiding solution of the ethnic problem is not marred.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

The Government of India should make a statement giving full details of the situation. The Government further should also take suitable steps to ensure the safety and security of Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka.

(vi) Need to take stringent measures to stop piracy of cassettes

SHRI R P. GAEKWAD (Baroda) : Sir, music on Cassette has become a big business in our country today. Even so, pioneering companies like HMV and others are virtually loosing the market to cheap pirated pre-recorded cassettes sold all over the country. The genuine firms like HMV and Music India incur the expenses of recordings, paying the artists if the recordings are non-filmy and on top, not all their recordings do well in the market while the pirates only duplicate those works of music which have proved popular thus ensuring a ready market. The biggest handicap comes when the cheap pirated tapes cost only Rs 12 against the original cassettes which are better in quality and cost Rs. 18 and even the withdrawal of excise duty has not helped these companies and they are facing very serious financial crisis today.

During the last couple of years these pirates have captured the market where quality and work does not count—only the price counts—thus depriving the companies and artists their dues. The biggest market today is flourishing in Delhi at the market named after Lala Lajpat Rai ji who fought against such corrupt and illegitimate practices. Unless stringent and strong action is taken, recording companies who have for decades provided excellent music to our music-loving people will have to face bankruptcy and ultimate closure.

(vii) Need for early implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, the president of India had

appointed B.P. Mandal Backward Classes Commission under Article 340 on the 1st January, 1979. The Commission submitted its Report on 31st December, 1980. Thrice there was discussion on the report in Lok Sabha. Members from all sides participated and strongly expressed their desire for immediate implementation of the recommendations of the Commission. But it is regrettable that Government has deferred the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission. It has caused widespread resentment not only among the people belonging to backward classes but also among all sections of the people who want that administrative structure of the country should be such where different segments of the society should be duly represented to make democracy in real sense a participatory democracy and also a purposeful instrument for socio-economic transformation. I am expressing the feelings of millions of people in this country that the Government must fulfil its constitutional obligations by taking immediate steps to faithfully implement the recommendations of B.P. Mandal Backward Classes Commission.

13.42 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85—Contd.

Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up the next item : Discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

Shri Ram Singh Yadav.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was submitting yesterday regarding the transfer of judges and the policy in this regard which has been framed and the guidelines and the modalities which have been circulated by the concerned authorities.

I congratulate the Minister that he has very successfully implemented this policy in all fairness and fitness. The argument which was advanced since the beginning of this policy, that the policy would not be successful because of the variety of linguistic areas of the country, has proved wrong. It has been shown by the success of the policy of transfer of judges that this argument of variety of linguistic areas of the nation has been set at naught. IAS and IPS officers serve in different States; there are different languages there; whatever language is spoken they adjust themselves to it, and they have proved successful officers. Various Bar Associations of various High Courts have expressed their appreciation and satisfaction about the implementation of this policy.

There is one point to which the attention of the people of the whole country is focussed at this moment and that is regarding appropriate amendments to the Election Laws.

Sir, I am happy to go on record to say that the hon. Minister has taken it very seriously and he is seized of the whole matter. Experience shows that in various States in which election has taken place there are multiple complaints from the political parties from the candidates and from the general public how malpractices have been adopted, how rigging of elections have taken place in Jammu & Kashmir, in West Bengal and in Tamil Nadu. Sir, when there is a challenge to the erosion of authority of the Law Commission, it is a matter of great concern not only to the Law Minister but to the whole Parliament and the Parliament should see to it that the Election Commission which is expected to conduct the elections in the country in all fairness, with all the resources which are available at its disposal and with the help of the State Governments performs its duties free from any political or partisan attitude. The State Government itself is a party in the rigging of the elections and in adopting malpractices. It is also a matter of great concern to all of us. We have seen in Jammu & Kashmir that

the State Government has flouted the standing directions the established principle and norms of elections. Rigging of elections and adopting malpractices during elections had been very much rampant in Jammu & Kashmir last year. There were complaints not only from the candidates of different political parties but from the Election Commission itself. Therefore, I would submit to the House that it is a matter of great concern for all of us and prompt attention should be given and the hon. Law Minister should see that appropriate amendments and modifications are introduced in the relevant laws.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that it has been the experience in various High Courts that there should be an independent Budget for the Judiciary and that Budget should not be subject to the various cuts and the sanctions of the Government from time to time. We all have to ensure that it should be independent judiciary. I hope the hon. Law Minister will give a serious thought to it that there should be a provision for a permanent budget, regular budget, which may not be subject to the cut and approvals of the Executive. Sir, this is a very important aspect. A concern has been expressed regarding this in the Chief Justices Conference which took place in the month of March, in New Delhi, of the Commonwealth countries and they have also desired that there should be a positive action of the Government in this regard.

Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention here about the salaries and emoluments received by the Supreme Court's Chief Justice and the High Courts Chief Justices. For the last one hundred years or so they have been receiving the same salary. There has been no change at all in so far as their salaries are concerned. Before the Partition, when there was the Federal Court of the Union, then then Chief Justice of the Federal Court was getting a salary of Rs. 7000 per month. Today the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is getting Rs. 5000 per month and the Chief Justice of the

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

High Court is getting Rs. 4000 per month as his salary. They are getting these salaries according to the Second Schedule of Part (D) of the Constitution. So, there is a cut of Rs 2000 compared to the salary of the Chief Justice of Federal Court. This cut was made on the principle, on the basis that because the President of the Union and the Governors of the States were getting less emolument, therefore, the emoluments of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the High Courts should not be more than those of the President or the Governors. But I think that this rationality is not fair in deciding the salaries of the Chief Justice.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : The salary of the President is Rs. 10,000.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : At the time of framing the Constitution this was the logic for fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Rs. 5,000 per month and that of the Chief Justices of the High Courts at Rs 4,000 per month. It was the argument put forward at the time of the Constituent Assembly. But today the effect of this salary fixed at the time of framing of our Constitution is lost. Today the bright and brilliant lawyers at the Bar do not like to join the Bench. That is also one of the important aspects, although the hon. Law Minister and the Union Government have given in writing their reply before the Supreme Court when there was a writ petition saying that because this is a contract, and the contract once accepted should be acted upon by the parties and the person who is accepting the judgeship is a contractual party, and therefore he cannot take the plea that the salary is not sufficient or adequate. However, I would submit that there is one scope and the scope is that the salary of the judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court should be exempted from the incometax. The hon. Minister should give a serious consideration to this suggestion.

In the end, I would urge upon the hon. Law Minister that he should take measures to set up the family courts in the country at the earliest. there should be appropriate amendments and modifications in the laws relating to electoral reforms, and there should be amendments and modifications in the laws dealing with the juvenile offenders, dowry deaths and the atrocities on the down-trodden, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes etc. He should also take steps and have laws or introduce measures to implement the Directive Policies of the State Policy. The laws should be devised to protect those benefits which are to be given to the poorer section of the society, so that the Directive Principles of the State Policy actually become beneficial to those people.

With these words, I once again congratulate the hon. Minister and support the Demands of his Ministry which he has put forward in the House.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Mr Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Demands of this Ministry after about eight years. I am told that only in 1976 we debated the Demands of this Ministry. It is really unfortunate that only four hours have been allotted for the discussions when many things could have been told to the hon. Minister.

I would like to highlight two or three points taking advantage of this debate : one is about the judicial system; the reforms; two, about the electoral reforms and three, about the present situation that has arisen in Andhra Pradesh, which could have been avoided if the Government would have been a little careful. Because, this is not the first time when this issue has arisen. The issue first arose in 1954 and thereafter at least six times, when the Supreme Court was called upon to give advice on this issue and the advice has been given.

I am very unhappy about the Report which has been furnished by the Ministry

of Law. It is a stereotype report. Some statistics have been given, some problems have been posed, but no answer has been suggested. For example, if we take the question of arrears no reasons for the same nor suggestions to reduce the arrears have been mentioned in the report. Since independence our judicial system has suffered heavy stresses and strains and has developed cracks and alarming increase in arrears is one of the most important causes of the impending breakdowns and the judges of the High Courts and Supreme Courts are no exceptions, they are all victims of this disease of mounting arrears. I tried to go through the Report to find out whether I could get the information from the Law Ministry, as to what are the reasons.

Sir, you will be surprised if you see the figures which are given in the Report about the arrears. If I may say so, the figures are also not correct, because they are contradictory to the answers given on the floor of this House. I will give the questions and answers.

It is stated that in Supreme Court, there are 1,36,313 cases in arrears, in all; and in the High Courts it was said in answer to Unstarred Question No. 584 in Lok Sabha on 28-2-1984, that the total of arrears came to 10,46,169.

You will be surprised to know about the enormous increase in the arrears in Supreme Court. The reply to this very Unstarred Question says that in 1968 the arrears were 10; in 1978, 2,093. In 1982, 7363; and in 1983, 13,062, i.e. non-Constitutional and Constitutional. This enormous increase from 10 in 1968 to 13,062 in 1983—why is it there? If you take into consideration the number of judges—if not a single matter is filed in the Supreme Court, how many years or decades will be required to clear off these arrears which are now pending in the High Courts and Supreme Court?

As far as High Courts are concerned, in the Allahabad High Court there are

1,85,842 cases of arrears, with 19 vacancies, of Judges. What steps are you taking? When arrears have mounted to this proportion, if you are not in a position to fill any vacancies, how can the question of arrears be solved? Are you really serious about it? That is probably the reason why you have not given a solution.

Coming to the Calcutta High Court, the arrears are 1,01,000. In Madras High Court, 1,01,000, and in Karnataka High Court, 1,24,000. What is this? What are the Judges doing? Is there something radically wrong with our system, or judicial system?

If we make more analyses, we will find more strange results. But I have no time to go into this. So, I would like to know what steps Government propose to take, especially when I have got the statistics from the Library, wherein I found that these arrears are there when our law courts are catering only to 10% of India's population. If 25% or 50% is required to be catered to, because of the legislations, social legislations which we are making, what would be the position? We will not be in a position to clear off the arrears which are now in existence; and if these mounting arrears come, our judicial system will completely break down. So, I would request the hon. Minister to give a serious thought to this particular matter.

When I thought over it myself, and tried to hunt out the reasons for this particular kind of arrears, the first question which came to my mind was: is it because of the manifold legislation which brings in a plethora of subordinate legislation? Has any thought been given to it? When I throw a glance towards litigation, I feel that the answer to be given, will have to be 'Yes'.

The second question to which a reference was made was: are these arrears there because the quality of the Judges has deteriorated? Or is it because there is delay in making appointments of Judges, to which I have already alluded?

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

Or, is it because of the unwanted adjournments which are usually taken by the advocates in the court—and there is no check in law for that? Or, is it because of frivolous matters which have been filed under Article 136, only for the purpose of taking a stay in the matter?

No poor person goes to the Supreme Court under Article 136. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider as to whether any changes in Article 136 are absolutely necessary. The writ petitions are pending for years together. No poor person can afford to go and that article is being utilized by rich against the poor and especially the stays are taken and the real victim is the poor person. Therefore, that is one of the reasons. In the Supreme Court, for four years, the writ petitions are pending and the stays are granted. The person who suffers is the poorest of the poor in this country.

As far as the Supreme Court is concerned, a very interesting report has come. It says that if all the Supreme Court judges put together, they only work for 28 hours a week. Is that true? There is no denial though it was published in March 1983. It says:

“More than 500 admission cases are listed every week before the apex court. It has a week of five days. All Mondays and Fridays are devoted to them. During the remaining three days—Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays—which are earmarked for regular of final hearing, about 2 to 2 1/2 hours are consumed by very urgent admissions or miscellaneous cases. Now the court works for 4 1/2 hours a day. Hardly 2 to 2 1/2 hours a day are left for final hearing of pending cases during these three days.”

Four benches are there and it comes to 28 hours. If that be true, one lakh 43,000 divided by 28 hours a week just calculate and find out as to what type of justice we are giving to the people of this country. If that be so, I am not sure, because I have never practised in the Supreme Court. But some change has to be made, and I will request the hon. Minister to speak to the hon. Chief Justice of this country to find a solution. Otherwise, our entire judicial system would collapse and the people will not get justice who have come to the Supreme Court by spending thousands of rupees; it is not a justice which a poor man can afford to have.

I have already referred to the consideration of Article 136. I will also request the hon. Minister to consider Article 226 but not so seriously as Article 136 because Article 226 is utilized by poor people also. But I plead that if Article 136 is to be considered seriously, it would be useful for us to solve the problem to some extent. I am fully aware I am inviting the wrath of my friends at the Bar when I am making this request to the hon. Minister, but in the interest of the people of this country, I feel, it is absolutely necessary.

Who really gets justice from our courts and at what cost? This would be considered in relation to the petition under Article 136; and then Article 14 about which we speak often in this House and outside, when it operates in securing equal justice under law to the impoverished majority of Indian citizens, infact, I feel that this system favours the rich against the poor and the powerful against the weak; and this is the observation of no less a person than the Supreme Court Judge.

What is the quality of justice we turn out of the system and how does it compare with Indian ethos and constitutional values; that aspect has to be seriously considered. Now, in this connection, I would like to quote the Chief Justice of

India. He says as follows :

“Courts do not exist for lawyers and judges, and if the system cannot provide cheap, expeditious and fair justice to rich and poor alike, it can lose its legitimacy and may end in disastrous results.

So, these observations have been made by the Chief Justice of India from his experience and probably he feels that under the present judicial system, under the present law, the poor is not getting justice; he is not in a position to go the highest court of this country and, therefore, we have seriously to consider this opinion expressed by the Chief Justice.

In view of these matters, the question that would arise for consideration is whether some replacement is necessary in our system, or whether any reforms are necessary in this system and I know that this Government promised on the floor of this House to set up a Judicial Reforms Commission. But I am sorry to mention that the Government prevaricated on it, for reasons best known to them. May I know, Mr. Law Minister, what happened to this assurance? Is it not high time you give some thought to this, and see as to how this judicial system should be reformed?

While considering reforms I would submit that we have to take into consideration certain realities and we cannot ignore these realities if we really want to re-structure this judicial system. Now, as I have already said, the present system caters only to ten per cent of people. We have to plan for catering to 25 per cent of the people who will go to courts of law in view of the social legislation and we have to plan for ourselves. It is said by one of the Judges that the poorest of the poor who constitute more than 20 per cent of India's population are totally out of the system and the reasons are not that injustice is not being done to them but because they do not know the law they do not know the procedure, they have no means to approach the courts, they cannot purchase, and cannot go for the legal

advice. If you go and see what happens in the Supreme Court, you will find the poor people, the litigants on the lawns of the Supreme Court. They do not know what to do, they are not in a position to pay for it, Rs. 5000 or Rs. 1,500 to the lawyers, towards fees. There is no cell. There is a legal aid cell but they do not know about it. They sit on the lawns, some tout comes there, takes money from them and goes. Are we not going to see that all these people, the poorest of the poor get justice? Are we doing justice to the poorest of the poor?

The Government has certain schemes. But the thing is they are not being implemented. Schemes are good. I would congratulate the Law Minister for having good schemes. But if you cannot take the schemes to the poor people, what is the use of your having good schemes? What is the use of our making speeches in this august House?

Then, as regards the reforms, the present unequal battle between the poor and the rich has to be stopped. The present adversary system of fighting between the people with the judge acting as the umpire has to be changed. He looks at the admissibility, the relevancy, and two persons are fighting, he acts as an umpire. That is the type of justice which we are having. It is not time that we change this system where there should be people's participation? It is absolutely necessary to change the system on that particular point.

Then comes the question of language. Laws are not known to many people, not only people coming from rural areas, but even people, of urban areas. Unfortunately, the laws translated from English have no sanction in courts of law. Even the Hindi translation of the Constitution is not yet accepted as authorised in law. On the other day, Mr. Law Minister when I asked you specifically whether Hindi copy of the Constitution is recognised in a court of law you did not give any reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Is it not accepted ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : No. It is not accepted. Only the English version is accepted.

Therefore we have laws which the people do not know, which the people do not understand, which the people cannot read, and therefore, we have to go to the advocates paying a fee of Rs. 5,000/- or so. I am speaking about the Supreme Court practice. If we go to an advocate Rs. 3,000/- have to be paid to him.

Then, I would like to make certain suggestions in this background. The first suggestion which I would like to make is about the changes which are most needed in the trial judiciary; because 80 per cent of the people have to go to this judiciary system. There is no time for me to suggest changes but you kindly consider whether this is necessary or not. Repeated requests have been made for setting up of family courts for settling of matrimonial matters, where women are mostly the victims. No answer is being given to us.

Then about the procedure, more informal procedure is absolutely necessary.

You have repeatedly said that in order to clear up the arrears and to give justice, bifurcation of the constitutional functions of the apex court will be done. I do not know whether a decision has been taken. It is absolutely necessary because the constitutional matters consume the entire time of the Supreme Court and the poor litigants having their litigation about small land holdings, never get justice for years together. The great grandson gets the fruits of the decree in a suit filed by the great grandfather. If you are to continue that system, I have nothing to say. But I believe that it is high time to have this particular procedure amended.

I would request the Hon. Minister to

see whether any reforms are necessary and if so, in what way we can do it.

These days the dignity of the supreme courts including the Supreme Court is being lowered down and is lowered down by persons who are barristers-at-law, who are very close to legislative systems, who have practice in courts and who know the law. Under Article 142, the law laid down by the Supreme Court is applicable to all and every citizen is bound by it. When in a court of law such a person—the barrister, a person associated with legislation—says that a particular decision given by the Supreme Court is a fraud on the constitution of India and he says that he will take the judiciary to the streets. Unfortunately we have no law to punish this. These are the recent incidents which have happened in our country. There should be stringent laws in order to see that the dignity of the courts is protected.

Coming to the question of happening in Andhra Pradesh, in the year 1954 there was a case of Bliit's Editor of Bombay in 1964 there was Keshav Singh's case, then there was the Kerala case of Desabhimani and many other cases wherein the Supreme Court has ruled that the issue of whatever happens on the floor of the House regarding the breach of privilege is not completely non-justiciable. It is justiciable in three cases viz. the principles of natural justice are violated, if no hearing has been given to him and that the action was mala fide. There are judgments, I would request the Hon. Law Minister to go through them. The Supreme Court in all these cases had held that under Article 21 where they have to protect the freedom of expression and freedom of speech, if any action on the floor of the House is in contravention of the three criteria which I have mentioned, comes in conflict with Article 21, then the Supreme Court gets a right. You have kept quiet from 1954 upto this day. That means, you accept that. Are you going to accept this when we say that parliament is supreme and the Constitution is supreme in this case? I request that codification of the privi-

leges has to be done. Now what is the effect? The legislature are not effected. The judges are not effected. The persons effected are the subordinate people like the Commisioners, the DSPs. They do not know what to do. It is a principle of double administration. If he does not obey the Supreme Court order, he violates one Article and if he does not obey the directive of the Chirman of the House, he violates other Article. It is like a case of a soldier who is told to fire and kill a particular person, if he does not fire, he commits an act which amounts to an offence under the court martial and if he does it, he is guilty under 302. What should he do? That is in fact, the fate of the poor Commissioner, who is facing this particular problem

I would request the Hon. Law Minister to consider the electoral reforms about which you have said many times in the House, in the Consultative Committee meeings and outside, but till today no reform has taken place. The only answer which you are giving is that you are seriously considering this matter. I do not know when this seriousness is going to end. Once you have told us that these reforms will be made before the coming electtions. I can quote you. I do not know whether you are prepared for it but subsequent to this statement of yours, you have said that you have to do many more things and, therefore, it is not possible. Now, which statement should I accept, kindly tell me? I would, therefore request you to kindly tell us something about the electoral refoms. I wanted to make many submissions but Mr. Chairman, you are fight you have rung the bell, so I will not take any more time. With this request I close but with all this mess in your Ministry, I am sorry I am unable to support your Demands.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I thank you very much for accommodating me. Really my friend Mr. Parulekar has said a lot and I am one with him regarding his sentiments. I do not understand why the Law Ministry is being considered as such a minor Ministry that it is being allotted only four hours' time and that

too after eight years I do not know whether they realise actually what the Law Ministry is.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you not in the Business Advisory Committee?

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : No, Sir, I am not now. So, Sir, after eight years we are discussing. I just wanted to tall the House what I conceive regarding this Ministry. In our democracy what we call rule of law, there are three pillars which we say—judiciary, legislative and executive. Out of these three pillars, two are under him—the Legislative Department as well as the Judicial Department.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : But not the legislature.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I do not say legislature but legislature also in the sense that after all you advise all the laws to be made. I need not tell you that you are so senior and respected and revered to me but ultimately the theory is that law has to be in conformity with the society, in conformity with what the needs are of the day. If they are not taken into account, what the consequences would be, my friend has given just an idea about that. It may be formulati on of judiciary, the judicial system or the election reforms or the other matters regarding disputes between the judiciary and the legislature which have arisen now, it is high time that your Department comes the help of the people. I think this Department is just like Lord Brahma. It has to create. It creates cretain norms under the law and then it also creates an authority to execute it and thereafter the authority executes it. So, this is the fundamental function of the Law Ministry which has to be exercised and that is why it is so important. I do not know why it is not so considered. So I need not say. But I also feel like saying that not only the time allotted is very little but the other Hon. Members of the House also do not seem to be giving much importance to it. You are having a very thin

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attendance here which shows how serious we are. I am reminded of Mark Twain. When he was speaking, there was only one person hearing him. So he said, "Why are you sitting here? Thank you very much for that". That man said "No, Sir, I am here to take away the table and all that". So, probably here also it seems, with a little modification, that these who have to speak and the Hon. Minister who has to hear them are sitting here otherwise (Interruption).

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am here.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : He is for the next item for the 3.30 item.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At least the Chair hears.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Without you the House is not constituted. My Hon. friend referred to the judicial system first and electoral reform last. I propose to take up the electoral reform first.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : If the Law Ministry is Brahma, what is the status of the law Minister ?

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : If you go by the promises and assurances given in the House on electoral reforms, they will be brought in pretty soon. When I put this question, the reply given was that the matter is referred to the Cabinet Committee and, after the Cabinet Committee decides, the matter will be considered by the leaders of parties. But what is the position? The last meeting of the Cabinet Committee was held on the 18th February 1983; nothing was done. Thereafter, it was adjourned to 7th June 1983, then to 6th December 1983 and 6th January 1984. According to my information, nothing has come out.

As early as 1972 there was a Committee constituted for electoral reforms and that Committee had reported that processes should be initiated whereby the burden of

the legitimate election expenses at present borne by the candidates or the political parties should be progressively shifted to the State. Apart from this, many other suggestions have been given. There was a seminar recently held by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, where the Election Commissioner was present. He had given certain suggestions regarding money power.

After all, there are so many things which had to be considered regarding the election. Are you satisfied with what is happening regarding the election? The other day there was a judgment of the Supreme Court that the introduction of the electronic system has no legal sanction. Are you going ahead with the electronic system or not? You may consider that it is not necessary. But if you think that it is necessary, then, even if the court has held like that, why not give statutory sanction for what is required? It is expected that this will eliminate many malpractices. There is saving in the cost of ballot papers, the difficulties of counting and false voting are prevented and there is no risk of the ballot boxes not reaching their proper places after the election. A voter has only to press one button and there are so many advantages. So, I do not know why the Government is silent on it. If not now, at least for the future this system can be tried. Though this Government has completed four years in office, from 1980 to 1984, nothing has been done by it regarding electoral reforms.

Regarding money power, a lot of things have been said. Mr Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, observed :

"Money power casts a sinister shadow on our elections and the political pay-off of undue expenditure in the various constituencies is too alluring for parties to resist temptation. If campaigns run berserk and unlimited expenses become the rule, general elections become national nightmares and the fabric of our freedom shakes.

...The manumission of the electoral process is (therefore) the dharma of our Republic.”.

What steps have we taken to minimise the power of money, of which one reads in the papers ? It is not the first incident. What happened in the Rajya Sabha Elections ? In Rajasthan, the officials nominee of the Congress could not get the major votes. The maximum vote was secured by Shri K.K. Birla.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : But the Congress Candidates have also won.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : That is all right. That is their good luck. But what happened at the time when Bhabubhai Chinai was elected and that he defeated the Official nominee, Shri Waishampayyan at Bombay ? And one of our Chief Minister openly says all right, anybody may be elected. but I will form the Government. What is that ? Is it not the money power which is counting ? What checks are you going to put on this ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is the super power which is working.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Sir, people talk of corruption. That is why I initially stated that the Ministry is actually the Lord Brahma. If you create such circumstances that there is no chance to the happenings of such corruptions and such corrupt methods, these thing will not follow. Today what is happening. Lakhs of rupees are spent for elections. There are suggestions to curb these and you rule out these suggestions. A suggestion was made why not have elections to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha together ? For this there was Private Member's Bill in the other House, but the Government refused to accept that.

Sir, I don't know how you call it a democracy when you take out a chit from

your pocket and say tomorrow the Notification will be issued and on 15th May there will be an election ? Is it democracy ? Are we to be taken by surprise ? The Constitutional provision is there that any time this House can be dissolved. But I ask is it all in fairness ultimately ? What is decided in law is that the election should be held in a specific time. Unless and until there is some emergent circumstance that law must not be changed. But that does not happen. Therefore, it is highly needed that all these electoral reforms are brought in. Laws which require necessary social legislations they are to be taken into account. All laws which have become obsolete, just as the Post Office Act and the police Act, they have to be repealed, modified or brought up-to-date. All these things are very very necessary.

