

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

*Friday April 6, 1984/
Chaitra 17, 1906 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Five minutes
past Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Shri Hari Ram Nathany, who was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Bhilwara Constituency of Rajasthan.

A businessman by profession, Shri Nathany took keen interest in social work and was associated with several social welfare organisations. He had a special interest in poetry, photography and gardening.

Shri Hari Ram Nathany passed away on 24 March, 1984, at Bhilwara (Rajasthan) at the age of 60 years.

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

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Study Conducted by RBI Under the Title "Money and Prices"

*597. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures suggested by the study conducted by Reserve Bank of India under the title "Money and Prices"—an empirical study of Indian experience—1970-1982 ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

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

Statement

Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to an article entitled "Money and Prices—An Empirical Study of the Indian Experience--1970-1982" published in the Reserve Bank of India Occasional Papers Volume 4, No. 1 (June 1983). The views expressed by the contributors to the series are not necessarily those of the Reserve Bank of India. The author of the article in question has, inter-alia, suggested that measures to control inflationary tendencies should focus not only on curbing monetary expansion but also on limiting the rise in key sectoral prices such as prices of foodgrains through measures like higher releases through the public distribution system.

Government has taken a number of steps to contain price rise, acting both

on the demand side and the supply side. The measures include *inter-alia* strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils, augmentation of domestic supply by imports of essential items and mopping up of excess liquidity in the banking system. The findings and suggestions of relevant studies are taken into account while formulating policies from time to time.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Sir, I have gone through the reply to my question. I am happy to know that the Government has taken a number of steps to contain price rise. Unfortunately, these steps have not yielded the necessary results.

The total increase in the price index between March 26, 1983 and March 10, 1984 was 9.6 per cent as compared to 6.5 per cent during 1982-83.

The consumer price index for industrial workers rose by 12.2 per cent against 8.3 per cent in the corresponding period of 1982-83. The index for urban white collar employees went up by 9.1 per cent in 1983-84 as against 7.6 per cent in 1982-83. The very fact that the Government have accepted about the five instalments due of D.A. for Government employees confirms this. We cannot take the people for a ride by repeating that the wholesale price index has shown decline during the past six weeks.

The price rise has direct relation to the increase in money supply. The total increase in money supply on March 2, 1984 was Rs. 11,702 crores, higher than Rs. 9,114 crores recorded in 1982-83. I want to know what steps have been taken to contain the money supply so that there is some impact on prices ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is true that expansion of money supply up to 31st March, 1984 is 16.9 per cent compared to 15.7 per cent just on that day a year before and as the Hon.

Members are aware, it is one of the reasons which contribute to inflationary pressures. The steps taken to restrain the money supply are already known to the Hon. Members. For instance, I can inform them that in the year under consideration we increased the CRR from 7 per cent to 9 per cent through stages and even in November we took the decision of impounding 10 per cent of the incremental deposit. That also had some effect. As the strategy of tackling the problem of inflation, we are laying emphasis both on the supply side and the demand side. Details have been discussed on the Floor of this House on a number of occasions but just I would like to keep the Hon. Members informed, as on that occasion also I informed the House, that our efforts should be to try to contain the wholesale prices and to keep the annual rate of inflation at a single digit level. Up to 24th March, the annual rate of inflation is 9.3 per cent and we have been able to keep it at a single digit level.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : When are you going to release the DA instalments due to the Government employees.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Does he want to contain inflation or increase it ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : There is a relationship between production and prices. If the production goes up, if there is more supply and the money supply also does not increase, then there should be a tendency for the prices to fall. This year there has been a record production of foodgrains and the Finance Minister has said that it will reach 142 million tonnes. But there is no appreciable change in the price structure. Has the Government applied its mind to see why there has not been any appreciable effect on the price structure and why there has not been any fall in prices, though there has been a marked increase in production in the agricultural front ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know whether the difference is appreciable, according to the Hon. Member, but there has been some difference. For instance, between March 1983 and 17th March 1984, the variation in the prices of cereals as a whole is minus 4.7, rice 1.0 and wheat 11.1. As mentioned on an earlier occasion, this year we have noticed a very peculiar phenomenon on the price front. Last year, you would have noticed, there was a sharp increase from April onwards upto May. Then, in the other season, September, the rise was not so sharp ; rather, compared to the previous year, there was a very modest movement. Similarly, another peculiar feature happened. Normally, we have a seasonal decline from September. But, this year the price level was almost flat and hardly there was any seasonal decline. As a result, you will notice that on the 20th August the index was 319.3. Throughout the year it practically remained the same and I think it has reached 322.8 sometime in March. That means, during the entire period from August to March, almost for 7 months, there has been stability, but no declining trend.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : According to the facts, figures and data provided by the Government to this House and the country, inflation is contained permanently. Gradually production is also stepped up. According to learned economists, Prof. Chakraborty and you, Sir, when production goes up, the prices come down. That is simple economic theory which we have studied in schools and colleges. But here what we notice is that production goes up, prices go up and inflation also goes up, which is an unusual phenomenon for the citizens of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Potato is selling at 35 paise per kilo.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Coconut oil is selling at Rs. 42. In order to safeguard the interests of the middle classes, working classes and poor masses of this country, what steps have

been taken by the Government to contain inflation? Every time you are saying that you have contained inflation and reduced the prices. But when we go to the market, we find that the prices are going up. What steps have you taken to contain inflation? What is its present level, if at all you have been able to reduce the prices?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I have never said that I have been able to reduce the Price. What I have said is that I have been able to contain the rate of inflation. I have never claimed that actually the Prices have started coming down. But in the type of agricultural products, which the Hon. Member is mentioning sometimes it happens that for lack of marketing facilities or transport bottlenecks this does happen. But if you just look at the whole system from 1979-80, you will find that there has been almost 30% increase in the support price of cereals and in the commercial crops it has been more than 50 per cent. And it has to get reflected somehow or other. This is the point we have just gone away from the main part of the question and that was the main thesis on which Dr. Rao wrote on the Reserve Bank Papers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I will put one question to the Hon. Minister in the light of some assurance he had given in this House. It is quite connected with this question. With the laudable objective of containing inflation and preventing increase in the money supply, the Government took two very important and major steps. Four times the Cash-Reserve Ratio was increased and the latest increase was by half a per cent again. And as he himself pointed out in an earlier reply, the incremental deposits were impounded ; and perhaps in the course of next five years about 400 crores to 500 crores of rupees are likely to be impounded.

On the background of this I had asked a question sometime back that as a result of this there is bound to be some

credit curb. And when the credit curb comes down, it is the peasantry which will suffer very much, and also the small scale sector suffers as far as the credit side to it is concerned. Therefore, I had asked a question sometime back that despite the increase in the Case-Reserve Ratio and also impounding of incremental deposits, will you give instruction to the Reserve Bank and through the Reserve Bank to various banks that the credit facilities despite this step should not suffer as far as the small-scale sector is concerned. And you had assured that this will be done. Probably the experience is otherwise. As a cumulative result of this step, though is good on inflation, their credit is coming down, So, will you assure that this? Will not affect the credit for the small-scale sector and the peasantry?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
The objective of the credit Policy is not to discourage the productive requirements. That is why we have effected the credit-reserve ratio gradually and not by one stroke of pen by seven to nine per cent. Over the period of months we have done it at the rate of half a percent keeping an eye that the genuine credit requirements for production are not disturbed. As I assured the Hon. Members on earlier occasions also the instructions are already there that the genuine credit requirements not only of the small scale sector, but of all other/priority sectors will be provided from the banking system. It was not obviously to contain the rate of inflation only. Of course it was one of the major objectives. At the same time, if you make a comparison of the expansion of bank deposits in the corresponding period, you will find that the expansion has taken place for the first time. Naturally if the banks are left with—I would not say undesirable—excess liquidity, it may pose a problem to us. That is why we have to control it; But that does not

mean that credit requirements for genuine productive purpose should be disturbed.

खनिज एवं धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा
आयातित धातुओं के मूल्य बढ़ाया
जाना

+

*598. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री मोती भाई शारदा चौधरी :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खनिज एवं धातु व्यापार निगम ने हाल ही में आयातित धातुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन धातुओं के मूल्य बढ़ाए गए हैं तथा प्रत्येक मामले में किस सीमा तक वृद्धि की गयी है ; और

(ग) इस मूल्य वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The increase has been due to general price trends in the world market and the increases in custom duty and other statutory levies.

Statement

Ex-Godown Selling Prices of Various Metals released by MMTC.

(Rs. Per MT)

	January, 84	February, 84	March, 84	April, 84
(1) Electrolytic Copper Wire Bars.	38000	38000	39000	39000
(2) Continuous Cast Copper Wire Rods.	39850	39850	42300	42500
(3) High Grade Zinc	22300	25000	26600	26600
(4) Special High Grade Zinc	22400	25100	26700	26700
(5) Lead 99.97%	9200	9200	9900	10300
(6) Lead 99.99%	9400	9400	10100	10500
(7) Tin	260000	260000	269000	269000
(8) Nickel Squares/ Cathodes	95000	96000	101000	103000
(9) Nickel Briquettes	94000	95000	100000	100000
(10) Antimony Metal	39500	54500	56000	56000
(11) Mercury (Price : per Flask)	7350	7350	7500	7500

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : May I know from the Minister if the increase in prices is in direct proportion to the increase in the world market or is it higher percentagewise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, the figures are from the pre-Budget months i.e. they are from November to February. If you see the LME (London Metal Exchange) prices in pounds per metric tonne, you will find in the Electrolytic copper wire, there was a rise during

this period, but the MMTC price has shown a fall.

I can quote the prices for the Hon. Member if he wants, but it will take a little time. But I am indicating the general trend.

In respect of zinc, the London Metal Exchange prices showed an increase of 18.96 per cent while the MMTC prices of November, 1983 compared to February, 1984 showed an increase of only 16.28 per cent which is lower than the LME prices.

Regarding *lead*, while the LME prices of November went up compared to February, there has been a fall in the MMTC prices compared to that month.

In respect of *nickel*, the LME prices went up by 3.8 per cent and comparing to the same months of November and February the increase in MMTC prices has been only 2 per cent.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he has received any representation from the Metals Trade Exchange against the price rise? And if so, what has been the reaction of the Government?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, there have been reports in the papers about price rise, but after March there has been auxiliary duty increase of 5 per cent on all imported metals and countervailing duty on copper wire rods has been increased by Rs. 1,300 per metric tonne plus 10 per cent surcharge. So, this had to be absorbed into the prices and that is one of the reasons for this price rise. And to the complaints that have been received, this is the response.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Have you received any complaints or not?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I did say that there have been reports in the press.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गोडाउन से निकलते समय का बिक्री मूल्य बताया गया है। क्या इसमें सेल-टैक्स और आक्टाय ड्यूटी शामिल नहीं है। दूसरा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अस्ता फरवरी में 22400 था फिर 25600 था जो मार्च में 26700 हो गया।

इसी प्रकार निकल जनवरी में 95000 था जो फरवरी में 97 हजार हो गया। इसी प्रकार सुरमे को आप देखिए, सुरमा धातु जोकि फरवरी में 39500 थी वह मार्च में एक दम से 54500 हो गई। फिर आगे और बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार सीसे के दाम भी तीन बार बढ़ाए गए हैं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हर माह आपने कीमत बढ़ाई है, इसका क्या कारण है?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, about zinc prices, as I have already mentioned, in respect of London Metal Exchange prices there was a rise in price from November to February by 15.9 per cent, but the MMTC only raised it by 14 per cent. It did raise it, but to 14 per cent only.

Similarly, in respect of nickel, the world prices went up by 3.8 per cent. MMTC did raise its price but raised it to only 2 per cent.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This is not the question.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, the question is why the price rise was effected.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : सुरमा धातु के बारे में आपका क्या कहना है। यह तो 39500 से एक दम 54000 हो गई।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This is the price. And after March also the price has been raised on lead.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : विदेशों में भी हर महीने बढ़ाया गया है या उन्होंने तो एक ही दफा बढ़ा दिया और आप टुकड़ों में बढ़ा रहे हैं।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There has been rise in international prices. From November, I will quote. About zinc—I am giving some facts. Please listen. (*Interruptions*). I will give details. In November the London Metal Exchange price of zinc was 582 Pounds per metric tonne.

In February it went upto Pound 692 per metric tonne, rise of 18.96% M.M.T.C. raised the price from Rs. 21,500 per metric tonne, a to Rs. 25,000 per metric tonne, a rise of only 16.28 compared to an international price rise of 18.96%.

Similarly in nickle, there was international price rise of 3.8%. I can quote the figures but it will take time. But M.M.T.C. raised it only by 2%.

Now the question comes of anti-mony. Why was it raised after March and in April also? There has been a slight rise, I observe. I do not have London Metal Exchange price with me. I have asked the M.M.T.C. to give me the information of this price, rise in April. I shall then pass that on to the Hon. Member.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : सुरमा धातु को 39500 से 54500 तक बढ़ा दिया। इतना ज्यादा क्यों बढ़ाया? आप कैसे काम कर रहे हैं?....(व्यवधान)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am unable to understand the term 'surma-dhani'.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : आपने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसके क्रमांक-10 पर देख सकते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि हिन्दी का जवाब हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं देते।.... (व्यवधान)....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मन्त्री महोदय सुरमा भी जानते हैं और धातु भी जानते हैं।.... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुरमा तो सिर्फ आंखें चमकाने के लिए है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मन्त्री महोदय, हिन्दी की बजाय अंग्रेजी में जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : जनवरी में कितना था? यह जरा देखिए।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : इसकी डिटेल्स हमारे पास नहीं है। इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस और वेयर हाऊसिंग के इन्टरेस्ट को छोड़कर के इसकी प्राइस लगाई जाती है। इस समय इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस हमारे पास सुरमा धातु का नहीं है। इसको मैं भिजवा सकता हूँ।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : आपके कहने का मतलब है कि आपके पास नहीं है।....(व्यवधान)

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : जितना है उतना बतला रहा हूँ और जो नहीं है, वह भी बताऊंगा। January-February international prices, I do not have with me. I will pass that on to the Hon. Member.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मन्त्री महोदय की जब मुस्कराहट और चेहरा देखता हूँ तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह अच्छे बनिए होंगे। वाणिज्य मन्त्री एक अच्छा बनिया होना चाहिए। क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि एस०टी०सी० और एम०एम०टी०सी० किस बुनियाद के लिए बने हैं? यह इसलिए बने हैं कि देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट और सस्ते से सस्ता इम्पोर्ट करे। जब यह एजेंसी टेण्डर निकाल कर खुद

मिडल-मैन से खरीदती है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि एक तो मिडल-मैन को पैसे देती है और खुद अपना भी कमीशन काटती है। यह कौन-सा देश का बनिया हुआ, जो इस तरह का व्यापार करता हो। बेसिक प्रिंसिपल पर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह एजेंसी क्यों बनाई गई, नाम तो इसका बहुत सुन्दर है।

लेकिन जब काम देखा जाए, तो यह कह देते हैं कि इन्टरनेशनल मार्केटिंग ट्रेन्ड इज चेंजिंग, ऊपर जा रहा है। जब एक्सपोर्ट घट जाए तो कह देते हैं कि इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट का ट्रेन्ड नीचे आ रहा है। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि नीचे और ऊपर क्या है और कौन-सा बनिया यह करता है। यदि कंट्री का बनिया वाणिज्य मन्त्री देश में सस्ता इम्पोर्ट ला नहीं सकता तो मैं नहीं समझता कि वाणिज्य का अर्थ क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बताइए कि नाम बड़े और दर्शन छोटे क्यों हुए ?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : यह क्यों बनाये गये हैं, माननीय सदस्य शायद मुझ से ज्यादा बेहतर जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीच की बात कर रहें कि बीच में क्या है ?

SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Sir, the middlemen should be eliminated.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : आप मिडिल मैन के जरिये इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट क्यों कर रहे हैं ? कंट्री के लोगों को डबल कमीशन क्यों देना पड़े।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : मिडिल मैन

की बात नहीं है। एक टेंडर सिस्टम से जब करते हैं तो इसको सबसे कम दाम पर उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश होती है। जहाँ तक कमीशन का सवाल है, जो सर्विस चार्ज एम०एम०टी०सी० रखता है वह डेढ़ और 2 परसेंट से अधिक नहीं है और अगर ओवरआल मार्जिन बेअर हाउसिंग का जोड़ लें तो 5 परसेंट से कम होता है, उसमें मुनाफाखोरी नहीं है।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : उसकी परफारमेंस कैसे चेक करते हैं कि वह ठीक करते हैं या नहीं ? उसको नापने का बैरोमीटर क्या है ? वो ठीक करते हैं या नहीं उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody. Please, listen Mr. Shsatri.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, the Hon. Minister is pleased to state that because of the rise in prices in the London Stock Exchange market or the prices of various goods were raising in the international market during the period November-January, the MMTC and the STC and other organisations had no option but to raise their prices. May I know from the Minister whether the MMTC had any contract signed before November, 1983 and against which :

(a) whether those goods received later on were also charged at higher prices prevailing after the first of November or whichever the relevant date of November ; and

(b) whether goods in stock here and in godowns here with the MMTC were also charged at higher prices in the name of this international rise in prices ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATA SINGH : The system of pricing is like

this. To arrive at an average price which the Hon. Member has referred to, the price of metal in the pipeline *plus* what has been contracted *plus* what is expected in the coming two months are also taken into consideration and then, an average price is arrived at.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Therefore, you have only claimed that those prices were higher. Are lesser prices prevailing earlier not relevant ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That was the specific question of the Hon. Member whether the international went up. Therefore, I answered, "Yes".

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Speaker, Sir I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether at the time of importing goods like antimony, graphite and other metals which the Hon. Minister has elaborated in his main answer, any global tender has been floated. Now, he has laid some information on the Table of the House and also informed the Hon. Member as to what is the actual price in the international market.

Now, before considering the contract before finalizing the contract or the contract to be signed, is there any clause of negotiation in the contract ? If there is any clause of negotiation, what are the negotiations ?

Is the MMTC examining the Loudon Metal Bulletin or the international metal bulletin ? Who are the experts in the MMTC or the international marketing experts doing this exercise ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : So far as the purchase prices are concerned, it is done on the commercial judgment of the MMTC. For the issue prices, there is a pricing committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Controller in which various Departments of Industry and Economic Affairs are represented.

For the information of the Hon. Member, I have got the issue price of antimony.

नवम्बर में उसकी इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस 2050 यू० एस० डालर पर मीट्रिक टन्ज थी, दिसम्बर में भी वही रही, जनवरी में वह 2037 डालर थी और फरवरी में वह 2790 डालर हो गई। एक कारण आपके सामने है।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, I want your protection. I asked whether a clause relating to negotiation is there.

MR. SPEAKER : It is there.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the policy of the Government. Whenever the prices in the international market go down, they do not bring down the prices here. You look into the P.A.C. Report of last year. The prices of edible oils went down in the international market. The S.T.C. mopped up profits to the tune of Rs. 80 crores in one year and robbed the poor consumers in the country. They did not bring down the prices here. We are accusing the Finance Minister with regard to inflation. I think, it is the Commerce Ministry which is importing inflation into this country. Why don't you decrease the duties and maintain the price level in the country ? When the prices go down in the international market, then you mop up the profits through the S.T.C. by having more profits. Why not in this case also, when the prices in the international market go up, in order to maintain the price level in the country and not create problems for the Finance Minister, you take proper measures to cut down the duties to that extent ? Why don't you do that also so as to maintain the price level in the country ? Otherwise, it has such an adverse effect on the price level on all fronts in the country. What is the

policy of the Government in this regard ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I think, the Hon. Members' question requires a re-allocation of work between the Departments. He is empowering me with powers in regard to customs duty and all that. I do not know whether the Finance Minister will agree with that. I am ready to take over this duty which he is assigning to me.