Sir, it is necessary for the Government now to make a contribution in the elections. I don't want to go into the details because I know the time is very short. Sir, there is an article published in the Illustrated Weekly of 4th December. On page 20 it gives the comparison of several countries as to how mass media is being abused. Everybody says that it is being abused. They may say it so happened in 1977 and we may say it happened in 1980 also. But why not eliminate it ? Form certain principles. At that time that Government brought in a Bill to make it a Corporation, but then the Government did not accept that proposition. Nor are they prepared to do it now. Sir, television and radio facility should be made available to all the parties. Similarly, the State should bear expenses under certain circumstances. The Article says if at all this facility is provided to eligible candidates, then it will be hardly Rs. 24.14 crores in five years. And this will be just the half if the elections of the Assemblies are also held together. These are the points which, I must submit, the Ministry might consider as early as possible.

Similarly, the matter of defections has also to be considered seriously. But they

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are not considering the matter of defection at all. What is defection, nobody wants to decide. If somebody goes from this side to that side, that is bad; Similarly if somebody goes from that side to this side that is also bad. Why not make a legislation that after having been elected, if one wants to leave the party he should resign and then fight on a fresh ticket. That is something understandable. But if this is not checked, then Mooly tape and other sort of controversies are going to arise again and again. Everytime when there is an effort to topple certain Government, it is natural that defections will follow. Therefore, it is very necessary at this time that something is done to stop such happenings.

In this connection one more thing I want to submit and that is that there is another method to win over the M.L. As. and that is to make them Chairmen of various Committees and Corporations. In Madhya Pradesh not only they are made Chairmen, but they are given the status of a Minister and they are not answerable to the Legislature because they head the autonomous bodies and they are Rajas of their own organisations. I am a Member of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit and we are thinking of making a suggestion to make an amendment in the Constitution. Today what happens is, ours is a federal structure, but it is neither unitary nor federal. True there are so many things in common between the Centre and the States. But why not take the power from the States and make an amendment to the effect that they will not be able to remove disqualifications of the Members because they are having offices of profit. Let there be some uniform law all over the country. Let the Central Government as well as the State Governments have a common law. Today what is happening? A Member of Parliament will be disqualified to become a member of any Corporation there, But M.L. As. will not be disqualified because by blanket legislation, they have removed their disqualification. Anybody who is appointed a Member of any Corporation will not be disqualified. This is the law

which they have made. I am talking of Madhya Pradesh and so many other States. Is it not high time.....
(Interruptions). Rajasthan is also there. I am not challenging.

श्री गिरवारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
एक तरफ तो सेन्टर और स्टेट रिलेशंस के बारे में बात करते हो और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की बातें करते हो ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Any way thank you. What I am saying is that there are certain matters about which we have to have a uniform law. I do not say it is interference, but we have to have a uniform law. Now there are some suggestions which I make regarding the elections and then I will close this subject.

The first thing, as I have submitted, is that for the defections there should be some law. For money power also there should be some check and the amount spent by the Party today is not included in the election expenses. It should be included and political parties should be asked to have registration. All political parties must have registration, their accounts should be auditable and every time the expense which the party incurs for the candidate should also be accounted as an election expense.

There should be a linkage of the Assembly elections with the Parliament elections.

One more point is that the abuse of the governmental machinery should not be allowed to be done. For example, advertisements. There are certain norms which the Election Commission laid down. Why not give them the status of law? They have issued a code of conduct, but that code of conduct is not followed by anybody, whoever is in power. Why not make it statutory so that these are all followed?

I have already said about mass media. There should be a sort of division of time for everybody. The electronic device should be introduced in all places. Similarly, about the appointment of the electoral authorities, many a time the electoral officers of the States are IAS officers who are local officers. But I would suggest that there should be an independent cadre of electoral officers who are not subordinate to any state authorities, but they should be directly subordinate to the Election Commission. That is very necessary.

Regarding the use of vehicles also, I would suggest that only some limited vehicles of the Government should be allowed to be operated during the elections. There is such a wasteful expenditure that is incurred on vehicles and the law is there that voters should not be carried in any vehicle. But my experience is that every party takes the voters to the polling stations and if one has more vehicles, he succeeds. I request you to kindly take all these things into consideration and make the necessary law.

Now, I come to the judicial system. My hon. friend, Mr. Parulekar, has already said a lot regarding the judicial system. There are two or three things which are very important for the judicial system. Firstly, it should be cheap. Sir, before you occupied the august office, I had a proud privilege of being with you in the Committee. You yourself had given a report that the court fee should be abolished. According to our culture, law cannot be purchased. Why not therefore abolish the court fee? Why not make it cheap?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The States do not agree.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : If you consider it that important, if you can make them agree to execute the 20 point programme, why not make this as a 21st point and have the 21 point programme. If you have the will, you can find a way out. If you do not have the will, that is a different thing. You are thinking of

abolishing the sales tax. For that also, you are trying to find out some way. You can find a way out. It is hardly 1 percent of the revenue, not even that. So, you may please consider that.

Secondly, justice should not be delayed. Regarding delay, there are a lot of things responsible for that. On page 27 of the Report, you have given the figures from which it appears that still 62 posts of Judges are vacant. Out of 110 Judges, only 42 Judges you have been able to appoint. There is a delay in the appointment of judges. Apart from the Judges who are going to retire, today 62 posts of Judges are vacant, I do not know how you are going to manage.

Regarding arrears, they are increasing every time. In the Supreme Court, the disposal of cases in the year 1980 is 16,904 while the institution of cases is 26,365. During the last three years, the gap between the institution of cases and the disposal of cases is increasing. How are you going to fill up the gap which is increasing in a geometrical progression? What is the way out. Can you make any changes in the procedure of appointment of Judges? Is it sufficient to have only 18 Supreme Court Judges. You are not already filling up the posts of Judges. That is a different thing. Unless and until you increased the number of posts of Supreme Court Judges and all judges, how can you reduce the pendency of cases? How can you improve the disposal of cases? It is not that there is a fixed number of pendency of cases. It is increasing every year. Every time, the pendency of cases is increasing by 10 percent or 20 percent or 25 percent. So, you have to do something concrete about it.

So is the case in the matter of subordinate courts also. Whatever procedure you want to follow regarding the Evidence Act and other Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, in regard to the number of appeals and all that, unless and until you have sufficient number of Judges, I am afraid, this problem cannot be solved. Sir, you are a senior lawyer. You know

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that sometimes a decree is obtained by the grandson. Mr. Sonawala has written a book on the execution of decrees. He has dedicated the book to those who have survived to reap the fruits of decrees. That is the dedication—it is given on the first page of the book.

This is the position of law. If the people have no faith in judiciary, if everybody loses faith in judiciary, what is going to happen? Even Parliament becomes some sort of an irrelevant thing. If you are not serious about this matter and the courts are not able to do justice, where we have to go? That is a very serious thing. Regarding judiciary, I do not take much of the time. Regarding appointment of judges also, a healthy convention should be adopted. This thing happened in 1973 superseding three judges and making another judge as the Chief Justice of India, on the basis of so-called theory of committed judges. Now, it is not in existence. But for having a permanent solution of that problem, you must specifically say that this judiciary will always be independent.

Regarding transfer, we are in favour of the transfer of judges. It is not that they should not be transferred. But it should not be for bullying them or some sort of so-called punishment for certain acts which might have been done against the Government at that time. It is the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of India who must be the agency for making administration of such things. A healthy convention should be adopted that in the matter of appointment of Chief Justice, a senior judge would not be overlooked by appointing a junior judge. The convention was evolved during the time of the Janata Government. Of course, forget about that. At any time, the convention that no appointment should be made contrary to the recommendations of the head of the judiciary, namely, the Chief Justice of India and involving 4 senior-most judges of the Supreme Court along with the Chief Justice of India, be restored. The same practice may be extended to the High Court also. In the matter of transfer of High Court judges, the Chief

Justice of India must be given the final voice.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : There may be more delay.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : If there is any delay, because of the specific case, the Chief Justice should do it. I never said there should not be transfer but who should do it. That is the point.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The Government. Then, you can find fault with the Government in Parliament. Who is there to find fault with somebody else, tell me? There is no control over them? (Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Unfortunately, past experience makes us to believe. Otherwise, we never asked that thing. Before 1973, there was no interference. In 1973, the Government announced that on the basis of committed theory, they will do that. You started on the basis of that theory.

Judges should be barred from any appointment excepting the appointment from any State or the Central Government for ensuring their independence. I think, you would agree that. As my hon. friend, Mr. Yadav has pointed that, you must give them again the remuneration of judges after retirement. Otherwise, they will look for you as to what job you are going to provide to them. Of course, it cannot be made always. But at the same time, there must be some sort of atmosphere that they will not be able to get that thing again. Emoluments of the members of the judiciary including lower judiciary should be substantially improved and their pension should be made equivalent to their salary.

The age for retirement of High Court judges should be increased to 65 as in the case of Supreme Court judges. The retiring age of the members of the lower judiciary should be raised to 60. I cannot understand why there should be a distinction between the retirement age in the case

of Supreme Court judges and of High Court judges. Their age for retirement should be increased so that they get an opportunity to become Supreme Court judges. That should be considered. These are a few suggestions which I am trying to make.

I must congratulate the hon. Law Minister, Uptil now, regarding the introduction of Hindi, it was very slow pace. But for the last one year, I am seeing that the hon. Minister is taking pains and they have been trying to bring all these things to the mark. Unfortunately, still there are some lapses. Regarding the publications of journals which the Government is doing, they are not being published in time. It reduces its utility. You should look to that also.

Lastly, I would mention only one thing about the company Law matter. I do not know how much control you directly have on such matters. Regarding the matter of Escorts and DCM, Mr. Nanda and Mr. Bharat Ram—I am nobody to defend anybody—they must have been helpful to the ruling party.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They are helpful to everybody.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : In the Escorts, the LIC has got 30 percent of shares. Therefore, they have got the right to move a resolution for the removal of directors.....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The matter is *sub judice*.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : For your information, the matter is decided. The High Court has decided about that petition. It is not *sub judice*.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I am under an impression that it is not decided as yet.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : The writ after being heard for 10 days has been admitted.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will you please check up one thing ? I do not know how much you can do. Only in the month of June, certain directors were appointed for which the LIC gave their consent. They want to remove them now. Who are they ? They are very senior officers of the Government, Mr. Baliga and others. I just want to say that all the four senior Government officials were proposed by the LIC and now they want to remove them Why ? Only because apparently, it seems, that they are interested to oblige somebody. What I want to submit is that the Department of Company Affairs should try to check that.

Now there is a statement given on page 86 of the Annual Report of the Company Affairs Department. These are investigation cases in progress. There is item No. 1—Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Limited; date of order of investigation—7-12-67; it is under Section 237(b) and the remark given is—"court case". Will you please enlighten what it means ? What is the stage at which the case is pending ? From 1967 to 1984, 17 years have elapsed. There are other cases also. There is a case of Hindustan Development Corporation Limited. Date of order of investigation is 4-9-75; it is under Section 237(b) and the remark given is "court cases". But the case of Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Limited is the oldest one. It is dated 7-12-67.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Courts are supreme; It may be pending in court for 17 years.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I feel that it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Law to steer clear of all the laws whether it is election law or a social law or whether it is regarding change of judicial system in the country. If all these problems are solved by the Ministry of Law, most of the consequent problems which we see today would not be there.

श्री जमीलूरहमान (किशनगंज) : सभा पति महोदय, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आप ने मुझे मिनिस्ट्री आफ ला, जस्टिस ऐंड कंपनी अफेयर्स पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह मिनिस्ट्री जो इस समय काम कर रही है उस के लिए काबिले मुबारकबाद है और मंत्री महोदय भी काबिले मुबारकबाद हैं कि उन्होंने थोड़े से अरसे में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन जैसा कि दूसरे साथियों ने कहा है इस वजारत में बहुत कम वक्त दिया गया है। ज्यादा वक्त होना चाहिए था क्यों कि इस ऐधान की जिन्दगी भी कानून की बुनियाद पर है और लोगों के जो हक हकूक हैं वह भी कानून की बुनियाद पर है। सारा मुल्क कानून की बुनियाद पर चल रहा है। इसलिए इसके लिए ज्यादा वक्त होना चाहिए। जहाँ तब मुझे याद पड़ता है 74-75 के बाद पहली बार यह मिनिस्ट्री डिस्कशन के लिए ली गई है। इसलिए इस पर ज्यादा वक्त और मौका मिलना चाहिए था।

यह मिनिस्ट्री चार बड़े डिपार्टमेंट्स को देखती है—लीगल अफेयर्स, लेजिस्लेटिव अफेयर्स, डिपार्टमेंट आफ जस्टिस और कंपनी अफेयर्स। मैं आप का इजाजत से चन्द आस्पेक्ट्स पर ही बोलूंगा। मुझे उम्मीद है मंत्री महोदय उस पर गौर फरमाएंगे और कोई ऐसा तरीका अस्तयार करेंगे कि एक अच्छा हल इसका निकल सक।

मैं लेजिस्लेटिव डिपार्टमेंट की बात ही करता हूँ बहुत से डिपार्टमेंट्स इस के तहत हैं। उस म.स.में सिर्फ दो ही के मुताल्लिक अर्ज करूंगा। एक तो एलेक्शन कमीशन जिस पर कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल है और दूसरा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आफ ला एंड जस्टिस। हमारे मंत्री महोदय

काबिले मुबारकबाद हैं, वह हमारे साथ कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी के मेम्बर थे और उनके सेक्रेटरी साहब भी काबिले मुबारकबाद हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने काफी मेहनत से ऐसी रिपोर्ट तैयार की जिस की पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि कुछ अच्छा नतीजा शायद इसी सेशन में आने ही वाला है। मैं बहुत ही साफगोई से इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि काफी अच्छा काम वक्त वक्त के मुताबिक हुआ है जिसकी मैं दूसरे वक्त रेफर करूंगा।

फिलहाल एलेक्शन कमीशन की बात मैं करूंगा। इस में टोटल स्टाफ 38 है। 38 में से 23 सेक्शन आफिसर, हिन्दी आफिसर और पी० ए० वगैरह हैं, कुल मिलाकर बच गए 15 अफसर। आप मुलाहिजा फरमाइए कि 70 करोड़ की आबादी और 15 अफसर उस के लिए तो वही मिसाल हों गई कि ऊट के मुँह में जीरा। इतनी आबादी के लिए यह एलेक्शन कमीशन इतना काम करे यह मुझे नामुमकिन मालूम होता है। यह कहा जाता है कि स्टेट के आफिसर्स इस की मदद करते हैं, लेकिन उस के बावजूद इस में बहुत सी इल्लिगलिटी और इर्रेगुलरिटीज हाती हैं और होती आ रही हैं। मुझे को खास ग्री-वान्स है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन के इस्ट्रक्शंस के बावजूद मेरे जिले पूर्णिया और उससे मिले हुए जिले कटिहार में 15 हजार ऐसे लोगों के नाम खारिज कर दिए गए जिन्होंने 1971 में वोट दिया, फिर 1972 में असेम्बली एलेक्शन में वोट दिया, 1975 में जब एलेक्टोरल रोल्स का रिवीजन हुआ तो उस में भी उनका नाम था, फिर 1977 में वोट दिया और फिर 1980 में भी वोट दिया लेकिन 1983 में उनके नाम कट गए। इस बात का काफी रिपरक्शन हुआ है उन दोनों ही जिलों में, और हमन इस बात को तरफ

एलेक्शन कमीशन का ध्यान खींचा है लेकिन उसने अनसुनी कर दी है जिसका कि हमें बहुत ही रंज व अफसोस है। आखिर इसकी क्या वजह है? या तो एलेक्शन कमीशन के पास इनएडिक्वैसी आफ स्टाफ की वजह से पूरा स्टाफ नहीं है कि वे जेन्युइन ग्रीवांसेज को भी देख सकें या फिर कुछ लोगों के दबाव में आकर उनको सेटिस्फाई करने के लिए वह नाम काट दिए गए हैं। उन लोगों के पास जवान्नी और डाकूमेंटरी दोनों ही प्रूफ मौजूद हैं। उनमें रिटायर्ड गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्स हैं, टीचर्स हैं और हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट में काम करके रिटायर हुए लोग भी शामिल हैं। ऐसे लोगों के नाम काट दिए गए हैं। इस घात की तरफ मैंने लीडर आफ दि कंट्री का भी ध्यान खींचा है और उन्होंने उसके जवाब में लेटर नं० 304-पी० एम० ओ० 84, 19 मार्च, 1984 में कहा है कि लेजिस्लेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के पास ग्राउजर्वेशन देने के लिए भेज दिया गया है क्योंकि मेरे लेटर में कहा गया था कि लोकल आफिसर्स गलत तरीके से किसी पार्टी के दबाव में आकर जायज आदमियों के नाम नाजायज तरीके से खारिज कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश है कि आप एलेक्शन कमीशन को एडीक्वैटली स्टाफ करें। साथ ही साथ प्राविसेज में भी जो एलेक्शन आफिसेज हैं उनको भी एडीक्वैटली स्टाफ करें और उन पर अपना पूरा कंट्रोल

14.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

रखें ताकि किसी तरह की नाजायज बातें न हो सकें और किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी को नाजायज तरीके से परेशान न किया जाए।

मैं एक सजेशन और देना चाहता हूं। इन मसलों को देखने की जिम्मेदारी अगर पंचा-

यत कमेटी की लेवल पर सौंप दी जाए तो तो बेहतर होगा क्योंकि वहां पर सरकारी अफसरान भी मौजूद हैं। उनके जिम्मे यह काम किया जाए तो सही बात सही ढंग से सामने आ सकती है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि ग्राम पंचायत लेवल पर बी०एल०डब्लू रहता है, ग्राम-सेवक होता है, चौकीदार होता है और बी० डी० ओ०, सी० ओ० इस किस्म के लोग वहां पर होते हैं जोकि सही बात बता सकेंगे कि कोई आदमी उस पंचायत का रहने वाला है या नहीं।

जहां तक गरीब आदमियों को लीगल एड देने की बात है, मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जस्टिस भगवती साहब ने यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है जिसकी मैं बहुत कद्र करता हूं। उन्होंने रेकमेंड किया है कि 6 हजार सालाना तक जिनकी ग्रामदानी होगी उनको लीगल एड जरूर दी जाए। मेरी गुजारिश है कि सोशल जस्टिस देने की बात हो तो उसका क्राइटीरिया एकोनामिक होना चाहिए। हम जरूर चाहते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को मदद मिले, वीमेन को भी मदद मिले लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हमारा नजरिया यही होना चाहिए कि एकोनामिकली जो लोग पूवर हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी कास्ट के क्यों न हों, उनको लीगल एड दी जाएगी। चूंकि वे भी भारत के सीटिजन्स हैं। लीगल एड कमेटी का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए। इसके लिए एडीक्वेट फण्ड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह कोई पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है, सभी इस बात से सहमत हैं कि गरीबों की भरपूर मदद की जानी चाहिए। यदि कोई आज मुकद्दमा दायर करेगा तो उसकी जिन्दगी के 8-10-12-9 साल तो गुजर ही जायेंगे।... (व्यवधान) ... आप मेरी बात को नहीं समझ रहे हैं। इस

[श्री जमीलुर्रहमान]

लिए इसको इफैक्टिव बनाइए। इस बात से सारे सदन के लोग सहमत हैं। यदि आप इसको और मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं तो ग्राम पंचायत एक्ट जो बना है, वह अभी तक इनइफैक्टिव है, उसको इफैक्टिव बनाइए। ताकि गरीब जो गांव में रहता है, उनको जल्दी इंसाफ मिल सके। बजाय इस के कि वह कोर्ट के चक्कर लगाता रहे।

अब मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं, वहां के बारे में चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूं। पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूटर, एसिस्टेंट पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूटर, गवर्नमेंट प्लीडर और ए० सी० स्टेट गवर्नमेंट प्लीडर या दूसरे लायर, जो सरकारी काम से संबंधित हैं, उनको एडीक्वेट पेमेंट होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की एविडेंस भी आई है कि एक तरफ मान लीजिए पालकी-वाला हो और दूसरी तरफ जमीलुर्रहमान, तो मैं क्या करूंगा। पालकीवाले जैसा ही आदमी होना चाहिए, उसको वैसा ही पेमेंट करना चाहिए। ताकि वह मजबूती के साथ केस को लड़ सके। मुझे इसका तजुर्बा है, जब मैं पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूटर था, तो सरकारी आदमी वेदिल से केस को लड़ता था यदि उसको एडीक्वेट पेमेंट किया जाए तो वह दिल से केस को लड़ेगा। वह सही मायनों में देश की सेवा कर सकेगा। यदि इसके बारे ला में अमेंडमेंट करने की आवश्यकता है, तो वह भी किया जाना चाहिए। उनकी सोशियो-सिक्योरिटी होनी चाहिए।

यह बड़े दुःख की बात है, जैसा कि अखबारों में आ रहा है, कि बार और बेंच में भगड़ा है। इससे मुल्क पर बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ता है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे बहुत बड़ा तूफान आ गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों में रिलेशनशिप मजबूत होनी

चाहिए। ताकि लोगों की सेवा हो सके। यदि आपस में कोई भगड़ा है, तो उसको बैठ कर निपटाया जाना चाहिए। बजाय इसके कि प्रैस में आयें चाहे वह जजेज का मामला हो या लायर्स का मामला हो। इस किस्म की बातें होती हैं, तो बहुत सी बातें इन बातों से जन्म लेती हैं। करप्शन और फेवरेटिज्म को जन्म देती हैं। स्मूथ-फंगशनिंग के लिए बार और बेंच में एक अच्छा रिश्ता कायम होना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं अब मैं ला-कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसने अच्छा काम किया है। काबिले तारीफ है.. (व्यवधान)... काबिले तारीफ है। यही बात है, कि उस दिन भी चक्रवर्ती जी को उर्दू समझ में नहीं आई थी और भगड़ा हो गया था। उनकी रिकमेंडेशन हैं—एलीमिनेशन आफ डिले, स्पीडी वलीयरेंस, सिम्पलीफिकेशन आफ प्रोसीजर, एलीमिनेशन आफ टेक्नीकैलेटिज—बहुत सही रिकमेंडेशंस उन्होंने की हैं। आप सब जानते हैं—टेक्नीकैलिटीज में मद्रास से कागज दिल्ली आयेंगे और दिल्ली से मद्रास जायेंगे, तब तक बात खत्म हो जाएगी। इस लिए टेक्नीकैलिटीज में भ्रंश में मत पड़िये इस में सुधार लाइये ताकि इस जम्हूरियत में अवाम का फायदा हो। जो प्रिसिपल्ज ला-कमीशन ने ले-डाउन किये हैं, वे निहायत माकूल हैं, बहुत अच्छे हैं, उन को इम्प्लीमेंट कीजिए। आप की मिनिस्ट्री के लिए यह क्वेश्चन मार्क है कि आप इसे कहां तक इम्प्लीमेंट करते हैं।

बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में लिटिगेशन पेन्डिंग हैं, 10-10 और 12-12 साल से पेन्डिंग हैं। लोगों की मेहनत, खर्चा, बार-बार आना जाना, जब ये सब चीजें होती हैं तो फेवरेटिज्म

को हल आउट नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना होगा। इस सिलसिले में भी ला कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन एक्सीक्यूट हों, इम्प्लीमेंट हो, फुल-फिल हों—यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी मिनिस्ट्री पर है।

चन्द बातें मैं नेजिस्लेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। इस डिपार्टमेंट ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और हम उर्दूदां तबका मोहतारिम वजीर साहब, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, आप के डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरान के बहुत शुक्रगुजार हैं। आप ने कानूनों का बहुत सी रीजनल लैंग्वेजेज वार दो जबान में तरजुमा कराया है। लेकिन एक बात सुनकर बड़ा दुख हुआ—जैसा मेरे भाई शेजवाल्कर साहब फरमा रहे थे—कांस्टीच्यूशन का जो हिन्दी तर्जुमा हुआ है, उस को कोर्ट महत्व नहीं देती हैं। इस को साल्व (solve) करने का क्या रास्ता हो सकता है, इस के बारे में आप को गौर करना चाहिए। सेन्ट्रल एक्ट्स के जो उर्दू तर्जुमें आपने कराये हैं उन के लिए हम आप के बहुत मशकूर हैं और आप बधाई के पात्र हैं। जितने इम्पार्टेंट एक्ट्स हैं उन के तर्जुमे रीजनल लैंग्वेजेज वार दो में होना चाहिये ताकि वे गांवों के लोगों तक पहुंच सकें और वे उन को संजीदगी से समझ सकें। इन को रीजगल लैंग्वेजेज में छपाने के लिए अगर आप के पास फंड्स की कमी हो तो मैं आप से गुजारिश करूंगा कि आप ज्यादा फंड्स हासिल करने की कोशिश करें ताकि यह काम पुरा हो सके। एक बात और कानूनों का रीजनल लैंग्वेजेज में छप जाना ही काफी नहीं है, कोर्टस भी उनको महत्व दें—यह बड़ी बात है, इस तरफ भी आपको गौर करना चाहिये।