Anyway, I have indicated that whenever price fluctuations take place, all that is taken care of. In fact, the pricing is done by the Pricing Committee in regard to what the prices have been contracted for, that is, in the pipeline and also for expected future prices. Sometimes, there is an indigenous angle also, like, for example, the Hindustan Copper Limited prices may be lower. We have to protect the indigenous angle also. There is a formula according to which all that is taken care of.

Purchase of New Aircraft for use of Indian Airlines

*605. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 124 on 24 February, 1984 regarding selection of Aircraft for Indian Airlines and state :

(a) whether the proposal to purchase new aircraft for the use of Indian Airlines to meet the increasing traffic has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ;

(c) the number of new aircraft likely to be purchased ; and

(d) foreign exchange likely to be incurred as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, लेकिन यह प्रश्न 24 फरवरी के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 124 के उत्तर के आधार पर पूछा गया है और प्रश्न संख्या 124 इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में जो कुछ प्रकाशित हुआ था, उसके आधार पर पूछा गया था। मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय के दूसरे उत्तर की ओर, इस में जहां एक ओर कहा है कि मेरे पास इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, लेकिन आप मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिए गए दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर को देखें और तमाम समाचार पत्रों में जो समाचार निकला है उस को देखें तो उस में दूसरी बात कही गई है। 28 फरवरी, 1984 को प्रश्न संख्या 289 के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है—

“बढ़ते हुए यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की 1985-86 के दौरान अपने विमान बेड़े में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। वे विभिन्न आकार तथा परास वाले कई प्रकार के विमानों का मूल्यांकन कर रहे हैं।....”

फिर इस के पहले 6 दिसम्बर, 1983 को भी जब राज्य सभा में इन से पूछा गया कि क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स अपने बेड़े को आधुनिक बनाने तथा पुराने विमानों को बदलने के प्रयास से नये-नये प्रकार की एयरबस और बोइंग प्राप्त करने पर विचार कर रही है ;....

उस में भी इन्होंने कहा कि—

“इंडियन एयर लाइन्स फिलहाल विभिन्न प्रकार के विमानों का मूल्यांकन कर रही है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई है।”

तो पहले तो इन्होंने कहा कि यह प्रस्ताव है और अब जवाब दे रहे हैं कि—
नौ सर, डज नाट एराइज।

दिसम्बर में आप ने कहा कि प्रस्ताव है, फरवरी में कहा कि प्रस्ताव है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप के आज के जवाब से क्या मैं यह समझ लूँ कि सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ?

श्री सतीश श्रप्रवास : आज ही के अखबार में स्टेटमेंट है कि 767 हम खरीद रहे हैं और 707 को फेज आउट कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से सीधा पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ? यदि आप के पास प्रस्ताव है जैसा कि समाचार-पत्रों में और दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तरों से मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह के विमान खरीदने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ? उस पर कितनी लागत आएगी ? किन-किन देशों से टेंडर मंगाए हैं और किन-किन देशों ने टेंडर भेजे हैं ? किस के टेंडर सब से कम हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-

SHEED ALAM KHAN) : I would like to assure the Hon. Member that I have replied on the basis of the information available with the Ministry and that we have not yet made any commitment.

As you know, before the aircraft are purchased, an Inter-departmental Committee has to be set up. The Inter-departmental Committee in the Indian Airlines is headed by the Air Chief and by the other Members of the Government. This Inter-departmental Committee is looking into the various types of aircraft. Evaluation and examination is being carried out by this Committee to find out which aircraft would be more suitable as far as our operational conditions and the economics of the operation is concerned. Once this Committee comes to a decision, then they will submit their report to the Board of Indian Airlines which will consider and finalise the project.

After the Indian Airlines Board has finalised the project, it will be submitted to the Government.

Then the Government will process it by referring the matter to the various Appraisal Agencies.

Once that is finalised, then it has to go to the Public Investment Board.

Once the Public Investment Board approves it, will go to the Cabinet.

And then it will be finalised.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : One important question arises.

MR. SPEAKER : Let Shri Ram Vilas Paswan put his question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं ने जो प्रश्न पूछा, अब आप अपनी तरफ से पूछ लीजिए, यह सरकार का दिया हुआ उत्तर है, खुर्शीद आलम खां साहब ही हैं यह, इन्होंने ही कहा है 28 फरवरी, 1984 को प्रश्न 289 के लिखित उत्तर में राज्य सभा

के अन्दर कि विमान बेड़े में वृद्धि करने प्रस्ताव है। इन्होंने ही कहा है कि खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है और आज यह कहते हैं कि खरीदने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। मैंने सीधा प्रश्न पूछा था कि प्रस्ताव है या नहीं तो मंत्री जी पहले यस और नो कहे क्योंकि यह रोज अखवार में क्यों निकल रहा है? इसके साथ ही मंत्री जी यह भी बतायें कि 30 तारीख को इंडियन एअरलाइन्स बोर्ड की बैठक हुई है या नहीं हुई है?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I quite admit that the proposal is there to buy the aircraft, but I would request the Hon. Members, almost all the Hon. Members, not to press me to disclose any negotiations which are being conducted at present. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, Parliament is supreme. You have said it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What is the position? We do not want the procedure. He has stated the procedure. We are not fools to hear the procedure. We want to know what is the real position.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अखवार में सारी की सारी बातें आ रही हैं और मंत्री के द्वारा उनका खण्डन नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Nobody is asking about negotiation.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इतना जवाब तो आप दिलवा ही सकते थे कि प्रस्ताव है या नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that there is a need. He has said that negotiations are going on, they are

evaluating. There is a need; that is why they are evaluating. If there was no need, why should they evaluate?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ। सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान बल्कि संसार में जहाँ कहीं भी विमान खरीदे जाते हैं वहाँ गोल-माल होता है, भ्रष्टाचार पनपता है। जापान के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री, श्री तनाका को पद से हटना पड़ा और आज उनपर मुकदमा चल रहा है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में किस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार न पनप सके, उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कमेटी बना रखी है जोकि इस बात को देख सके कि किसी प्रकार का कोई पक्षपात या हेरा-फेरी न होने पाए?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I would like to assure the Hon. Member that we have taken every care about it, and that is the reason why we have requested the Air Chief to be Chairman of the Committee which is carrying on the evaluation and will conduct the economic and operational suitability.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : It has been an established convention of the House that the answer given is as of today. My Hon. friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, has already referred to the news item that is appearing today, that they have already made the choice about a particular aircraft. But he has not denied it.

MR. SPEAKER : He has denied it.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I want to know whether it is true or not.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I do not think the Hon. Member should go by what appears in the press. It is not authentic.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We are asking questions on the basis of newspaper report. He can deny, he can contradict, he can say that it is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that we should not go by that, it is not authentic. That means, he is repudiating.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is the use of asking questions? The Minister first of all denies and then he agrees. He is misleading...

MR. SPEAKER: This is a technical thing and he has explained...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is misleading the House. He has said...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Overruled.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, you are the custodian...

MR. SPEAKER: I am the custodian.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is misleading the House. He must tell the truth. He is duty-bound to tell the truth...

MR. SPEAKER: He has told the truth.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Otherwise, the Question Hour becomes meaningless. The Minister first of all denies and then he says, 'Yes, there is a proposal'...

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

हस्तचालित रोलर प्रिंटिंग मशीनों
पर उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट

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

(क) क्या बजट अधिसूचना संख्या 31/84 की उत्पादन मद संख्या 19 (क) के अनुसार, 51 काउंट तक के स्वतन्त्र रूप से चलने वाले 'पावर प्रोसेसर्स' को, जिसका मूल्य 5 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर से भी कम बैठता है, उत्पादन शुल्क से पूरी तरह छूट दी गई है;

(ख) यदि उक्त मद को हस्तचालित रोलर प्रिंटिंग मशीन से तैयार किया जाता है, तो क्या उस पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाता है;

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

(घ) इस विषयता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In terms of notifications No. 31/84 and 32/84-CE both dated the 1st March, 1984, powerloom and handloom cotton fabrics, falling under item No. 19I of the Central Excise Tariff, of less than 51 counts and of an assessable value not exceeding Rs. 5 per sq. metre, have been fully exempted from excise duties, if processed by an independent

processor. The term 'independent processor' has been defined for the purpose of notification No. 32/84-CE dated the 1st March, 1984, as a manufacturer, who processes cloth with the aid of power and who does not have any proprietary interest in any factory engaged in the spinning of yarn or weaving of cotton fabrics. Since this definition did not cover processes carried out without the aid of power, fabrics of the description specified above were not eligible for full exemption, when subjected to the process of roller printing without the aid of power. By issue of notification No. 78/84-CE dated the 21st March, 1984, full exemption from central excise duties has been granted to fabrics of the above description, even when processed without the aid of power.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नोटिफिकेशन न० 32184-सी ई, दिनांक 21 मार्च, 1984 जारी करके मन्त्री महोदय ने लघु उद्योगों को जो राहत दी है उससे मैंसंतुष्ट हूँ और इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

Shri Mool Chand Daga rose.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर सवाल करने वाला कोई नहीं है, सप्लीमेंट्री आ गया।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की नीति है कि जो काम बिना पावर के होता है, लेबर ओरिएन्टेड है उन उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। रोलिंग प्रिंटिंग मशीन में लोग पावर काम में नहीं लेते हैं, लेबर से ही काम लेते हैं। इसके लिए जो 51 काउन्ट के ऊपर का जो धागा है, उस पर ड्यूटी कुछ लगा रहे हैं, क्या इसको छूट देने के बारे में विचार करेंगे? इसके बारे में एक मैमोरेण्डम पहले ही आपके पास आया है, उस पर क्या आप

सहानुभूतिपूर्व विचार करेंगे या नहीं? क्योंकि जहाँ ज्यादा लेबर काम करती है, उस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : This is a suggestion for action. We will certainly consider it.

Representation of Aluminium Extrusion Industry

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

(a) whether aluminium extrusion industry has to pay 44 per cent central excise on their products made out of imported C.G. aluminium besides not getting [set off of customs duty, as against 28.6% if made out of indigenous metal and also getting full set off of excise duty by which disparity the industry is unable to utilise the aluminium imported by MMTC which is costing them more by Rs. 6,000/- per ton than indigenous metal being used by their competitors, i.e. primary producers, who are also manufacturing extrusions ;

(b) whether Aluminium Extrusion Manufacturers Association and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have represented to his Ministry [for removing this hurdle to enable consumer industries including extrusion manufacturers to utilise their capacity [reasonably in view of low production of indigenous metal owing to severe power cuts ; and

(c) if so, remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Extruded products made from

imported C.G. aluminium ingots, on which countervailing duty under notification no. 264/81-Customs, dated the 3rd December, 1981, has been paid, are chargeable to a total excise duty at the rate of 28.6% ad valorem. In other cases, excise duty on such products is chargeable at the rate of 44% ad valorem. As for extruded products, made from indigenous ingots or manufactured by primary producers of aluminium, excise duty is leviable at the rate of 28.6% ad valorem. The benefit of proforma credit of excise duty or countervailing duty actually paid is admissible in all cases.

(b) The Government have received certain representations from the All-India Aluminium Extrusion Manufacturers' Association and Aluminium Extrusion Manufacturers' Association, wherein they have requested for uniform rate of 28.6% ad valorem of excise duty on extruded products of aluminium whether made from indigenous or imported C.G. ingots and also for proforma credit of countervailing duty at full rate on a 'deemed' basis.

(c) The Government have examined the matter and have decided to equate the rates of excise duty on aluminium products, including extruded products, made from imported C.G. aluminium ingots, with those on the products made from indigenous ingots. However, the proforma credit admissible will be equal to the actual amount of excise/countervailing duty paid.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, you see the reply of the Minister. I have put a specific question that the metal imported by MMTC and given for the extrusion industry costs Rs. 6000 per tonne more than the indigenous metal. The reply is not referring to that at all. But does it mean and am I to understand that this difference will be obviated and parity maintained? That is part (a)

(b) I would also like to know that the concession which the Government wants to give now and which is now

contained in part (c) of the reply--which is the effective date for the application of that concession?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : In regard to the last part of the question, a notification amending the Central Excise Notification has been issued on 5th April. So it will be effective from 5th April.

In regard to the other part of the concession which the representationists wanted, there will be one problem and it is a technical problem. As far as Rule 56 of the Central Excise Rules is concerned the *pro forma* credit is possible only to the extent of the duty which has been paid. Now, here, the Hon. Member is aware that at first it was 22% countervailing duty and subsequently it was reduced to 15%. Now, their contention is that though they have paid 15% duty, but the set-off should be at the rate of 22% which is not possible. But with regard to the other part of their demand, as the Hon. Member is aware, I have amended the Excise Duty Notification accordingly.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : My second question is : the Hon Minister perhaps knows that the indigenous aluminium industry itself is in a disarray because of lack of power and the production capacity of the industry is not fully utilised. Therefore, imports are an imperative of the whole thing. Now if the imported metal is going to cost as high as this or lower than this amount, how does he think that the two sets of people—one using indigenous metal in the extrusion industry and the other one using the imported metal—will be able to compete and live in the market? Therefore, will they intervene and find a way out for this? The best solution would be to increase the aluminium production in the country to meet the requirements of the country, but obviously that is not Finance Ministry's business. Since the Government has a collective responsibility, will the Minister be pleased to say if he is

going to take some specific steps towards that direction ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as the anomaly which cropped up because of the duty structure as far as the excise duty is concerned, that has been taken care of by that amendment and even with the countervailing duty of 15% there were some products made out of it and these are in various stages of production. So in between there was some anomaly which cropped up because of the manufacture out of the imported metal which took place earlier.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Why not you pool the two and levy the price ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : There is the pooling arrangement. But, at the same time, you know when you are claiming the duty set off, may be technically—that is why I am saying this is also a technical problem—their demand may be justified, but it is difficult to do it because I can set off only that part which is actually paid out.

I cannot set off. Therefore, for the controversy arising out of 22% and 15%, there is a problem. But in future, we are trying to see that the price of the product out of indigenous and out of imported material is at par.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nadar—Q. No. 609—not here. Shri Narayan Choubey—Q. No. 610—not here. Dr. C. Pratap Wagh—Not here. Shrimati Rane—not here. Q. No. 612—Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal.

**Permission for Setting up of
Commercial Bank by West
Bengal Government**

*612 **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

192 on 24 February, 1984 regarding new licences to foreign banks and state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government has reiterated its demand for a commercial bank to be set up by that Government which has been pending with the Reserve Bank of India for the last three years ;

(c) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ; and

(c) how long will it take for the Reserve Bank of India to decide the matter and whether he will ask the Bank to expedite it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India, which is the statutory authority for licensing a banking company, has conveyed its views to the Government of West Bengal in February, 1984. No further reference has been received so far by the Reserve Bank from the State Government.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply of the Hon. Minister, it is clear that the Government of India has stated its views to the Government of West Bengal. May I know from him what is the content in the letter and whether the Government of India is ready to set up a commercial bank in West Bengal.

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

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : If the answer is 'No', what is the reason you have explained in detail, in the letter which you have sent to the West Bengal Government ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, the Minister has stated that he has let the West Bengal Government know the reasons. Since this is a

Central subject and since we are Members of Parliament, we may be apprised of the reasons. Let him please do that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have no objection. And I think that at least half a dozen times this matter has been discussed on the floor of this very House and I had explained in detail. I have already explained that when the banks were nationalised, one of the major objectives was that there should be a Central Board and it should be under the Central sector. As for as setting up a commercial bank is concerned, I had explained that it is not our intention if it is a question of the branch expansion. For that there is a regular institutional arrangement. A Committee consisting of the Chief Ministers of various zones and Finance Ministers meet annually, every year and take stock of the staff. If it is a question of the ownership, even in the regional rural bank, in every State, it is owned to the extent of 1/3. Nowadays, the major emphasis has been to establish regional rural banks. As many as 162 regional rural banks have been established covering 270 districts ; in West Bengal also, eight regional rural banks have been established, As such, the regional rural bank is owned by the State Government to the extent of 1/3. Therefore, considering all these aspects, it was thought that a separate bank to be established by a State is not necessary.

Mr. SPEAKER : I have to ask the House a question. If three Members in a row are absent, we call it a hat trick. If six members in a row are absent, then what do we call that ?

Professor has suggested that it is a six trick.

Shri Sidnal—Q. No. 613—absent.

Q. No. 614—Shri R. P. Gaekwad.

Export of Ornamental Horticulture Produce

*614. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study had been made for exploring large potential for exporting ornamental horticulture produce in the world market and to gain recognition for our glory and expertise in horticulture, landscaping and gardening ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A study group was constituted to undertake an indepth study to identify possible growth areas for exports of flowers and live plants and to outline remedial measures for augmentation of exports.

2. The study observed that the total exports of floricultural products and fruit trees during 1978-79 reached Rs. 8 million of which cut-flowers/buds constituted 38% and foliage plants 37%. Middle East accounted for 39% of these exports which were mainly foliage plants followed by Western Europe—mainly West Germany, Holland and Italy—31% mainly cut flowers. Indian floricultural products have to face stiff competition from the established West European markets on account of higher prices, inferior quality and lack of assortments.

3. The salient recommendations of the group were :

- (i) Import duty on Peat Moss should be reduced.
- (ii) Special commodity rates for air freighting cut-flowers, foliage plants, etc. should be introduced by Air India.

- (iii) Floral chemicals, germ plasm material, for multiplication, stud material, stock seeds and parent lines should be included in the shopping list against export of floricultural products under the REP policy.
- (iv) Speedy procedure for customs clearance should be introduced.
- (v) Cash compensatory support against export of floricultural products should be provided.
- (vi) Consignment sales should be permitted for exports of floricultural products.
- (vii) EEC countries should be persuaded to reduce tariff on import of flowers and live plants from India during their off season.
- (viii) The plant protection and Quarantine Department should permit exportation of plants with earth balls.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Looking to the recommendations offered by the Study Group, it seems that there is some mismanagement in the exportation of these flowers.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the recommendations given by the Study Group have been accepted by the Ministry. And what steps have been taken ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is no question of better management because hardly there is any export. What is needed is increasing the production base ; people who take initiative near places like Delhi and Bombay should be helped and we should increase production near air service centres and also have proper tie up with the people who should collaborate, to have stable market and so on. Actually we have provided 10 per cent RCP licence and 10 per cent

CCS and we are exploring all the other suggestions which have been given.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Race Horses

***599. SHRI K. MALLANNA :** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that import of race horses was restricted upto 1980 and has not been liberalised ;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of race horses in the country during 1981, 1982 and 1983 ; and

(c) whether this has affected the indigenous horse breeding programme ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) There was no provision in the import policy of 1980-81 for import of horses for racing purpose ; and there is no such provision even in the import policy for 1983-84. The import policy provides for import of stallions and broodmares exclusively for breeding purpose.

(b) Only one import licence for Rs. 80,000/- was issued on 21st September, 1981 on ad-hoc basis for import of a jumping horse in connection with the Asian Games 1982.

(c) No, Sir.

Efforts to Increase Export of Mica

***600. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India have formed a subsidy

unit called MITCO which is the channelising agency for exporting mica from India ;

(b) whether in recent years, the export of mica in volume terms is decreasing ;

(c) whether in recent years, the export of mica from India to general currency areas is decreasing while the percentage of export, to rupee currency areas is increasing ; and

(d) whether in view of the above ; Government propose to free mica export from compulsory channelising through MITCO or at least freeing some of the categories being exported to general currency areas ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Mice Trading Corporation of India Ltd., a wholly subsidiary of MMTC is the canalising agency for exports of processed mica.

(b) to (d) As a result of technological changes, there has, since the mid seventies, been a steady decline in world demand for processed mica. Overall demand for mica has also been affected by international recession and the growing advent of mica substitutes. In the face of these factors, the volume of India's mica exports have shown a declining trend over the last three years. To counter-act the effect of these market forces, efforts have been made by MITCO and private exporters to increase unit value realisation by moving away from exports of processed mica to exports of value added fabricated mica, mica powder and other manufactured mica items. Valuewise, the proportion between RPA and GCA countries have been varying from year to year

Exports of processed mica are made predominantly to RPA countries,

whereas exports of fabricated mica are taking place predominantly to the General Currency Area countries.

Exports of mica, other than processed mica, are freely allowed on Open General Licence. Even in processed mica exports, which are canalised through MITCO, private exporters are allowed to participate under the sharing formula to the extent of 50% of export orders.

Types of Cars Being used by TDC

*601. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the types of cars being used by India Tourism Development Corporation in each of its units presently ;

(b) whether in the past Mercedes Benz have been imported, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in addition to Mercedes Government/ITDC Management propose to import other foreign vehicles like Toyota, Datsun, Suzuki, etc. which are medium sized economy vehicles and the presently being used by private tourist operators ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) To standardise the fleet of luxury cars and in replacement of old cars, ITDC imported 20 Mercedes Benz cars in 1977 and 65 in 1982. Besides Mercedes Benz, ITDC is using Ambassador cars also.

(c) Not at present.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर बिहार में रेशम का उत्पादन

*4602. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर-बिहार के पश्चिमी तथा पूर्वी चम्पारन जिलों का प्राकृतिक वातावरण रेशम कीड़ों के प्रजनन हेतु अच्छी सम्भावनाएं प्रदान करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन जिलों में रेशम उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में रेशम पर आधारित उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के लिये कितने उद्यमियों ने आवेदन किया है; और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यताही अपर्याप्त है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या का हल क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेशम उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए एक उपाय के रूप में, बिहार राज्य सरकार अपने वार्षिक योजना कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत पूर्व तथा पश्चिम चम्पारन जिलों में रेशम उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए एक योजना कार्यान्वित करती रही है । इसने कुमारबाग, बालमीकीनगर, मंझना तथा बागहा, तुरकोलिया, महेशी तथा मोतीहारी में सात रेशम केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) इस क्षेत्र में रेशम उद्योग की विकास सम्बन्धी योजना के

भाग के रूप में पश्चिम चम्पारन तथा पूर्व चम्पारन के लिए क्रमशः 10,000 रु० तथा 5,000 रु० प्रति उपजकर्ता की दर पर वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई है । वह राशि पश्चिम चम्पारन में अनुसूचित जातियों के 30 सदस्यों तथा पूर्व चम्पारन में 14 सदस्यों को मंजूर की गई । अभी तक उठाए गये कदम मूलतः उस रेशम उद्योग के विकास के लिये हैं, जो कि यथा-समय सम्भावित रेशम उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देंगे ।

Increase in Cash Compensatory Support on Fabrics, Made-ups and Garments

*603. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cash compensatory support for fabrics, made-ups and certain types of garments is likely to be increased ;

(b) whether this incentive is being considered by Government in order to make the textile exports competitive in world markets ;

(c) If so, whether in view of the difficulties faced by Textile Industry at home and recessionary trends in foreign markets, his Ministry feel that CCS on textile items should be increased ;

(d) if so, the other measures his Ministry is considering in the export of fabrics, made-ups and varieties of garments which have been facing great recession for the last 4-5 months ; and

(e) if so, the other measures being considered to help the Textile Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH

PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (e) The rates of Cash Compensatory Support for Cotton fabrics, made-ups, "other cotton manufacturers" and certain types of Cotton garments have been revised

upwards w.e.f. 1.1.84. The following table shows the comparative position of rates of C.C.S. applicable during 1983 and 1984.

	Rates of Cash Compensatory Support	
	1983	1984
(i) Cotton fabrics (Processed)	10%	12% to 15%
(ii) Cotton fabrics grey (unprocessed)	7%	8% to 12%
(iii) Made-ups	8%	12% to 15%
(iv) "Other cotton manufactures"	5%	7%
(v) Shirts, dresses, blouses, skirts & trousers exported to non-quota countries & to quota countries where these are not under specific quantitative restraint	5%	6%
(vi) Industrial garments except for shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts and trousers exported to quota countries	7%	8% to 10%
(vii) Children's garments of all categories exported to non-quota countries & children's garments other than shirts, blouses, skirts, dresses & trousers when exported to quota countries	5%	6%
(viii) "Other garments"	5%	6%

A number of steps have been taken by the Government to boost exports of various textiles products. These include providing facilities for modernisation and technological upgradation, availability of essential inputs without payment of import duty, export incentives in the form of Cash Compensatory Support, Replenishment licenses and duty draw-back, encouraging setting up of 100% Export Oriented Units, a flexible and realistic Export Entitlement Distribution Policy and intensification of export Promotional measures.

Borrowing from Euro-Currency Market

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

(a) whether India is contemplating

to tap Euro-currency market to meet foreign exchange requirements in view of shrinking concessional flows ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of proposed borrowings during the current years ;

(c) names of the Indian Companies in the private sector which had been allowed to enter Euro-Currency market for raising loans for financing their imports during the year 1983-84 ; the amount of loan raised ; its rate of interest, its terms and conditions for repayment and names of lenders ;

(d) the role of Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance on the draw down and repayment of loans and payment of interest and other charges thereon ; and

(e) the private sector companies whose applications are pending with his Ministry or Reserve Bank of India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) Undertakings both in the private and public sector are selectively permitted by Government to raise commercial loans abroad mainly for financing the requirements of projects. Information with respect to the names of the Indian companies in the private sector which have been allowed foreign exchange loans including export credits in 1983-84 along with the amount of loan raised, name of the lender and terms of the loan, is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8133/84]. In 1984-85, the Government would continue to follow its selective policy regarding external commercial borrowing.

Ministry of finance approves the proposals for undertaking external commercial borrowing, as well as the terms and conditions for such borrowings. The Reserve Bank of India scrutinizes the proposals under the relevant provisions of FERA, and ensures that the terms of the Government sanction are complied with and that no additional foreign exchange liability either expressed or implied is assumed under the arrangement. Prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India is required for repayment of loans and payment of interest and other charges.

Requests for external commercial

borrowings are received in various forms and at various stages of negotiations. There is no prescribed application form for such requests which are considered on a case by case basis on merit in line with Government policy for commercial borrowings and other alternative sources of finance available. No list of pending applications is being maintained.

Revision of Pay Scales and DA of Public Sector Employees

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the pay scales and dearness allowance of employees in the public sector whose bilateral agreements have ended in 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the rates of dearness allowances varying in different establishments are to be brought at par with large public sector units ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) It is a part of normal process to enter into fresh wage settlements where the subsisting ones expire. Accordingly, in the case of public sector enterprises whose wage settlements had expired in 1982-83 negotiations have been, and are being, undertaken to arrive at a new settlement. In a large number of cases such bilateral agreements covering pay scales and various allowances have been concluded and in the remaining, they are in various stages of processing/negotiations.

(b) and (c) The majority of public sector undertakings are following industrial rates of dearness allowance under which the variation in AICPI is being compensated for at the rate of Re. 1.30 per point (Simla Series 1960=

100). There are however a number of undertakings which still follow Central Government rates of DA. It is the policy of the Government that these undertakings also should adopt the industrial rates of DA as above, and related scales of pay and allowances.

Establishment of Defence Production Unit in Kerala

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

(a) the number of defence production establishments at present in the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to establish more defence production establishments in the country ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

(d) whether Government propose to establish a defence production unit in Kerala ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There are at present 34 ordinance factories and 9 Defence Public Sector Undertakings and their units in the country.

(b) and (c) Setting up of defence production establishments is an on-going process aimed at achieving self-sufficiency and self-reliance in defence equipment and materials. It is not desirable in public interest to give further details in this regard.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to establish a defence production unit in Kerala.

Merger of Transport Division of ITDC with Ashok Travels and Tours

*610. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY : will the Minister of TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation's Division with the emblem of 't' has been well known throughout the world ;

(b) if so, the objective, strength of fleet and number of officers and workmen when this activity was started by ITDC ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above mentioned Transport Division was merged with a newly created Ashok Travels and Tours—a travel agency of India Tourism Development Corporation some time back ;

(d) if so, the purpose of merger of the two independent activities within the same Corporation ; and

(e) whether any 'High Powered Departmental Study' was undertaken before the merger ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) :

Statement

The 't' emblem of the India Tourism Development Corporation is well-known. With a view to providing transport facilities to the tourists and others, the ITDC started its Transport Division in 1966 with a fleet of 35 vehicles and a manpower of about 45 officers and workmen.

The Ashok Travels and Tours Section in the Marketing Division of ITDC was merged with the Transport Division in May 1983 with a view to coordinating the two Divisions for achieving better marketing results and to give it a commercial orientation. Thus, a new Division namely, Ashok Travels and Tours

has been created with the approval of the Board of Directors of ITDC,

Legal Proceedings in Courts against Foreign Fishing Vessels Apprehended for Poaching

*611. DR. PRATAP WAGH :
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA
RANE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the meeting held recently of Coast Guard Commanders had discussed the need for improvement in procedures in regard to legal proceedings in courts against foreign fishing vessels apprehended for poaching and other illegal activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No Sir, although attention was invited to the procedural requirements of the existing law, and the need for expeditious and successful culmination of such cases was emphasised.

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

Welfare, Rehabilitation and Upliftment of Ex-servicemen

*613. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a symposium on the problems of ex-servicemen had proposed several suggestions for the welfare, rehabilitation and upliftment of ex-servicemen in different civilian vocations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

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

(b) A symposium was reportedly held by the Indian Ex-Services League in New Delhi on 5th and 6th March, 1984 under the chairmanship of General K. M. Cariappa (Retired). Problems of ex-servicemen concerning their welfare, rehabilitation and upliftment are said to have been discussed.

While no memorandum containing the demands or suggestions put forth at the symposium has been received in the Ministry of Defence, the Indian Ex-Services League have forwarded to the Director General Resettlement on 26.3.1984, a note containing a number of recommendations on the problem of ex-servicemen for consideration by the High Level Committee.

The recommendations cover (i) Resettlement, (ii) Concessions and welfare measures, (iii) Organisational matters, and (iv) Miscellaneous points.

These would be considered by the High Level Committee recently appointed by the Government to go into the problems of ex-servicemen.

Investment by Non-Resident Indians

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the measures taken by Government to attract investments by non-resident Indians, the response by potential investors has not been satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) if not, the fact in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Government has extended several facilities for attracting inflow of remittances and investment etc. by non-residents of Indian origin/nationality.

These facilities have resulted in substantial inflows of foreign exchange, particularly in the form of remittances and deposits in non-resident external accounts and foreign currency non-resident accounts. A large number of proposals for investment in industrial units on repatriable and non-repatriable basis have also been approved. Taken as a whole, on the basis of the experience so far, the response of non-residents to the various schemes announced by the Government cannot be considered unsatisfactory.

Disbursement of Loan by Nationalised Banks under Self-Employment Scheme

616. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Minister has called the Chairmen of all the 21 nationalised banks and directed them to disburse over Rs. 200 crores in the next two months under the self-employment scheme;

(b) if so, what were the other subjects discussed and decisions taken in the meeting;

(c) how many persons will be provided loan within 2 months ;

(d) whether there has been a large number of applications pending with the nationalised banks; and

(e) if so, how many applicants have been covered under this Scheme ?

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 bank 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.

(d) and (e) As per the information received in the office of the Development Commissioner (SSI), upto 29th March, 1984, out of 3,08,372 applications which had been forwarded by the District Industries Centres to the banks against the target of 2.5 lakhs, 81,032 had been sanctioned.

Export of Diamond Jewellery

*617. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a significant rise in the world demand for diamond jewellery specially for small and inexpensive diamonds studded in jewellery;

(b) the figures in this regard during the last two years and its comparison with the countries in the trade; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to encourage export of diamond jewellery ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) No data in respect of world jewellery exports is available. Exports of gold jewellery from India were :

1981-82	Rs. 45.15 crores
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1982-83	Rs. 57.69 crores
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Separate data for diamond studded jewellery is not available.

(c) Among several steps taken by

Government to promote exports of gold jewellery, a new scheme is proposed to be made effective soon.

Bonus Dispute in Mica Processing Factories under MITCO in Bihar

*618. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the bonus dispute is continuing in the mica processing factories under MITCO in Bihar since last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the workers of MITCO have refused to accept the quantum of bonus offered by the management;

(d) if so, the basis of calculating that quantum of bonus against the demand of workers;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the workers have appealed to his Ministry for intervention; and

(f) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (f) The Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited, Patna, declared a bonus of 9.5% for the year 1982-83 based on the profitability of the Corporation and in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965, Some Section of the workers working in MITCO factories in Bihar contended that the bonus was not calculated correctly and that it should be 20% and not 9.5% as declared by the management. At the intervention of the Labour Superintendent of the Government of Bihar at Giridih, the workers in question later accepted the payment declared by the management. The Labour Superintendent has, however, asked for and received from MITCO the requisite

papers for verification of accounts by him. These papers are under examination by the Labour Department of the State Government of Bihar.

The workers of MITCO factories in Bihar represented to the Ministry of Commerce in December, 1983, inter-alia, on the question of bonus declared for 1982-83. Since the matter is under consideration of the Government of Bihar we are awaiting their report.

Accommodation Problem of MES Civilian Employees

6742. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the action taken to ease the accommodation problem of MES civilian employees whose services are transferable after specific period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Efforts are being made to augment provision of accommodation for MES civilian employees whose services are transferable after specific period by setting apart a percentage of the Defence Works Budget towards construction of new accommodation.

Induction of Soviet-Built Ilyshin Transport Aircraft

6743. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Air Force's military stores transportation system will begin to go all-jet with the induction of the first squadron of Soviet built Ilyshin transport aircraft ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the advantages of this new aircraft as well as the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) After the induction of Soviet built IL-76 Aircraft the transport fleet of the Indian Air Force will have a mix of turbojet and turboprop-engine Aircraft.

(b) IL-76 aircraft will meet the IAF's heavy transport tasks and will replace AN-12 aircraft in phases.

Restoration of Association/Union Rights to Civilians in Army

6744. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in August 1977 the then Defence Minister announced the restoration of association/union rights/to civilians serving in all areas of Defence Services as reported in the 'Times of India' of 31 August, 1977 under the caption "Union Rights Restored for Civilian in Army" ;

(b) if so, whether this restoration includes the civilians of GREF under B.R.O. ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) the details of various departments/areas under Defence Services, wherein the said restoration was given effect ;

(e) whether a copy of press release issued before the above announcement will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(f) Government orders that followed the said announcement of restoration of an association union rights ;

(g) whether the present Government issued orders suspending the said restoration ; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) & (c) No Sir. Civilians of the General Reserve Engineer Force under the Border Roads Organisation have a special role and function and were, therefore, brought under the Army Act, 1950 and Army Rules (1954) vide SROs 329 and 330, dated the 23rd September, Section 21 of the Army Act, which has been applied to the GREF, prohibits the formation of Associations and Trade Unions.

(d) The restoration was given effect to in all areas excluding those mentioned in SRO 17-E dated 5.9.1977 for the Army and 5-E dated 17th March, 1978 for the Air Force (copies are laid on the Table of the House) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8134/84] in the Navy, there were no restrictions.

(e) A copy of the Press Release dated 29 August, 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8144/34].

(f) Following orders were issued :

(i) S.R.O. 20-E dated 9th September, 1977.

(ii) Notification vide SRO 17-E dated 5 September, 1977 superseding SRO 6-E, dated 28 November, 1962 in respect of the Army.

(iii) Notification under SRO 5-E dated 17 March, 1978 superseding SRO 34-E dated 6 December, 1971 for the Air Force.

(g) & (h) Yes, Sir. The Government issued orders vide SRO 14-E dated July 9, 1982 in respect of civilians in Naval Establishments in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**Memorandum from Barrackpore
Municipality**

6745. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received a memorandum dated 28 February, 1984 from the Barrackpore Municipality ;

(b) if so, the salient points of the memorandum ; and

(c) whether Government are going to review their decision and transfer the Defence land to Barrackpore Municipality in view of the fact that the said land is unusable for defence purposes because of the heavy civilian population in and around this land ?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The decision regarding the transfer of Defence land to Barrackpore Municipality has been reviewed. As the land is to be utilised for meeting Defence requirements, it would not be possible to release the land to the Barrackpore Municipality.

Statement

The Chairman of the Barrackpore Municipality has requested to review the decision not to transfer the "Anandpur Rifle Range" land to the Barrackpore Municipality. It brings out the following salient points in support of the request :

(i) Localities of civilian population have grown considerably around the Defence land and, therefore, it would not be proper to use the land for Rifle Range Shooting Centre of any other Defence strategy.

(i) There is no other land with the Barrackpore Municipality for providing parks, play grounds, etc., for the growing civil population around the Anandpur Rifle Range land.

(iii) In view of the assurance earlier given for transfer of the land to the Barrackpore Municipality, the Municipality had drawn up programmes for development of the area in public interest. The decision not to transfer the land to the Municipality has caused a set back to their developmental programmes and they are not able to honour their earlier commitment to the inhabitants within the Municipality to provide parks and playgrounds for their recreation.

**Establishment of Opium Based Drug
Industry at Ghazipur**

6746. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the prospects for the establishments of opium based drug industry at Ghazipur, U.P. where a Government opium factory is located ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A plant to extract alkaloids from opium already exists at Ghazipur (U.P.) However, as the plant is very old, steps are being taken to upgrade the technology and to modernise the plant.

**World Bank Loan for Rural
Electrification Programme**

6747. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has announced a loan for India's rural electrification programme ;

(b) if so, amount offered and the names of the States likely to be covered ; and

(c) by when the scheme is likely to be started and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Agreements for a loan of \$ 304.5 million for assisting the rural electrification programme were signed with the IBRD on June 22, 1981. The States participating in this project include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh; Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and West Bengal.

(c) The project is already under implementation and is expected to be completed by December 31, 1985.

Textile Mills in Northern Regions

6748. SHRI N.R. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills in the Northern regions have expressed concern at the emerging shocking stage in medium staple cotton which is the most widely consumed cotton in the country ; and

(b) if so, the efforts of Government so far as the question of solving this problem is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Northern India Cotton Textils' Association have expressed their anxiety over the prevailing production and price trend of cotton in the country. Government is keeping a close watch over the situation. With a

view to ensuring availability of cotton in the textile industry, no releases of cotton are being made for exports at present.