कुछ बातें मैं वक्फ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वक्फ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खाजा अजमेर शरीफ में जो काम कर रहा है वह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन इस में और ज्यादा इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है एक सब से जरूरी मसला वक्फ प्रापर्टीज की प्रोटेक्शन, सेफ-गार्डिंग आफ वक्फ प्रापर्टीज का है। माइना-रिटी कम्यूनिटीज के जरिये जो एजुकेशनल इंस्टीच्यूशन चलाई जा रही हैं, उन के एडवांसमेंट का मसला है। अभी तक वक्फ प्रापर्टीज के सर्वे का काम पूरा नहीं हो सका है। आप की रिपोर्ट में कुछ स्टेट्स का जिक्र है, लेकिन बकाया काम जल्द से जल्द पूरा होना चाहिए। इस काम को 35,36 साल हो गए हैं, अगर आप इस काम को पूरा करा दें तो यह सेहरा आप के सिर मंडेगा। एक बात मैं साफतौर से कह देना चाहता हूं—मुसलमानों के अन्दर इस बात का बड़ा एप्रि-हेन्शन है कि जितनी डिले हो रही है उस का नतीजा है कि अनस्कूपुलस लोग प्रापर्टीज को डिस्पोज आफ कर रहे हैं या गवर्नमेंट उन पर कब्जा कर रही है। इस एप्रि-हेन्शन को दूर करने की जरूरत है। हमारी नीयत साफ है, हम इस काम को करना चाहते हैं, इसमें कोई शुब्हा नहीं है लेकिन प्राइम मिनिस्टर के डायरेक्टिव के बावजूद रेस्टोरेशन आफ प्रापर्टीज नहीं हो पाया है, यह बहुत अफसोसनाक बात है। आप डी०डी० ए० को देख लीजिए। जो भी वक्फ की जायदाद है, उस सब को ग्रीन एरिया डेक्लेयर कर दिया और मस्जिदें जो हैं वे आर्कियो-लाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के कब्जे में हैं और जो दूसरी प्रोपर्टी है, वह दूसरे लोगों के कब्जे में चली गई है। आखिर इस को कौन देखेगा। आप का डिपार्टमेंट जामिन है वक्फ जायदाद का। वह नहीं देखेगा, तो कौन इस को देखेगा। इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश है कि

[श्री जमीलुर्रहमान]

इस को आप रेस्टोर कीजिए और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की डाइरेक्शंस पर अमल कराइए और रेस्टोर करा कर वक्फ बोर्ड के कब्जे में दिलवाइए ताकि काम ठीक से हो सके।

वक्फ एमेंडमेंट एक्ट के बारे में कई बार अखबारों में पढ़ चुके हैं और रिपोर्ट के अन्दर भी यह है। यह बहुत दिनों से पेंडिंग है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस बार आप इस को इस सेशन में लाएंगे। बीच में एक बरनी कमेटी भी बनी थी और फखरुद्दीन साहब मरहूम के वक्त में भी इस बारे में बात हुई थी लेकिन अभी तक यह नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि वक्फ एमेंडमेंट एक्ट को आप जल्दी से जल्दी लाइए ताकि इस मसले पर जो मुसलमानों के दिलों में कसक है, वह दूर हो सके।

मैं घूम-फिर कर देखता हूं कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में स्टाफ बहुत कम है और जब ऐसी बात है, तो काम कैसे होगा। इसलिए इस को आप एडीकेट स्टाफ दीजिए इतना बड़ा वक्फ का मामला है, इतना बड़ा ट्रांसलेशन का काम है, रीजनल लैंग्वेज में इतने सारे एक्टों का तरजुमा करना है और आप के पास स्टाफ सिर्फ एक हजार या डेढ़ हजार हैं। इतने स्टाफ से कैसे काम चलेगा। डिपार्टमेंट इतना भारी है और काम इतना ज्यादा है, तो कैसे इतने कम स्टाफ से काम होगा। यह मैं सभी विभागों के बारे में कह रहा हूं और सिर्फ एक विभाग के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। अगर आप स्टाफ बढ़ा देते हैं, फिर देखिए कि काम होता या नहीं।

लास्ट प्वाइंट मुझे जूडीशियरी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जूडीशियरी को देखने

के बाद मुझे एक छोटा सा शेर याद आ जाता है :

हम खाक हो जाएंगे,

तुम्ह तक खबर होने तक।

जूडीशियरी की यह हालत है कि 1.4.1983 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चीफ जस्टिस को मिला कर कुल 18 आनरेबिल जजेज हैं और 1.4.83 तक आनरेबिल हाई कोर्ट्स में केवल 333 जजेज थे जबकि इन की स्ट्रेंथ 418 है। इसी तरीके से आप केसेज को ले लीजिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 30.11.83 तक रेगुलर हियरिंग के लिए 42,146 केस थे और एडमीशन मेटर्स 3,361 थे। इसी तरह से हाई कोर्ट्स में 31.12.82 तक कुल 9,76,781 केस पेंडिंग थे। सेशन कोर्ट्स में ओरीजनल केसेज 91,776 थे 30.6.82 तक, रिवीजन के 39,322 और अपील के 53,926 थे। मेजिस्ट्रेट कोर्ट्स में 30.6.82 तक 63,84,727 केसेज थे और सिविल कोर्ट्स में 30.6.82 तक ओरीजनल केसेज 30,63,550 थे और अपील में 2,37,780 केसेज थे और स्ट्रेंथ को आप देखिए। दिसम्बर 1982 डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज और सेशन जज 2,786 थे। अब अगर केसेज की संख्या को देखा जाए तो सेशन जज और डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज रिटायर हो जाएंगे और केसेज पेंडिंग पड़े रहेंगे अगर उन की संख्या को जजेज की संख्या से भाग दे दें तो क्या नतीजा निकलेगा।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : इस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कितने हैं ?

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : आप जरा मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मुन्सिफ और मेजिस्ट्रेट कुल 5,044 हैं। ये फीगर्स मैंने आप की

रिपोर्ट से ली हैं। अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि किस तरह से इतने सारे केसेज निपटगे।

एक भाई ने अभी सवाल उठाया था कि कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जजेज हैं।

यह रिजर्वेशन की बात है और इसका कांस्टीच्यूशन में प्रोविजन है। जो कांस्टीच्यूशन में प्रोविजन है, उस पर पूरा अमल-दरामद होना चाहिए। अगर यह नहीं हुआ है तो गलत बात है।

कोर्ट में जो केसेज का मसला है, जहां तक में रीड कर पाया हूं अगर इनमें से सर्विसिज के केसिज हटा दिये जाएं और इफेक्टिव ट्रिब्युनल्स बैठा दिये जाएं तो बहुत हद तक हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का लोड कम हो जाएगा।

हमारे लायक वजीर, मेरे वकील भाई कौशल जी कंसलटेटिव कमेटी के मेम्बर थे, उसमें हमने कोर्ट फी के बारे में जोड़-तोड़ कर देखा था और पाया था कि 0.1 परसेंट कोर्ट फी का कांस्टीच्यूशन आल इंडिया में हमारे रेवेन्यु में है। अगर आप पुअर लोगों को जस्टिस देने की बात करते हैं तो यह 0.1 परसेंट आप टेक्स बढ़ा कर भी रेवेन्यु में हासिल कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहां कार्ट फी ज्यादा होने की वजह से गरीबों को जस्टिस नहीं मिल पाता है। अगर मान लीजिए मैं किसी मकान का मालिक हूं और कोई इंटरूड उसमें कब्जा कर के बैठ जाता है, उस मकान का इवेल्युशन दो लाख रुपये का हुआ है तो मैं कोर्ट फी न दे सकने की वजह से उस इंटरूडर को मकान से नहीं निकाल सकूंगा और वह उसमें बैठा रहेगा। अगर आप पुअर आदमियों और छोटे आदमियों को जस्टिस देने की बात करते हैं जिसका कि इस रिपोर्ट में भी

तस्करा किया गया है तो इस कोर्ट फी को खत्म करने के बारे में आपको जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

सर, हमारे यहां आबादी में औरतें बराबर हैं। इसलिए हमारी औरतें भी बराबर की तादाद में जजिज होनी चाहिए। इसका औरतों पर एक इम्पेक्ट पड़ेगा। आजकल जो औरतों पर क्राइम सुनने में आते हैं उनको दूर करने में भी इसका एक इम्पेक्ट होगा। इसलिए औरतों को भी बराबर की तादाद में जजिज मुकर्रर किया जाना चाहिए।

यह जो वाराणसी में शिया और सुन्नी लोगों का संगीन मसला है, यह बड़ा ही दर्दनाक है। अब चूंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक बात हो गई है, इसलिए मैं उसके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहता। लेकिन मैं अपने लायक और काबिले तारीफ वजीर साहब से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे कोई इस का रास्ता निकालें। नहीं तो यह एक बड़ी ही भयानक बात होने वाली है। लोग मेरे पास आते हैं और कहते हैं कि कोई रास्ता निकालिये, वरना बड़ी भयानक बात होने वाली है। अगर यह बात भयानक हो गई तो इसका बहुत देर तक असर रहेगा।

इलेक्शन रिफार्म की बात कही गई है, वे होने चाहिए। आप उनके बारे में सोच-समझ कर कदम उठाइये।

आखिर में मैं आपसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबल से आनरेबल हाई व सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जजिज के अप्पॉइंटमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि उसमें फेअर रिप्रजेजेंटेशन मुसलिम अक्लियत को भी मिलना चाहिए। अक्लियत में भी ऐसे लोगों की कमी नहीं है।

आखिर में मैं अपने लायक वजीर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इन मांगों को यहां रखा। इन मांगों की मैं ताईद करता हूं।

شاید اس سیشن میں آنے ہی والا ہے۔ میں بہت ہی صاف گوئی سے اس بات کو کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وقت وقت کے مطابق ہوا ہے جس کو میں دوسرے وقت ریفیکروں گا۔ فی الحال الیکشن کمیشن کی بات میں کہوں گا۔ اس میں ٹوٹل اسٹاف ۳۸ ہے۔ ۳۸ میں سے ۲۲ سیکشن آفیسر ہندی آفیسر اور پی اے وغیرہ ہیں کل ملا کر بچ گئے ۱۵ آفسر آپ ملاحظہ فرمائیے کہ ۷۰ کروڑ کی آبادی اور ۱۵ آفسر اس کے لئے تو وہی مثال ہو گئی کہ اونٹ کے منہ میں زیرہ۔ اتنی آبادی کے لئے یہ الیکشن کمیشن انتظام کرے یہ مجھے ناممکن معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ سٹیٹ کے آفیسر اس کی مدد کرتے ہیں الیکٹری اور ریکوٹیشن ہوتی ہیں اور ہوتی آرہی ہیں۔ مجھ کو خاص گریووس ہے کہ الیکشن کمیشن کے انٹرکشن کے باوجود میسج ضلع پورنیا اور اس سے ملے ہوئے ضلع کٹی میں ۱۵ ہزار ایسے لوگوں کے نام خارج کر دیئے گئے جنہوں نے ۱۹۷۱ء میں ووٹ دیا۔ ۱۹۷۵ء میں سب الیکٹورل رولس کاروبار ہوئے تو اس میں بھی ان کا نام تھا پھر ۱۹۷۷ء میں ووٹ دیا اور ۱۹۸۰ء میں بھی ووٹ دیا لیکن ۱۹۸۳ء میں ان کے نام گٹ گئے۔ اس بات کا کافی ریسرکشن ہوا ہے ان دونوں ہی ضلعوں میں اور ہم نے اس بات کی طرف الیکشن کمیشن کا دھیان کھینچا ہے لیکن اس نے اُن سنی کر دی ہے جس کا کہ ہمیں کافی رنج اور بہت افسوس ہے۔ آخر اس کا کیا وجہ ہے۔ یا تو الیکشن کے پاس ان ایڈجوبیس آف اسٹاف کی وجہ سے پورا اسٹاف نہیں ہے کہ وہ جینیون گریووز (genuine grievance) کو بھی دیکھ سکیں یا پھر کچھ لوگوں کے دباؤ میں آکر ان کو سیسٹمی (systemic) کرنے کے لئے وہ نام کاٹ دے گئے ہیں۔ ان لوگوں کے پاس زبانی اور ڈاکو منسٹری دونوں ہی پروف موجود ہیں۔ اس میں رٹائرڈ گورنمنٹ آفیسرز ہیں، ٹیچرس ہیں

نٹری جیل الرجن (کشن گنج) محترم چیرمین صاحب میں آپ کا شکریہ گزارا ہے کہ آپ نے مجھے منسٹری آف لاجسٹکس اینڈ کمپنی آفیسر پر بولنے کا موقع دیا۔ یہ منسٹری جو اس سیمے کام کر رہی ہے اس کے لئے قابل مبارکباد ہے اور منٹری ہود سے بھی قابل مبارکباد ہیں کہ انہوں نے تھوڑے سے عرصہ میں بہت اچھا کام کیا ہے۔ لیکن جیسا کہ دوسرے ساتھیوں نے کہا ہے اس وزارت میں بہت کم وقت دیا گیا ہے۔ زیادہ وقت ہونا چاہیے تھا کیوں کہ اس ایوان کی زندگی بھی قانون کی بنیاد پر ہے اور لوگوں کے جو حق حقوق ہیں وہ بھی قانون کی بنیاد پر ہیں۔ سارا ملک قانون کی بنیاد پر چل رہا ہے۔ اس لئے اس کے لئے زیادہ وقت ہونا چاہیے۔ جہاں تک مجھے یاد ہے ہے ۷۵-۷۶ء کے بعد پہلی بار یہ منسٹری ڈسکشن کے لئے لی گئی ہے۔ اس لئے اس پر زیادہ وقت اور موقع ملنا چاہیے تھا۔

یہ منسٹری چار بڑے ڈپارٹمنٹس کو دیکھتی ہے۔ لیگل آفیسر، سیکریٹری آفیسر، ڈپارٹمنٹ آف جسٹس اور کمپنی آفیسر میں آپ کی اجازت سے چند آپسیکس پر ہی بولوں گا۔ مجھے امید ہے منٹری ہود سے اس پر غور فرمائیں گے اور کوئی ایسا طریقہ اختیار کریں گے کہ ایک اچھا حل اس کا نکل سکے۔

مین لاجسٹکس ڈپارٹمنٹ کی بات ہی کرتا ہوں۔ بہت سے ڈپارٹمنٹس اس کے تحت ہیں۔ اس میں سے میں صرف دو ہی کے متعلق عرض کروں گا۔ ایک تو الیکشن کمیشن جس پر کہ اس منسٹری کا ایڈمنسٹریٹو کنٹرول ہے اور دوسرا ایڈمنسٹریشن آف لائینڈ جسٹس۔ ہمارے منٹری ہود سے قابل مبارکباد ہیں کیوں کہ انہوں نے کافی محنت سے ایسی رپورٹ تیار کی جس کو پڑھنے سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ کچھ اچھا نتیجہ

آمدنی ہوگی انکو لیکل ایڈ ضرور دی جائے۔ میری گزارش ہے کہ سوشل جسٹس دینے کی بات ہو تو اس کا کراؤ سیر یا اکونومک ہونا چاہیے۔ ہم ضرور چاہتے ہیں کہ شیڈیولڈ کاسٹ ٹرانز کے لوگوں کو مدد ملے و یمن کو بھی مدد ملے لیکن اسکے ساتھ ساتھ ہمارا نظریہ یہی ہونا چاہیے کہ اکونومک جو لوگ پورے ہیں چاہتے وہ کسی بھی کاسٹ کے کیوں نہ ہوں انکو لیکل ایڈ دی جائے گی۔

چونکہ وہ بھی بھارت کے سینیٹرز ہیں۔ لیگل ایڈ کمیٹی کا اپیلیٹیشن ہونا چاہیے۔ اس کے لئے ایڈیوکیٹ فنڈ کی انتظام ہونی چاہئے۔ یہ کوئی پارٹی کا پرسن نہیں ہے۔ سبھی اس بات سے سہمت ہیں کہ غریبوں کی بھرپور مدد کی جانی چاہئے۔ اگر کوئی آج مقدمہ دائر کرے گا تو اسکی زندگی کے ۸-۱۰-۱۲ سال تو سی گزر جائیں گے۔

.... (انٹریشنز) آپ میری بات کو نہیں سمجھ رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے اس کو انکیٹو بنائیے تاکہ غریب جو گاؤں میں رہتا ہے انکو جلدی انصاف مل سکے۔ بجائے اسکے کہ وہ کورٹ کے چکر لگاتا ہے۔

اب میں جس حلقے سے آتا ہوں وہاں ان کے بارے میں چند باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں پبلک پریسیکوشن ایسٹینٹ پبلک پریسیکوشن گورنمنٹ بلڈر اور ایسٹینٹ گورنمنٹ بلڈر یا دوسرے لائبرجوسرکاری کام سے سمند دھت ہیں ان کو ایڈیوکیٹ پیمینٹ ہونا چاہئے۔ اس پر کارکی ایڈیٹس بھی آئی ہے کہ ایک طرف مان لیجئے پالکی والا ہوا اور دوسرے طرف جمیل الرحمن تو میں کیا کروں گا۔ پالکی والے جیسا ہی آدمی ہونا چاہئے اس کو ویسا ہی پیمینٹ کرنا چاہئے تاکہ وہ مضبوطی کے ساتھ کیس کو لڑ سکیں۔ مجھے اس کا تجربہ ہے جب میں پبلک پریسیکوشن تھا تو سرکاری آدمی بے دل سے کیس کو لڑتا تھا۔ اگر اسکو ایڈیوکیٹ

اور ہیلٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں کام کر کے رٹائر ہوئے لوگ بھی شامل ہیں۔ ایسے لوگوں کے نام کاٹ دیئے گئے ہیں اس بات کی طرف میں نے لیڈر آف ری کنسٹری کا بھی دھیان دینا چاہیے اور انھوں نے اس کے جواب میں لیڈر ممبر ۲ پی ایم۔ اے۔ ۱۹۸۴ء مارچ ۱۹۸۴ء میں کہا ہے کہ پیمینٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے پاس آبرو ویس دینے کے لئے بھیج دیا گیا ہے کیونکہ میسر لیڈر میں کہا گیا تھا کہ لوکل میسر ملط طریقے سے کسی پارٹی کے دماؤ میں آکر حاکم آدمیوں کے نام پر ناجائز طریقے سے حارج کر رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے میری گزارش ہے کہ آپ ایکشن ٹیشن کو ایڈیوکیٹ لی اسٹاف کریں۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ یروویس میں بھی جو ایکشن آفیسرز ہیں انکو بھی ایڈیوکیٹ اسٹاف کریں اور ان پر اپنا پورا کنٹرول رکھیں تاکہ کسی طرح کی ناجائز باتیں نہ ہوں سیکس آڈیٹ میں ہر دستاویز سہی کو ناجائز طریقے سے ریتوں کیا جائے۔

میں ایک سیشن اور دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ ان مسئلوں کو دیکھنے کی ذمہ داری اگر پینچائٹ کمیٹی کی لیول پر سونپ دی جائے تو بہتر ہوگا کیونکہ وہاں پر سرکاری افسران بھی موجود ہیں انکے ذمہ یہ کام کیا جائے تو صحیح بات صحیح ڈھنگ سے سامنے آسکتی ہے مثال کے طور پر میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ گرام پنچایت لیول پر وی ایل ڈبلیو رہتا ہے گرام سیلوک ہوتا ہے اور بی ڈی۔ اور ہوتا ہے چوکیدار ہوتا ہے۔ سی او۔ اس قسم کے لوگ وہاں پر ہوتے ہیں جو کہ صحیح بات بتا سکے گیں کہ کوئی آدمی اس پنچایت کا رہنے والا ہے یا نہیں۔

جہاں تک غریب آدمیوں کو لیکل ایڈ دینے کی بات ہے میں عرض کروں گا کہ جسٹس بھگوتی صاحب نے یہ بہت اچھا کام کیا ہے جسکی میں قدر کرتا ہوں۔ انھوں نے ریکینڈ کیا ہے کہ چھ ہزار سالانہ جسکی

جو پرنسپلز (اصول) لاکمیشن نے ڈاؤن کئے ہیں وہ بہت معقول ہیں بہت اچھے ہیں ان کو اپیلی مینٹ کیجئے۔ آپ کی منسٹری کے لئے یہ کوئی سچن مار کہ ہے کہ آپ اسے کہاں تک اپیلی مینٹ کرتے ہیں۔

بہت زیادہ تعداد میں لیٹی کیشنز پنڈنگ ہیں۔ ۱۰-۱۱ اور ۱۲ سال تک پنڈنگ ہیں۔ لوگوں کی محنت خرچ بار بار آنا جانا جب سے یہ سب چیزیں ہوتی ہیں تو فیورٹرم کو رول آؤٹ نہیں کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ اس طرف بھی آپ کو دھیان دینا ہوگا۔ اس سلسلے میں بھی لاکمیشن کی ریکمنڈیشنز ایگزیکوٹ ہوں۔ اپیلی مینٹ ہوں۔ فل فل ہوں یہ ذمہ داری ہماری منسٹری پر ہے۔

چند باتیں میں لیجلیٹو ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے بارے میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے بہت اچھا کام کیا ہے اور ہم اردو داں طبقہ محترم وزیر صاحب شرمیتی اندرا گاندھی آپ کے ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے افسران کے بہت شکر گزار ہیں۔ آپ نے قانونوں کا بہت سی ريجنل لنگویجز میں ترجمہ کرایا ہے۔ لیکن ایک بات سن کر بڑا دکھ ہوا۔ جیسا میرے بھائی شیخوالکر صاحب فرما رہے تھے۔ کانٹی چویشن کا جو ہندی ترجمہ ہوا ہے اسکو سالو کرنے کا کیا راستہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں آپکو غور کرنا چاہیئے۔ سینٹرل ایکٹس کے جوارڈو ترجمہ آپ نے کرائے ہیں۔ ان کے لئے ہم آپ کے بہت شکر گزار ہیں اور بدھائی کے پاتر ہیں۔

جتنے ایمپارٹنٹ ایکٹس ہیں ان کے ترجمے ريجنل لینگویجز میں وارد ہونے چاہئیں۔ تاکہ وہ گاؤں کے لوگوں تک پہنچ سکیں اور وہ انکو سنجیدگی سے سمجھ سکیں۔ ان کو ريجنل لینگویجز میں چھپانے کے لئے اگر آپ کے پاس فنڈس کی کمی ہو تو میں

بیمینٹ کیا جائے تو وہ کیس کو لڑے گا۔ وہ صحیح محلوں میں دیش کی سیوا کرے گا۔ اگر اسکے بارے میں لایمن اینڈ مینٹ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے تو وہ بھی کیا جانا چاہیئے۔ ان کی سوشیول سیکورٹی ہونی چاہیئے۔

یہ بڑے دکھ کی بات ہے جیسا کہ اخباروں میں آرہا ہے کہ بار اور بینچ میں جھگڑا ہے۔ اس سے ملک پر بڑا برا اثر پڑتا ہے۔ ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ جیسے بہت بڑا طوفان آگیا ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ان دونوں میں ریشن شب مضبوط ہونی چاہیئے۔ تاکہ لڑکوں کی سیوا ہو سکے۔ اگر آپس میں کوئی جھگڑا ہے تو اس کو بیٹھ کر پٹایا جانا چاہیئے۔ بجائے اس کے کہ پریس میں لڑیں چاہے وہ ججینز کا معاملہ ہو یا لائسنس

کا معاملہ ہو۔ اس قسم کی باتیں ہوتی ہیں تو بہت سی باتیں ان باتوں سے جنم لیتی ہیں۔ کرپشن اور فیورٹرم کو جنم دیتی ہیں۔ اسمونڈ فنگشنگ کے بار او بینچ میں ایک اچھا رشتہ قائم ہونا چاہیئے۔

ایک بات اب میں لا۔ میشن کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اسنے اچھا کام کیا ہے۔ قابل تعریف ہے۔۔۔۔ (انٹرویشنز) قابل تعریف ہے۔ یہی بات ہے کہ اس دن بھی چکرورتی جن کو اردو سمجھ میں نہیں آتی تھی اور اس دن جھگڑا ہو گیا تھا۔ ان ریکمنڈیشن ہیں۔ ایلی مینش آف ڈی اسپیدی کلیئر انس سمپلی فکیشن آف پروسیجر ایلی مینش آف ٹیکنی کیلیٹیز بہت صحیح ریکمنڈیشنز انھوں نے کی ہے۔

آپ سب جانتے ہیں ٹیکنی کیلیٹیز میں مدراس سے کاغذ دی آئیں گے اور دتی سے مدراس جائیں گے تب تک بات ختم ہو جائے گی۔ اس لئے ٹیکنی کیلیٹیز کے کھنڈ میں مت پڑیئے۔ اس میں سدھار لائے تاکہ اس جمہوریت میں عوام کا نمائندہ ہو۔

کی جائداد ہیں اس سب کو گرین ڈکلیئر کر دیا ہے اور مسجدیں جو ہیں وہ آرکولوجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے قبضے میں ہیں اور جو دوسری برابری جائیداد ہے وہ دوسرے لوگوں کے قبضے میں چلی گئی ہے۔ آخر اس کو کون دیکھے گا۔ آپ کا ڈیپارٹمنٹ ضامن ہے وقف جائداد کا۔ وہ نہیں دیکھے گا تو کون اسکو دیکھے گا۔ اس لئے میری گزارش ہے کہ اسکو ریسٹور کیجئے اور پرائم منسٹر کی ڈائریکشن پر عمل کرایئے۔ اور ریسٹور کر کر وقف بورڈ کے قبضے میں دلوائیئے تاکہ کام ٹھیک سے ہو سکے۔