Free Travel Facility for Landlords of Air India Accommodation

6749. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2132 on 9 March, 1984 regarding free travel facility for landlords of Air India accommodation and state :

(a) whether the difference of rent paid by the Air India for buildings let out by it for the residence or other purposes and the market rent as calculated by it in the form of issue of complimentary tickets in terms of its actual cost is liable to income tax, while computing tax on income derived by the land-lord concerned for renting out the property in question ;

(b) if not, the reasons for not curbing this indigenous device invented for evasion of income tax ; and

(c) whether he will look into the matter and mop this concealed income for levying income tax by issuing necessary instructions to the Field Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISANA) : (a) Income from property is computed under the provisions of Section 23 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 based on the annual value of the property. The Income-tax Act prescribes the procedure for computing the annual value of any property which is let out. When rent is receivable partly in cash and partly in kind, how the annual value is to be determined is a question which has to be solved by taking into account all the facts of the case.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, the matter will be looked into.

High Excise Duty on Copper Tubes and Copper Rods

6750. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that copper tubes apart from copper rods have been subjected to exorbitant high excise duty ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the effect of such heavy imposition of excise duty has hard hit the local manufacturers of small units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Copper in any crude form such as ingots, bars etc. is chargeable to a total excise duty of Rs 3,300/- per metric tonne and taking as the basis the MMTC sale price of Rs. 39,000/- per tonne for wire bars, this duty amounts to an ad valorem incidence of about 10%. Copper tubes are chargeable to a total excise duty of 30.8% ad valorem, but proforma credit of the duty paid at the raw material stage would be available. The above rates of duty cannot be said to be exorbitantly high.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Export of Vegetables

6751. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the various kinds of vegetables and the countries to which these were exported from India during the last two years, and the foreign exchange earned ;

(b) whether the cultivators get a remunerative price for their produce ;

(c) the various schemes under which the cultivators are rendered assistance in cultivating their lands for export purposes ;

(d) whether it is a fact that all the incentives presently go to the pockets of the exporters only and not to the cultivators ; and

(e) if not, the incentives separately available to cultivators and exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The major items of vegetables exported from India during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are fresh onions, and few tropical vegetables like okra, kareia, tinda etc. The value of exports of these items during 1981-82 and 1982-83 and major destinations of exports are as follows :

Item	1981-82	1982-83	(Value in Rs. Lakhs)
			Major Destinations
Fresh Onions	2950	3237	Dubai, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Kuwait,
Other fresh vegetables	281	860	Middle East Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAL, Bahrain.
	3231	4097	

(b) Exporters of vegetables procure their produce for export from assembling mandis and markets where growers bring them. Exporters thus have to pay the same price at which goods are purchased by others for domestic consumption. The price received by grower is higher due to the additional export demand.

(c) There is no separate scheme for export production of vegetables. Incentives to cultivators are given under the Plan Schemes of State Governments.

(d) and (e) Export incentives are paid only to exporters. Incentives to cultivators are through other Plan Schemes.

Export of Railway Engines and Coaches

6752 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway engines and coaches exported during the last three years alongwith the names of the countries to which these were exported ;

(b) the foreign exchange earned by the export of railway engines and coaches during the said period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Indian engines and coaches in foreign countries ; and

(d) if so, number of engines and coaches likely to be exported during the year 1984-85 and whether any agreement has been made in this regard ; if so, the names of the countries to whom export is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) No locomotive has been exported during the last three years. 32 coaches valued at Rs. 36 7.72

lakhs were exported to Nigeria in 1981-82. There was no export of coaches during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(c) and (d) Demand for Indian Engines is extremely limited. This is due to different requirements of Horse Power and gauge in the international market. Similarly there are limitations in the demand of coaches due to different gauge requirements. In addition India has to face a very tough competition with other reputed international suppliers in offering liberal credit terms and competitive prices.

However, for 1984-85, the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India has entered into agreements for export of 9 MG coaches to Bangladesh, 15 diesel electric locomotives and spares to Vietnam and 15 luggage vans to Mozambique.

Trade Deficit

6753. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's exports during the first seven months of 1983 compared to those in the same period in 1982, recorded a fall of 25 per cent and left a trade deficit of dollar 963 million ;

(b) whether it is a fact that while India's exports to the 10 nation EEC countries fell sharply, India's neighbours Pakistan and Bangladesh recorded increase of exports by three and thirteen per cent ; and

(c) if so, how much of the trade gap is due to the faulty liberalised import policy of Government and Government's indulgent attitude to the latest import craze for foreign goods from a section of the people and because of Government's failure to utilize fully the scope for exports offered by EEC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Based on India's foreign trade statistics which are maintained on a financial year basis, India's overall exports during the first seven months of 1983-84, i.e. April-October, 1983, on provisional basis, amounted to Rs. 5023.55 crores as compared to the provisional export figure of Rs. 4664.55 crores in the same period of the previous year, thereby showing an increase of 7.7%. The trade deficit during April-October, 1983 was lower at Rs. 2743.73 crores as compared to trade deficit of Rs. 3327.63 crores (Prov.) in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) According to region-wise statistics available upto Sept. 1980, India's exports to EEC countries during the first half of 1983-84, i.e. April-Sept. 1983, on provisional basis, amounted to Rs. 756.30 crores as compared to Rs. 587.54 crores (Prov.) in the corresponding period of the previous year. Thus exports to EEC countries during this period showed an increase of 28.7%.

(c) As a result of Government's Import & Export policy, India's trade deficit has started declining from 1981-82 and exports to EEC countries are also showing improvement despite the recession and the protectionist policies.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की मिलों द्वारा बनाया और बेचा गया स्टैंडर्ड कपड़े को लोकप्रिय बनाना

6754. श्री छीतू भाई गसित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अन्तर्गत मिलों द्वारा कितना स्टैंडर्ड कपड़ा बनाया और बेचा गया ;

(ख) स्टैंडर्ड कपड़े को लोगों में लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में श्रीर पूति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 (फरवरी तक अनुमानित) के दौरान राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अन्तर्गत मिलों द्वारा कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े का कुल उत्पादन 763.59 मिलियन वर्ग मीटर था जिसमें से 645.88 मिलियन वर्ग मीटर कपड़ा राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता फ़ैडरेशन को बिक्री के लिये भेज दिया गया है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा लड्डे पर 1.50 रु० प्रति वर्ग मीटर, पोलिएस्टर काटन ब्लैडिड शर्टिंग पर 3.70 रु० प्रति वर्ग मीटर और धोती-साड़ी पर 2.00 रु० प्रति वर्ग मीटर की दर से उत्पादन दिया जा रहा है। लोकप्रिय किस्मों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है और अलोकप्रिय किस्मों को उत्पादन में से हटा दिया गया है।

Income Tax Evasion by M/S Gupta Cables Ltd., Bhubaneshwar

6755. SHRI A K. ROY :
SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4164 on 16 December, 1983 regarding income tax evasion by Messrs Gupta Cables Limited, Bhubaneshwar and state :

(a) whether the inquiry into the tax evasion by Messrs Gupta Cables Pvt. Ltd. has been completed ,

(b) if so, details of the finding ;

(c) if not, details of the time since that inquiry has been initiated and the expected time of completion ;

(d) whether reward has been given to the informer of the concerned case ; and

(a) if not, the reason therefor and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Assessments for the assessment years 1972-73 1974-75 & 75-76 have been completed. Additions have been made in the total income on account of inflated expenses claimed under various Heads, excessive claim for payment of brokerage and commission, bogus cash credits, inflated expenditure for purchase of raw-materials and shortage in the goods supplied to Orissa State Electricity Board, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Reward is given only after assessments have become final and taxes realised.

Gross Deposits with Nationalised Banks in Jalpaigui

6756. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual gross deposits with the nationalised banks in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Cooch-Bihar, West Dinajpur and Malda districts of West Bengal since 1980 ;

(b) the details of annual investment and loans provided by the nationalised banks in those districts for small scale industries and agriculture since 1980, year-wise ; and

(c) details of loans granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicants in those districts since 1980, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Available district-wise data on deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks since 1980 are set out in the Statement-I.

(b) District - wise/occupation - wise data are readily available from the Basic Statistical Return for December, 1980 and June, 1981. The same are set out in the Statement-II.

(c) Data in respect of credit assistance to SC/ST borrowers are available only state-wise and for Priority Sectors only. Available data for December, 1981 show that in West Bengal SC/ST borrowers accounted for 178096 accounts out of a total of 912918 accounts financed by Public Sector Banks in the Priority Sectors. In terms of amount outstanding, SC/ST borrowers accounted for Rs. 18.23 crores out of a total of Rs. 579.57 crores of priority sector advances of Public Sector Banks in West Bengal.

Statement

District-wise data on Deposits and Advances of all Scheduled Commercial Banks
(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Deposits			
	December 1980	December 1981	December 1982	December 1983
1. Jalpaiguri	4233	4287	7283	7276
2. Darjeeling	6117	7144	7669	7944
3. Cooch-Bihar	1770	2139	2285	2385
4. West Dinajpur	1930	2364	2740	2797
5. Malda	1856	2372	2749	2754

Statement-II

ADVANCES

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	December, 1980			June, 1981		
	Total @ Advances	Small Scale Industry	Agricul- ture	Total @ Advances	Small Scale Industry	Agricul- ture
1. Jalpaigure	4468.36	367.55	1344.63	5501.31	102.59	2015.58
2. Darjeeling	2859.92	473.01	995.77	3178.19	237.29	1287.74
3. Cooch-Behar	618.25	57.69	301.91	609.68	62.22	319.77
4. West Dinajpur	845.61	55.05	495.32	872.26	56.86	511.85
6. Malda	812.22	29.93	457.24	1070.18	58.56	615.34

@ Advances according to utilisation.

Foreign Debt and Foreign Exchange Reserves

6757. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total foreign exchange reserves with Government in crores of rupees as on the following dates : March, 1977, January, 1980 and January, 1984 ;

(b) total foreign debt in crores of rupees as on the above dates ;

(c) amount paid as interest and other payments related to foreign debt

during each of the last three financial years and likely to be spent during the current year ; and

(d) names of the countries and international/U.N. agencies from whom loans/credit of more than Rs. 200 crores have been taken along with the information about (i) names of country? U.N. or international agency (ii) total amount borrowed which is outstanding as on date (in crores of R.) and (iii) rate of interest charges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :

(a)

Date	Foreign Exchange Reserves (excluding Gold & SDRs) Amount
------	--

(Rs. crores)

31.3.77	2862.99
01.1.80	5395.02
01.1.84	4554.98

(b)

Date	Amount of loan outstanding on Government account.
------	--

(Rs. crores)

31.3.77	11088.93
01.1.80	12339.31
01.1.84	19019.64

(c)

Year	Amount of interest payable on Government Account
------	---

(Rs. crores)

1981-82	276.14
1982-83	319.85
1983-84 (RE)	395.89
1984-85 (B.E.)	418.08

(d)

Name of the country/ institution	Total amount of loan borrowed and outstanding as at the end of 31.12.83	% age of interest charged
	(Rs. crores)	
1. Canada	519.50	0% to 6%
2. F.R.G.	1465.07	0.75% to 6.75%
3. France	314.08	Treasury portion 3% to 3.7% and Bank portion 6.85% to 10.75%
4. Japan	1299.01	2.5% to 6.25%
5. Netherlands	576.09	0.75% to 5.5%
6. U.K.	569.91	From 1965 interest free
7. U.S.A.	3192.02	0.75% to 8%
8. U.S.S.R.	261.24	2.5%
9. I.B.R.D.	1265.26	4.875% to 11.60%
10. I.D.A.	7632.73	0.75% service charge.
11. Trust Fund (IMF)	587.20	0.50%

Setting up of an Ordnance Factory in Medak District, Andhra Pradesh

6758. SHRI A. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up an Ordnance Factory in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh ; and

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

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

An Ordnance Factory to produce infantry combat vehicle is proposed to

be set up in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh. The Medak project is planned to have facilities, such as, production, fabrication and assembly shops for various parts of the vehicle, like, hull, turret etc. and inspection and other testing facilities including test track, research and development facilities for the light combat vehicle.

Possession has been taken of the land required for the project. Civil works have commenced and other infrastructural facilities are being built up as per the programme for the new ordnance factory, the progress of which is closely and periodically monitored through institutional arrangements including Steering Committee, Working Groups etc.

Ministerial Posts in Settlement Commission (IT & WT)

6759. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministerial posts of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks, Personal Assistants, Senior Personal Assistants and Private Secretaries, Superintendent and Administrative Officer in the Settlement Commission (IT & WT) have been excluded from Central Secretariat Service/Central Secretariat Stenographers Service ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Settlement Commission (IT & WT) is a permanent Commission ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that after making ex-cadre posts, people from Income-tax Department have been taken on deputation ; and

(d) if the replies to (b) & (c) be in the affirmative, the reasons for excluding the ministerial posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Settlement Commission (Income-tax/Wealth-tax) has been set up under the provisions of Sections 245B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and 22B of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

(c) The recruitment to the various posts borne on the strength of the Settlement Commission (Income-tax/Wealth-tax) is made in accordance with the recruitment rules framed under the powers vested in the President under article 309 of the Constitution of India. The persons who are found eligible under these rules are appointed including those from the Income-tax Department.

(d) The Ministerial posts in the Settlement Commission (Income-tax/Wealth-tax) have been excluded from the

Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service etc. because the Settlement Commission is not a participating office in these services.

Convertibility of Institutional Loan into Equity

6760. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued certain policy guidelines regarding convertibility of institutional loan into equity and nominee director ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government have issued guidelines to the all India financial institutions on 1.3.1984 regarding conversion of institutional loans into equity and appointment of nominee directors on the Boards of Companies assisted by them. Some of the important features of the Guidelines are indicated below :

Conversion of loans into equity.

(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 of 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 assistance 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 stipulated 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.

Appointment of nominees on the Boards of assisted concerns

- (i) Industrial Development Bank

of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) should create a separate Department/Cell with officials at the level of General Manager and Deputy General Manager, whose exclusive and whole-time function will be to represent the institutions on the Boards of companies.

- (ii) Nominee directors should be appointed on the Boards of all-MRTP companies, assisted by the institutions. As regards non-MRTP companies, nominee directors should be appointed on a selective basis, especially in cases where one or more of the following conditions obtain :
- (a) The unit is running into problems and is likely to become sick ;
- (b) Institutional holding is more than 26% ; and
- (c) Where the institutional stake by way of loans/ investment exceeds Rs. 5 crores.
- (iii) Nominee directors should be given clearly identified responsibility in a few areas which are important for public policy.
- (iv) The nominee directors should ensure that the tendencies of the companies towards extravagance, lavish expenditure and diversion of funds are curbed. With a view to achieve this object, the institutions should seek constitution of a small Audit Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors for the purpose of periodic assessment of expenditure incurred by the

assisted company, in all cases where the paid up capital of the company is Rs. 5 crores or more. The institutional nominee director will invariably be a member of these Audit Sub-Committees.

Export of Onions

6761. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that onions are exported ;

(b) if so, the total quantity exported during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 and the foreign exchange earned ;

(c) through which agency onions were purchased and exported ;

(d) the names of the States from which onions were exported ;

(e) the quantity of onions purchased from Gujarat during the above period for export ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of Indian Onions in foreign countries, if so, the steps taken to boost the export of onions ?

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

(b) The total quantity and value of exports of onions during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (April-December, 1983) are as under :

Value :	Rs.	Lakhs
Qty.	Lakh	MT

Year	Quantity	Value
1980-81	1.94	2768
1981-82	1.66	2950
1982-83	1.84	3237
1983-84	1.04	1991

(April-December '83)

(c) Onions are purchased and exported through the agencies of National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., Gujarat, State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Bombay.

(d) Onions have been purchased by NAFED from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh.

(e) NAFED make purchases for local distribution as well as exports. As such it would not be possible to mention the exact quantity purchased for export from each State.

(f) There is a good demand in the overseas markets for Indian onions. However, export is allowed within a limited ceiling in view of the fact that this is an item of mass consumption in India.

Cases of Theft in Trivandrum Airport

6762. SHRI D. S. A. SIVA-PRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been frequent theft of packages from Custom lounge of Trivandrum Airport ;

(b) if so, the total amount of losses and amount paid to the owner of the packages as nature of compensation ;

(c) whether any Custom Officials or airport officials were involved in the theft ; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken against those officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir ; there is also no place at Trivandrum airport described as Customs Lounge.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Export of Sugar

6763. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of sugar
exported during the years 1981, 1982
and 1983 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in view
of the depressed sugar prices in the
world market, India has suffered losses

during the said period, if so, the details
thereof ; and

(c) the total quantity of sugar likely
to be exported during the year 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Quantity
of sugar exported, value realised and loss
suffered or profit gained by STC, during
the last three financial years, is indi-
cated below :

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Qty. (Lakh Mts.)	Value	Profit or loss
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.)

(c) It is not in the commercial interest to reveal our future export plans.

**Appeal to Excise & Customs Appellate
Tribunal against Orders for Release
of Beef Tallow**

6764. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of
Excise and Customs have instructed all
Collectorates of Customs to appeal to
the Excise and Customs Appellate Tri-
bunal against the Collectorate's own
orders releasing on payment of the
normal import duty, with or without
any fine, consignments of beef tallow
imported after the issue of the CCI&E
Public Notice 29/81 of 5th June,
1981 ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would
place on the Table of the House a list

of such affected importers and the
action taken by the Collectorates
importerwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes Sir.
Directions have been issued by the
Central Board of Excise & Customs,
in exercise of powers conferred upon
it under Section 129D (1) of the
Customs Act, 1962 directing the
respective Collectors of Customs to
file appeals in such cases before the
Customs, Excise and Gold (Control)
Appellate Tribunal. The Customs Act
provides for the issue of such directions.

(b) List of the affected importers is
as under :

1. M/s. Hamilton India Limited,
Bombay.

2. M/s. Jayant Oil Mills, Bombay.
3. M/s. General Food Products.
4. M/s. Arvind Exports, Bombay.
5. M/s. Pacific Exporters Bombay.
6. M/s. Overseas Trade Corporation, Bombay.
7. M/s. East Coast Export Import Ltd., Calcutta.
8. M/s. D. R. Dass & Co., Calcutta ; and
9. M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Limited.

Appeals before the Tribunal already have been filed by the Collectors of Customs.

Air Services from Calcutta to Bangkok and Delhi-Nagpur-Vizag-Port Blair.

6765. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to route air services from Calcutta to Bangkok via Port Blair ;

(b) if so, when this route will be inaugurated ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government received demands for a flight Delhi-Nagpur-Vizag-Port Blair, if so, the action taken to open this route ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The proposal is to operate direct services between Calcutta and Bangkok.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government had received a request for the introduction of a service on the route Delhi-Nagpur-Vizag-Port Blair, which was not found operationally and commercially feasible.

World Bank's Norms for Recovery of Dues by Land Development Banks

6766. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the norms stipulated by the World Bank relating to the recovery of dues by the Land Development Banks ; and

(b) the recommendations made by the World Bank for improving the financial and management rehabilitation programme for weak Land Development Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member has asked for information regarding the criteria for eligibility of Land Development Banks to receive refinancing from ARDC (now NABARD) under the latest line of World Bank credit viz. ARDC-IV. These are given below :

Overdues (% of Demand)

Eligibility

0—25

Unrestricted.

26—40

Upto highest lending level in any of the preceding five years or up to the amount of recovery in the preceding year or the average of the amount of recovery during the preceding three years, whichever is higher.

41 and above

Up to the amount of recovery in the preceding year or the average of the amount of recovery during the preceding three years; whichever is higher.

The government of the State within which the LDB is established may contribute, from its own resources, to the share capital of the branch or member Primary Bank, an amount equal to 10% of the overdues for the year under consideration thus nationally reducing the overdues to that extent for purposes of eligibility for ARDC refinancing.

2. The LDB branch or member Primary Bank with the restricted eligibility pursuant to Subparagraph (1) above, must utilize any refinancing received from ARDC towards its on-going investments for which it has already made disbursements and until such investments are carried out. However, ARDC may agree to refinance loans made by such a branch or Primary Bank for such investments up to such amounts as such branch or Primary Bank shall have committed for the same notwithstanding any restrictions on the eligibility of such branch or Primary Bank to receive refinancing from ARDC pursuant to subparagraph 1 above.

3. Where the recovery rate of an LDB branch or member Primary Bank drops in any fiscal year by more than 10% of the demand as compared with the recovery rate in the previous year, then the LDB concerned shall review the operations of such branch or Primary Bank and report to ARDC, before December 31 of the current year, on any remedial measures, acceptable to ARDC, that such branch or Primary Bank is to undertake to correct the situation.

4. For the purposes of the above paragraph the following terms have the following meanings :

- (i) "demand" means the aggregate of principal and interest on loans fallen due during the year under consideration plus overdues from previous years ;
- (ii) "Overdues" means that part of demand which has not been collected ; and

- (iii) "recovery rate" means the percentage of demand which has been collected.

B. Additional criteria applicable to the LDBs operating in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

1. ARDC shall not refinance any loans made or to be made by any of the LDBs mentioned above, unless and until such LDB shall have undertaken to carry out, and shall have been undertaken to carry out, and shall have been empowered by the authorities having jurisdiction in the State within which such LDB is established and operating to carry out, a financial rehabilitation program, acceptable to the International Development Association, the World Bank and ARDC, designed to improve such LDB's financial condition.

2. After September 1, 1982 and except as the International Development Association, the World Bank and ARDC may otherwise agree, ARDC shall not refinance any additional loans made or to be made by any of the LDBs mentioned above, unless and until such LDB shall have undertaken to carry out, and shall have been empowered by the authorities having jurisdiction in the State within which such LDB is established and operating to carry out, a management rehabilitation programme designed to improve such LDB's operation as prepared by ARDC.

3. Subsequently, the determination with respect to the eligibility of such LDBs shall be made after reviews and evaluation contemplated in the agreement.

Criteria applicable to all Participating Banks :

ARDC shall not refinance any loans made or to be made by any Participating Bank in a State where any authority having jurisdiction in that State shall have taken any action, including with-

out limitation, any action resulting in the writing off of any loans or the remission or reduction of interest or other charges on loans or the restricting of the ability to collect on loans of any Participating Bank operating in that State which would in the opinion of ARDC, or the Reserve Bank of India, if the latter indicates such an opinion, materially and adversely affect the operations or financial condition of such Bank unless and until such authority having jurisdiction shall have agreed to undertake all such measures required to correct the situation as shall be satisfactory to ARDC.

(b) There is no definition of weak Land Development Banks. However, the World Bank has suggested additional criteria for 6 LDBs in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu where the overdues were very high and presumably the Hon'ble Member has these LDBs in view. For improving financial and management rehabilitation programme for these LDBs, the following measures were suggested :

- (i) Write off and remission of loans and interest should not be resorted to ;
- (ii) The World Bank accepted the practice of re-scheduling, re-phasing and blocking of accounts to alleviate financial distress of borrowers caused by climatic hazards or unavoidable personal circumstances but cautioned against this method being used to benefit wilful defaulters ;
- (iii) Setting up of a Standing Committee to supervise the rehabilitation measures for these LDBs and to ensure adequate follow up arrangements was recommended. Appointment of a team for each LDB to study organisation and management status and to recommend improved programmes was also suggested.

Instructions to Insurance Companies to Cover Risk and Losses Incurred by Tea Gardens.

6767. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to issue instructions to the general insurance companies to cover the risk and the losses incurred by tea gardens caused by elephant depredation and wild animals ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

India's Trade Relations with Brazil

6768. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have established trade relation with Brazil ;

(b) if so, the specific items on which Indo-Brazil trade relationship has been established ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) India has Trade Relations with Brazil and an Indo-Brazilian Trade Agreement was signed in 1968 to facilitate trade between the two countries.

(b) and (c) The major items of import by India from Brazil are soya-bean oil, sunflower seed oil, viscos rayon filament yarn, mulberry & non-mulberry silk.

Major items of exports from India to Brazil are shellac, artware, copper, Baass, Bronze & similar alloys.

machinery parts, ground-nut oil (purified/refined).

Age Limit for Combined Defence Services

Pay Fixation and other Benefits for Ex-Servicemen Re-Employed in Public Sector Banks.

6770. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

6769. PROF. K. K. TEWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether present age limit for recruitment in the Combined Defence Services is 19-23 years ;

(a) whether it is a fact that orders on pay fixation and other benefits for the Ex-servicemen re-employed in public sector banks have been amended thrice during the period 1980-1983 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the age limit for the Combined Defence Services Exmami-nation from 19-23 years to to 20-26 years due to the change in pattern of education i.e. 10+2+3, if so, when ;

(b) have any representations been received from All India Ex-Servicemen Bank Employees Federation pointing out the various anomalies in these orders ; and

(c) whether the number of attempts will also be increased proportionately ;

(c) if answer to parts (a) & (b) is affirmative, the reasons for frequent amendments and action taken by Govern-ment on the representations by the All India Ex-Servicemen Bank Employees Federation to remove anomalies ?

(d) whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of conducting psychology tests by UPSC keeping in view that the psychologists are from civil side, so that the candidates called for SSB interview will undergo only for G. T. O. series, interview and medical examination ; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The guidelines regarding fixation of pay of ex-Servicemen re-employed in public sector banks were issued in February, 1980 which were generally based on the existing Government policy in this regard. Subsequently, on representa-tions received from the ex-Servicemen the matter was re-examined and some modifications were made in these guide-lines. The revised guidelines were issued with a view to removing certain anomalies pointed out by the ex-Servicemen in the existing orders.

(e) whether there is reservation for NCC 'C' certificate holders in I. M. A. while there is no reservation for this certificate holders in Officers Training Schools, and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The existing age limit for the Combined Defence Services Examinations for admission to the following Academies/Course is as under :

	Existing age limit
(a) Indian Military Academy, Dehradun.	19—22 years
(b) Naval Academy, Cochin.	19—22 years
(c) Air Force Academy, Coimbatore.	19—22 years
(d) Officers Training School, [SSC (NT)] Course, Madras.	19—23 years

(b) In view of the change in the pattern of education system and to enable the candidates to get adequate number of chances to appear at these examinations, Government have decided to increase the upper age limit for Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and Officers Training School, Madras by two years. This change in the upper age limit is effective from the Combined Defence Services Examinations to be held in October, 1984. However, no change in the age limit for Naval and Air Force Academies has been considered necessary.

(c) There is no restriction on the number of attempts for appearing in the Combined Defence Services Examination subject to fulfilment of various eligibility conditions.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(e) Certain number of vacancies have been reserved for NCC 'C' certificate holders in the Indian Military Academy, Naval Academy and the Air Force Academy. There is, however, no reservation for NCC 'C' certificate holders for the SSC (NT) Courses conducted at Officers' Training School, Madras as these courses are always under-subscribed and whoever is included in the merit list gets a chance to be detailed for the course provided he has opted for the same.

Foreign Exchange Received from Indians Working Abroad

6771. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange remittances received by India from its nationals working abroad during the period from 1977-78 to 1982-83 (year-wise) ; and

(b) the number of Indian nationals living overseas as on 31 December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Precise information about foreign exchange remittances received exclusively from Indian nationals working abroad is not available, since details of remittances of Rs. 10,000/- and below are not required to be reported to the Reserve Bank of India by the authorised dealers under the current rules. However, Private transfer receipts, which *inter-alia* include remittances received from non-residents of Indian Nationality, as recorded in the current account of the balance of payments statistics during the five years 1977-78 to 1981-82 (latest available) are furnished below :

Year	Amount* (Rs. crores)
1977-78	917.3
1978-79	943.8
1979-80	1472.1
1980-81	2129.7
1981-82	2082.9

*Excludes contra entries (grants) under the U.S. PL 480 title II programme.

(b) According to information furnished by the Ministry of External Affairs, 22,58,247 Indian nationals were reported to be living abroad as on 1.4.1982. However, these figures are only estimates as there is no system of compulsory registration of Indian nationals abroad with our Missions.

Encashment of Ordinary Leave as Non-taxable Income

6772. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various

judicial courts and High Courts have ruled that encashment of ordinary leave is non-taxable being capital gain ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued any guidelines in this regard to Income-tax Officers ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Central Board of Direct Taxes have not issued any guidelines in this regard so far.

Officers Provide with Residential Accommodation in Ashok Hotel

6773. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) number of officers provided with

residential accommodations in Ashok Hotel with details :

(i) type of accommodation provided ;

(ii) normal tariff rate of such rooms ;

(iii) rent collected from the officers, if any ;

(iv) amenities/facilities provided in the room ; and

(b) whether such accommodation is provided to such officers as per their service conditions applicable to them as per their letters of appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Necessary information is given in the Statement.

(b) The officers have been provided with residential accommodation in the Hotel keeping in view the operational needs and the business interests of the Corporation.

Statement

Statement showing Residential Accommodation provided to the ITDC Officers in Ashok Hotel, normal tariff rate, rent collected facilities provided etc. in reply to part 'A' of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6773 for 6.4.1984

Name and Designation of the Officer	Type of accommodation	Normal tariff rate per day	Rent collected from the Officer	Amenities/facilities provided in the room
Shri P.B. Mathur Vice President (ON)	One Double Suite and one Bouble Room	Rs. 2000/- Rs. 775/-	12½% of the pay	Centrally airconditioned fully furnished accommodation with kitchenette.
Shri K.B. Kachru OSD to MD	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
Shri S.B. Subberwal Resident Manager	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
Shri A.J. Jaspal Chief Cultural and Entertainment Executive	One Double Room	Rs. 775/-	—do—	Centrally airconditioned fully furnished accommodation

Discrimination Meted out to Ex-servicemen Re-employed in State Bank of India

6774. SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) have any representations been received by Government from All India Ex-servicemen Bank Employees Federation in regard to discrimination meted out to ex-servicemen of other ranks re-employed in State Bank of India for the purpose of appointment to the post of Junior Security Officers ;

(b) whether it is a fact that other nationalised banks such as Central Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank and Reserve Bank of India have appointed ex-servicemen of other ranks amongst the re-employed ex-servicemen for the similar posts ;

(c) if the answer to (a) & (b) is in affirmative, the reasons for the State Bank of India to make discrimination ; and

(d) action taken by Government on the representation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) It has been reported by the State Bank of India that All-India-Ex-Servicemen Bank Employees Federation had submitted representations in June, 1982 and March, 1983 against non-consideration of one of its employees who is an ex-Serviceman belonging to "other ranks" for the post of Junior Security Officer. The eligibility criteria for the said post required the applicants to be Commissioned Officers of the Defence Forces with age below 35 years. As the employee did not satisfy these criteria he was not called for the interview.

As per reports received from Central Bank of India and Reserve Bank of India, no ex-Servicemen of 'other ranks' amongst the re-employed ex-Servicemen has been appointed for similar posts.

Promotion of Ex-Servicemen Re-Employed in Public Sector Banks

6775. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued any instructions in January, 1983 to relax rules in regard to promotion from one cadre to another for the ex-servicemen re-employed in public sector banks on the basis of the services rendered in the forces ;

(b) has any representation been received by Government from All India Ex-servicemen Bank Employees Federation for non-implementation of the instructions by the State Bank of India, New Delhi, local head office in the test held for promotion from clerical to officer's cadre in the month of October, 1983 ;

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) is in affirmative, the reasons for State Bank of India not to implement the instructions ; and

(d) action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) In January 1983, Government had issued certain guidelines to the public sector banks on the subject of fixation of pay and the eligibility criteria for availing housing loan, conveyance loan, etc. by the ex-Servicemen re-employed by these banks. It had inter-alia been suggested to the banks that they may consider giving weightage in promotions from one cadre to another to such ex-Servicemen for past service rendered in Armed Forces. While in the matter of fixation of pay and housing/conveyance loan the banks including State Bank of India have since taken action, the Indian Banks' Association has pointed out certain difficulties in allowing such

weightage in the matter of promotions. The Government is examining this aspect of the matter and suitable action an appropriate would be taken.

Deposit to Bridge Budgetary Deficit

6776. SHRI HARIKESH
BAHADUR :

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the budgetary deficit is being irregularly bridged by diverting deposits forced and voluntary from the banks into the general treasury, (Indian Express, March 4, 1984) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these deposits are estimated at Rs. 2000 crores ; and

(c) whether this unprecedented action is contrary to normal financial management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Budgets of the Central Government over the years have taken into account not only Consolidated Fund receipts, but also varying amounts of receipts from deposits in the Public Account. Thus deposits of funds with Government in the Public Account are neither irregular nor unprecedented nor contrary to normal financial management. These deposits are made and withdrawn according to normal financial procedures and the question of diverting and forcing deposits from banks does not arise.

Withdrawal of 20% Disallowance of Advertisement

6777. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware

that advertising of Nirodh is essentially a part of family planning programme ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider withdrawal of 20 per cent disallowance of advertisement and promotion of similar essential products such as drugs and pharmaceuticals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yer, Sir.

(a) The provision for disallowance in the computation of taxable profits of 20% of the expenditure incurred on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion ; running and maintenance of aircraft and motor cars ; and payments made to hotels, in excess of Rs. 1 lakh in the aggregate, has been made with a view to inculcating a climate of austerity and providing a disincentive to unproductive, avoidable and ostentatious spending by trade and industry. Government is not considering, at present, the withdrawal of this provision in relation to expenditure incurred on advertisement of any product or products.

Promotions to Middle Management-I Posts and Above in Central Bank of India

6778. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Bank of India have recently lowered down the minimum eligibility criteria for promotion to Middle Management-II posts & above ; if so, details with reasons for such agreement ;

(b) whether suitable relaxation in eligibility criteria-cum-service experience for SC/ST officers has been provided by above bank, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor ;

(c) selection area-wise ; number of SC/ST respectively in Junior Manage-

ment-I having 4,5 and 6 years service as on 31st December, 1983 ;

(d) selection area-wise, number of SC/ST Officers eligible for promotion to Middle Management-II posts above with date of reckoning for eligibility ; and

(e) selection area-wise and grade-wise general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers with their percentage as on 1st March, 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government under Regulation 17 of Officers' Service Regulations, the minimum eligibility criterion in terms of length of service for promotion from Junior Management Grade Scale-I to Middle Management Grade Scale-II is 7 years. The guidelines also provide that the banks may, at their discretion, relax the minimum eligibility criteria in terms of the length of service where the number of officers eligible for promotion from one Scale to another is less than three times the number of vacancies. Central Bank of India has reported that in the recent promotions made to Middle Management Grade Scale-II the minimum eligibility criterion in terms of length of service was reduced to 6 years in accordance with the above provisions.

(b) Government guidelines do not provide for reservation or relaxation in the matter of length of service for Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of promotions made on the basis of selection within the Officers' Cadre. However, while making promotions up to Middle Management Grade Scale-III, such Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officers whose seniority number in the Consideration Zone is within the number or vacancies are to be selected provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

(c) to (e) Information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Kutch Centre for Narcotics Smuggling

6779. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the [Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to recent report that Kutch has become a centre for narcotics smuggling activities spread over different countries;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made into the matter and any seizures of narcotics have been made ;

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

(d) steps being taken to arrest the activities of the smugglers referred to in (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Kutch region of Gujarat has been known to be vulnerable to smuggling of contraband other than narcotic drugs. However, recently there have been two major seizures of narcotic drugs. On 3.11.1983, 15.840 Kgs. of heroin was seized by the B S F. from a Pakistani national near village Medi in Kutch District of Gujarat. As a result of follow-up action 190.620 Kgs. of charas was also seized on 3.12.1983. 7 persons in the heroin case and 6 persons in the charas case have been detained under the COFEPOSA Act. Apart from prosecution under the Customs Act, 1962, the State Government has also been requested to take necessary action under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(d) The field formations in the area have been instructed to remain vigilant. The Preventive & Intelligence machinery of the Customs Department in the region has been re-inforced in terms of man-power and equipment. Suitable anti-smuggling measures have also been

taken in close co-ordination with concerned Central and State Government authorities.

पीयरलैस कम्पनी और जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में धनराशि के कराए गए डिपोजिट

6780. श्री तारिक अन्नवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 से 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान "जीवन बीमा निगम" और "पीयरलैस जनरल फाइनेंस एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड" ने पृथक्-पृथक् रूप से कितना व्यापार किया तथा पीयरलैस कम्पनी ने सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों और "टाइम-डिपोजिट्स" के रूप में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पीयरलैस कम्पनी को अपने अधिकार में लेने का है ताकि आम लोगों की भारी जमाराशि को सुरक्षित किया जा सके और उसका उपयोग व्यापक राष्ट्रीय हित में किया जा सके;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) पीयरलैस कम्पनी द्वारा सरकारी बैंकों में जमा कराई गई धनराशि के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अपने सहायक बैंकों को क्या मार्गदर्शी निर्देश जारी किए हैं; और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) आपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का यह मत है कि पीयरलैस जनरल फाइनेंस एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड के क्रियाकलाप इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। कम्पनी ने उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के अधीन बनाए गए इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी) (पश्चिम बंगाल) नियम 1979 के अन्तर्गत पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा उसे परिसमापन कार्यक्रम पेश करने के लिए जारी किए गए नोटिस को चुनौती दी है, और जब तक इस मामले का फैसला नहीं हो जाता तब तक के लिए स्थगनादेश भी प्राप्त कर लिया है। यह मामला इस समय न्यायाधीन है। इन परिस्थितियों में इस कम्पनी को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिये जाने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(घ) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 1973 में इस कम्पनी को कुछ शर्तों के अधीन अपनी नियत धनराशियों के 25 प्रतिशत तक अभिदान स्वीकार किये जाने वाले प्रतिबन्धों से छूट दी थी। इनमें से एक शर्त यह थी कि कम्पनी उसके बाद हमेशा अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों का कम से कम 75 प्रतिशत भाग सरकारी/न्यासी प्रतिभूतियों तथा अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में मियादी जमा राशियों के रूप में निवेश करेगी और ऐसी प्रतिभूतियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अभिरक्षा में रखेगी। इस छूट पर हर दो वर्ष के बाद विचार किया जाना था। दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 1979 के अपने पत्र में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कम्पनी के नाम कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी करते हुए

कम्पनी से पूछा कि उसे दी गयी छूट क्यों न वापस ले ली जाए। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से कम्पनी को यह निदेश दिया कि उसे बैंकों की अभिरक्षा में रखी गई किसी प्रतिभूति को अथवा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 1973 के पत्र में निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार किसी बैंक में रखी गयी मियादी जमा राशियों को केवल जमाकर्त्ताओं को वापसी अदायगी करने और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति को छोड़कर वापस नहीं निकालना चाहिए। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इस पत्र की एक प्रति सम्बन्धित बैंक को भी प्रेषित कर दी गयी थी जिसमें कम्पनी द्वारा निकाली जाने वाली धनराशियों पर लगायी गयी पाबन्दियों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया था। इनामी चिट और

धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी) अधिनियम, 1978 के लागू हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा कम्पनी के नाम परिसमापन कार्रवाई पेश किये जाने का नोटिस जारी किया गया जिसे रिट याचिका के जरिये कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में चुनौती दी गयी है जैसा कि भाग (ख) के उत्तर में बताया गया है। माननीय न्यायालय ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह निदेश दिया है कि कम्पनी बचत योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सभी धनराशियों का अलग-अलग हिसाब रखेगी और श्रेणीय कर्मचारियों को वास्तव में दिए गए कमीशन, यदि कोई हो, का अलग हिसाब रखेगी। लेकिन उसके बारे में किसी लाभ का विनियोजन अथवा वितरण नहीं करेगी।

विवरण

(क) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा 1980-81 से 1982-83 तक किये गये कारबार।

वर्ष	नये कारबार की राशि	
	व्यक्तिगत बीमा	बीमागत राशि (करोड़ रुपयों में) सामूहिक बीमा
1980-81	2896.95	5894.53
1981-82	3492.89	6704.86
1982-83	3994.77	7559.10

(ख) वर्ष 1980 से 1982 के दौरान कम्पनी की प्रारक्षित वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के अनुसार पीयरलैस जनरल फाइनेंस एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा बेचे गए नये भ्रमाण-पत्रों का अंकित मूल्य और सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट और राष्ट्रीय-

कृत बैंकों के पास मियादी जमा राशियों में लगायी गयी पूंजी का व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(करोड़ों रुपयों में)

वर्ष	बेचे गये नये प्रमाण-पत्रों का अंकित मूल्य	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट और राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों में मियादी जमा राशियों के रूप में निवेश की गयी राशि
1980	780	109.14
1981	1280	181.59
1982	2100	275.19

Bringing of Gazetted Employees on Pay Rolls of Non-Gazetted Employees

6781. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minsiter of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4624 dated 23 March 1984 regarding bringing of gazetted civilian employees on pay rolls of non-gazetted employee and state :

(a) whether the civilian gazetted employees of the Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations prepared their individual pay bills or draw salaries on the non-gazetted pay bills; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring the gazetted employees on the pay rolls of the non-gazetted employees to effect saving in paper and manpower ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The monthly pay bills of civilian gazetted employees of Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-

Service Organisations are prepared individually.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Setting up of a Commercial Office in Mosco by Chinar Exports Private Limited.