وقف امینڈ مینٹ ایکٹ کے بارے میں کئی بار اخباروں میں پڑھ چکے ہیں اور رپورٹ کے اندر بھی یہ ہے۔ یہ بہت دنوں سے پینڈنگ ہے میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ اس بار آپ اسکو اس سیشن میں آئیں گے۔ بیچ میں ایک برنی کمیٹی بھی بنی اور خزانہ دار صاحب مرحوم کے وقت میں بھی اس بارے میں بات ہوئی تھی لیکن ابھی تک یہ نہیں ہو پایا ہے۔ اس لئے میں گزارش کروں گا کہ وقف امینڈ مینٹ کو آپ جلدی سے جلدی لائیئے تاکہ اس مسئلے پر جو مسلمانوں کے دلوں میں کسک ہے وہ دور ہو سکے۔

میں گھوم پھر کر دیکھتا ہوں کہ اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں اسٹاف بہت کم ہے اور جب ایسی بات ہے تو کام کیسے ہوگا۔ اس لئے اس کو آپ ایڈجیکٹ اسٹاف دیجئے۔ اتنا بڑا وقف کا معاملہ ہے اتنا بڑا ٹرانزیشن کا معاملہ ہے۔ رجمنٹ لینگو جیز میں اتنے سارے ایکٹوں کا ترجمہ کرنا ہے اور آپ کے پاس اسٹاف صرف ایک ہزار یا ڈیڑھ ہزار ہے۔ اتنے اسٹاف سے کیسے کام چلے گا۔ ڈیپارٹمنٹ اتنا بھاری ہے اور کام اتنا

آپ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ آپ زیادہ فنڈس حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کریں تاکہ یہ کام پورا ہو سکے۔ ایک بات اور قانون کا رجمنٹ لینگو جیز میں چھپ جانا ہی کافی نہیں ہے کورٹس بھی انکو بہتودین یہ بڑی بات ہے اس طرف بھی آپ کو غور کرنا چاہیئے۔

کچھ باتیں میں وقف کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں وقف ایڈمنسٹریشن خواجہ اجیہ شریف میں جو کام کر رہا ہے وہ بہت اچھا ہے۔ لیکن اس میں اور زیادہ ایڈ مینٹ کی ضرورت ہے۔ ایک سب سے ضروری مسئلہ وقف پرائیٹیز کی پروٹیکشن سیف گارڈنگ آف وقف پرائیٹیز کا ہے۔ مائنورٹیز کمیونٹیز کے ذریعہ جو ایجوکیشنل انسٹی ٹیوشنز چلائی جا رہی ہیں انکے ایڈوائسمنٹ کا مسئلہ ہے۔ ابھی تک وقف پرائیٹیز کے سرفے کا کام پورا نہیں ہو سکا ہے۔ آپ کی رپورٹ میں کچھ اسٹیشن کا ذکر ہے لیکن بقایا کام جلد سے جلد پورا ہونا چاہیئے اس کا کو ۳۶-۳۵ سال ہو گئے ہیں اگر آپ اس کام کو پورا کر دیں تو یہ سہرا آپ کے سر منڈھے گا۔ ایک بات میں صاف طور سے کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں مسلمانوں کے اندر اس بات کا بڑا ایپرہینشن ہے کہ جتنی ڈیل ہو رہی ہے اس کا نتیجہ ہے کہ ان اسکو پولس لوگ پرائیٹیز کو ڈسپوز آف کر رہے ہیں یا گورنمنٹ اس پر قبضہ کر رہی ہے۔ اس ایپریٹیشن کو دور کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہماری نیت صاف ہے ہم اس کام کو کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں ہے لیکن پرائم منسٹر کے ڈائریکٹو کے باوجود ریسٹوریشن آف پرائیٹیز نہیں ہو پایا ہے یہ بہت افسوس کی بات ہے۔

آپ ڈی۔ ڈی اے کو دیکھ لیجئے۔ جو بھی وقف

ہو جائیں گے اور کیسز پینڈنگ پڑے رہیں گے اگر ان کی سنگھیا کو ججز کی سنگھیا سے بھاگ دے دیں تو کیا نتیجہ نکلے گا۔

شری آر۔ این۔ راکیش (چل) اس میں شیڈیوٹڈ ٹرائل کے کتنے ہیں۔

شری جمیل الرحمن: آپ ذرا میری بات سن لیجئے منصف اور مجسٹریٹ کل ۵۰۴۴ ہیں۔ یہ فیگرس میں نے آپ کی رپورٹ سے لی ہیں۔ اب سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ کس طرح سے اتنے سارے کیسز نپٹیں گے۔

ایک بھائی نے ابھی سوال اٹھایا تھا کہ کتنے شیڈیوٹڈ ٹرائلس کے کیسز ہیں۔ یہ ریزولوشن کی بات ہے اور اسکا کانسٹی چیوشن میں پروویژن ہے۔ جو کانسٹی چیوشن میں پروویژن ہے اس پر پورا عمل درآمد ہونا چاہیے اگر یہ نہیں ہوا ہے تو غلط بات ہے۔ کورٹ میں جو کیسز کا مسئلہ ہے جہاں تک مین ریڈ کر پایا ہوں اور ان میں سے سروسز کے کیسز بنائے جائیں تو بہت حد تک ہائی کورٹ اور سپریم کورٹ کا لوڈ کم ہو جائے گا۔

ہمارے لائٹ وزیر میسجریٹ بھائی کوشل جو کنسلٹیو کمیٹی کے ممبر تھے اس میں ہم نے کورٹ فیس کے بارے میں جو رٹور کر دیکھا تھا اور پایا تھا کہ ۵۱ پریسینٹ کورٹ فی کانسٹی بیوشن آل انڈیا میں ہمارے ریونیو میں ہے۔ اگر آپ پور لوگوں کو جسٹس دینے کی بات کرتے ہیں تو یہ پریسینٹ آپ ٹیکس بڑھا کر بھی ریونیو میں حاصل کر سکتے ہیں ہمارے یہاں کورٹ فی زیادہ ہونے کی وجہ سے غریبوں کو جسٹس نہیں مل پاتا ہے۔ اگر مان لیجئے میں کسی مکان کا مالک ہوں اور کوئی انٹروڈوس

زیادہ ہے تو کیسے اتنے کم اسٹاف سے کام ہوگا۔ یہ میں سمجھی دھماگوں کے باسے میں کہہ رہا ہوں اور صرف ایک دھماگ کے باسے میں نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں اگر آپ اسٹاف بڑھا دیتے ہیں پھر دیکھئے کہ کام ہوتا ہے یا نہیں۔

لاسٹ پوائنٹ مجھے جو ڈیشری کے باسے میں کہنا ہے۔ جو ڈیشری کو دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے ایک چھوٹا سا شعر یاد آ جاتا ہے۔

ہم خاک ہو جائیں گے تجھ تک خبر ہونے تک جو ڈیشری کی یہ حالت ہے کہ یکم اپریل ۱۹۸۳ء میں سپریم کورٹ میں چیف جسٹس کو ملا کر کل ۱۸ آنریبل ججز ہیں اور یکم اپریل ۱۹۸۳ء تک آنریبل ہائی کورٹ میں صرف ۳۳ ججز تھے جبکہ انکی اسٹریٹھ ۴۱۸ ہے۔ اس طریقے سے آپ کیسز کو لے لیجئے۔ سپریم کورٹ میں ۳۰-۱۱-۸۳ تک ریگولر میزنگ کے لئے ۴۲۱۴۶ کیس تھے اور ایڈمیشن میٹرس ۲۲۵۱ تھے۔ اسی طرح سے ہائی کورٹ میں ۳۱-۱۲-۸۲ تک کل ۹۷۷۸۱ کیس پینڈنگ تھے۔ سیشن کورٹ میں اور بجمل کیسز ۶۷۷۹۱ تھے۔ ۳۰-۶-۸۲ تک ریونیو کے ۳۹۳۲۲ اور اپریل کے ۵۳۹۲۶ تھے۔ مجسٹریٹ کورٹس میں ۳۰-۶-۸۲ تک ۶۳۸۴۶۲ کیسز تھے اور سول کورٹس میں ۳۰-۶-۸۲ تک اور بجمل کیسز ۳۰۶۳۵۵ تھے اور اپریل میں ۲۲۷۷۸۰ کیسز تھے اور اسٹریٹھ کو آپ دیکھئے دسمبر ۱۹۸۲ تک ڈسٹرکٹ جج اور سیشن جج ۲۷۸۶ تھے۔ اب اگر کیسز کی سنگھیا کو دیکھا جائے تو سیشن جج اور ڈسٹرکٹ جج ۲۷۸۶ تھے۔ اب اگر کیسز کی سنگھیا کو دیکھا جائے تو سیشن جج اور ڈسٹرکٹ جج ریٹائر

میں آہستہ کر کے بیٹھ جاتا ہے اس مکان کا ایویلیوشن دو لاکھ روپے کا ہوا ہے تو میں کورٹ فی بند سے سکے کی وجہ سے اس انٹروڈ کو مکان سے نہیں نکال سکوں گا اور وہ اس میں بیٹھا رہے گا اگر آپ پوار آدمیوں اور چھوٹے آدمیوں کی جسٹس دینے کی بات کرتے ہیں جسکا کہ اس رپورٹ میں بھی تذکرہ کیا گیا ہے تو اس کورٹ فی کو ختم کرنے کے بارے میں آپکو جلدی سے جلدی کارروائی کرنی چاہیے۔

ہمارے یہاں آبادی میں عورتیں برابر ہیں۔ اسلئے ہماری عورتیں بھی برابر کی تعداد میں ججز ہونی چاہئیں۔ اسکا عورتوں پر ایک امپکٹ پڑے گا۔ آج کل عورتوں میں کرائم سننے میں آتے ہیں انکو دور کرنے میں بھی اسکا ایک امپکٹ ہوگا۔

اسلئے عورتوں کو بھی برابر کی تعداد میں ججز مقرر کیا جانا چاہیے۔

یہ جو وارانسی میں شیعہ سنی لوگوں کا سنگین مسئلہ ہے۔ یہ برابر ہی دردناک ہے۔ اب چونکہ سپریم کورٹ کی ایک بات ہو گئی ہے اسلئے میں اسکے خلاف کچھ نہیں بولتا چاہتا۔ لیکن میں اپنے لائق اور قابل تعریف وزیر جٹا گوارنٹس کروں گا کہ وہ کوئی اس کا راستہ نکالیں نہیں تو یہ ایک بڑی ہی بھیانک بات ہونے والی ہے لوگ میسج پاس آتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ کوئی راستہ نکالے ورنہ بڑی بھیانک بات ہونے والی ہے۔ اگر یہ بات بھیانک ہو گئی تو اس کا بہت دیر تک اثر رہے گا۔ الیکشن ری فارم کی بات بھی گئی ہے وہ ہونی چاہیے۔ آپ انکے بارے میں سوچ سمجھ کر قدم اٹھائیے۔

آخر میں میں آپ سے ڈسٹرکٹ لیول سے آٹریبل ہائی و سپریم کورٹ میں ججز کے یا ایو انٹیمینٹ کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں فیسر ریپر زینیشن مسلم

مسلم اقلیت کو بھی ملنا چاہیے۔ اقلیت میں بھی ایسے لوگوں کی کمی نہیں ہے۔

آخر میں اپنے لائق وزیر صاحب کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ان مانگوں کو یہاں رکھا۔ ان مانگوں کی میں تائید کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir, let me first congratulate the Law Minister for handling the Law Department in a very competent manner and solving many problems being faced by our Law Department and the Legislature. I would like to mention a few problems which we are facing and I hope that some consideration will be given to them.

The basic problem being faced by the country today is the arrears, the pending cases to which many hon. Members have referred. There are some cases which are pending for the last thirty years and some even before the partition of the country. This is a problem which should be handled in an expeditious manner. As I said, we have come across certain cases pending since before the country became independent. You can well imagine the quantum of arrears.

Now, there are short-term solutions and long-term solutions. I would first like to mention a few short-term solutions. One of the methods is to appoint a large number of *ad hoc* judges in the various courts; the courts at the district level, the High Courts and the Supreme Court so that the problem of arrears can be tackled expeditiously. If the *ad hoc* judges are appointed and even if you double the number, this does not affect the permanent strength. The problem would be where those judges will sit.

For that some unconventional approach has to be there, and one of methods which could be adopted is that you start a second shift in the courts, utilising the existing buildings, and in the meantime,

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

you can construct new buildings, and then start the courts there, but you can not wait for the next twenty years for the court buildings to come up first and then deal with the problem of arrears of cases. You can appoint these adhoc judges wherever the arrears are, so that the cases pending for the last 30-40 years could be disposed of. This I suggest as a short term measure.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about sufficient number of advocates ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : There are adequate number of advocates ; in fact, they are surplus, they would be happy. Those who are not able to make money now, will be able to do so.

As I said, a time has come to approach the problem in an unconventional manner and take this decision to meet the short-term requirements. This is an immediate problem and should not be handled in a casual manner.

Secondly, I do not say that those people who are not getting proper pay are not men of good quality. But the point is that if you want competent people to become the judges, you must pay them well. You have to look from that point of view. Some people say that ours is a socialist country and the pay cannot be increased. In that case, it would be putting curtain on our own eyes. The basic point is that if you want competent people, you must give them good pay, and protect the interest of the judiciary. Ultimately, it is the poor and the common man who benefits if the justice is dispensed quickly. The idea is that the cases should be cleared quickly.

My second submission would be that the laws should be simplified. Everyday we are passing laws which are worse than the laws passed previously. Proper drafting should be there because if you have a bad law or a law which is not properly drafted, more cases will arise than would have arisen otherwise.

Another problem which is coming again and again before Parliament and State legislatures, is the problem of the privileges of the House, the privileges of the courts, the privileges of the press and the fundamental rights of the common man. This is an issue which has come again and again before this parliament, i. e. after about every 4 or 5 years. We have always followed the privileges of the British House of commons. But a time has now come when we should all sit together we should form a parliamentary committee of MPs., of the press people and of the Judges, so that we do not keep on clashing again and again on matters which are of a very minor nature but which assume unnecessary importance, and there is clash between the judiciary and the legislatures.

The clash had occurred earlier also—when the case of a person came to this House.

Parliament is supreme, there is no doubt. But parliament itself, as an elected Constituent Assembly, adopted what is called the Constitution of India wherein we have made the judiciary independent. We have to decide to what extent we want to curtail their powers ; to what extent we want judiciary to be independent to what extent the fundamental rights of the common man are there which the courts should protect, to what extent protection should be given to the common man, and to what extent the privileges of Parliament, should be there. Parliament should make up its mind on this, instead of relying on the privileges of the House of Commons. We should settle this matter once and for all.

I want to take up other points, but as my learned friend had given me some time, I resume my seat now. I congratulate the Minister once again, and request him to look into the matters which I have raised.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर):
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज इस बात की बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि 1976 के बाद लाँ

मिनिस्ट्री पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं। लगभग, आठ साल से इस हाऊस के अन्दर लां मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा नहीं हुई। वैसे यह सबजेक्ट बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन समय का लिहाज रखते हुए मैं, जो कंपनी कार्य विभाग इसका एक अंग है, उस पर अपनी बात रखूंगा। कम्पनी लां, काला-धन पैदा करने का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है। आज, हम लोग देखते हैं कि बराबर मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा है और इसके साथ ही साथ कम्पनी लां के अन्तर्गत जो प्राइवेट और पब्लिक कम्पनियां हैं, उनमें एम० डी० और चेयरमैन नियुक्त किए जा रहे हैं। हम यह देखते हैं कि एम० डी० और चेयरमैन प्रायः कम्पनियों में एक ही होते हैं। एक पुरानी कहावत बताना चाहूंगा जैसे कि "मलाई की रक्षा करने के लिए बिलाई को कार्य सौंप दिया जाए"। मैं, यह बताना चाहूंगा कि देश की एक सबसे बड़ी कम्पनी समाचार-भारती है। यह एकमात्र ऐसी कम्पनी है जिसके समाचारों और कर्मचारियों की विश्वसनीयता है। तीन वर्षों से अधिक हो गए, इस कम्पनी के शेयर-होल्डरों की मीटिंग नहीं हुई। डायरेक्टर, मनमाने ढंग से बना लिए जाते हैं। कम्पनी का हिसाब पांच वर्षों से और तीन वर्षों से आडिट नहीं हुआ। इसकी कोई जांच नहीं की गई। समाचार-भारती के कर्मचारियों को पिछले काफी दिनों से वेतन नहीं मिला है। डायरेक्टर श्याम पंकज जी रोम की यात्रा करने जा रहे हैं। इन्होंने तीन वर्ष में पांच बार विदेश यात्रा की है। यह हमारी इस कम्पनी की स्थिति है। इसके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और चेयरमैन मनमानी करते हैं और यहां तक होता है कि बोर्ड कोई फैसला लेता है तो उसको बदल देते हैं, प्रोसीडिंग तक को

बदल दिया जाता है। अभी-अभी घनश्याम पंकज जी ने कुछ ऐसी बातें कह दी हैं जिन की वजह से छोटे कर्मचारियों की स्थिति हास्यास्पद हो गई है। यह पार्टी का सबाल नहीं है। ला मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। वह जानते हैं कि राज्य सभा के कांग्रेस आई के मेम्बर श्रीकान्त वर्मा ने जब यह महसूस किया कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और चेयरमैन ऐसे तत्व हैं जिनकी वजह से इस कम्पनी का भविष्य अंधकारमय बन गया है तो उन्होंने स्वयं इससे त्यागपत्र तक दे दिया है। इतना बड़ा इसमें घोटाला है जिसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जब ला मिनिस्टर उत्तर दें तो बताएं कि वस्तुतः समाचार भारती का क्या मामला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटे जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी स्थिति कम्पनी ला के मुताबिक क्या है। घनश्याम जी पंकज ने तो कह दिया है कि ये शोभा के तत्व हैं। इससे उनकी स्थिति काफी हास्यास्पद बन गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वाकई में ये शोभा के तत्व हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि कम्पनी लां में हमको सुधार करना होगा, उसको बदलना होगा ताकि समाचार-भारती जैसी स्थिति अन्य कम्पनियों की न होने पाए।

एक कम्पनी की सैलिंग एजेंसी के बारे में मैं अब बताना चाहता हूं। एक सैलिंग एजेंट्स हैं, उनको 68.64 लाख कमिशन के दिए गए एक बार और दूसरी बार 88.45 लाख दिए गए...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You stop here because we have to take up Private Members' Business at 3 30 P.M., You can continue on Monday,

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RE- SOLUTIONS

Seventy Second Report

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Seventy-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1984.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Seventy-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1984.”

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : UNEMPLOY- MENT—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now shall take up further discussion on the following resolution moved by Shri T.S. Negi on 16 December, 1983 :—

“This House expresses its concern over the growing unemployment in the country and urges upon 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 at least one-third part of the land ;

- (c) extensive land conservation programme ;

- (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.”

Shri Jatiya was on his legs. He is not present in the House now. His speech would be treated as concluded. We have already taken 4 hours and I think we can conclude it today. Some more members are here. Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री नेगी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, मगर एक बात मैं अपनी सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या ऐसी है जिसे हल किये बिना हमारा देश ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं कर सकता, इसलिये इसे फंडा-मेंटल राइट में इन्क्लूड किया जाना चाहिये। अभी तक इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, जिससे लोगों को रोजगार और धन्धा मिल सके, हालांकि सरकार ने बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम चालू किये हैं जिससे लाखों-करोड़ों को कामकाज मिल सके, लेकिन फिर भी जिस प्रकार की गारन्टी सरकार की तरह से होनी चाहिये, वह अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : आप गारन्टी की बात करते हैं, आप आबादी बढ़ाते जाइये और गवर्नमेंट को बोलिये कि नौकरी दे, यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यह आपके हाथ में नहीं है। अभी भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो बच्चे के लिये तरसते हैं, जिनके बच्चा नहीं होता है। अलग-अलग तरह की बातें हैं। इस बारे में आप अपने घर से कोशिश कीजिये, चैरिटी बिगिन्स एट होम।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिसमें कोई भी आदमी बगैर कामकाज के न रहे।

मैं इस बात से इत्तिफाक नहीं करता जैसा कि कुछ लोग करते हैं कि 100 रुपये अन-एम्प्लामेंट का भत्ता दिया जाये। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिसमें कोई भी आदमी बेरोजगोर न रहे। इसे आप कैसे लागू करेंगे, यह आपके देखने का काम है।

एन० आर० ई० पी० का प्रोग्राम आपने लागू किया जिसमें लाखों लोगों को धन्धा देने की बात है, लेकिन क्या यह प्रोग्राम ठीक प्रकार से लागू हो रहा है? बहुत सी स्टेट्स के पास एन० आर० ई० पी० के लिए फंड अवेलेबल नहीं है। इसलिये लाखों लोग जिनको भारत सरकार रोजगार देना चाहती है, इंदिरा जी का जो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, उसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर पा रही हैं क्योंकि उनके पास फंड्स नहीं हैं। इसलिये इस कार्यक्रम को या तो भारत सरकार खुद चलाये या फिर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये जिससे राज्य सरकार

अगर अपना कंट्रीब्यूशन इसमें नहीं देती, जिसके कारण प्रोग्राम फेल हो रहा है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये जिससे ये प्रोग्राम व्यवस्थित तरीके से ठीक बैठ सके।

हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने फूड फार वर्क कार्यक्रम की बात कही है। इस कार्यक्रम को जनता पार्टी के समय में चलाया गया था। हमारे वेस्ट बंगाल के भाई इसकी बड़ी प्रशंसा करते हैं। लेकिन हमने यह देखा है कि इस प्रोग्राम में बहुत से लोगों ने अपने घर बनाने के सिवाय और कोई काम नहीं किया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : कहां किया है ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : कई जगह ऐसा हुआ है कि इस कार्यक्रम में जितना गेहूं लोगों को देने के लिये दिया गया, वह बांटने वालों द्वारा अपनी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं में बांट दिया गया या उसका उपयोग वहां के सरपंच ने और ऐसे प्रतिनिधियों ने गलत तरीके से किया जिसकी वजह से जिनको काम के बदले अनाज मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिल सका।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार की बदनामी इसी वजह से हुई कि गांव-गांव में जो सरपंच बैठे थे, उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार किया जिसके कारण हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने उनको पहचान लिया कि जनता पार्टी के लोग करप्शन को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। आज जो लोग करप्शन की बात यहां करते हैं, इस करप्शन की सबसे बड़ी देन जनता पार्टी की तरफ से हुई है। इन लोगों ने लोगों को भ्रष्ट करने

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

के सिवाय और किसी प्रकार का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाया।

एन० आर० ई० पी० में ऐसी खराब व्यवस्था आज भी हो रही है जिसको देखना चाहिये। हमें देखना चाहिये कि सरपंच या दूसरे ऐसे लोगों को जो काम करने के लिये देते हैं, वह ठीक प्रकार से इम्पलीमेंट हो रहा है या नहीं। यह देखना नितान्त आवश्यक है कि एन० आर० ई० पी० की हालत वह न हो जाए, जो जनता पार्टी के शासन-काल में फूड फार वर्क कार्यक्रम की थी। अगर इस कार्यक्रम को ठीक प्रकार से चलाया जाए, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़ा विकास होगा। लेबर मिनिस्टर को यह जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए कि क्या एन० आर० ई० पी० के लिए स्टेट्स के कान्ट्रीब्यूटरी फंडज ऐवेलबल हैं या नहीं और क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लोगों को काम मिल रहा है।

भारत सरकार ने आई० आर० डी० पी० का एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम बनाया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत हर एक ब्लॉक में 600 फैमिलीज को और देश भर में एक करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया जाएगा। मगर क्या श्रम मंत्री ने जा कर देखा है कि क्या आई० आर० डी० पी० का काम ठीक प्रकार से इम्पलीमेंट हो रहा है? मैं समझता हूँ कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट इस बारे में बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय है और उसने किसी भी ब्लॉक में इस कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति को देखने की कोशिश नहीं की है।

इस योजना के अधीन जो सबसिडी का पैसा दिया जाता है, उस पर विकास अधि-

कारी, बैंकों के अधिकारी और जानवरों के डाक्टर गिद्ध की तरह निगाह रखते हैं और उसका आधे से ज्यादा पैसा वे खा जाते हैं। यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि सबसिडी की व्यवस्था को समाप्त कर के लोगों को बिना व्याज के ऋण दिया जाए, जिससे उनको पूरा पैसा मिल सके और वे मेहनत करके अपने स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने का प्रयास कर सकें। क्या श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार को यह सुझाव देगा, जिससे बैंकों के जरिये से की जा रही इस लूट-पाट को बन्द किया जा सके।

हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या ट्राइसम की योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हाथ से काम करने वाले कारीगरों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सब सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। क्या उनको बैंकों के ऋण मिल रहे हैं, क्या उनकी ट्रेनिंग की ठीक व्यवस्था है और क्या उनको नियमित रूप से स्कालरशिप दिए जा रहे हैं, श्रम विभाग को इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए इन योजनाओं का ठीक प्रकार से कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए।

यह काम बहुत बड़ा है और इसके लिए बहुत बड़ी मशीनरी की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वर्तमान मशीनरी इस काम को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं कर सकेगी। तो क्या आप कोई ऐसी नयी व्यवस्था बनाएंगे कि जिस से ये जो कार्यक्रम हैं ओ हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जरिए दिए हैं जिससे लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलने की व्यवस्था है वह ठीक प्रकार से इम्पलीमेंट किए जा सकें। उसके लिए कोई ऐसी नयी मशीनरी इन्वाल्ब करेंगे जो इसकी देख रेख रखे कि यह ठीक प्रकार से इम्पलीमेंट हो रहे हैं या नहीं।

इन सारे कार्यक्रमों को ठीक प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए आपने और क्या-क्या किया है ? बहुत सी जगह जैसे काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, इनके जरिए से लाखों लोगों को इस देश के अन्दर एम्पलायमेंट मिला है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग के जरिए 70-80 लाख लोगो को एम्पलायमेंट मिलता है। इन चीजों को और बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है जिससे कि हम बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को रोजगार देकर उनकी गरीबी दूर कर सकें और एम्पलायमेंट की प्राबलम को हल कर सकें।

अभी थोड़े दिन पहले एक बिल यहां पर लाया गया था। उस पर बोलते हुए मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि बड़े-बड़े लोग काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जो बड़े-बड़े मोनोपली हाउसेज हैं वह इसमें प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। इनकी वजह से जो छोटे उद्योग हैं जो छोटे लोगों द्वारा चलाए जाने चाहिए उसमें ये बड़े-बड़े लोग घुस कर इस जूरिस्टिक्शन में नाजायज हस्त-क्षेप कर रहे हैं।

15.47 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair]

ये मोनोपली हाउसेज उसके जरिए से पैसा कमाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जैसे छपाई का काम है जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के जरिए से होना चाहिए। लेकिन बहुत सारे बड़े-बड़े लोग जो कम्पोजिट मिल वाले हैं, जैसे भिवानी में बिरला की मिल है, उसने टेक्सटाइल का सारा काम समाप्त कर दिया और दो ढाई हजार मजदूरों को बेकार कर दिया, पैसा कसाने के लिए दूसरी जगह से कपड़ा ला कर अब वह वहां उसमें छपाई

का काम करते हैं जो कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री से होना चाहिए। तो इस तरह से ये बड़े-बड़े लोग ऐसी कोशिश कर रहे हैं जिस से गरीब लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट न मिल सके और अपनी मशीनों के जरिए से उन्होंने छपाई करना शुरू कर दिया है। इस तरह से इस सारी व्यवस्था को वह बिगाड़ रहे हैं। तो ये जो मोनोपली हाउसेज स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं उनको रोकने की आवश्यकता है, तभी जा कर गरीब लोगों के ऊपर खर्च करने के लिए पैसा उपलब्ध हो सकता है और उनको कामकाज उपलब्ध हो सकता है।

आप के तहत एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज के दफ्तर हैं। उनके अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि जो पैसा दे दे उसको तो नौकरी का कार्ड भी मिल जायगा और रोजगार भी मिल जायगा लेकिन जो दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह और 20-20 साल से उसमें रजिस्टर्ड हैं उनका वहां पर एम्पलायमेंट का कार्ड ही नहीं मिलता और हमारे जैसा आदमी कोई कभी कह दे कि पांच सात साल से इनका रजिस्ट्रेशन आपके यहां है, इसके बाद भी कार्ड क्यों नहीं मिलता तो वह कहते हैं कि आप हमारे काम में नाजायज हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार के अधिकारी आपने वहां बैठा रखे हैं। अधिकारी तो वहां ऐसे होने चाहिए जो लोगों के घरों में जा कर पूछें कि तुम को काम धन्धा मिला या नहीं। लेकिन ऐसे व्यूरोक्रैट्स को आपने बैठा रखा है कि जो उनकी ओर आंखें निकाले और पब्लिक के चुने हुए लोगों के साथ गुर्गुराए। ऐसे लोग एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज में रहेंगे तो निश्चित तरीके से आपकी पालिसीज को वह कभी भी इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर पाएंगे।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को भी बदलने की जरूरत है।

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकता है लेकिन क्या वह ठीक प्रकार से चल रहा है? आज खादी ग्रामोद्योग की बहुत सारी संस्थाएं ऐसी हैं जो फार्स हैं और करोड़ों रुपये इन संस्थाओं के इन्होंने समाप्त कर दिए। इस चीज को और आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत है लेकिन यह आपको देखना चाहिए कि कौन-कौन सी संस्थाएं ऐसी हैं जो सरकारी धन ले कर उसका दुरुपयोग कर गई। उसके जरिए से जो एम्प्लायमेंट जुलाहों, बुनकरों और कतिनों को मिल सकता है वह मिला है या नहीं? इसका कपड़ा बुनने के लिए लोगों को दिया जाना चाहिए, वह उनको मिला है या नहीं? अगर नहीं मिला है तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? अगर आप हर क्षेत्र में माकूल व्यवस्था करेंगे तभी जो हमारे कार्यक्रम हैं उनको कार्यान्वित करने में सफल हो सकेंगे। आज जितने भी लोग अनएम्प्लायड हैं, चाहे वे रूरल एरियाज के हों या अरबन एरियाज के हों, उनको रोजगार देने के लिए आप पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या विशेष व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं? जब तक आप उचित प्रकार से पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, यह अनएम्प्लायमेंट की जो प्रॉब्लम है वह सॉल्व नहीं हो पायेगी। नेगी जी ने जो यहां पर कहा है उससे तो मैं इत्तफाक नहीं रखता कि एम्प्लायमेंट भत्ता दिया जाए बल्कि मैं तो इस विचार का हूँ कि सभी को काम मिलना चाहिए। और सभी को काम देने के लिए आपको उसके लिए उचित व्यवस्था करनी होगी। जैसे

आज जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा चल रही है, उसको आप समाप्त कर दीजिए—वह चाहे पी० डब्लू० डी० में हो, शिपिंग एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट में हो, फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट में हो, कम्यूनिकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में हो—जहां भी ठेकेदारों को काम दिया जाता है, उस प्रथा को आप समाप्त कीजिए। आज ठेकेदार जिस प्रकार से शोषण करते हैं उसको देखते हुए इस प्रथा को समाप्त करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इन सारे कार्यों को आप डिपार्टमेंट के तहत करवाइये ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

मैं थम मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से सारे कार्यक्रमों को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए आप एक समुचित मशीनरी इवाल्व करें और उसके जरिए से अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्रॉब्लम को सॉल्व करने की व्यवस्था करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Resolution is over. If the House so desires, we can extend the time by one hour. Is it the pleasure of the House that it should be extended by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, it is extended by one hour. Since a number of hon. Members have expressed their desire to participate in the discussion, I would request the hon. Members to be brief.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, unemployment is growing in this country very fast and the Government has almost lost its control over this problem. At the time this Government took charge, the number of unemployed was less than one crore, according to the registers maintained with the employment exchanges. Now it has gone up to 2.5 crores. This indicates

the functioning of the Government that works. This clearly proves that this Government has completely failed in eradicating unemployment.

In the Budget, which was placed before the Parliament recently, there was no direction; no indication of drastic measures to be taken in order to eradicate this unemployment. I also find that so far as the backward areas are concerned, the Government did not lay emphasis on development of those areas in order to eradicate unemployment. That shows that the Government has no intention to face this challenge of unemployment which is today before this nation.

Everywhere we are finding crisis in one form or another is prevailing. Today about 70 per cent of the people of this country are below the poverty line. The Government says that their number is about forty or fifty per cent, but the reality is that still seventy per cent of the people are not getting those facilities and amenities which are essential and fundamental in nature.

We have come to know that the Government has decided to change the definition of the poverty line so that the people, who are below the poverty-line, may be told that they are not below the poverty-line, and their poverty has been removed. This kind of process is extremely wrong. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government not to try to change the definition instead of trying to create a situation where their economic condition is improved.

Sir, it is the most surprising thing and one must express regret over the priorities which have been fixed by this Government. In various parts of the country still we are observing that starvation deaths are taking place; drinking water is not available in many villages; diseases like malaria, Kalazar, small-pox etc. are increasing and the people are dying because of them. All such types of things are there and the Government is not

going to solve these problems. The priorities which have been fixed are something different. Priorities are on the construction of five-star hotels, production of television sets, organising of ASIAD and the international conferences. I just mentioned all these things to indicate that the Government is not very serious in eradicating unemployment and other problems which are really concerning the people today. Government's priorities are different.

This bank loan facilities are also being misused. The Government has said that it is being done in order to eradicate unemployment, but we are finding that there are lots of bunglings taking place. Lot of corruption is there and bribery is taking place before a loan is given to the needy. In my district, I can say, there are people who are taking money from those applicants and only then loan is being given to them. I have already written a letter to the Prime Minister in this matter, but I don't know whether any action is being taken to stop these mal-practices. Previously whenever a loan was given to any person, a project report or a scheme was presented to the Bank. Now, this process is being dispensed with and only money is being distributed. Even if they are distributing money, they should give a project or scheme to that particular person so that he can work on that particular scheme. But the Government is not doing that also. That indicates that whatever the Government is doing today in the name of eradicating unemployment, is nothing but a populist slogan to get votes in the coming elections. But, Sir, I may warn this will ultimately ruin the national economy and the same time may not solve the problem of unemployment as well.

I would request the Hon. Minister to see that the land reforms are carried out properly. Unless these land reforms are carried out properly, unemployment cannot be eradicated from this country.

The Government must also lay stress on the animal husbandry programme so

[Shri Harish Bahadur]

that unemployment to a certain extent is eradicated by involving some people in this particular field.

As the Hon. Member, Shri T.S. Negi has said in his Resolution, programmes like deepening of river beds, afforestation, land conservation programme and linking of rivers etc. must be taken up. If these things are done, certainly many people of this country who are unemployed today, will be absorbed and unemployment can be eliminated to a large extent.

Sir, the Hon. Minister must take care of all these points and suggestions which I am putting before him.

Sir, there was one Garland Canal Scheme. According to that scheme, many rivers of this country would have been connected through the canals and many people would have been given employment. And many people would have been given employment in that process. But I do not know whether the Government is taking such type of measures or not, whether they are studying that particular thing or not. I would like to appeal to the Government, through you, Sir, that they must try to resolve this crisis by taking up such programmes by which we can provide employment to millions of people.

So far as this unemployment allowance is concerned, we know that the West Bengal Government is providing this allowance. But the Central Government could not do it. Some of the State Governments are already providing it. In Kerala also the previous Government was providing it. It was not started by the present government, which is a Congress (i) Government. Therefore the Government must give serious thought to it. I do not say that they should just start providing it immediately, but they must consider it sympathetically, and if they can do anything in this regard, they should do it.

So far as the NREP scheme is concerned so many things have already been said here. I would like to say that there is a lot of corruption and people are not working properly today. We are approving and giving several programmes, but generally we are finding that there is complacency on the part of the persons concerned who are handling these programmes and they are not taking much interest. Therefore, the State Governments must be given clear-cut directions by the Central Government and try to streamline the whole thing so that this NREP scheme will be a perennial scheme in which many people may be given employment.

So far as the development of backward areas is concerned, I would say that the Government is still not taking interest in this regard. There are various parts of this country which have been declared backward areas in many States like Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and other States. So far as the north-eastern region is concerned, that is completely a backward area, as also the U.P. hills, but the Government is not taking much interest in developing those areas. I would suggest that there must be provision for the development of those areas and drastic measures must be taken for this purpose.

So far as our area, eastern U.P. is concerned, I would like to suggest that we have already had discussions a number of times about the setting up of bagasse based paper industry in that area. There is plenty of bagasse there. Therefore, they should set up the bagasse based paper industry there. Something should be done in this regard. Whenever we have placed this matter before the Government, we have been given a reply that it is a difficult task because in several other regions bagasse is not plenty and all that. But we feel that certainly, at least one bagasse based paper industry can easily be run in that area and by doing so, we will be able to eradicate unemployment to a large extent.

There was a proposal for setting up a railway coach factory in Gorakhpur. But the Hon. Minister of State for Labour is trying to see that that location is not finalised and he wants that it should be brought to Allahabad because he comes from Allahabad and he wants to politicise the whole thing. And there are several people who are trying to shift the location from Gorakhpur to Allahabad. So, I would like to know from the Government, through you, and specially the Minister of State for Labour.....

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : I would like to clarify the position here. I would like to inform Mr. Harikesh Bahadur that there is no question of any decision being taken here for the installation of that railway coach factory. But the railway coach factory was previously decided to be set up at Allahabad and it was the original proposal. But it is you who are telling that it is going to be shifted from Gorakhpur to Allahabad. Actually the proposal is to set it up at Allahabad. There is no question of my interest here.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Whether it is set up in Allahabad or in Gorakhpur, we accept.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Does it mean that the railway coach factory is going to be set up in Allahabad, as the Minister is telling that there is a proposal earlier for that particular purpose ? But whenever we had raised this issue, we had always been given to understand that the location has not still been finalised. We have been knowing that it would be Gorakhpur. The ministers in the Union Government from Allahabad are trying that this should be established at Allahabad. It is because of political reasons or because of the coming election.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Why not shift the ministers from Allahabad to Gorakhpur ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I would request the Prime Minister to shift them to Gorakhpur from Allahabad.

Suppose we establish this factory in Gorakhpur, we will be able to eradicate unemployment to a very large extent in Eastern U P. and Western Bihar. Therefore, it is a problem of five crores of people. That is why we have been consistently and constantly demanding that this factory should be set up in Gorakhpur. It is hoped that the Hon. Minister will definitely try to persuade the Railway Minister as well as the Planning Minister to set up that factory in Gorakhpur.

My last point is about the casual labour in Railways. There are several workers who work in Railways on daily wages. After two, three years they are removed from there. That adds also to unemployment. I would request the Hon. Labour Minister to see that these people are absorbed and not retrenched. Otherwise, unemployment will increase. He may kindly request the Railway Minister to solve the problem of casual labour in Railways as much as possible.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज इस सदन में बेरोजगारी की समस्या पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, वह हमारे देश में एक ज्वलंत प्रश्न है। हकीकत यह है कि आजादी के बाद हमारे देश की आबादी बहुत बढ़ी है और उस के साथ-साथ बेरोजगारी भी बहुत बढ़ती चली गई।

अभी 6 मार्च को माननीय श्रम मंत्री ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में लोक सभा को बताया था कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में करीब 2 करोड़ 19 लाख लोगों के नाम रोजगार दफतरो के रजिस्ट्रों में लिखे हुए हैं और इस

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

में से करीब 1 करोड़ 9 लाख व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं और आई० टी० आई० से भी शिक्षा पाए हुए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह वह संख्या है, जोकि आसानी से एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज में जाकर अपना नाम लिखा देती हैं आप कल्पना कीजिए कि ऐसे इलाके भी हैं, जहाँ पर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज नहीं हैं और देश के लड़के या लड़कियाँ रोजगार के दफ्तरों में जाकर अपना नाम नहीं लिखा सके, तो उन की संख्या कितनी होगी। मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि आज इस देश में ऐसे कई करोड़ की तादाद में नौजवान युवक और युवतियाँ हैं, जो काम की तलाश में मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं और उन को रोजगार नहीं मिल पा रहा है हालांकि हमारी सरकार बड़ी सचेत है और इस देश के बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए काफी प्रयत्नशील है और उस ने अनेक प्रकार की योजनाएँ भी बनाई हैं और कुछ विचाराधीन भी हैं।

सब से पहले तो आप प्रधान मंत्री जी के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को ही ले लीजिए। इस से देश के गरीब, मजदूर, शोषित सर्वहारा और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को ही फायदा होने वाला है और यह उन्हीं के लिए है। क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि यह बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम टाटा, बिड़ला और दूसरे बड़े उद्योगपतियों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए है और क्या इस से उन को लाभ होने वाला है। जो लोग ऐसा सोचते हैं, वे भ्रम में हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह तो देश के किसानों, मजदूरों और कमजोर वर्गों के लिए है और उन को इस से लाभ पहुंचने वाला है। यह बात दूसरी है कि इस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में

नौकरशाही आड़े आ रही है और इस का जितना लाभ गरीबों और मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिए, उतना उन को नहीं पा रहा है लेकिन इस के पीछे जो भावना है, वह यही है कि गरीब और कमजोर वर्गों के बीच से बेरोजगारी खत्म होनी चाहिए और उन को रोजगार मिलना चाहिए।

श्रीमान् इसके साथ हमारी सरकार ने फूड फार वर्क की योजना चलाई है और दूसरी बहुत सी ऐसी योजनाएँ चलाई हैं जिन से गरीबों को रोजगार मिले। इस संबंध में हमारे साथी ने जो संकल्प रखा है उसके बारे में उनकी जो भावनाएँ हैं, मैं उन की कद्र करता हूँ लेकिन उन्होंने भू-सेना का जो सुझाव दिया है, मेरी गुस्ताखी के लिए माफी दी जाए अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि भू-सेना से सब बड़े बड़े लोग जुड़ने लगे हैं। बिहार में जो भू-सेना है उससे बड़े बड़े भूपति और जमींदार जुड़े हुए हैं और उनका काम यह है कि गरीबों और मजदूरों को मारा पीटा जाए, उनको उनकी जमीन से बेदखल किया जाए, उनकी हत्या की जाए, उनकी बहिन-बेटियों की अस्मत् लूटी जाए। बेहतर होता कि इसका कोई अच्छा सा नाम दिया जाता। भू-सेना के नाम से तो आज मजदूर और गरीब वर्ग में कंपकंपी छूट जाती है। इस लिए मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे भूसेना की बजाय इसे कोई दूसरा नाम दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। वैसे मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना की कद्र करता हूँ।

श्रीमान्, बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसे शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए जो कि प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर के आते हैं एक योजना चलाई है। उन

को रोजगार के लिए 25-25 हजार रुपए देने की योजना चलाई है। ऐसे शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को यह रुपया मिल भी रहा है और वे अपना काम चला रहे हैं। हमारे देश में जो बी० ए० या एम० ए० पास कर लेता है, वह यह चाहता है कि उसे सरकारी नौकरी मिले लेकिन सरकार इतनी अधिक नौकरियां उनके लिए कहां से ला सकती है। इसीलिए हमारी सरकार ने उनको रोजगार-धंधा चलाने के लिए 25-25 हजार रु० देने की योजना चलाई है और इस योजना से शिक्षित बेरोजगार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं। यह मैं मानता हूं कि सका कुछ दुरुपयोग भी हो रहा है।

हमारी सरकार ने, जहां पहले जिला हैड-क्वार्टर तक ही बैंक थे, अब तहसील हैड-क्वार्टर और गांवों तक बैंकों का जाल बिछा दिया है। हमारे क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक और लीड बैंक ग्रामीणों को बहुत फायदा पहुंचा रहे हैं और वहां बेरोजगारों को रोजगार भी मिल रहा है।

एक चीज मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में वैसे तो छोटे-छोटे और कुटीर उद्योग बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं लेकिन इनको और भी बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। इन छोटे-छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों को अनुदान भी ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए और सरकार को ऐसी हिदायतें देनी चाहिए कि जिन देहातों में जिस तरह के उद्योग के लिए कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है, वहां उसी पर आधारित छोटे-छोटे और कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित किये जाएं। उन उद्योगों को सरकार की ओर से भरपूर सहायता दी जानी चाहिए जिससे कि गं में बेरोजगारी दूर हो।

यह जो सौ रुपये देने की बात कही गई

है, मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूं। अगर किसी बेकार को जिसके कि बाल-बच्चे हैं सौ रुपया दिया जाता है तो उससे उसका गुजारा कैसे हो सकता है। बिना परिवार वाले व्यक्ति का भी इससे गुजारा नहीं हो सकता है। इससे लोगों में शिथिलता और आयेगी। इससे बेकार लोगों का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है। इसकी जगह तो उस राशि से, जितनी कि सौ-सौ रु० देने में लगेगी, इंडस्ट्री या कारखाना लगाया जाए और उसमें उन बेरोजगार लोगों को काम दिया जाए। इससे बेकार लोगों का अधिक भला होगा।

पहले अक्सर यह देखा जाता था कि एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज जिला हेडक्वार्टर तक ही हुआ करते थे। अब बड़ी बड़ी तहसीलों में एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज खोल दिये गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि ये रोजगार कार्यालय तालुका हेडक्वार्टर तक खोले जाएं और जो वहां बेरोजगार हों, उन के वहां नाम लिखे जाएं। क्योंकि गरीब लोग दूर रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपना नाम लिखाने के लिए नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं और वे नौकरी पाने से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

इस सदन में अरसे से हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली के दूषित होने की चर्चा चली आ रही है। हमारी शिक्षा दूषित है। इसके विषय में एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि जब बच्चा स्कूल में दाखिल हो तो उस वक्त यह देखा जाए कि बच्चे का दिमाग किधर जा रहा है। कोई उद्योग की तरफ जाना चाहता है, मेकेनिक बनना चाहता है, कोई कलाकार बनना चाहता है, इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि वह अपनी रुचि के अनुसार आगे बढ़ सके। आज एम० ए० और बी० ए० करने के बाद रोजगार के लिए घूमते हैं। विदेशों में नौकरी के लिए जाते हैं। आज

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

हमारे यहां से मेन पावर एक्सपोर्ट हो रही है। इंजिनियर और डाक्टर भी बाहर जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि इन सब को अपने ही देश में काम मिल सके और इनकी सेवाओं का लाभ देशवासी उठा सकें।

अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग बड़े बड़े शहरों में होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के जितने कारखाने खोले जाएं वे पिछड़े इलाकों में खोले जाएं, दूरदराज के इलाकों में खोले जाएं जहां से बेरोजगार मजदूर लोग रोजगार की तलाश में बाहर जाते हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी जब कोई लायसेंस दिया जाए तो उसमें यह शर्त होनी चाहिए कि वे कारखाना पिछड़े इलाके में ही खोलें। आज यह हो गया है कि गाजियाबाद बढ़ेगा तो गाजियाबाद ही बढ़ता जाएगा। फरीदाबाद में इंडस्ट्री लगेगी तो फरीदाबाद में ही लगती जाएगी। इस भेड़चाल को बदर किया जाना चाहिए। आज बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास की बहुत आवश्यकता है। वहां पर उद्योग लगने से वहां के लोगों को रोजगार के लिए हरियाणा या पंजाब नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। उनको वहीं रोजगार उपलब्ध हो जाएगा। अभी हमारे साथी ने विल्कुल ठीक बताया कि रोजगार कार्यालयों में आजकल बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। वे भ्रष्टाचार का अड़्डा बन गए हैं। वहां पर नाम लिखाइए वर्षों बीत जाते हैं लेकिन कार्ड नहीं निकलता। कई लोग तो ओवर एज हो जाते हैं लेकिन उनको रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता। इस ओर तत्त्वज्ञह देने की आवश्यकता है। इस भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। जो लोग पैसा देते हैं उनका कार्ड निकल आता

है। इस भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए ताकि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने में मदद मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी, आज बेरोजगारी एक विकट समस्या है। हमारे नेगी जी ने जो संकल्प पेश किया है, वस्तुतः वह समाचीन है। इस पर बगबर चर्चा होती रहती है, लेकिन बेरोजगारी सुरमा की तरह बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे करोड़ों नौजवान इसमें समा रहे हैं और आज देश में एक बेरोजगारों की फौज बन रही है। इससे सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था लड़खड़ा रही है। इसके साथ-साथ अराजकता और अन्य प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार और अपराध कर्म भी बढ़ रहे हैं। आजादी प्राप्त हुए 37 साल हो गए हैं लेकिन आज भी मैट्रिक और उससे आगे की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर करीब दस करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार हैं, तथा पांच से अधिक टैक्नोक्रेट्स बेकार हैं। इन लोगों को काम में लगाने के लिए हमारे पास सुनियोजित प्लानिंग नहीं है। इतनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बन रही हैं और उन पर अरबों-खरबों रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं लेकिन पता नहीं यह सब कहाँ चले जाते हैं? बेरोजगारों की संख्या फिर भी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। केवल योजनाएं बन रही हैं और भाषण हो रहे हैं। भोजनम् भाषणम् और उद्घाटनम् हो रहे हैं लेकिन जमीन पर उनका ट्रांसलेट नहीं हो रहा है। जमीन पर अनुवाद कराने के लिए आपके पास ताकत नहीं है। अगर आप इस देश की राष्ट्रीयता की भावना से इस देश को ऊपर