6782. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Chinar Exports" Private Ltd. have been granted permission to set up a commercial office in Moscow, as reported in the "Economic Times" of 8th January, 1984;

(b) If so, reasons for granting such permissions and the terms and conditions put forth by Soviet Union in this regard and how they were met;

(c) how many other public Undertakings approached Government of India during the last three years to set up their commercial offices in Moscow;

(d) how many public undertakings were granted permission by Government of India, how many cases were rejected and how many cases were referred to the Soviet Union to grant necessary permission and how many were granted such permission by the Soviet Union; and

(e) the status granted by USSR to the "Chinar Exports" and what items will be exported ?

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

(b) M/s. Chinar Exports have been allowed to open their office at Moscow on 5.1.84 by the USSR to enable them to establish business contacts with the USSR through appropriate Soviet organisations and also to develop business between Chinar Exports and Soviet firms. For the present the office has been allowed to function for two years.

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from any public sector undertaking during the last three years for setting up their commercial office at Moscow.

(a)

(e) M/s. Chinar Exports have been granted the status of accredited representation. Their export items include spectacle frames, hospitals equipment, etc.

Cases Referred to Settlement Commission, Income Tax

6783. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases referred to/ filed before the Settlement Commission Income-tax since its inception (year-wise) stating the amount involved in each case;

(b) the number of cases settled so far (year-wise) stating the penalty imposed in each case;

(c) the reasons for delay in settlement of remaining cases; and

(d) steps taken by Government to finalise the remaining cases expeditiously within a time bound programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) :

Financial Year	No. of applications filed by the applicants		Total
	(Income-tax)	(Wealth-tax)	
1	2	3	4
1976-77	311	137	448
1977-78	404	146	550
1978-79	562	261	823
1979-80	345	89	434

1	2	3	4
1980-81	297	69	366
1981-82	249	78	327
1982-83	358	131	489
1983-94 (1.4.83 to 31.12.83)	392	156	548
TOTAL	1918	1067	3985

As the assessments for a number of years are involved in each case it is not feasible to work out the extent of income or tax in each case.

(b)

Financial year	Number of applications settled			Number of applications found non-maintainable/rejected		
	I. Tax	W. Tax	Total	I. Tax	W. Tax	Total
1976-77	12	2	14	48	13	61
1977-78	83	13	96	120	29	149
1978-79	113	68	181	57	19	76
1979-80	130	42	172	80	19	99
1980-81	151	28	179	143	41	184
1981-82	89	48	137	70	38	108
1982-83	154	36	190	32	11	43
1983-84 (upto 31.12.83)	173	63	236	42	20	62
Grand Total	905	300	1205*	592	190	782

*No. of assessment years involved=4668.

Penalty imposed (number of applications) Under Section

Financial year	Income-tax Act			Wealth-tax Act			
	140A	271(1)(a)	271(1)(b)	271(1)(c)	273	18(1)(a)	18(1)(c)
1976-77	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1977-78	—	1	—	1	1	2	1
1978-79	—	—	—	1	1	5	—
1979-80	—	13	—	3	14	3	2
1980-81	7	23	—	2	20	5	—
1981-82	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
1982-83	1	4	—	—	1	1	—
1983-84 (1.4.83 to 31.12.83)	7	8	2	—	6	24	—
Total	18	51	2	7	45	41	3

(c) and (d) The delay is caused by various factors such as the non-filing of statement of facts by the tax-payers in time, the inevitable time taken in examination of seized records by departmental authorities in the cases of search and seizure because of the complex nature of issues etc. and at times the absence of necessary cooperation by the taxpayers to the authorities. The filing rate of applications is also more than the normal disposal rate. Various suggestions are under consideration of the Government to improve the situation in this respect.

Supply of Vegetables to Army in Ladakh area on Negotiated Contract Basis by Co-operative Marketing Society, Leh

6784. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Co-operative Mar-

keting Society, Leh, has been supplying vegetables to the Army since 1964 on negotiated contract basis, for about 10 months, i.e. June to March in a year;

(b) whether the concerned authorities have been pressing for having open tenders inspite of competitive rates of the Leh Cooperatives;

(c) whether even in open tenders called during January/February 1984, the Leh Cooperative Marketing Society's bid was the lowest but rejected and called fresh tender reducing the period to 5 month (June-October); and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider the earlier lowest open rates offered through open tender by the poor farmers of Ladakh through Cooperativa Society, Leh, and if not, whether a thorough inquiry to go into the reasons for cancellation of earlier tender will be considered ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a)
Y^{es}, Sir.

(b) Procedure for conclusion of ASC contracts was revised during 1983. Under the revised procedure, all negotiated contracts have been dispensed with. The reasons for this change are that it is difficult to arrive at the base price at which rates are to be negotiated and also because of complaints received about the functioning of some of the cooperative societies.

(c) and (d) Though the rates tendered by the Leh cooperative Marketing Society were the lowest; the same were rejected being much higher than the reasonable rates. However, keeping in view of developmental aspect of the area, the Government have since decided to award negotiated contracts for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 to the Co-operative Marketing Societies at Leh and Nubra. As a result, contracts for 1984-85 have already been concluded with the cooperative Marketing Society, Leh at rates which are much lower than the rates they had quoted in the open tenders.

**Air Service of Bhutan Airlines between
Calcutta and Paro through the
Druk Air**

6785. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhutan Airlines has been permitted by Government of India to run air service between Calcutta and Paro through the Druk Air; and

(b) if so, whether its flights over the very sensitive area of Hashimara which is one of the biggest Air Force Aerodromes and extremely sensitive from the point of view of defence and is very near to the international border?

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

(b) The route, which has been approved by the Director General Civil Aviation, avoids restricted area and does not overfly Hashimara.

**Alleged Income-tax Violation by M/s.
Damodar and Sons, Bombay**

6786. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to reports appeared in 'Deskabhimani' (a Malayalam Daily) on February 8, 1984 that the Bombay Enforcement Authorities raided the premises of M/s. Damodar and Sons, Bombay and found from records serious income tax rules violations and they have reported the matter to the Income Tax authorities; and

(b) if so, the amount involved and details of action taken by the Income Tax authorities against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The premises of both M/s. Damodar & Co. and M/s. Damodar & Sons. Private Ltd. were raided by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate in December, 1980. Copies of the order passed by the Special Director, Enforcement Directorate and other documents have been received by the Income Tax authorities in Bombay.

(b) Investigations are in progress and the quantum of Income-tax evaded can be known when the assessments reach finality.

**News-Item Captioned 'What's behind
Plane Landing at Raigad'**

6787. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA : Will the Minister of
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be
pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared

in the 'Blitz' on 3 March, 1984 under the caption 'What's behind plane landing at Raigad' ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a four seater plane landed on Nahsala-Dighe highway in Raigad District on 15 February, 1984;

(c) if so, the names of the occupants of the plane;

(d) the story behind the landing of the plane and full details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A British registered four-seater aircraft G-BHID type TB-10 while on a private flight from Belgaum to Juhu made a forced landing at village Mhasala (and not Nahsala as mentioned in the Press Report), District Raigarh (Maharashtra) on 18 February, 1984 (and not on 15th February, 1984 as mentioned in the Press Report).

(c) The only two occupants of the aircraft were Mr. William Bruce Pincney the pilot and Mr. George Emilyn Devis, the co-pilot.

(d) and (d) The incident is under investigation by the Civil Aviation Department. From the preliminary investigation it appears that the forced landing was effected due to shortage of fuel.

Promotion of Auditor to Selection Grade Auditor and Clerk to Auditor

(a) SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees in CDA Patna Command are due for promotion from Auditor to selections grade Auditors, clerk to Auditor and in other categories have been

denied promotions from their original due dates since 1982;

(b) whether the High Court of Patna has given an adverse judgement against the stand of Departmental authorities in November, 1983; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to grant immediate relief to the employees as stated in (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) In case of a few employees who participated in agitational activities in May/June 1982, promotion for Auditor to Selection grade Auditor has not been released.

(b) and (c) The Hon'ble High Court of Patna quashed the instructions issued by the Department debarring such of the candidates who had earned adverse remarks regarding amenability to discipline, etc. from appearing in the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination. Accordingly, these employees were permitted to appear at the examination and their results were also declared. The cases for promotion of successful candidates are being considered under the rules.

Grant of Higher Pension to Ex-Servicemen who Retired before 1978

6789. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a difference in pension of ex-servicemen who retired after 1978; if so details of the differences; and

(b) whether Government propose to grant higher pension to those ex-servicemen who retired before 1978—particularly those who served during Second World War; Chinese aggression, Indo-Pak conflicts—who get less pension than those who retired after 1979 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There is no difference in the rates of pension in respect of those who retired between 1.3.78 and 30.1.82 provided they had held the same rank for the same period and had the same qualifying service. However, the rates of pension in respect of those who retired prior to or after this period differ because of the difference in the reckonable emoluments and qualifying service.

(b) No, Sir.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेवों का निर्यात

6790. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश से विदेशों को सेवों की कितनी मात्रा का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) उससे कुल कितनी आय हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) तथा (ख) सरकार राज्य-वार आधार पर निर्यात आंकड़े नहीं रखती ।

Hill Compensatory Allowance to P & T Employees in Himachal Pradesh.

6791. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has taken note of the fact that employees of this Department working in various parts of Himachal Pradesh at stations located at height of less than a thousand metres above mean sea level are not given hill compensatory allowance and their

emoluments at such places are lower than those of their counter-parts in the State Government ;

(b) whether the P&T authorities have taken up the matter with the Fourth Pay Commission so as to give relief to P&T employees on this score by granting the said allowance ;

(c) if so, the date on which this has been done ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the matter would be taken up with the Fourth Pay Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Central Government is paying to its employees working in various parts of Himachal Pradesh Hill Compensatory Allowance in the light of the criteria recommended by the Third Pay Commission and at the rates recommended by it. The minimum height required for the grant of this allowance is 1000 meters. The various State Governments follow their own pattern of pay and allowances for their employees and the Central Government is not guided by the pattern followed by a State Government in this regard.

(b) to (d) Since the Fourth Pay Commission is already going into the entire gamut of pay and allowances and other conditions of service Central Government employees, such issues would be examined by them. According to the terms of reference of the Commission, they may consider sending reports on any of the matters as and when their recommendations are finalised. The Commission have started functioning only recently and are in the process of finalising their Questionnaire.

Proposal to Export Drinking Water to Gulf Countries

6792. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan approached our Mission in Tokyo during late 1982 with a proposal for taking drinking water from India to various parts of Gulf countries in empty oil tankers returning from Japan ;

(b) whether the proposal was sent to Ministry of Works and Housing, for detailed examination ;

(c) if so, the outcome of the examination made by above Ministry and the monetary gains by way of earning foreign exchange consequent upon entering into the said deal ; and

(d) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) In December, 1982, M/s Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan made a proposal through the Embassy of India, Tokyo that Japanese ships which, after unloading oil at various ports in Japan generally go back empty for refill at various ports in Gulf region, may carry drinking water from India to various ports in Gulf. The proposal was referred to the water supply division in the Ministry of Works and Housing for examination. Ministry of Works & Housing have informed that the drinking water supply position in the major port towns at present does not warrant any consideration of proposals for export of drinking water currently.

Delhi Den of Smugglers of Narcotics

6793. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi has become the den of smugglers of Narcotics ;

(b) how much hashish, heroin and other dangerous narcotics were seized during the last six months ; and

(c) the details of the smugglers arrested so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The seizures made and intelligence received indicate that Delhi has become vulnerable as a transit point for the smuggling of narcotics from some countries in the Near and Middle East and South East Asia.

(b) During the period 1.10.1983 to 31.3.1984 the quantities of hashish, heroin, and other narcotic drugs seized in Delhi by the various enforcement authorities are as under :

Name of the Drug	Quantity in Kgs. Figures are provisional,
Opium	41.018
Ganja	73.120
Charas	782.274
Heroin	34.576
Poppy Husk	41.000

(c) The number of persons arrested for such activities during the same period is 72. If the Hon'ble Member specifies the particular case/cases in respect of which he desires to have the information the same will be furnished.

Particulars of Multinational Companies

6794. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of multinational companies operating in India ;

(b) the capital invested by them ;
and

(c) steps taken or being taken to set up subsidiary Indian companies for them to progressively develop indigenous industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement is attached showing the names of FERA companies which are operating in the country.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) FERA companies are engaged predominantly in core sector activities. They may also be allowed to form subsidiaries in these areas only. Efforts towards growth of indigenous industries will have to be based either on horizontal transfer of technology from these companies or others having access to latest technology or from other sources of technology like CSIR laboratories, etc., and not by formation of subsidiaries by FERA companies.

Statement

List Showing the Names of Fera Companies Covered Under Section 29 of FERA 1973.

Sl. No.	Name of the company
1	2
1.	Audco India Ltd., Bombay.
2.	Asbestos Cement Ltd., New Delhi.
3.	Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.
4.	Associated Bearing Co. Ltd., Bombay.
5.	Atic Industries Ltd., Atul.

1	3
6.	Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras.
7.	Ark Investment Ltd., Madras.
*8.	Angus Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
9.	The Assam Co. (India) Ltd. Calcutta.
10.	The Assam Frontier Tea Ltd., Calcutta.
11.	Brakes India Ltd., Madras.
12.	Bayer India Ltd., Bombay.
13.	Rellis & Marcom (I) Ltd., Calcutta. (Now known as APL Bellis India Ltd.).
14.	Bengal Linn (Industrial Furnace) Ltd., Calcutta.
15.	Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
16.	Dr. Beck & Co. (I) Ltd., Poona.
17.	Buckau Wolf New India Engg. Works Ltd., Poona.
18.	BASF (India) Ltd., Bombay.
19.	Boots Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay.
*20.	Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay. (Now Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd.).
21.	Chloride India Ltd., Calcutta.
22.	Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., Bombay.
23.	Consolidated Pneumatic Tools Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay.
24.	Chemical & Fibres of India Ltd., Bombay.
25.	Cynamid India Ltd., Bombay.
26.	Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., Secunderabad.
*27.	C. A. Wilner & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
28.	C. W. S. (India) Ltd., Cochin.

1	2	1	2
29.	Cemindia Company Ltd., Bombay.	51.	Grindwell Norton Ltd., Bombay.
30.	Dagger Forst Tools Ltd., Thana.	52.	Goodyear India Ltd., New Delhi.
31.	Dunlop India Ltd., Calcutta.	53.	Greaves Dronsfield Ltd., Bombay.
32.	Drayton Greaves Ltd, Bombay.	54.	Gannon Norton Metal & Dia- mond Dies Ltd., Bombay.
33.	Doom Dooma India Ltd., Calcutta.	55.	Goodricke Group Ltd., Cal- cutta.
34.	Darjeeling Plantation Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	56.	George Williams Sons (Assam) Ltd., Calcutta.
35.	E. Hill & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mirzapur.	57.	Hindustan Ferrodo Ltd., Bombay.
36.	English Electric Company of India Ltd., Madras.	*58.	Holman Climax Manufacturing Ltd. Calcutta.
37.	E. Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	59.	Hein Lehman (I) Ltd., Cal- cutta.
38.	Ennore Foundries Ltd., Madras.	*60.	Hoogly Ink Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
39.	EIMCO-KCP Ltd., Madras.	61.	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay.
40.	Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	*62.	Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta.
41.	Empire Plantation (India) Ltd. Calcutta.	63.	Herdillia Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.
42.	Flender Macneill Gears Ltd., Calcutta.	64.	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.
43.	Frick India Ltd., Faridabad.	65.	Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd., Bhiwani (Harayana).
44.	Allied Industrial Technology Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	66.	Hindustan Dorr-Oliver, Bom- bay.
45.	Gedore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	67.	Indian Gum Industries Ltd. Bombay.
46.	Groz-Beckert Saboo Ltd., Chandigarh.	68.	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
47.	Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Howrah.	69.	Indian Card Clothing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Poona.
48.	General Electric Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta.	70.	Indian Explosive Ltd., Calcutta.
49.	Gontermann Peipers (India) Ltd., Calcutta.		
50.	Greaves Foseco Ltd., Bombay.		