उठाने की ओर सोचें तो यह काम हो सकता है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1983-84 के लिए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए दस हजार करोड़ रुपया अलॉट किया गया। तकरीबन दस हजार प्रखण्ड हैं और हर प्रखण्ड के लिए दो करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता है। ईमानदारी से यह रुपया अगर प्रत्येक प्रखण्ड में जाता तो लाखों लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता था। पैसे का जो डायवर्सन होता है, वह केवल कागजों तक ही सीमित रहता है, जनता तक नहीं पहुंच पाता। इसके लिए गंभीरता-पूर्वक सोचना चाहिए। दलगत भावना से ऊपर उठकर ही काम करना चाहिए। हमारे देश के जितने भी बड़े बड़े मनीषी जैसे महात्मा गांधी या लोकनायक जय-प्रकाश नारायण जी हुए हैं, देश की जनता को सुख पहुंचाने की उनकी भावना रही है। सबके लिए समानता, भाईचारा और न्याय यह संविधान में लिखा था। यह सब किताबों में ही लिखा हुआ है। प्रतिदिन हत्याएं और लड़ाइयां हो रही हैं। बीकर सैवशन के इंटरेस्ट को नेगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है। छोटी मछली को बड़ी मछली निगल जाती है। उसी प्रकार से दस करोड़ लोग ही साठ करोड़ लोगों के इंटरेस्ट को नेगलेक्ट कर रहे हैं। कृषि प्रधान देश का मुख्य धंधा कृषि है। इसलिए, डिफेंस के बाद ज्यादातर पैसा कृषि पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। अगर जनसंख्या का घनत्व देखें तो प्रत्येक किलोमीटर का 375 बैठता है। यदि कृषि, सिंचाई, लघु-उद्योग और औद्योगिकरण का युद्ध स्तर पर कार्य होता तो आज 38 प्रतिशत जो नजारा हमें देखने को मिल रहा है, वह न होता। लेकिन, आज आरक्षण के लिए लड़ाइयां हो रही हैं तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारों को छीना जा रहा है। मारा मारी चल रही है, अल्पसंख्यक मारे जा रहे हैं, हर तरह की

लड़ाइयां यहां हो रही हैं। यह सब केवल बेईमानी के बंदरबाट के कारण हो रहा है। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या निरंतर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। यह सब ऊपर से नीचे तक, बड़े बड़े नेताओं से लेकर बड़े बड़े व्यूरोक्रेट्स की नीतियों का परिणाम है क्योंकि उन्होंने ये योजनाएँ कागजों पर ही हैं, इनको धरती पर नहीं उतारा है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की बड़ी चर्चा है। उसकी रूपरेखा आपने बनाई है। मैं गांवों से आता हूं। मैंने देखा है कि बीस सूत्री विकास कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा न बन कर यह केवल भ्रष्टाचार की रूपरेखा मात्र हो गई है। जो पैसा गांवों में जाता है वह फिर शहरों की ओर वापिस आ जाता है। वह केवल अधिकारी वर्ग के अन्दर ही घूम रहा है। गरीबों तक वह नहीं पहुंच रहा है। ईटिंग, सीटिंग, मीटिंग एंड चीटिंग के अतिरिक्त कुछ नहीं है। आपने कार्यान्वयन समितियां बनाई हैं। उन में केवल एक दल के लोगों को ही आप ने रखा है। अगर यह राष्ट्रीय प्रोग्राम है तो इस में सभी दलों के लोगों को आसको रखना चाहिए था और उनका सहयोग लिया जाना चाहिए था। सभी की भलाई के लिए यह कार्यक्रम है तो सभी का सहयोग इसके लिए लिया जाना चाहिये था।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You are also a Member of the District Committee. Every Member of Parliament is associated with one or the other of the District Committee. The District authorities have to consult you. You are members of the Committee. If there is anything wrong, there must be something wrong with you also. Don't make a generalisation. ... All of us are associated. MLAs are also associated. All Parties are associated.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अभी तक दूसरी पार्टियों का इस में समावेश नहीं किया गया है। प्रखंड लेवल पर उनको नहीं बुलाया जाता है। हम विदेशी नहीं हैं। हम भी इस देश के वासी हैं, दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग भी इस देश के वासी हैं। बेहतर होता अगर सभी दलों को इन समितियों में रखा जाता। मेरे पास एक पत्र आया है। इस में टास्क फोर्स की बात कही गई है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के पदाधिकारी द्वारा लिखा गया है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने टास्क फोर्स नियुक्त की है और उसके द्वारा जिस को रिकोमेंड किया जाएगा, जिस की अनुशंसा होगी उन्हीं को जो पच्चीस हजार रुपया है वह दिया जाएगा। इसके लिए दो आदमियों को रिकोमेंड किया गया। इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इसका मतलब है कि जो आपके दल में काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ता हैं, चाहे वे काम करे या न करें उन्हीं के लिए और उन्हीं के हित के लिए यह चीज है। इससे राष्ट्र का हित नहीं होता।

सभापति महोदय : आपका समय हो चुका है। आपकी पार्टी ने डबल समय ले लिया है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। आलोचना के बाद अब मैं सुभाव देना चाहता हूं।

हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। कृषि की उन्नति युद्ध स्तर पर की जानी चाहिए थी और उसके लिए योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए थी। इससे करोड़ों लोगों को काम मिल सकता था। अब भी आप इसको कर सकते हैं। पहले नारा भी दिया गया था कि हर खेत को पानी और हर हाथ को काम। श्री

नेगी ने यह भी कहा है कि नदियों का विस्तार किया जाए। यह भी बहुत अच्छा सुभाव है। एक नदी को दूसरी से जोड़ा जाए। छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को हाथ में लेना चाहिये। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन किया जाना चाहिए। ये सब काम हमें युद्ध स्तर पर करने चाहिये। आज तक कितनी सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध आप कर पाए हैं, इसको आप देखें। आंध्र 36 प्रतिशत, असम 17 परसेंट, बिहार 33 परसेंट, गुजरात 19 परसेंट, केरल 12 परसेंट, मध्य प्रदेश 11 परसेंट, महाराष्ट्र 12 परसेंट, उत्तर प्रदेश 44 परसेंट। 38 बरस में 12-13 परसेंट जमीन की सिंचाई होती है तो आप सोच सकते हैं कि 70 करोड़ की फौज जो सारे देश में है, उसको भोजन आप वहां से दे सकेंगे। इसमें लाखों करोड़ों मजदूरों को काम मिल सकता था। अगर हम नहरें बनाते, सिंचाई के लिए बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं बनाते और जितने भी प्राकृतिक नदी-नाले हैं उसमें लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन का प्रयोग करते तो उससे बहुत सी जमीन में सिंचाई होती, हर खेत में पानी पहुंचता, लेकिन यह नहीं हो पाया।

छोटा नागपुर में लोहा, अभ्रक, तांबा, बौक्साइट बहुत मात्रा में मिलता है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान का यह बहुत बड़ा मिनरल वैल्ट है। वहां की जमीन में कुल मिलाकर 4.7 प्रतिशत तक ही सिंचाई हो पाई है। जहां सेअरबों, खरबों रुपया प्रतिवर्ष सारे देश के लिए मिल रहा है, वहां इस प्रकार की दुरव्यवस्था, हो यह देखने की बात है।

1983-84 में आपने 2.13 मिलियन टन गेहूं का इम्पोर्ट किया है और 5.7 लाख टन चावल का इम्पोर्ट किया है जिस पर आपने

335 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है। 600 से 800 करोड़ का हमने खाद्य तेल और दालों का इम्पोर्ट किया है। हमारा इतना बड़ा विशाल देश है अगर इस राशि का 50 प्रतिशत भी हम कृषि भूमि की सिचाई के लिए उपयोग करते तो कितना अनाज देश में लोगों को मिल सकता था और करोड़ों लोगों को काम मिल सकता था। डिफेंस के बाद दूसरी बड़ी राशि हमें खेती के लिये खर्च करने की जरूरत है।

मैं एक दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हर आदमी को काम कैसे मिले, इसके लिए इस तरह से योजना बनाई जाये कि हर प्रखंड में कम से कम 10 मध्यम उद्योगों की ईकाई लगाई जाये जिससे ढाई-तीन हजार आदमियों को काम मिल सकेगा। इस तरह से बहुत से बेरोजगारों को काम मिल सकता है। हमारे इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने पार्लियामेंट में आश्वासन दिया था कि हम इस तरह का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनायेंगे जिससे देश का उद्योगीकरण होगा हर संसदीय क्षेत्र में कम से कम एक मंदिर इंडस्ट्री लगानी चाहिए। किसी एक क्षेत्र में ही सारी इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगानी चाहियें।

अगर पंचायती राज्य हमने कायम किया है तो पंचायतों में ही यह योजनाएं बननी चाहियें। पंचायत समितियों में एक प्रखंड में इस पर पंचायत के मुखिया विचार कर सकते हैं न कि दिल्ली में बैठकर योजनाएं बनाई जाये। यहां उल्टा चल रहा है। आई० ए० एस० अफसर जो कभी गांव में रहे नहीं, दिल्ली में बड़े-बड़े एयर कंडीशंड कमरों में बैठकर योजनाएं बनाते हैं जिसमें हजारों करोड़ों रु० लगाये जाते हैं। सोने के

ग्रंडे देने वाली चिड़िया की तरह एक-एक सिचाई की योजना बनाई जाती है।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि अगर आप अन-एम्प्लायमेंट को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो योजना का रूप बदलें। जब आप सारे देश में पंचायती राज लगाना चाहते हैं तो पंचायत समितियों में यह योजनाएं बनाइये ताकि लोगों को काम मिल सके।

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नूपति (विजयवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने जो समय दिया है, इसके लिए लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ और साथ ही साथ श्री नेगी जी ने जो अन-एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में यहां अपना रेज्यूलेशन मूव किया है, उसका भी समर्थन करती हूँ क्योंकि देश में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ती जा रही है।

हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में इस बारे में बहुत प्रोग्राम दिये हैं। डी० आर० डी० ए०, आई० आर० डी० पी०, डी० डी० पी०, एन० आर० एफ० पी० और सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट फार एजूकेटेड अन-एम्प्लायड यूथ के लिए बहुत से प्रोग्राम दिये जा रहे हैं। जो भी प्रोग्राम दिये गये हैं, मैं यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि ये लोगों के पास जाने चाहियें। ऐसा करने से ही सब को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा। यह कोई पोलिटिकल प्राबलम नहीं है, बल्कि एक सामाजिक प्राबलम है। लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिए बहुत से प्रोग्राम हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने 15 अगस्त को एजूकेटेड अन-एम्प्लायड के लिए एक प्रोग्राम एनाउंस किया था। उसके अन्तर्गत

[श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नूपति]

25 000 रुपए का लोन दिया जाता है और 25 परसेंट सबसिडी है। लेकिन इस बारे में प्राबलम एक ही है कि लोन और ट्रेनिंग तो दी जाती है, लेकिन मार्केटिंग के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहां तक एफारस्टेशन प्रोग्राम का संबंध है, मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में एक गांव वेलवेडम है, जहां चार पांच सौ लोग पिछले चालीस साल से 400 एकड़ जमीन को कल्टीवेट कर रहे हैं। एफारस्टेशन प्रोग्राम के आफिसर्स उस जमीन को छीनना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे कहा कि जो लोग खेती करते हैं, अगर उनको पट्टा न दें सकें, तो लीज बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस प्रोग्राम के बजट में पौधों को पानी देने के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। यह आवश्यक है कि पानी पहुंचाने के लिए वोर-वेलज तैयार किए जाएं। इनके अलावा एफारेस्टेशन प्रोग्राम में सिर्फ एक आदमी को नहीं, बल्कि पूरे फैमिली को इन-वाल्व करना चाहिए और उसके जरिये एम्प्लायमेंट के अवसर जेनरेट करने चाहिए।

महिलाओं को एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिए प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये। अगर महिलाएं केवल रोटी बनाकर बाकी समय बेकार बैठी रहें, तो समाज को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। अगर महिलाओं को भी कुछ पैसा कमाने की सुविधा दी जाए तो उससे परिवार की आमदनी में वृद्धि होगी। डी० आर० डी० ए० प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री और काटेज इंडस्ट्री के लिए ट्रेनिंग और स्टाइपेंड दिया जाए और उसके बाद मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था की जाए।

एम्प्लायमेंट देते हुए इकानोमिक बैंक-

वर्डनेस का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। कई कम्युनिटीज में इकानोमिक बैंक वर्डनेस बहुत ज्यादा हैं। उनमें अच्छे कार्यकर्त्ता मिल सकते हैं। और अपने आप अपने पांवों पर खड़े होने के लिए उन को कुछ काम दें। यह सारी फैमिली के लिए काम हो सकता है। उस से ये बेगारी कम हो जायगी। नहीं तो बेगस आज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। यह एक प्रोफेशन हो गया है। हर एक आ कर पैसा मांगने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है। इसलिए उन को कुछ काम दिलवाना चाहिए, नहीं तो यह प्राबलम बनी रहेगी।

हन्ड्रेड डेज का कुछ इंसेटिव प्रोग्राम आप ने रखा है। हन्ड्रेड डेज में तीन महीने दस दिन होते हैं। तीन महीने में कैसे यह हो सकता है? तीन महीने में हम सेल्फ सफिशिएंट नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिए कम से कम एक साल का यह होना चाहिए। हन्ड्रेड डेज के बजाय इसे वन ईयर का कर देना चाहिए जिस से जो भी प्रोग्राम आप देते हैं उस से जो भी प्रोग्राम आप देते हैं उससे लोगों को मदद मिल सके

पहाड़ों के ऊपर आप पेड़ लगाना चाहते हैं। पेड़ लगाते हैं लेकिन उस को पानी देने के लिए हम नहीं सोचते हैं। मैं यह देख रही हूं कि यह एफारेस्टेशन प्रोग्राम जहां जहां भी चलते हैं वहां पानी देने के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं। मैं यह सलाह देती हूं कि जहां पेड़ आप लगाते हैं और पेड़ों का पालन करना चाहते हैं वहां पानी कहां से आएगा, यह पहले सोच लें। जहां पानी नहीं आ सकता वहां यह एफारेस्टेशन प्रोग्राम जो आप चला रहे हैं वह कभी सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो सकता है। यह प्रोग्राम कागज पर तो रहेगा लेकिन पेड़ वहां नहीं तैयार होंगे।

.. (व्यवधान) मैं तो सिर्फ प्वाइंट रख रही हूं कोई भाषण नहीं दे रही हूं। मेरी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी में पहाड़ है, मैं ने देखा है वहां पेड़ लगाते हैं लेकिन पानी डालने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। इस में सेल्फ एम्पलायमेंट स्कीम बन सकती है अगर आप पेड़ रखने के लिए कुछ पैसा दे दें और फिर उस को पानी देने लिए कुछ पैसा दे दें।

यह जो खादो ऐंड विलेज इंस्टीज का प्रोग्राम है इस को हर एक गांव में ले जा सकते हैं लेकिन गांव वालों तक इस को नहीं ले जा रहे। इस को गांव गांव तक ले जाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इसी तरह कैनाल बन्ध्स की स्कीम है। उस में एफारेस्टेशन का प्रोग्राम हम ले रहे हैं। उसमें जो अनएजुकेटेड यूथ्स होते हैं उन को फेमिली प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत ले कर यह काम हम उन को देखें तो उस के जरिए उन को एम्पलामेंट मिल सकता है। इस तरह हम जो उन की मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं वह मदद उन को मिल जायेगी। इन सारे प्वाइंट्स को मंत्री महोदय सोचें और इस के अनुसार कार्यवाही कर के उन को मदद पहुंचाएं। जो भी मदद हम करना चाहते हैं वह मदद गरीबों तक पहुंचनी चाहिए। यह मेरा निवेदन है। आप ने जो समय दिया उस के लिए धन्यवाद देती हूं और यह जो प्रस्ताव है उस का मैं समर्थन करती हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, all parties have had their share, After Mr. Kabuli, I will ask the Minister to give his reply.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): इस पर टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाय जिस से सभी माननीय सदस्यों को मौका मिल सके।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह इतना इम्पोर्टेंट मसला है, इस पर टाइम बढ़ना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever has been decided by the House has to be adhered to. If the House wants time can be extended. Now, you yourself will admit that one hour has been extended. You yourself will admit that the Minister has to reply.

(Interruption)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You said that we would decide about the extension of time for this Resolution after one hour. Now, Mr. Chairman, you please ask the wishes of the House for the extension of time for this Resolution.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : The time for discussion and consideration of this Resolution may be extended by one hour. This is an important Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the wish of the House is like that, then we will extend the time for this Resolution. But I would like to suggest one thing, that is, we will complete the discussion by the Members from both the sides and at 5.30 p.m. I will call the Minister to reply to the debate. I would therefore make it clear to the Hon. Members that they may kindly be brief in their submission. Now, Mr. Kabuli may speak.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, जो प्रस्ताव इस वक्त लोकसभा के सामने पेश है मैं उसकी हिमायत में खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज हमारे मुल्क में सबसे बड़ी समस्या जो है वह यही है कि हमारे करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं और उनकी तादाद में लगातार इजाफा

[श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली]

होता जा रहा है। आज देहाती क्षेत्र में करीब तीन करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास रोजगार का कोई बसीला नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने पार्लियामेंट के सामने अपनी जो तकरीर पेश की थी उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि हर साल करीब पांच लाख लोगों को सरकार रोजगार दिलाने में मदद करेगी। इस बात से ही आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि यह जो प्रॉब्लम है इसका हल कितना मुश्किल होगा। आज न सिर्फ देहाती क्षेत्र में अनपढ़ बेरोजगार लोगों की तादाद ही बढ़ती जा रही है बल्कि शहरों में पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों की तादाद भी बढ़ती जा रही है और वे दर बंदर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं सरकार का यह फर्ज बनता है कि वह जो भी मंसूबाबंदी करे उसमें इस बात का खास तौर से ख्याल रखे।

आज जो सेल्फ-इम्प्लायमेंट की स्कीम चालू हुई है मैं समझता हूं उससे लोगों को कोई खास फायदा नहीं पहुंचा है। आप नौजवानों को कुछ कर्जा या बाकी और फैंसिलिटीज देते हैं उसमें जो इन्ट्रेस्ट वाजिब अदा होता है उसके सिलसिले में उन लोगों को इतनी दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं जिसकी वजह से यह स्कीम फेल्योर साबित हो रही है। बल्कि मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि मुल्क में एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल इस सेल्फइम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम चल रहा है। इस स्कीम में जितना इन्वेजिमेंट हो रहा है उसकी कोई इन्तहा नहीं है। इसी वजह से यह स्कीम बजाय फायदे के नुकसान में जा रही है और मुल्क के नौजवानों को भी कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंच रहा है।

बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के सिलसिले

में जैसा कि आज के इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है, दरियाओं की खुदाई, नदी-नालों की खुदाई और जंगलात बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है और इस तरह से उनको रोजगार मोहैया किया जा सकता है। आज इस मुल्क में जनशक्ति सबसे बड़ी चीज है। मुझे माफ किया जाए मुझे यह कहने में कोई शर्म नहीं है कि हमारे मुकाबले में रूस और चीन ने अपनी जनशक्ति का बेहतर इस्तेमाल किया है। चीन तो हमसे बाद में आजाद हुआ लेकिन उस ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से मंसूबे के तहत अपनी जनशक्ति का फायदा उठाया। उस देश ने जन शक्ति का बहुत अच्छा फायदा उठाया है। वे पहाड़ जहां पर पहुंचना मुश्किल था, उनको काट कर रास्ते बनाए गये और वहां की खुराक बढ़ाने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया गया। वह काम डिटर मिनेशन के तहत, हीसले के साथ एक खास प्लानिंग के तहत उस मुल्क में हुआ। उसके मुकाबले में हम बहुत पीछे रहे।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं; यह प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि जंगलात को फिर से खड़ा करने के सिलसिले में काम किया जाए। इस बात से जाहिर होता है कि हमारे देश में एक्सप्लायटेशन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। मैं जिस स्टेट से ताल्लुक रखता हूं, वहां जंगलात का सबसे बड़ा खजाना है। 1947 से आजादी के बाद देश में बड़े-बड़े महल खड़े किये गये, लेकिन जंगलात का सफाया कर दिया गया। जंगल तबाह हो चुके हैं। यह सवाल सिर्फ मेरी स्टेट का नहीं है, हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो, यह मसला पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का मसला है। जंगलों के काटने से सारा इन्वायर्नमेंट तबाह हो गया है। जिस की वजह से मुल्क को हर साल बाढ़ और

दूसरी किस्म की तबाही का सामना करना पड़ता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश की जनशक्ति का फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की जाए और जंगलों के काटने का सिलसिला बंद हो, लेकिन जंगल को बढ़ाने का कोई सामान हो तो उसके लिए हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी होगी। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मसले को गंभीर मसला जानकर अपने हाथ में ले। जंगलों को फिर से अपने पांव पर खड़ा करें। अपने पांव पर खड़ा करने के लिये देश की करोड़ों-लाखों बेरोजगार जनशक्ति का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

मैं आपकी मारफत यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी के वक्त में फूड-फार-वर्क की एक स्कीम चली थी। यह सही है कि उस जमाने में भी करप्शन हुआ। मजदूरों की मेहनत का कुछ लोगों ने नाजायज फायदा उठाया। उनके नाम से अपनी जेबों को भरा यहां तक कि मिनिस्ट्रों ने भी इस काम को किया। जो जनता पार्टी के वक्त में हुआ, वह आज भी हो रहा है और कल भी हो सकता है। यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि हमने उस सिस्टम को नहीं बदला है। एक कारण यह भी है कि ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के हाथ में बहुत ज्यादा पावर्स चली गई है। ब्यूरोक्रेट्स पर इसकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, वे लोगों के सामने जबाबदेह नहीं हैं। उन्होंने अपने एम्पायर्स खड़े कर रखे हैं। जो कुछ हुआ, वह आज भी होगा और कल भी हो सकता है। इस तरीके से सरकार जो कुछ भी सहायता उनकी करना चाहती है, लोगों को रोजगार मिले, वह हो नहीं पा रहा है। इन सब चीजों के लिए सिस्टम भी जिम्मेदार है और इस सिस्टम को भी बदलना पड़ेगा। हमने सरमाएदार निजाम की फौकियत दी

है। हमने अपने हाथों से इसे अपने सर पर मुसल्लत कर दिया है। आजादी के वक्त टाटा बिरला और बड़े-बड़े पूंजी पतियो की जायदाद 10-12 करोड़ की थी, लेकिन स्वराज्य आने के बाद उनकी जायदाद अरबों रुपयों की हो गई है। इन सरमाएदारों ने मुल्क की कॉपी दौलत को लूटने में कोई कार नहीं छोड़ी है, जिस की वजह से अमीर और गरीब के बीच में एक खाई पैदा हो गई है। सरकार भी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकती है कि हमारे आबादी का 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा आज भी विलो-सबसिसटैस लेवल की जिन्दगी गुजर कर रहा है। इस से बढ़ कर बदनसीबी क्या हो सकती है कि इतना बड़ा उत्पादन हो रहा है, इतनी टेक्नोलाजी और साइन्टिफिक मीन्ज हम ने इस्तेमाल किये हैं, मुल्क आगे बढ़ा है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद हम का फायदा बहुत कम लोगों को जा रहा है, अक्सरियत को फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। इसी लिये मैंने कहा है कि जो स्कीमें बनें, जो चर्चा यहां करें, जो प्लानिंग हो, उस में प्रायोरिटी फिक्स होनी चाहिये कि उस में हम किन को फायदा देना चाहते हैं। इसके लिये जरूरत है कि जो हमारी सब से बड़ी आबादी देहातों में रह रही है, शहरों में जो बेकार लोग हैं, उन को इस प्लानिंग के जरिए सब से ज्यादा फायदा दिया जाय। यह जिम्मेदारी रूलिंग पार्टी की है। यह जिम्मेदारी आप की है। हमारा यह दावा रहा है कि जो हमारी डेमोक्रेसी है इस का फायदा आम लोगों को जायगा और हमारा यह अभिमान रहा है कि हम सोशलिस्टिक स्टेट कायम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह अभी तक कागज पर ही है, उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। इस लिये जो हमारे तीन करोड़ लोग आज बेकारी की जिन्दगी गुजार रहे हैं, लाखों बेकार नौजवान जो एम० ए० और पी० एच० डी० हैं, लेकिन उनकी काम नहीं मिल रहा है, जब तक उन का मसला हल नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस मुल्क में सोशलिज्म लाने का जो आप का कमिटमेन्ट है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सिस्टम में तबदीली लाई जाय।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का मुकम्मिल तौर पर हिमायत करता हूं।

بے روزگاری ختم کرنے کے سلسلے میں جیسا کہ آج کے اس پرستار میں کہا گیا ہے۔ دریاؤں کی کھدائی نالیوں کی کھدائی اور جنگلات بڑھانے کے سلسلے میں لاکھوں کروڑوں لوگوں کو استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے آج اس ملک میں جن شکتی سب سے بڑی چیز ہے۔ مجھے معاف کیجئے مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی شرم نہیں ہے کہ ہمارے مقابلے میں روس اور چین نے اپنی جن شکتی کا بہت استعمال کیا ہے۔ چین تو ہم سے بعد میں آزاد ہوا لیکن ان نے بڑے اچھے ڈھنگ سے منصوبے کے تحت اپنی جن شکتی کا فائدہ اٹھایا۔