- | 1 | 2 |
|------|--|
| 71. | Ingersoll-Rand (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. |
| 72. | Indofil Chemical Ltd. Bombay. |
| 73. | India Foils Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 74. | J Stone & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta. (Now known as Stone Platt Electrical (I) Ltd.,). |
| 75. | Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Bombay. |
| 76. | Jhunjunwala Jarvis Ltd., Bombay. |
| 77. | Jokai (India) Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 78. | K. S. B. Pumps Ltd., Bombay. |
| *79. | Kanthal India Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 80. | Kirloskar Cummins Ltd., Poona. |
| 81. | Kerala Balers Ltd., Kerala. |
| 82. | Lucas T. V. S. Ltd., Madras. |
| 83. | L. M. Van Mopped Diamond Tools India Ltd., Coonoor. |
| 84. | Lakshman Isola Ltd., Bangalore. |
| 85. | Maschemeijer Aromatics (I) Pvt. Ltd., Madras. |
| 86. | Molins of India Ltd., Mohali. |
| 87. | Monsanto Chemicals of India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. |
| 88. | Motor Industries Co. Ltd., Bangalore. |
| 89. | Mahindra Sintered Products Ltd., Poona. |
| 90. | Mather & Platt (I) Ltd., Bombay. |
| 91. | Merck, Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd., Bombay. |
| 92. | Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras. |

- | 1 | 2 |
|-------|---|
| 93. | Malcha Properties Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 94. | Makum Tea Co. (India) Ltd., Marhgerita. |
| 95. | The Majuli tea Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 96. | Moran Tea Co. (I) Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 97. | Meleod Russol (I) Ltd., Calcutta |
| 98. | Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. |
| 99. | Nevelle Wadia Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. |
| 100. | NGEF-AEG Engineering Co., Ltd., Bangalore. |
| 101. | Namdang Tea Co. (India) Ltd., Assam. |
| 102. | O/E/N India Ltd., Cochin. |
| *103. | Organon (India) Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 104. | Otis Elevator Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay. |
| 105. | Porritts & Spencer (Asia) Ltd., New Delhi. |
| 106. | Pfizer Ltd., Bombay. |
| *107. | Pashtany Tejarathy Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar. |
| 108. | Plasser (India) Ltd., New Delhi. |
| 109. | R. H. Windsor (I) Ltd., Bombay. |
| 110. | Reichhold Chemicals (I) Ltd., Madras. |
| 111. | Roche Products Ltd., Bombay. |
| *112. | Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay. |
| 113. | Reyrolle Burn Ltd., Howrah. |
| 114. | Sundaram Cleyton Ltd., Madras. |

1	2
115.	Sprax Marshal Ltd, Poona.
116.	Senapathy Whitley (P) Ltd., Bangalore.
117.	Saurashtra Cement & Chemicals Industries Ltd., Ranaway.
118.	S. F. India Ltd., Calcutta.
119.	Sandvik Asia Ltd.; Poona.
120.	Singlo (India) Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
121.	Stewart Holl (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
122.	Schrader Scovill Duncan Ltd., Bombay.
123.	Siemens India Ltd., Bombay.
*124.	Sansar Machines Ltd., New Delhi.
125.	Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay.
126.	Tribeni Tissues Ltd., Calcutta.
127.	Tractor & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.
128.	Tractor Engineers Ltd., Bombay.
129.	Tea Estates India Pvt. Ltd., Coonoor.
130.	Toyo Engineering India Ltd., New Delhi.
131.	Union Carbide India Ltd., Calcutta.
132.	Uni-Sankyo Ltd., Hyderabad.
133.	Uhde India Ltd., Bombay.
134.	Vickers Sperry of India Ltd., Bombay.
135.	Western Thomson (I) Ltd., Madras.
136.	Widia India Ltd., Bangalore.
137.	Whiffens (India) Ltd., Bombay.

1	2
138.	Waldies Ltd., Calcutta.
139.	Warren Tea Ltd., Calcutta.
140.	Wyeth Laboratories Ltd., Bombay.
141.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd., Goa.
142.	Craigmore Plantations (India) Ltd.
*143.	Marzock & Cadar Pvt. Ltd., Goa.
*144.	Norindia Ltd., Bombay.
145.	Apollo Chain Zips Pvt. Ltd.
146.	United Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., Chandigarh.
147.	Zerographic India Ltd.
148.	Bazaloni Group Ltd., Calcutta.

Partnership Concerns

1. Metalics India, Calcutta.
2. Sudbury Laboratory of India, Calcutta.
- *3. Tata Dilworth Secord Meagher & Associates, Bombay.

Branches

1. Oxford University Press.
- *2. Samnagar Jute Factory Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
- *3. Titaghur Jute Factory Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
- *4. Victoria Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. Travel World Inc.
- *6. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd. (Now known as Eskaylab Ltd., Bangalore).

1	2
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7. Endogram Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	
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8. The Marangi Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	
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*9. John Wyeth & Bros. Ltd.	
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*10. Thomas Cook (India) Ltd., Bombay.	
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Notes :

(i) This list gives the position as on 30th September, 1983.

(ii) This list does not include the following categories of companies :

(i) Where companies have ceased their activities and are in the process of winding up.

(ii) Where permissions under Section 29 (2) (a) of FERA have been granted on "non-repatriation of capital and income basis".

(iii) Where non-resident interest exceeding 40% is held by persons of India origin.

(iv) Companies established in the Free Trade Zone.

*Indicates companies to whom directives have been issued under Section 29 (2) (a) of FERA, 1973 for dilution of non-resident interest to 40%.

राय बरेली तथा मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए वायुदूत सेवा का आरम्भ किया जाना

6795. स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : क्या पर्यटन

और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायबरेली तथा मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए वायुदूत सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) इस सेवा को आरम्भ करने में कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) इस सेवा को किस अवधि तक आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खान) (क) मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए वायुदूत सेवाएं आरम्भ की गई थीं परन्तु अन्याप्त याता-यात प्रजनन के कारण बन्द करनी पड़ीं। रायबरेली को अभी विमान सेवा से नहीं जोड़ा गया है।

(ख) वायुदूत फिलहाल पट्टे पर इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स से लिए गए विमान तथा डक एयर से लिए एक डोरनियर विमान से प्रचालन कर रही है। विमानों की कमी के कारण, वायुदूत सेवाओं का अधिक विकास करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) रायबरेली तथा मुजफ्फरपुर हवाई अड्डों को वायुदूत प्रचालनों के योग्य बनाने के लिए अनुमानित व्यय लगभग 2.00 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

(घ) वायुदूत रायबरेली सहित विभिन्न स्टेशनों का मार्किट सर्वेक्षण कर रही है। नए स्टेशनों के लिए प्रचालन करने पर अपेक्षित आधार संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता; विमान क्षमता तथा

आर्थिक साध्यता के आधार पर यथासमय विचार किया जाएगा। अतः इन स्थानों के लिए वायुदूत सेवाएं प्रारम्भ करने की कोई तारीख नहीं दी जा सकती।

Companies/Industrial Houses in which More than 25 Per Cent Shares are Held by Public Financial Institutions

6796. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies/industrial houses in which the public financial institutions hold more than 25 per cent of equity shares ; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce suitable legislation to bring such companies/industrial houses under the purview of scrutiny by Comptroller and Auditor General of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) According to the information readily available, as at the end of December, 1982 the all-India financial institutions namely Industrial Development Bank of India (I.D.B.I.), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (I.C.I.C.I.), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (I.F.C.I.), Life Insurance Corporation of India (L.I.C.), General Insurance Corporation of India (G.I.C.) and Unit Trust of India (U.T.I.) together held more than 25 per cent of the equity share capital of 318 companies. A list indicating the names of these companies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8135/84]

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 Boards of the Companies in terms of the Covenants relating to sanction of assistance to such companies. Further, the provisions of Sections 224-A, 619 and 619-B of the

Companies Act, 1956 provide sufficient safeguards in respect of companies where financial institutions held substantial shares. In the circumstances it is not considered necessary to enact a separate legislation to bring such Companies/Industrial Houses under the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Debt Problem Faced by Indian Banks Abroad

6797. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian banks operating abroad are tackling the biggest debt problem the country has faced so far that of outstandings from Nigeria ;

(b) if so, which are these banks and the amount of dues and how these have arisen ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the financing of the Nigerian trade had been done by the Indian banks from their offices in UK, Singapore, Hong Kong and West Asia ;

(d) which are the non-resident Indian Parties involved ; and

(e) how Government propose to retrieve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a), (c) and (e) The exposure of Indian Banks in Nigeria is 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 those in 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.

(b) and (d) In accordance with the provisions of statutes governing public sector banks and in accordance with the usages and practices customary among the bankers, information is not to be divulged in this regard.

Working Group to Make Indepth Study of Textile Industry

6798. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a working group to make an indepth study of the present difficulties and future growth prospects of the textile industry in the context of the Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether the working group will also work out a long-term strategy to ensure that units do not become sick ;

(c) if so, the other measures in this regard being taken up to help the textile industry ; and

(d) whether all the suggestions made by the Central Advisory Council on the Textile Industry have been implemented by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A Working Group on textiles with detailed terms of reference has been set up to formulate the programme for the development of textile industry for the VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90).

(c) In the recent past, Government have already announced various policy measures for the textile industry. Some of them are mentioned below, in brief :

(1) Government have reduced the import duties on certain specified items of textile machinery subject to an export obligation, in order to generate export capability through modernisation.

(2) It has been decided to afford increased fibre flexibility to weaving and spinning units subject to certain stipulations.

(3) To give a boost to exports of textiles, Government have announced revised rates of cash assistance for exports in addition to other facilities available under the Import and Export Policy.

(4) The duty structure of certain types of yarn and fabrics has been selectively reviewed. These changes are expected to be beneficial to various sectors of the textile industry.

(5) The duties on certain selected varieties of woollen textiles have also been reviewed.

(6) Soft Loan Scheme for the Textile Industry has been further liberalized to give a further boost to the process of modernisation.

(d) Various suggestions made in the first meeting of the Central Advisory Council on Textile Industry have been taken note of for such action as may be necessary.

Basic Scales of Pay Suggested for Class III and IV Employees of LIC

6799. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the negotiations between the LIC management and representatives of various LIC unions held on 8th and 9th March, 1984, the basic scales of pay suggested for Class III and Class IV employees were far less than the corresponding scales suggested during the last negotiations held on 7th April, 1980 and rejected by the unions as unsatisfactory ;

(b) if so, whether due to low scales of pay proposed by the LIC management during negotiations, there is a wide spread discontentment among LIC employees leading to a programme of action including walkout of employees from their places of work for a fixed period and demonstrations ; and

(c) if so, whether LIC management propose to revise their proposals regarding pay scales and also consider other demands of LIC employees to ensure justice to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Basic scale of pay constitutes only a portion of the emoluments. According to the offer made by the LIC Management to the employees, the emoluments at the minimum of the scales compare favourably with the emoluments at the minimum of the scales offered in 1980.

(b) Certain employees' unions/associations have communicated their adverse reaction to the proposed scales of pay and also the agitational programme including walk-out to be launched.

(c) Discussions between the LIC Management and the Employees Unions are continuing.

Profit Made by Southern Region of IIDC

6800. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the profit made by Southern region of India Tourism Development Corporation ; and

(b) the details thereof during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information giving profit/loss made by Southern Region of India Tourism Development Corporation is contained in the attached Statement.

Statement

(Net profit/loss before tax)

1980-81 1981-82 1982-83

5

4

3

2

1

(Rupees in lakhs)

3-

State	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Andhra	1. Transport Unit Hyderabad	(-)	(-)	(-)
Kerala	1. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort Hotel	(-)	(-)	(-)
	2. TU Kovalam	(-)	(-)	(-)
	3. DFS Trivandrum	*	*	(-)
Karnataka	1. Ashok Bangalore	7.46	4.21	(-)
	2. Hassan Ashok	1.55	0.63	(-)
	3. LMP Hotel Mysore	(-)	(-)	(-)
	4. TL Bijapur	(-)	(-)	(-)
	5. TU Bangalore	(-)	(-)	(-)
Tamilnadu	1. DFS Madras	1.28	1.85	(-)
	2. DFS Trichy	—	(-)	0.06

5

4

3

2

1

3. Madurai Ashok	(—) 10.02	(—) 10.20	(—) 8.95
4. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort M'puram	(—) 5.15	(—) 2.80	(—) 3.91
5. TU Madras	(—) 2.39	(—) 2.43	(—) 10.13
6. TL Kancheepuram	(—) 0.77	(—) 0.70	(—) 0.43
7. TL Thanjavur	(—) 0.36	(—) 0.71	(—) 0.49
8. TL Trichy (including Airport Restt.)	(—) 0.96	(—) 0.90	(—) 0.86
9. Restt. at M'puram	(—) 1.18	(—) 1.21	(—) 1.15
	(—) 42.80	(—) 99.12	

* Included in DFS Madras

**Examination for Grant of Customs
House Agents Licence**

6801. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether an examination for the grant of Customs House Agents' Licences was held at Delhi in the first week of October, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether the result of the examination was announced and the licences awarded to the successful parties, despite the anomalies in the Rules ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what was the justification of announcing the result of the examination and awarding the licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A written examination for the grant of Custom House Agents Licences was held at Delhi on 3.10.1982.

(b) and (c) Candidates who had been found successful in the written and oral examination held were granted licences strictly in accordance with the provisions of the then existing Custom House Agents' Licensing Regulations, 1965, as amended.

**Smooth Running of Swadeshi Cotton
Mills**

6803. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4154 on 16th December, 1983 regarding memoranda from cotton mill labour union, Kanpur and state :

(a) the result of enquiry made by National Textile Corporation into the allegations/representations dated 16th and 29th August, 1983 filed by Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha ; and

(b) the remedial action taken

proposed by National Textile Corporation to ensure smooth running of the mills of Swadeshi Cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The representations in Question were looked into by the Administrator of the taken over units of the Swadeshi Group of Mills in Uttar Pradesh. The enquiries revealed that the disciplinary action taken against Shri Ashok Kumar Agarwal and Shri Navinder Jha was justified on the grounds of gross indiscipline in organising gheraos and intimidating officers.

According to the National Textile Corporation, there has been no irregularity in dealing with disciplinary cases. As regards the allegation of illegal lay off, the matter has been decided by Labour Commissioner in arbitration proceedings.

One case is pending in Court regarding promotion of employees. The case of theft of coal is being enquired into by CBI. A criminal case is also pending in Court regarding the theft of cloth.

**हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनोटिक्स लिमिटेड
में उत्पादन और लाभ**

6804. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनोटिक्स लिमिटेड में 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान कुल कितने मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ है और इन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितना लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1982-83 की तुलना में वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान उत्पादन और लाभ दोनों कम थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) से (ग) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में 1982-83 के दौरान कुल 333.91 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ। इस अवधि में 23.47 करोड़ रुपए का लाभ हुआ। प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों के अनुसार 1983-84 में कुल लगभग 453 करोड़ रुपए का उत्पादन और लगभग 33 करोड़ रुपए का लाभ होगा।

**Money Collected by ITDC Units
Through Sale of Outdated Goods**

6805. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money each India Tourism Development Corporation unit collected by sale of outdated goods during the last three years ;

(b) year-wise break-up of the figures ;

(c) the manner in which these goods were disposed of ;

(d) whether any advertisement was included in daily news-papers ; 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) to (e) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

**Reintroduction of Computerisation
in Income Tax Department**

6806. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to re-introduce computerisation in the Income-tax Department ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have placed orders for importing computers for installation, in metropolitan cities of the country, in the Income-tax Department ; and

(d) if so, how many computers are likely to be imported and the Centres where computers are likely to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have consulted M/s Computer Maintenance Corporation in the matter and their report is under consideration. For the immediate need of the Department, the following minor computerised applications have been developed by the EDP Centre of Directorate of Inspection (Systems) :

1. Monitoring accuracy in the manual calculation of taxes in high revenue yielding cases.
2. Quarterly Review of Central Action Plan of the Department.
3. Compilation of key area performance statistics.
4. Processing of challans received in the Central Treasury Unit of Commissioner Charges.
5. Allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN).
6. Processing of applications for approval of terms and conditions of service Contract out-

side. India u/s 80 RRA of the Income-tax Act.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यात से हुआ लाभ अथवा घाटा

6807. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा 1983-84 में किन-किन खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात किया गया और क्या उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) इन वस्तुओं में से प्रत्येक के निर्यात से कितना लाभ अथवा घाटा हुआ; और

(ग) यदि लाभ हुआ है, तो कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) भारत द्वारा 1983-84 में निर्यात किए गए खाद्य पदार्थ मोटे तौर पर ये हैं : डिब्बा बन्द फल तथा सब्जियां, फलों का रस, निर्जलीकृत सब्जियां, अचार तथा चटनियां, ताजा, जमा हुआ तथा डिब्बा-बन्द मांस, कुक्कुट उत्पाद, कनफैक्शनरी तथा मिठाई, बिस्कुट, अल्कोहल रहित पेय पदार्थ, अल्कोहल-युक्त पेय पदार्थ, माल्ट युक्त दूध, घी, पापड़, कोका उत्पाद, अखरोट, कुरकुरमुत्ता, अन्य साधित खाद्य पदार्थ, आम सहित ताजे फल, प्याज, ताजी सब्जियां, बासमती चावल, मकई, मसालों की विभिन्न मर्दें, चीनी, चाय, काफी, समुद्री उत्पादों की विभिन्न मर्दें आदि ।

(ख) और (ग) चीनी का निर्यात राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सरकारी खाते में किया जाता है और वर्ष 1983-84 (17 मार्च, 1984 तक) के दौरान चीनी का निर्यात करने में राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुए घाटे के कारण उनको 70 करोड़ रु० का उपदान देय हो गया है। खाद्य पदार्थों की अन्य मर्दें सरकारी खाते में निर्यात नहीं की जाती हैं और इसलिए उनके निर्यातों से अर्जित लाभ तथा हुए घाटे के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं ।

C.B.I. Report about Cases of Corruption against Civilian Employees Working in I.N.S., India

6808. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 10523 on 6th May, 1983 and No. 3426 on 12 August, 1983 regarding cases of corruption against civilian employees working in I.N.S. India and state :

(a) whether by now the Central Bureau of Investigation has submitted its report ; and

(b) if not, the details of steps taken to expedite the C.B.I. report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The matter is being pursued with the C.B.I.

Returns on Investment of ITDC's Transport Unit in Delhi

6809. SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that presently ITDC's transport unit and workshop are located at Naraina Industrial Area of West Delhi ;

(b) if so, the total area available for this purpose ;

(c) since the plot has been acquired from DDA, the investment and details thereof ; and

(d) the returns out of this investment since it was acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (b) ITDC's Transport Unit and Workshop are located at Akbar Hotel basement and Naraina Industrial Area, New Delhi respectively. The total area of the plot at Naraina is 7162.21 sq. mtrs. The break-up of the expenditure incurred on the Workshop is as under :

Land	Rs. 3.16 lakhs
Building	Rs. 23.84 lakhs
Electrical Installation and Equipment	Rs. 3.68 lakhs
	Rs. 30,68 lakhs

No separate accounts are maintained for the Workshop, which is a part of the Transport Unit of the ITDC.

Two Pattern of Payment of D.A. Rates for Hotel Catering and Non-Hotel Catering Establishment Employees in ITDC

6811. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ITDC has two pattern of payment of dearness allowance rates to its workmen evolved by way of bilateral settlement, one for Hotel Catering Establishments and another for non-Hotel Catering Establishments employees ;

(b) if so, the number of employees covered under each D.A. scheme unit/

division-wise and also the quantum of amount to be paid whenever one slab of DA becomes due on completion of 8 points of the Price Index (base 1960 = 100) ;

(c) whether the expenditure on payment of D.A. slab is within the competence of ITDC Board/Management ; and

(d) if so, the total amount paid to the employees by ITDC Management during 1982-83 and 1983-84 under each scheme referred to above ?

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

(b) and (d) Necessary information is given in the Statement.