اس دیش نے جن شکتی کا بہت اچھا فائدہ اٹھایا ہے۔ وہ پہاڑ جہاں پر پہنچنا مشکل تھا انکو کاٹ کر تختے بنائے گئے اور وہاں کی خوراک بڑھانے کے لئے اسکا استعمال کیا گیا۔ وہ کام ڈٹرمینیشن کے تحت حوصلے کے ساتھ ایک خاص پلاننگ کے تحت اس ملک میں ہوا اسکے مقابلے میں ہم بہت پیچھے ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ پرستاروں میں کہا گیا ہے کہ جنگلات کو پھر سے کھڑا کرنے کے سلسلے میں کام کیا جائے۔

اس بات سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ ہمارے دیش میں ایکسپلاٹیشن بہت زیادہ بڑھ گیا ہے۔ میں جس اسٹیٹ سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں وہاں جنگلات کا سب سے بڑا خزانہ ہے۔ ۱۹۴۷ء سے آزادی کے بعد دیش سے بڑے بڑے محل کھڑے کئے گئے لیکن جنگلات کا صفایا کر دیا گیا۔ جنگل تباہ ہو چکے ہیں یہ سوال صرف میری اسٹیٹ کا نہیں ہے ہمارا چل پردیش کا ہو۔

اتر پردیش ہو یہ مسئلہ پورے ہندوستان کا مسئلہ ہے جنگلوں کے کاٹنے سے سارا اینوارمینٹ تباہ ہو گیا ہے۔ جس کی وجہ سے ملک کو ہر سال بارہا اور دوسری قسم کی تباہی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سری نگر) جناب چیئرمین صاحب جو پرستار اس وقت لوگ سمجھا کے سامنے پیش ہے میں اسکی حمایت میں کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آج ہمارے ملک میں سب سے بڑی مسئلہ جو ہے وہ یہی ہے کہ ہمارے کروڑوں لوگ بیکار ہیں اور انکی تعداد میں لگاتار اضافہ ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ آج دیہاتی چھیتروں میں قریب تین کروڑ ایسے لوگ ہیں جن کے پاس روزگار کا کوئی وسیلہ نہیں ہے۔ راشٹری جی نے پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے اپنی جو تقریر پیش کی تھی اس میں انھوں نے بتایا ہے کہ ہر سال قریب پانچ لاکھ لوگوں کو سیکار روزگار دلانے میں مدد کرے گی۔ اس بات سے ہی آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ یہ جو پروہلم ہے اس کا حل کتنا مشکل ہوگا۔ آج نہ صرف دیہاتی چھیتروں میں ان پڑھ بے روزگار لوگوں کی تعداد ہی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے بلکہ شہروں میں پڑھے لکھے نوجوانوں کی تعداد بھی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے اور وہ در بدر کی ٹھوکریں کھا رہے ہیں۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں سرکار کا یہ فرض بنتا ہے کہ وہ جو بھی منصوبہ بندی کرے اس بات کا خاص طور سے خیال رکھے۔

آج جو سیلف ایملپلائمنٹ کی اسکیم چالو ہوئی ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں اس سے لوگوں کو کوئی خاص فائدہ نہیں پہنچا ہے۔ آپ نوجوانوں کو کچھ قرض یا باقی اور فیسیلیٹیز دیتے ہیں اس میں جو انسٹریٹ واجب الادا ہوتا ہے اسکے سلسلے میں ان لوگوں کو اتنی دقتیں پیش آتی ہیں جسکی وجہ سے یہ اسکیم فیلو رہتا ہے ہو رہی ہے۔ بلکہ میں تو یہاں تک کہوں گا کہ ملک میں ایک بہت بڑا اسکندل اس سیلف ایملپلائمنٹ اسکیم میں چل رہا ہے۔ اس اسکیم میں جتنا امینز لینٹ ہو رہا ہے اسکی کوئی انتہا نہیں اس وجہ سے یہ اسکیم بجائے فائدے کے نقصان میں جا رہی ہے اور ملک کے نوجوانوں کو بھی کوئی فائدہ نہیں پہنچ رہا ہے

کھربوں روپوں کی ہو گئی ہے۔ ان سرمایہ داروں نے ملک کی قومی دولت کو لوٹنے میں کوئی کسر نہیں چھوڑی ہے جس کی وجہ سے امیر اور غریب کے بیچ میں ایک کھائی پیدا ہو گئی ہے۔ سزا بھی اس بات سے انکار نہیں کر سکتی ہے کہ ہماری آبادی کا ۵۰ پر تیشہ حصہ آج بھی بلو سیسٹن لیول کی زندگی گزار رہا ہے۔

اس سے بڑھ کر بد نصیبی کیا ہو سکتی ہے کہ اتنا بڑا اقبالانہ بڑا بے اتنی ٹیکنالوجی اور سائنٹیفک مینسز ہم نے استعمال کئے ہیں ملک آگے بڑھا ہے لیکن اسکے باوجود اس کا فائدہ بہت کم لوگوں کو جا رہا ہے۔ اکثریت کو فائدہ نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ اس لئے میں نے کہا ہے کہ جو اسکیمیں بنیں جو چیرچا بہاں کریں جو پلاننگ ہو اس میں پرائیوریٹی نکس، ہونی چاہیے کہ اس میں ہم کن کن فائدہ دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ اسکے لئے ضرورت ہے کہ جو ہماری سب سے بڑی آبادی دیہاتوں میں رہ رہی ہے شہروں میں جو لوگ بیکار ہیں ان کو اس پلاننگ کے ذریعہ سب سے زیادہ فائدہ دیا جائے۔ یہ ذمہ داری رولنگ پارٹی کی ہے۔ یہ ذمہ داری آپ کی ہے۔ ہمارا یہ دعویٰ رہا ہے کہ جو ہماری ڈیمو کریسی ہے اس کا فائدہ عام لوگوں کو جائے گا۔ اور ہمارا یہ ابھمان ہے کہ ہم سوشلسٹ اسٹیٹ قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ ابھی تک کاغذ پر ہی ہے اس پر عمل نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ اس لئے جو ہمارے تین کروڑ لوگ آج بے کاری کی زندگی گزار رہے ہیں۔ لاکھوں بے کار نوجوان جو ایم اے اور پی۔ ایچ ڈی ہیں لیکن ان کو کام نہیں مل رہا ہے جب تک ان کا مسئلہ حل نہیں کریں گے۔ تب تک اس ملک میں سوشلزم لانے کا جو آپ کا کمیٹینٹ ہے وہ پورا نہیں ہوگا۔ اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ سسٹم میں تبدیلی لائی جائے۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس پرستار کا مکمل طور پر حمایت کرتا ہوں

ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ کی جن شکلیں کا فائدہ اٹھانے کی کوشش کی جائے اور جنگلوں کے کاٹنے کا سلسلہ بند ہو لیکن جنگل کو بڑھانے کا کوئی سامان ہو تو اسکے لئے ہمیں پوری کوشش کرنی ہوگی۔ اسلئے میں چاہوں گا کہ اس مسئلے کو گیمبر مسد جانکر اپنے ہاتھ میں لیں۔ جنگلوں کو پھر سے اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑا کرنے کے لئے دیش کی کروڑوں لاکھوں روزگار جن شکلیں کا استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

میں اپنی معرفت یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جن پارٹی کے وقت میں نوڈ فارور کی ایک اسکیم چلی تھی۔ یہ صحیح ہے کہ اس زمانے میں بھی کرپشن ہوا۔ مزدوروں کی محنت کا کچھ لوگوں نے ناجائز فائدہ اٹھایا۔ ان کے نام سے اپنی جیون کو بھرا یہاں تک کہ منسٹروں نے بھی اس کام کو کیا۔ جو جن پارٹی کے وقت میں ہوا وہ آج بھی ہو رہا ہے کہ ہم نے اس سسٹم کو نہیں بدلہ ہے ایک کارن یہ بھی ہے کہ بیوروکریٹس کے ہاتھ میں بہت زیادہ پاورس چلی گئی ہے۔

بیوروکریٹس پر اسکی کوئی ذمہ داری نہیں ہے وہ لوگوں کے سامنے جوابدہ نہیں ہیں انھوں نے اپنے ایمپائرس کھڑے کر رکھے ہیں۔ جو کچھ ہوا وہ آج بھی ہوگا اور کل بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس طریقے سے سرکار جو کچھ بھی سہاوتا انکی کرنا چاہتی ہے لوگوں کو روزگار ملے وہ ہو نہیں پا رہا ہے۔ ان سب چیزوں کے لئے سسٹم بھی ذمہ دار ہے اور اس سسٹم کو بھی بدلتا پڑے گا۔ ہم نے سرمایہ دارانہ نظام کو ذوقیت دی ہے۔ ہم نے اپنے ہاتھوں سے اسے اپنے سر پر مسلط کر دیا ہے۔ آزادی کے وقت ٹاٹا بھلا اور بڑے بڑے بڑے پونجی پیسوں کی جائداد ۱۰-۱۲ کروڑ کی تھی لیکن سواراج آنے کے بعد انکی جائداد

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) :
Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me a few minutes to speak on the resolution moved by Mr Negi in this House. The unemployment problem of the country is no doubt grave, and it is assuming more and more serious proportions day by day.

I have no time to mention and repeat what hon. friends from this side and the other have mentioned. I would like to confine my observations to a few points. The hon. Members opposite have tried to blame the Government, saying that it is the responsibility of the Government or the party in power alone, to solve this problem. But I must say that this problem is not the problem of the Congress party or only of the Government in power. With the cooperation of the country as a whole, and of the hon. Members opposite, this problem can be solved.

We know under what constraints the Government is functioning. It is needless to emphasize here that this House has discussed the amounts of money spent, and earmarked in the successive five-year plans. Many Members have emphasized this in the House. So, I do not like to repeat things again in this debate. But I would like to appeal to the hon. Members and say that this problem does concern the Government alone or the party in power alone.

My friend who has moved this resolution has stressed certain points. But I must ask him: are these points going to solve this problem which has assumed such big proportions now? They are not, because we have seen that money has been ear-marked, and spent. In spite of this, these programmes have not yielded results that we expected. In this context, I must appeal to hon. Members from both the sides and also to Government to see that whatever programmes we have kept before the country, are implemented, so that the results reach the people at the grass-roots level.

Here I would like to point out, as my hon. friends have already pointed out, that during the 6th Five Year Plan, IRDP, NREP, alongwith self-generating employment programme and many other anti-poverty programmes have been envisaged and are being implemented for the good of the people, to remove the backwardness of the people, to bring the people above the poverty line who are living below the poverty line. It has been mentioned here. But I would like to point out that the implementation is the most important and the key factor in the success of these programmes in the country. I must emphasise here that howsoever good a programme may be, howsoever noble a programme may be, if it has not yielded the desired result, what is the use of its being good? My hon. friends have pointed out that this has not been done, that has not been done and so on. I must point out to my hon. friends opposite that whenever any charge or complaint has come before the House concerning the State Government implementation machinery, certainly there was hue and cry and everybody has said that the Centre has no power to interfere in the internal matters of a State or that a particular matter is a State subject. In this context, under the Constitution, we know that the Central Government has power but that is limited and limited to the extent that it cannot interfere in the matter of a State subject. So, in this context, in this sense, we must be truthful, we must be brave enough to point out the defects which lie in the State level or the central level or the block level or the district level. We know, apart from IRDP, NREP and so many other programmes, government have also made provisions in the tribal sub-plans, in the special component plans; and during the 6th Five Year Plan, Rs. 5,500 crores are going to be spent for the development of tribal people as well as another Rs. 500 crores for the development of SC&ST under the sub-plan programmes. But how to ensure whether the money which has been sanctioned for the purpose for which it was meant at the State level is being utilized? It is not being done as desired in the plan. I am

going to quote from page 3 of the SC&ST Thirty-Fifth Report (Seventh Lok Sabha), Ministry of Home Affairs. It says as follows :

“The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of Planning Commission which shows that there has been no proper coordination between the State Government, Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission at the planning stage. The Committee are surprised that the State Government have fixed the target of bringing 50 per cent of tribal population above poverty line on a false assumption of a much larger Special Central Assistance and are now contemplating to scale down the target.”

How has this been done ? How on a false assumption they have made, the programme, they have prepared it and the fund they have earmarked to be spent ? Further in other place it has been said,

“The Committee are surprised that the State Government of Orissa are not aware of the allocation of Rs. 6.5 crores available in the Plan Provision of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for the development of roads in tribals areas under the Central Sector Roads Programme for 1980-85. The Committee emphasise that the State Government should immediately submit their proposals for road development in tribal areas and get the requisite funds.”

In this connection, I do not blame any State Government here but they must be—whosoever it is, whether it is the Centre or the State—answerable and they must be held responsible. And, responsibility must be fixed, so that they do not waste time whenever we ask for information or when we ask why the implementation of their programme is not done in a proper manner. They must be

answerable to Parliament or to the State Legislature. Whoever deals with this human problem, he should be held responsible for not implementing them. With these words I thank the hon. Member for bringing this problem to the notice of the country as well as this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। सर्वप्रथम मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपके पास कोई ऐसी मशीनरी या सिस्टम नहीं है जिससे कि आप अनएम्पलायमेंट के मामले में किसी प्वाइंट पर पहुंच सकें। इसीलिए यह बेरोजगारी का मामला हमारे सामने बना हुआ है।

मैं शुरू से कहता आया हूँ कि आप बेरोजगारों के आंकड़े रोजगार कार्यालयों से इकट्ठे करते हैं। मेरे जितने भी साथी हैं जो यहां बैठे हैं, या और भी जो पब्लिक रिप्रजेजेंटेटिव्स हैं वे सब जानते हैं कि गांवों के दस परसेंट लोग भी रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपने नाम रजिस्टर नहीं करा पाते। हमारे पास अक्सर लोग नौकरी के लिए आते हैं, हम उनसे पूछते हैं कि क्या रोजगार कार्यालय में नाम लिखाया है तो वे उत्तर देते हैं कि अभी तो नहीं लिख पाये हैं। आप हमेशा रोजगार कार्यालयों से डेटा कलेक्ट कर के हमको देते हैं। आपकी बेरोजगारों के बारे में योजना रोजगार कार्यालयों के आंकड़ों पर ही बेस करती है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि गांव के लोग उनमें नाम ही नहीं लिखते। गांव का यदि कोई आदमी शहर से संबंध रखता है तो वह रोजगार कार्यालय में अपना नाम लिखा लेता हो।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

मैं अपनी बात आपको बताता हूँ। जब मैं स्कूल में पढ़ता था तो हम लोगों को गांव से शहर आना कठिन होता था। यह एक समस्या थी। इससे ही आप अनुमान लगाइये कि क्या कोई गांव का आदमी रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपना नाम लिखाने के लिए शहर आयेगा और फिर प्रत्येक तीन महीने के बाद उस नाम को रिन्यू कराना होता है। जिसकी जेब में दस रुपया होगा वही ऐसा कर सकेगा।

सब से पहली चीज तो यह है कि दो किस्म की बेरोजगारी है। एक अर्द्ध-बेरोजगारी और दूसरी पूर्ण बेरोजगारी। गांव में अधिकतर अर्द्ध-बेरोजगार लोग वे होते हैं जो कि भूमिहीन हैं। उन भूमिहीन मजदूरों को साल में मुश्किल से ढाई महीने काम मिल पाता है। जब काम मिलता है जब धान की, मकई की या गेहूं की फसल होती है। साल में दो बार, ढाई महीने के लिए या ज्यादा से ज्यादा तीन महीने के लिए काम मिल पाता है। फिर आपने मिनिमम वेज लागू कर दिया है। क्या कोई आदमी मिनिमम वेज लागू करवा सकता है? जिस आदमी को लेण्ड लाई के पास साल में मुश्किल से तीन महीने ही काम मिल पाता है, क्या वह लेण्ड लाई से यह कह सकेगा कि हमें मिनिमम वेज दो? वह कभी नहीं कह सकेगा। अगर वह कहेगा तो लेण्ड लाई कहेगा कि अच्छा तीन महीने का हम से मिनिमम वेज ले लो, उसके बाद हम तुमसे काम नहीं लेंगे। ऐसे अर्द्ध-बेरोजगार लोगों का आपके आंकड़ों में जिक्र नहीं आता है।

आप बेरोजगारों के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने के लिए एक बार सारे देश में सर्वेक्षण कराइये। आप इन आंकड़ों को फिर अपने बीस

सूत्री कार्यक्रम या अन्य किसी भी कार्यक्रम के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इसलिए पहले आप एक सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाइये और बेरोजगार लोगों के सही आंकड़े इकट्ठे कीजिए।

आपने प्रथम योजना में कहा था कि 53 लाख बेरोजगार हैं, योजना में कहा था कि 71 लाख लोग बेरोजगार हैं, तृतीय में कहा था कि 126 लाख लोग बेरोजगार हैं। अभी 28 फरवरी, 1984 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 498 के उत्तर में आपने कहा है कि 1980 में 162 लाख बेरोजगार थे और 1981 में 178 लाख हो गये थे। 1982-83 में 197.53 लाख, 1983-84 में 219.53 लाख। इसी तरीके से आप देखिए एक प्रश्न के जवाब में 27.2.84 को शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के आंकड़े दिए गये हैं। शिक्षित बेरोजगार मेट्रिकुलेट 61.62 लाख, Persons who pass Higher Secondary 26.9 lakhs, graduates including post-graduates 19.42 lakhs, engineering graduates 241, skilled and unskilled 8.51 lakhs and so on.

ये है 1982-83 तक की जानकारी। इस तरह से बेरोजगारों की फौज बढ़ती जा रही है। कभी-कभी यह देखकर आश्चर्य होता है और हंसी भी आती है। नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी उस दिन अनाउंस करने आए, लगा जैसे कोई बहुत बड़ा चमत्कार करने वाले हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए नई योजना बनाई गई है जिस के तहत 2.50 लाख बेरोजगारों को प्रति वर्ष रोजगार दिया जाएगा। आपके आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1985 तक बेरोजगारों की संख्या 3.5 करोड़ हो जाएगी। इस हिसाब से 1 करोड़ आदमियों को रोजगार देने के लिए 40 साल लगेगे, दो करोड़ के लिए 80 साल और ढाई करोड़ के लिए 100 साल लगेगे।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) : मेरा प्वा-इंट आफ आर्डर है । सभापति महोदय, इस सारी बात को बताने का क्या लाभ है । इन को चाहिए कि ये कुछ इस समस्या का हल बताएं कि क्या हल हो सकता है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तो सरकार की योजना के मुताबिक आज के बेरोजगार को 100 साल तक जिंदा रहना होगा और 100 साल तक जवान भी रहना होगा । कम से कम सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना तो होनी चाहिए जिससे जो बेरोजगारी है वह और आगे न बढ़े । उस दिन चव्हाण साहब को बुरा लगा होगा । हम भी आवेश में आ गये थे । चाहे राज्य सरकार हो या केन्द्र सरकार, ज़वाब देही आपकी है । जब जानकारी दी गई है कि 1980-81 में 20.48 लाख टन अनाज दिया गया और खर्च हुआ 13 लाख टन । 1982-83 में 4.86 लाख टन अनाज दिया गया और खर्चा हुआ 1 लाख टन । 1980-81 में 127 करोड़ में से 36 करोड़ रु० खर्च किए गए और 1982-83 में 541 करोड़ में से 246 करोड़ रु० खर्च किये गए । जिस देश में इतनी बेरोजगारी हो वहां इस तरह की बात को कौन सहन करेगा । लक्ष्य आपने पूरा बता दिया । इधर उधर एडजस्टमेंट करके लक्ष्य आपने पूरा बता दिया । कहीं का ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानुमति ने कुनबा जोड़ा । बचपन में जब हम लोगों को कोई सवाल नहीं आता था तो उसका उत्तर देखकर हम लोग सोचते थे कि किसी न किसी तरह से इसका उत्तर तो मिला ही दिया जाय । यही हाल आज यह सरकार कर रही है । मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम सीलिंग बांध दीजिए कि एक परिवार में एक आदमी को एक रोजगार मिलेगा । यदि कोई सरकारी

नौकरी में है तो वह नौकरी रखे या अमीन रखे । जो जमीन को बोए, वह ही उसका मालिक है । रूरल एरियाज में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो बड़े-बड़े पदों पर हैं । अगर कोई जज है तो वह जज ही रहे, उसको जमीन न दी जाये । इस चीज को आप अलाऊ न कीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कमल नाथ भा (सहरसा) : आपके कहने का मतलब है कि एक आदमी और एक पेशा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हां, मैं वही कह रहा हूं । जी काटेज इंडस्ट्री का मामला है, वह उसी स्तर पर रहना चाहिए । इस बात की परमिशन नहीं होनी चाहिए कि धीरे-धीरे उसको खत्म किया जाए । यदि खत्म करना है तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर बड़ा यूनिट करना पड़ेगा । “फूड फ़ार वक” प्रोग्राम में बहुत ज्यादा बगलिंग होती है । इसको इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता । जब लोगों को यह मालूम हो जाता था कि चार किनो मजदूरी मिलने वाली है और वह उसको न मिले तो वह कहता था कि यह ठेकेदार हमको तीन किलो मजदूरी देता है । पैसे को हड़पना आसान है लेकिन सामान को हड़पना कठिन है । उसके बदले में मिनिमम वेजेज देनी पड़ती थी जो कि आज नहीं दी जा रही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह प्रोग्राम ठीक तरह से चलाया जाए । बेरोजगारों को रोजगार का अधिकार दिया जाय । यह, दुनिया के तमाम समाजवादी मुल्कों में है । इसके लिए संसद में बहुत से बिल और रेजोल्यूशन आए । आप कम से कम अन-एम्प्लायमेंट अलाऊंस तो दीजिए । अगर, नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो सभापति जी, मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि अपना इन्फ्लुयेंस सरकार पर लागू कीजिए । नौकरी के लिए जो आपने उम्र की सीमा

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

बांध दी है कि 25 और तीस साल तक ही नौकरी मिल सकती है, उसको खत्म कीजिए। पचास साल की उम्र तक नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए, भले ही वह सात या आठ साल तक नौकरी में रहे। इसलिए, इस उम्र के व्यक्ति को भी नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये। आजकल जो क्राइम हो रहे हैं, वह सब अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की वजह से ही हो रहे हैं। जितने भी क्रिमिनल्स हैं, वे सब यूथ ही होते हैं। उनकी उम्र बीस से पैंतीस साल तक हो जाती है। जब पेट में आग लगती है तो किसी चीज की पूजा नहीं होती। यह भयावह समस्या है जो मुंह खोलकर सामने खड़ी है। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर या होम मिनिस्टर को चाहिये कि वे कोई ठोस प्रोग्राम चाक-आउट करें जिससे बेकारों की समस्या पर काबू पाया जा सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House must appreciate that this is a vast subject undoubtedly and it is very important also but once the House fixes the time, then we are bound by that time. This also has to be appreciated in a parallel manner. So, what I wish to request once again is that the speakers may just make points. There are three or four more speakers so we extend the time a little more, and I will request the Minister to very kindly agree, so that we come back to the old idea of extending the time by one hour... (*Interruptions*). Please don't interrupt. Let me finish. So, you very kindly extend the time on my recommendation now up to six o'clock so that everybody would be satisfied. My second appeal to you, the spokesmen—because I am also of the same category as you are—is that the subject is indeed very vast, one can speak on all the facets of it for hours, there is no doubt about that. It is a question of unemployment, labour's proper positioning and so on

and so forth. So, each hon. Member should take only a few minutes. Somebody mentioned five minutes. Instead of that, you can take six or seven minutes. But, when I give the bell, try to finish it off. It is not necessary that every hon. Member should give the same points time and again.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Considering the importance of this subject, from our side we have no objection to the extension of time. If it is necessary to give it adequate time, it can be continued even till the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House is so keen, it can be done.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : On your recommendation, as an exceptional case, it is done because I want to satisfy everybody.

*DR. V KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Hon. friend Shri T.S. Negi has through this resolution focussed the attention of the House on the growing unemployment in the country. The Hon. Members who preceded me referred to this grave issue and painted graphic picture. As our Chairman pointed out, this is a very big issue, having relevance to the economic and social development of the country. I welcome this Resolution and commend the efforts of Shri T.S. Negi for highlighting the problem on the floor of this House. Our Chairman has asked us to make our suggestions succinctly but even for that we require some time. I will abide by his directive and restrict myself to a few concrete suggestions.

My Hon. friend, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan presented before the House all the statistics of unemployed in the country.

He also informed the House as to how the Government have not been able to tackle this problem so far. This problem has caused national concern. He said that 2.5 crores are unemployed in the country. I would say that the number of unemployed would be more than 2.5 crores, if you take into account the number of people who are partially employed, who are getting some jobs on occasions and who enjoy only seasonal job opportunities. I need not say that 80% of our people live in rural areas; depending on agriculture, which itself is a gamble in monsoon. Most of them are engaged on daily wages. Even here they are not assured of minimum wages. They have no hope of getting permanent jobs. If we include them, then the number of unemployed would be several crores in the country.

While this is the rural scene, what is obtaining in urban industrialised centres? Here the contract labour system has proved to be the bane of our society. The private sector undertakings as also the public sector undertakings succumb to the pressure of these contractors. The workers are taken as casual labour for a week, then retrenched and after a week they are again employed. Thus the benefits of regular employment are denied to these workers.

Coming now to Employment Exchanges, I am afraid that they have become centres of corruption in the country. All malpractices are resorted to in these places where lakhs and lakhs of youngsters have registered themselves. No doubt some concessions have been given for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates in the upper age limit. Upto 29 years there is relaxation for them. There is some chance for them till then. But here also they have to grease the palm of those working in Employment Exchanges. Where will these poor people go for doing this? Then the employees in Employment Exchanges record on the file that so and so is unfit for the prescribed job etc. and the job is denied to those unable to pay money to them. They are kept in animated suspense till

they reach the age of 29 years and then they are written off from the rolls. I can tell this House that several lakhs of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe unemployed youngsters aged 33 years are wandering from pillar to post. Even a qualified graduate becomes a victim of the avarice of the employees in Employment Exchanges. I have to make this charge that the Hon. Minister of Labour not taken effective steps to root out corruption in the Employment Exchanges.

In my parliamentary constituency we have the giant Neiveli Lignite Corporation. It is not that I am trying to highlight the problems of my constituency. I am saying by way of illustration. We have the lignite mines, thermal station, bricketting unit, urea plant, clay clay washing unit etc. here. In all these places even for maintenance works, contract labour is employed. Some two years ago, when my friend, Shri M.M. Lawrence brought before this House a Resolution to abolish the contract labour system, I referred to this problem. The contractor gets Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per head for a particular job from the management. He passes on Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 or at the maximum Rs. 10 to the worker. The rest of the money is appropriated by him. The ruling party dignitaries are also in league with the contractors and even the ruling party Ministers seem to encourage the labour contractors. The labourers are being exploited. The contractors do not employ destitutes or old men. They employ healthy young men, suck their blood and throw them out as physical wrecks, unfit for any other work. In the Food Corporation of India units, in the BHEL unit in Tiruchirappalli, for scavenging, for routine maintenance works, the contract labour system is being followed. I had written to the Minister concerned and I had also written to the Prime Minister emphasising the need for abolishing the contract labour system. Unfortunately, this is being perpetuated probably for pecuniary benefits to the higher-ups in such industrial units. I demand with all the force at my command that contract labour system should be abolished from the country. Before I conclude, I would refer to the misuse of

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

IRDP, NREP funds by AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu. The people are being cheated by the State Government. In magazines like inlooker and other English papers many articles have been written about the mass deception being indulged in by the State Government. In the interest of tackling the unemployment situation in the country, the Central Government should ensure proper use of IRDP, NREP, Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme funds by the States. The contract labour system must be eliminated for ensuring employment opportunities in the country. With these words I conclude my speech, thanking you for the opportunity given to say these few words.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : सभारति महोदय, यह सवाल केवल सिद्धांत का नहीं रह गया है कि पूंजीवादी सिस्टम में, चाहे वह अमरीका हो, जापान, जर्मनी, इटली फ्रांस या हिन्दुस्तान हो, बड़े-बड़े दावों के बावजूद बेकारी दूर नहीं होने वाली है। अब यह तथ्य पूरी तरह से सिद्ध हो चुका है कि बेकारी की समस्या इस हुकूमत से दूर नहीं होने वाली है। बेकारी की समस्या इस हुकूमत से दूर होने वाली नहीं है। उस के लिए बुनियादी जो चेंज लाना पड़ेगा उन बातों को मैं छोड़ रहा हूं। उन बातों को भी छोड़ रहा हूं कि और क्या-क्या साल्यूशन बताए गए हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारा जिला है, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब जानते हैं, वह पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। चम्पारन और पूर्वी चम्पारन बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। पूर्वी चम्पारन और चम्पारन में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में गांधी जी ने बड़ी भूमिका अदा की थी। लेकिन पूर्वी चम्पारन में जो अंग्रेजों के समय में कारखाने खुले, चीनी मिलें खुलीं, उस के बाद से आज तक कोई नये कारखाने नहीं खुले हैं। मैं

कहता हूं कि बुनियादी रूप से बेकारी इस से दूर नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन जो हो सकता है उस की बात कहता हूं। मैं चाहूंगा कि चीनी मिलों के अलावा चम्पारन में दूसरे और कारखाने खोलने के लिए सोचिये। मैं लगातार पन्द्रह सालों से आप से कह रहा हूं लेकिन इस मामले में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

ग्रामीण इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट की स्थापना की बात तीन सालों से पड़ी हुई है लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट के विकास के लिए भूमि लेने और उस की स्थापना करने का कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। ज्यों का त्यों पड़ा हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उस इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट की स्थापना होनी चाहिए और उस के कार्य में प्रगति लानी चाहिए ताकि वहां के लोगों को छोटे मोटे काम खोलने की सुविधा मिल सके।

मेरे यहां पुरानी इंडस्ट्री जो है उस का भी नवीकरण और आधुनीकरण होना चाहिए। इस बात की भी समस्या है। इस से भी कुछ काम लोगों को मिल सकता है।

रामा कास्ट आयरन मोतीहारी में एक कारखाना है। उसने सरकारी बैंकों से करोड़ों रुपये कर्ज लिया है और उस के बावजूद चूंकि वह बिरला की कंपनी है और तोपानी की कंपनी है चार सालों से वह बंद है, हजारों मजदूर बेकार पड़े हैं। मैंने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा, इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा, इंडस्ट्रियल सलाहकार समिति का दो साल से मेम्बर हूं, सब जगह कहने के बावजूद भी चूंकि तोपानी के डर से आप थर-थर कांपते हैं इसलिए उसको चलाने के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया है।

हमारे यहां आदापुर एक इलाका है जहां गन्ने की पैदावार बहुत अधिक होती है। चम्पारन जिले का औद्योगिक विकास हो, लोगों को काम मिले इस के लिए आदापुर में चीनी मिल का खुलना बहुत आवश्यक है। लेकिन आज तक उस के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। वह चाहे प्राइवेट मिल मालिक खोलें या कोई खोले, लेकिन खोलना तो चाहिए लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

ऐसे ही एक इलाका है बाड़ा चकिया, वहां जूट बहुत होता है। जूट का वह एक सेटर है। हजारों लोगों की मांग है कि बाड़ा चकिया में एक जूट मिल खोल दी जाय तो उस से सैकड़ों लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। लेकिन इस विषय में भी कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

हमारे यहां जो चीनी मिलें हैं उन का बागास फूंक दिया जाता है, जला दिया जाता है, किसी काम में वह नहीं आता। उस बागास के आधार पर वहां कारखाना खोला जा सकता है, पल्प इंडस्ट्री खोली जा सकती है। इन संभावनाओं को सरकार को खोजना चाहिए और आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

ऐसे ही चीनी मिलों से मोलेसिस निकलता है। उस की बेसिस पर स्पिरिट का कारखाना चलाया जा सकता है। यह चम्पारन जिले की मांग है, हम ने इस के लिए बार-बार कहा है लोग कहते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ हैं आप लोग कहते हैं लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग भी इस पर जोर देते रहे हैं। लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

हमारे यहां खेती-प्रधान इलाका है, खेती

पर आधारित उद्योग वहां खोले जाने चाहिये। लेकिन यह काम भी नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे इलाक में लीची और आम बहुत होता है। लीची और प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री खुल सकती है, आम की प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री खुल सकती है, फ्रूट प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री वहां बहुत अच्छी चल सकती है। हम लोग मांग करते हैं कि यह इंडस्ट्री वहां खोली जानी चाहिए।

चम्पारन जिले में बड़ी-बड़ी लेक्स हैं। उन लेक्स में मछली पाली जा सकती हैं। मत्स्य पालन के द्वारा हजारों मछुओं का जीवन-यापन हो सकता है लेकिन वहां पर ठेकेदारों को ठेके दे दिये जाते हैं और उन लेक्स का विकास भी नहीं हो पाता है। चम्पारन जिले में मछली उद्योग एक अच्छा उद्योग बन सकता है और मछली के द्वारा प्रोटीन की भी प्राप्ति हो सकती है।

सभापति जी, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में तीसरा सूत्र भूमि सुधार के संबंध में है लेकिन अभी तक वहां पर इस संबंध में कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया है। बटाईदार इस संबंध में लड़ रहे हैं लेकिन उनके खिलाफ जजमेंट दिये जा रहे हैं। आपने भूमि सुधारों का एलान किया है लेकिन उस संबंध में कोई भी कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे यहां मेन गण्डक कैनल बन चुकी है लेकिन ड्रेनेज का काम नहीं किया जा रहा है जिसके द्वारा लाखों लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। ड्रेनेज का काम शुरू करने के लिए बिहार सरकार के पास पैसा ही नहीं है। अफसरों को तो हर महीने तनखाह मिलती है लेकिन बाकी कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार की अन्य योजनायें भी यदि लागू की जायें तो लोगों को काम उपलब्ध हो सकता है। एम्पलायमेंट औरि-

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

एन्टेड स्कीम्स के अन्तर्गत जो सड़कें बनाई गई उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है।

इसी प्रकार से नदियों पर तटबंध बनाने का सवाल भी है। गण्डक, बागमती जैसी नदियों पर तटबंध न बनने से हजारों एकड़ जमीन हर साल बाढ़ से कट जाती है। तटबंध की स्कीमें तो हैं लेकिन उनके लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं। यदि तटबंध बनाने का काम भी वहां पर चालू कर दिया जाये तो तमाम लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है। वहां पर चमड़ा उद्योग का काम भी चलाया जा सकता है। कुछ छोटे-छोटे कारखाने खोले जा रहे हैं लेकिन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की जो हालत सारे देश में है वही चम्पारन जिले में भी है। बाजार, पूंजी और राँ-मैटीरियल के अभाव में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। हथकरघा उद्योग जो है उसमें जुलाहों को जो सरकारी प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। ऐसी दशा में हथकरघा उद्योग भी नहीं पनप पा रहा है।

जहां तक खेत मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी का प्रश्न है, राम विलास जी ने सही कहा है कि चूंकि किसानों को लाभकर मूल्य नहीं मिल रहे हैं और उनके बकाए का भुगतान नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए खेत मजदूरों की समस्या को हल करने में भी कोई सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि सरकार भूमि मृधारों को लागू करे, किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य दे और उनके बकाए का भुगतान करवाये ताकि खेत मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी की जो समस्या है उसका भी हल निकल सके।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के नाम पर आपने जो कार्यक्रम चलाये हैं वह लूट के कार्यक्रम हैं। चाहे एन० आर० ई० पी० हो या कोई अन्य कार्यक्रम हो सभी जगह यही स्थिति दिखाई दे रही है। आप अनएम्पलायड ग्रेजुएट्स जो 25 हजार रुपया देते हैं उसमें से उनको 5 हजार तो घूस में ही देने पड़ जाते हैं। आप बताइये उसके बाद वह कौन सा कारखाना लगा सकता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि सही मायनों में बेकारी दूर करने के लिये आपको फंडामेंटल चेंज लाना पड़ेगा जोकि आप कर नहीं सकते हैं। वह तो हमारे लोग ही आकर करेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सँदपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज बेरोजगारी का विषय बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है। इस सदन में इस विषय पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है और बहुत से आंकड़े भी दिए जा चुके हैं। समय की कमी की वजह से मैं आपसे वचनबद्ध हूँ कि मैं अपनी बात पांच मिनट में समाप्त करूंगा।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि पूर्ववक्ताओं ने कहा, बेरोजगारी की समस्याएँ शहरों में तो हैं हीं, लेकिन गांवों में बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। जैसा कि हमने अखबारों में देखा है बेरोजगारी की वजह हमारी मातायें और बहनें अस्मत् को भी बेचने के लिए तैयार हो जाती हैं। ऐसी घटनाओं को सुनकर बड़ा ही ताज्जुब होता है और शर्म आती है कि लोग अपनी इज्जत और मर्यादा को बेचकर भी रोजगार प्राप्त करने में आज असफल हैं।

मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी बहुत ही विवेकशील हैं उनको अनुभव भी है, क्योंकि वे इसको भोग भी चुके हैं। मैं चाहूंगा क्योंकि आप शासन में हैं, यदि आप

कुछ कर सकते हैं, तो करें। यह निश्चय ही देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा महान कार्य होगा।

बेरोजगारी के संबंध में बहुत से आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में 33 लाख बेकार थे, जिसमें 90 लाख और बढ़ कर 123 लाख हो गए। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 53 लाख थे, 118 लाख और बढ़ कर 171 लाख हो गए। इसी प्रकार पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 171 लाख थे 280 लाख बढ़कर 451 लाख हो गए। इस प्रकार बेरोजगारी की रफ्तार बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है। यदि इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कदम उठाए और 5-10 प्रतिशत ही कम करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार ने इस दिशा में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया है।

मुझे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सिद्धांत के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं है। आपने जरूर इस कार्यक्रम के मुताबिक गांवों में रोजगार देने की योजना बनाई है। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में फूड फार वर्क की योजना थी, इस समय आपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस को चलाया है। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि मुझे इस योजना से कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन जनता के अन्दर इस कार्यक्रम के प्रति रोष है। वह बहुत परेशान है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत हरिजन समाजकल्याण मंत्रालय ने हरिजनों और दूसरे लोगों को सब्सिडी देने की एक योजना बनाई है। किसी को रोजगार करने के लिए दस हजार रु० यदि दिए जाते हैं, तो उसमें पांच हजार रुपए बैंक के मैनेजर और दूसरे लोग मिल कर खा जाते हैं। इस प्रकार की बहुत सी नजीरें मेरे पास हैं, जिनका मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता।

हूं। मैं आपको अपने बनारस जिले के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं पहले कई बार इस सदन में वाराणसी, भिजपुर और जोनपुर तीनों जिलों के आंकड़े दे चुका हूं। यदि वहां किसी को रिक्शा खरीदने के लिए दो हजार रु० दिए जाते हैं, उसमें से दो रुपया तो बाबू और 300 रुपया वहां का ग्राम सेवक खा जाता है। इसी प्रकार यदि वहां पर भैंस खरीदी जाती है, तो दो हजार रु० की भैंस के स्थान पर तीन हजार रु० वसूल किये जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि यह भैंस हमने पंजाब से मंगाई है। इस प्रकार उसके नाम तीन हजार रुपये लिख दिये जाते हैं, जिसको वह चुका पाने में असमर्थ हो जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन समस्याओं के ऊपर हमारे श्रम मंत्री और योजना मंत्री, जो अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, ध्यान दें और इन चीजों को खत्म करें।

मान्यवर, अब मैं कुछ सुभाव देना चाहता हूं। जैसा मेरे पूर्व साथी ने बतलाया था, इस देश में किसान 6 महीने बेकार रहता है। महाराष्ट्र में 180 दिन, पंजाब में 150 दिन और उत्तर भारत में 200 दिन काम करता है यानी कुल मिलाकर 6 महीने काम करता है और 6 महीने बेकार रहता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि एग्रीकल्चर मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे और देश में सघन कृषि डवलप करे। सघन खेती डवलप करने से विभिन्न फसलों को उत्पादन में लाया जायगा, इस से मेरा विश्वास है बेरोजगारी जरूर कम होगी।

इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जमीन ज्यादा है—हमारा कर्तव्य है कि जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाया जाय, बंजर जमीनों को ठीक किया जाय तथा छोटे

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

उद्योगों को बढ़ाया जाय। इस के साथ-साथ जैसा मेरे एक साथी ने बतलाया था और मैं भी उस पर विशेष जोर दे कर कहना चाहता हूँ—हर संसदीय क्षेत्र में कम से कम एक बड़ा प्लान जरूर बनाया जाय। एक संसदीय क्षेत्र प्रायः 5 लाख से लेकर 7 लाख तक एक एडल्ट आबादी होती है और इस एडल्ट आबादी में, जैसा हम लोगों ने तख्तीना लगाया है, 25 से 30 हजार लोग बेकार रहते हैं जो शहरों में जा कर छोटे मोटे काम करते हैं, रिक्शा चलाते हैं और इन से क्राइम भी बढ़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि क्राइम को कम करने के लिये और गांव में ही रोजगार देने के लिए एक संसदीय क्षेत्र में कम से कम एक बड़ा उद्योग लगाना चाहिए जिस में चार-पांच हजार आदमी काम कर सकें।

सभापति महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव को इस सदन में ला कर हमारे नेगी जी ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है जिस से बेरोजगारी की ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचा जा सका है तथा इसके अच्छे निष्कर्ष निकले हैं। बहुत से लोगों ने मिन्न-मिन्न आंकड़े दिये हैं जिन से पर्याप्त जानकारी हासिल हुई है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं नेगी जी को इस प्रस्ताव को यहां लाने के लिये बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) : चेअरमैन साहब, मैं पंजाब में 8-10 साल लेबर मिनिस्टर रहा हूँ। जब मैं फिल्लोर कारखाने को देखा जाता था और देखता था कि वहां मजदूरों को मुनासिब मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है, लेबर तंग होती थी, तो मैं वहां लेबर को कह दिया करता था कि तुम हड़ताल कर दो और वे हड़ताल कर देते थे और उस के बाद

उन की मजदूरी का पैसा बढ़ा दिया जाता था। मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर से यह कहूंगा कि आपको भी ऐसा ही करना चाहिये।

महात्मा गांधी पढ़े-लिखे लोगों से कहा करते थे कि तुम एक महीने लेबर का काम करो जिससे तुम की भी पता लगे कि लेबर क्या चीज है। आज जो पढ़े-लिखे हैं वे कोई काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, सब को नौकरी चाहिये। जो नौकरी कर रहे हैं वे अपनी ड्यूटी ठीक तरह से अदा नहीं करते हैं, यह लेबर महकमे की ही बात नहीं है, आप किसी भी महकमे को ले लो, कोई भी अपनी ड्यूटी सही तरीके से अदा नहीं करता है, भट्टा ही बैठा दिया है। यह पासवान क्या करता है—सिर्फ नुकताचीनी करता है, इसलिये इस को भी कोई काम मिलना चाहिए जिससे वह कोई अच्छा काम करे।

ये कहते हैं कि यू० पी० में पानी नहीं है—किस का कुसूर है ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप पंजाब की बात करो। वहां इतना पानी है कि अट नहीं रहा है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : हमारे लोग वहां जा कर फामं बना लेते हैं, खूब रोटी कमाते हैं, तुम क्यों नहीं कमाते हो ? अगर कहीं पानी नहीं है तो वहां का एस०एल०ए० क्या करता है, और क्यों नहीं मज्जाता है कि वहां पानी चाहिये, नहर चाहिए। सब कुछ हो सकता है, लेकिन यहां आकर कहेंगे तो उससे क्या होगा ? इस में लेबर मिनिस्टर क्या कर सकता है ? यह महात्मा गांधी का मुल्क है। महात्मा गांधी ने जिस ढंग से लड़ाई की थी, उस ढंग से लड़ाई करनी चाहिये। वह कभी बेला नहीं बैठा। मैं बाहर गया था

और वहाँ मैंने देखा कि कोई आदमी बेला नहीं बैठा है और सब काम में लगे हुए हैं और यहाँ पर हम देखते हैं कि लोग बेकार घूमते फिरते हैं। मेरे पास आ कर ठहरते हैं और उनके पास कोई काम नहीं है। उनको लेना-देना नहीं है और वे निकम्मे बने रहते हैं। बगैर काम किये उनको रोटी मिल जाती है। आदमी का फर्ज होना चाहिये कि वह कमा कर खाए।

एक दिक्कत और है। सब लोग चाहते हैं कि उसे नौकरी मिल जाए। नौकरी क्या चीज होती है। जो आदमी पढ़ा-लिखा है, उसे को काम करना चाहिए चाहे वह कोई भी काम हो और यह सोसायटी का कसूर है अगर वह उसे काम न दे। जो भी काम मिले, वह उसे करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अब खेती-बाड़ी में भी मशीनें काम आने लगी हैं और मजदूर बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि ये मशीनें बन्द करो, फिर काम चलेगा क्योंकि इस से आप डेड मशीनों की मदद करते हैं लेकिन जो आदमी हैं, उन की मदद नहीं करते हैं।

“Dead machinery must not be pitted against the millions of living machines represented by the villagers scattered in the seven hundred thousand villagers of India.”

Machinery to be well used has to help and ease human effort. The present use of machinery tends more and more to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few in total disregard of millions of men and women whose bread is snatched by it out of their mouths.”

—Mahatma Gandhi

मशीनें जो इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उससे आदमी बेकार हो जाते हैं। इस तरह से आप उन की मदद नहीं करते हैं। लोग काम नहीं करते हैं और जहाँ लोगों के पास जमीनें हैं, वहाँ पर आदमियों को काम मिलना चाहिये। मैंने देखा है कि यू० पी० के लोग चंडीगढ़ में रिक्शा ड्राइवर बने हुए हैं। वे अपने यहाँ जमीनों पर काम नहीं करते हैं। आप यह देखिये कि पंजाब का आदमी काम कर रहा है और इस से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रही है। दूसरी जगह हम देखते हैं कि लोग काम नहीं करते हैं और दिन-रात बच्चे पैदा करते हैं, जिससे अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राब्लम और ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। जब काम नहीं मिलता है, तो जो लोग अनएम्प्लायड हैं, वे लोगों को मार रहे हैं। अगर उन को काम दे दिया जाये, तो ऐसी बात न हो। इस बारे में हमारे जो मेम्बर साहबान हैं, उनका काम भी यह है कि ऐसे लोगों को काम दिलाने में मदद करें। आज उन को रोटी नहीं मिलती है, इसलिए वे ऐसा करते हैं।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यहाँ पर इंडस्ट्री लगा दी जाए। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारा मुल्क एक एग्रीकल्चरल मुल्क है और यहाँ पर अगर किसी के पास 5 एकड़ जमीन है, तो उस में 10 आदमी गुजारा कर सकते हैं। यह इंडस्ट्रियल मुल्क नहीं है, यह एग्रीकल्चरल मुल्क है। एग्रीकल्चरल में आपने मदद नहीं की और मेरा कहना तो यह है कि अगर लैंड रिफार्मस हो जाते, तो एम्प्लायमेंट लोगों को मिल सकता था और वह जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राब्लम है, यह सोल्व हो सकती थी। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इंडस्ट्री जगा देंगे या कारखाने लगा देंगे, तो लोगों को नौकरी मिल जाएगी। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि यह स्टेट का काम है कि

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

लोगों को काम दे और यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का काम नहीं है। स्टेट में एम० एल० एज जो हैं, वे इसके लिए कुछ कर सकते हैं। यहां कहने से क्या हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान एक एग्रीकल्चरल मुल्क है और यह इंडस्ट्रियल मुल्क नहीं है। अगर लैंड रिफार्म यहां हो जाएं, तो लोगों को भी काम मिल सकता है और बाहर से हमें अनाज भी नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा। यह असली बात है और इस पर जोर नहीं देते हैं। बहुत से कांग्रेस के लोग भी ऐसे हैं, जो इस को नहीं करने देते और अपोजीशन वाले तो करने देते ही नहीं हैं।

अपोजीशन वालों के बारे में मैं जानता हूं कि इनके पास भी दी-दो, तीन-तीन सौ एकड़ जमीन है। ये उस जमीन के पास किसी को नजदीक नहीं आने देते। मर जायेंगे पर उस पर किसी को काम नहीं करने देंगे।

महात्मा गांधी ने लिखा है—

“I suggest we are all thieves in a way. If I take anythings, that is not for our immediate use and I keep it for anybody else.”

— Mahatma Gandhi

मुझ को पता है कि मिनिस्टर कैसे काम करते हैं। उनके महकमे में सारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी काम करती है। अगर मिनिस्टर अपने महकमे को ठीक से देखें तो किसी की मजाल है कि वहां कोई काम न करे। उनके महकमों में जो सेक्रेटरी होते हैं वे काम करते हैं।

सभापति जी, जब मैं मिनिस्टर था, मजान है कि कोई काम न करे। आज के

मिनिस्टर ऐसे हैं कि उनके सेक्रेटरी काम करते हैं। जिसका महकमा हो, उस महकमे के मिनिस्टर को कुसूरवार होना चाहिए अगर उस महकमे में काम न हो।

अपोजीशन वाले अनएम्प्लायमेंट की बहुत बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट का भत्ता दे दो। इस से कहीं यह चीज दूर हो सकती है मैं कहता हूं कि आप लैंड रिफार्म्स करो और मिनिस्टर लोग अपने-अपने महकमे संभालें। अगर आप लैंड रिफार्म्स नहीं करेंगे तो उसका नतीजा अनएम्प्लायमेंट होगा। लैंड रिफार्म्स न होने के कारण ही आज अनएम्प्लायमेंट ज्यादा है। हरेक इलाके के एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० का कुसूर है अगर वह अपने इलाके में इन चीजों को नहीं देखे, इससे उसके इलाके के लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। हरेक एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० को अपने इलाके की तकलीफों को देखना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। आप मुझे हमेशा उस वक्त समय देते हैं जब कोई सुनने वाला नहीं होता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the information of the House, the turn now is for Private Members' Bills. And, further on at the next sitting, the Hon. Minister will intervene and then there will be a reply. That is in so far as this particular list of business is concerned.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on 2nd April, 1984.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 2nd April, 1984/Chaitra 13, 1906 (Saka).