Statement

S. No.	Names of the Hotel and Catering Establishments	Non-executives covered by industrial DA formula
1	2	3
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	1573
2.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	568

1	2	3
3.	Samrat Hotel, New Delhi	411
4.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	643
5.	Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi	503
6.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	349
7.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	194
8.	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	329
9.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	310
10.	Airport Hotel, Calcutta	277
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach, Kovalam	332
12.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	378
13.	Madurai Ashok, Madurai	53
14.	Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	101
15.	Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	102
16.	L.V.P.H.; Udaipur	54
17.	Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad	89
18.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort	38
19.	Jammu Ashok, Jammu	59
20.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	79
21.	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	36
22.	Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho	48
23.	L.M.P.H. Mysore	83
24.	Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna	78
25.	Forest/Safari Lodges	101
26.	Ashok Travellers Lodge	62
27.	Traveller Restaurants	72
28.	Airport Restaurants	252

II Others which do not Fall in the above Category

1.	Regional Offices	72
2.	Transport Units	568
3.	DFS/TFS	45
4.	Sound & Light Show and Headquarters	572

The approximate amount involved in the payment of Industrial DA to those employees governed by this formula comes to approximately Rs. 74,401.60 per month for every 8 point rise in the Consumer Price Index.

Similarly, the employees who are governed by the Government DA formula get approximately Rs. 30,000 per month for 8 point rise of Consumer Price Index.

These instalments are paid to the employees on the basis of agreements entered into between the management and the representatives of the workmen.

न्यायालयों में निर्णय के लिए
विचाराधीन संबंधित करों और
शुल्कों से संबंधित मामले

6812. श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि करों और
शुल्कों से सम्बन्धित मामले न्यायालयों में
निर्णय के लिए विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिसम्बर, 1983 के
अन्त तक विचाराधीन पड़े मामलों में कुल
कितनी धन राशि अन्तर्ग्रस्त है; और

(ग) ऐसे मामलों से सम्बन्धित
कम्पनियों, संस्थानों और व्यक्तियों के नाम
क्या हैं जिनमें 10 लाख या उससे अधिक
राशि अन्तर्ग्रस्त है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना
एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर
रख दी जाएगी ।

निर्यात तथा आयात के बारे में
विशेषज्ञ समिति का प्रतिवेदन

6803. श्री के० राममूर्ति : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा

निर्यात तथा आयात के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त
की गई विशेषज्ञ समिति ने दिसम्बर,
1983 में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है
और यदि हां, तो मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं
और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का
प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या
कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०
एम० कृष्णा) : (क) जी हां, । समिति की
मुख्य सिफारिशें निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में
विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रक्रियाओं को सरल तथा
युक्ति संगत बनाने से सम्बन्धित हैं :

- (1) सामान्य या नगदी के आधार
पर वस्तुओं का निर्यात;
- (2) आस्थगित ऋण सम्बन्धी शर्तों
पर इन्जीनियरी वस्तुओं का
निर्यात;
- (3) भारतीय संविदाकारों द्वारा
विदेशों में लिए टर्न-की आधार
के तथा सिविल निर्माण कार्यों
के ठेके;
- (4) विभिन्न प्रकार की सेवाओं का
संविदागत आधार पर निर्यात;
- (5) सामान्य तथा आस्थगित ऋण
(अदायगी) आधार पर भारत
में वस्तुओं का आयात ;

- (6) तकनीकी ज्ञान का आयात तथा रायल्टी/तकनीकी ज्ञान संबंधी शुल्कों की अदायगी ;
- (7) व्यापारिक कार्य के लिए विदेश-यात्रा ; और
- (8) विदेशों में कार्यालयों की स्थापना तथा प्रतिनिधियों को रखना ।

इन सिफारिशों पर, रिजर्व बैंक, निर्यात आयात बैंक, निर्यात ऋण तथा गारंटी निगम और सरकार के द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Excise Duty Collection from Tiny and Cottage Match Units

6814. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of excise duty collected on the matches produced by the tiny and cottage match units during the past 3 years (year-wise) ;

(b) the amount of excise duty collected on the matches produced by the small scale middle sector match units during the past 3 years (year-wise) ; and

(c) the amount of excise duty from the mechanised sector during the past 3 years (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a), (b) and (c) The information with regard to the amount of central excise duty collected during the financial years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 from tiny and cottage match units paying duty @ Rs. 1.60 per gross, middle sector match units paying duty @ Rs. 4.50 or Rs. 5.50 per gross,

and mechanised sector match units paying duty @ Rs. 7.20 per gross (the rates being liable for suitable adjustments, depending upon use of cardboard in match boxes) is being collected, and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

जीरे का आयात

6815. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1983-84 के दौरान निर्यात किए गए जीरे की देश-वार मात्रा और मूल्य क्या था ;

(ख) क्या 1984-85 के दौरान भी इसके निर्यात का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० पी० ए० संगमा) (क) से (ग) इस समय जीरे का निर्यात खुले सामान्य लाइसेन्स के अन्तर्गत है । 1983-84 के दौरान अनुमानित निर्यात 7.59 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के 4605 मे० टन के हुए हैं । जीरे का निर्यात बहुत से देशों को किया जाता है यथा ब्रिटेन, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, कनाडा, नीदरलैंड फ्रांस, अल्जीरिया, ब्राजील हांगकांग, सिंगापुर, यूनान, सऊदी अरब तथा संयुक्त अरब अमीरात आदि ।

Turning of Mithila and Madhubani Regional Rural Banks into Pilot Regional Rural Banks

6816. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 712 and 861 on 18 November, 1983 regarding limit

of advance credits by Regional Rural Banks and turning of Madhubani and Darbhanga Regional Rural Banks into Pilot Regional Rural Banks respectively and state :

(a) whether two or even one Regional Rural Bank like Mithila and Madhubani Regional Rural Banks can be turned into pilot banks for only productive self-employed endeavours with demonstrative results ; if so, details thereabout ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how many applications for productive self-employed endeavours recommended by District Industries Centre or applied formally trained youth in goatery, poultry etc. or for gas and electric welding are pending disposal with Madhubani and Mithila Regional Rural Banks for more than four months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Regional Rural Banks extend credit support to all viable economic activities of eligible borrowers within their area of operation. These cover all sectors of the economy. It is not considered advisable to restrict any Regional Rural Bank's lending to primary and secondary sectors only as it would mean denial of assistance to a large number of eligible persons who may be earning or can earn their livelihood through viable ventures in the tertiary sectors.

(c) Information to the extent available will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

देश में सैनिक स्कूलों को वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक जिम्मेदारियाँ

6817. श्री वीलत राम सारण : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में सभी 18 सैनिक स्कूलों की वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक जिम्मेदारी संभालने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक तथा यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कठिनाई है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सैनिक स्कूल चित्तौड़गढ़ राजस्थान के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान बढ़ाने, छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति की धनराशि का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार से छात्रवृत्ति की बढ़ी हुई धनराशि का भुगतान करने, छात्रावास व्यवस्था में उचित सुधार करने तथा छात्रों के लिए चिकित्सीय उपचार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने का है; यदि हां, तो कब तक और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; तथा इस सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को कोई निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

सैनिक स्कूल सोसाइटी की योजना के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को सैनिक स्कूल स्थापित करने के लिए सभी पूंजीगत व्यय वहन करना होता है तथा उनके आवर्ती अनुरक्षण के लिए निधि की भी व्यवस्था करनी होती है । व्यय में केन्द्रीय सरकार

का शेयर केवल इतना ही होता है कि वह इन स्कूलों के लिए एक प्रधानाचार्य, एक मुख्याध्यापक, एक रजिस्ट्रार तथा दो शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण अनुदेशकों की सेवाएं निशुल्क उपलब्ध करती है। सेना कार्मिकों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पात्र बच्चों को सीमित संख्या में छात्रवृत्तियां भी दी जाती हैं।

सैनिक स्कूलों के मामले में राज्य सरकारों के वित्तीय भार को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने हाल ही में ये आदेश भी जारी किए हैं कि इन स्कूलों का वार्षिक शुल्क 3500 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5100 रुपये कर देने से उसका 50 प्रतिशत भारत सरकार वहन करेगी।

सैनिक स्कूलों के अध्यापन कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों को संशोधित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। उनके वेतनमान केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के अध्यापकों के बराबर हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सभी सैनिक स्कूलों की वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक जिम्मेदारी संभालने का भी कोई विचार नहीं है।

सैनिक स्कूल, चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) के विशेष मामले के सम्बन्ध में सोसाइटी के आनरेरी सेक्रेट्री ने हाल ही में इस स्कूल का दौरा किया था तथा स्कूल की छात्रावास

व्यवस्था, छात्रों की चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी देखरेख में सुधार लाने के लिए कतिपय सुझाव दिए थे और ये सुझाव उस स्कूल के विचाराधीन बताए जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को अभी तक कोई भी निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं।

Investment of LIC in Corporate Private Sector

6818. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total Investment of LIC in the corporate private sector to date ;

(b) share of each of the first twenty largest industrial houses ;

(c) whether it has been alleged that amount worth Rs. 518 crores or more have been diverted to the private sector by LIC ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Total investments of the LIC in the private corporate sector by way of shares, debentures and loans, as at 31st March 1983, were Rs. 728.52 crores.

(b) The details as at 31st March, 1983, are as follows :

S. No.	Name of Industrial House	Investments (in crores of rupees)
--------	--------------------------	-----------------------------------

1

2

3

1.

Tata

73.58

2.

Birla

37.56

3.

Mafatlal

9.86

1	2	3
4.	J. K. Singhania	15.53
5.	Thapar	10.24
6.	ACC	14.27
7.	ICI	11.06
8.	Sarabhai	5.43
9.	Bangur	6.13
10.	Kirloskar	6.68
11.	Reliance Textiles	3.86
12.	Shree Ram	7.95
13.	Ashok Leyland	7.18
14.	Hindustan Lever	2.24
15.	Modi	4.93
16.	Scindia	0.75
17.	TVS Iyengar	2.28
18.	Mahindra and Mahindra	11.34
19.	Larson and Toubro	13.15
20.	Bajaj	2.76

(c) No such allegations appears to have been brought to Government's notice.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged Tax Evasion by Electronic Goods Traders of Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi

6819. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a mass scale evasion of income-tax payment by electronics goods traders of Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi ;

(b) whether 90 per cent trade in

electronics parts is being done without issuing the Bills, thus not showing any sales ;

(c) whether at any stage the income tax authorities have tried to find out how persons with smaller income some years ago have become millionaires and hiding their gains/evading income tax etc. ; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to unearth all the hidden money by these traders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The Government do not have such information. However a search u/s 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 was conducted

on 6th March, 1984 at the residence and business premises of a cassette manufacturers who is also having office in Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi.

(c) Survey u/s 133A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was conducted in the Jurisdiction of a Commissioner of Income-tax. Delhi on Electronic Goods Traders of Lajpat Rai Market.

(d) Whenever specific information is received, appropriate action is taken by the Income-tax authorities under the Direct Taxes Acts.

Branches of Commercial Banks in Orissa

6821. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of different commercial banks being operated in Orissa at present ;

(b) the number of those banks which are operating in rural sectors ;

(c) how many of those banks have been set up in urban areas ; and

(d) the details of the location of different branches of various commercial banks in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Information is readily available in respect of the population groupwise distribution of the number of branches of commercial banks in Orissa as at the end of September, 1983. It is set out below :

Commercial banks' branches in Orissa

Category of Center	No. of branches
Rural	983
Semi-Urban	201
Urban	134
Metropolitan/ Port Towns	8
Total	1326

Unauthorised Consumption of Electricity in Delhi Cantonment

6822. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 272 on 23 February, 1982 regarding unauthorised consumption of electricity in Delhi Cantonment and state :

(a) if by now the survey has been made ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the misuse of the electricity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The Survey by a Board of Officers has been completed. According to this Survey, cases of overloading and unauthorised extensions of circuits in many cases have been detected. The proceedings of the Board of Officers is under examination.

Introduction of New Pay Scales in Public Sector Undertakings

6823. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is forcing the public sector undertakings for the introduction of new pay scales instead of following Central Government pay scales ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) In order to bring uniformity in the DA formula for public sector employees, it is the policy of the Government that all public sector undertakings which do not follow the present industrial DA formula should switch over to this formula and related scales of pay.

Restaurant in Ashok Hotel given on Contract

6824. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the restaurants in Ashok Hotel of ITDC has been given on contract to a Chinese ;

(b) if so, the unavoidable circumstances under which a portion of the business of a prestigious public sector hotel has been given on contract ;

(c) the terms of contract and period of contract ;

(d) the reasons for contracting out Chinese Restaurant when Chinese cooks are employed in Ashok Hotel ;

(e) whether the Ashok Hotel Employees Union which is a recognised Union, has given a notice for agitation on this issue, demanding cancellation of the contract ; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the management in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURHEESD ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Keeping in view the business interests of the Ashok Hotel, ITDC has recently given one of the restaurants catering Chinese food in Ashok Hotel to a firm of Indian Nationals on profit sharing basis for 5 years commencing from 15.1.1984 terminable after one year by giving three months' notice by either party without assigning any reasons. The contractors will take 65% of the sales and bear the cost of raw-materials/gas used in the kitchen and meet salaries and wages of the staff. 35% the sales will go to Ashok Hotel.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The ITDC management discussed the matter with

the office bearers of the Ashok Hotel Employees Union (AITUC) and apprised them of the factual position.

Proposal to issue Directives for Compulsory use of 20 Per cent Viscose in Cotton Blends by Mills

6825. KUMARI PUSPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to issue directives for compulsory use of about 20 per cent viscose in cotton blends by mills every quarter ;

(b) if so, the main objectives behind the proposal ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) A suggestion has been received for compulsory use of viscose staple fibre in blend with cotton. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Proposal Regarding Army Recruiting Branch Office in Royalseema

6826. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to start an Army Recruiting Branch Office in Royalseema in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में
किसानों का ऋण किस्तों की
अदायगी न करना

6827. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में ऐसे
कितने किसान हैं जिनकी जमीन को, वर्ष
1977-78, 1978-79, 1980-81,
1981-82 और 1982-83 में उनके द्वारा
ऋण किस्तों की अदायगी न किए जाने के
कारण अधिग्रहण के बाद कुर्क किया गया
और नीलाम कर दी गई है;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं
जिनको भूमिहीन और अनुसूचित जातियों
का होने के कारण जमीन आवंटित की
गयी थी और क्या उन्होंने बैंकों से ऋण
लिया था और समय पर उसकी अदायगी
नहीं कर सके थे; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान उनमें
से प्रत्येक किसान ने कितनी धनराशि का
ऋण लिया था और कितना ऋण उसने
अदा कर दिया था तथा उसकी ओर कितनी
अदायगी बाकी थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन
पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार की
आंकड़े सूचित करने की प्रणाली में आंकड़े
इस रूप में नहीं रखे जाते जिस रूप में ये
पूछे गए हैं। इस किस्म के आंकड़े एकत्रित
करने में लगने वाला समय, प्रयास और
व्यय संभावित परिणामों के समनुरूप नहीं
होंगे।

Giving of Loans by IRCI to Industries

6828. SHRI MANMOHAN
TUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Reconstruc-
tion Corporation of India has been
giving loans to revitalise the industries ;

(b) if so, the number of industries
that have been given loans by IRCI in
1983-84 ;

(c) whether any industrial units set
up in Orissa has availed by IRCI loans
in the above financial years ; and

(d) if so, the amount of loans pro-
vided to these industrial units in Orissa
by IRCI during that year ?

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

(b) During the period from April,
1983 to 21st March, 1984, Industrial
Reconstruction Corporation of India
(IRCI) has given term loan assistance to
84 industrial units.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A sum of Rs. 46 67 lakhs has
been disbursed to two industrial units
located in Orissa during the above
period.

Re-Opening of the Closed Textile Mills of Tamil Nadu

6829. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the names of textile mills that
have remained closed in Coimbatore
District and other parts of Tamil Nadu
and the reasons for the same alongwith
the steps taken to re-open them ; and

(b) the steps being taken to re-open
the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills at
Madras ?

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

SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The names of cotton textile mills in the State of Tamil Nadu which were closed on 29.2.1984 are given in the statement. Government is seized of the problems of these closed

mills.

The State Government have been requested to settle the disputes between the management and workers and to advise the workers to resume duty.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Mill	Date of Closure	Reasons for closure
1.	Binny Ltd. (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Co. Ltd.) Madras.	14.1.84	Labour unrest.
2.	Sree Ramalinga Choodambikai Mills Ltd. Tirupur	1.2.84	Strike by workers.
3.	Sree Kothandaram Spg. Mills, Madurai	22.12.67	Financial difficulties.
4.	Sri Padma Mills, Coimbatore	22.2.81	Closed due to labour problems & economic reasons.
5.	Tamil Nadu Spg. Mills Ltd., Tirupur	8.6.81	Strike by workers.
6.	K. N. M. Textiles, Coimbatore	8.7.83	Closed for repairing renovation, shifting and re-erection of machinery.
7.	Sree Janardana Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.	7.8.83	Lock out by management following labour unrest.
8.	Jallaram Spg. Mills, Coimbatore	8.7.83	Financial crisis and low production due to power cut.
9.	Rajaratna Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.	23.12.83	Strike by workers.
10.	Sree Karunambikai Mills Ltd., Somannur.	26.11.83	Strike by workers.
11.	Shree Katheri Textiles Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.	24.2.84	Strike by workers.
12.	Sree Gopalkrishna Mills Ltd., Branch P. Vadugopalayam Palladam.	22.2.84	Labour unrest.
13.	Embee Textiles (P) Ltd., N. Paraipatty, Dindigul.	26.2.84	Strike by workers.

**Promotion to Qualified Pilots in
Indian Airlines**

6830. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report concerning promotions to unqualified pilots by Indian Airlines (Column Wide; 'Hindustan Times' of 19 February, 1984); and

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to review all such cases of promotions in the interest of air safety as also for checking frustrations among the competent staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The news item refers to the promotion of a pilot to the post of Deputy Operations Manager, who had failed in the preliminary examination for check pilots, Indian Airlines after holding a selection, drew up a panel of 19 candidates suitable for appointment to the posts of Deputy Operations Manager. This included one candidate who had not passed the check pilots examination.

(b) No, Sir. The post of Deputy Operations Manager is an administrative post. All commanders on jet aircraft with two years experience are eligible for consideration. Proficiency as a check pilot is not an essential qualification for the post of Deputy Operations Manager.

**Qualifications for the Posts of Clerks
in State Bank Group, New Delhi**

6831. DR. A. D. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Regional Recruitment Board (State Bank group) New Delhi, in their recent advertisement inviting applications for the posts

of clerk, etc. have prescribed educational qualification as degree, 2nd division in Higher Secondary (10+2) or 1st division in Matric and where division is not awarded by the examining body, pass with a minimum of 60 per cent and 50 per cent marks in aggregate as equivalent to 1st and 2nd division respectively ;

(b) if so, the reasons for prescribing a minimum 50 per cent marks when second division starts from 45 per cent;

(c) whether it is proposed to direct the Regional Recruitment Boards to amend the educational qualifications accordingly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The eligibility criteria prescribed by the Recruitment Boards for recruitment of clerks and cashiers, is a second division in so far as the Higher Secondary Examination at 10+2 level/Intermediate/pre-University examinations are concerned. Since some Higher Secondary Boards/Universities do not award divisions, it was also prescribed that in such cases the eligibility criteria should be 50% of the total marks, as in a number of Higher Secondary/10+2/Intermediate/pre-University Examinations, 50% marks is the minimum marks prescribed for award of a Second Division.

(c) and (d) Government have no proposal for altering the eligibility criteria in view of the position indicated above.

**Committee on Investments by Public
Financial Institutions in Private
Sector Companies**

6832. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on investments made by public financial institutions in private sector companies has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Report would be laid before the House during the current session; and

(c) if the report has not been finalised, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimha to look into various aspects relating to investments made by public financial institutions in the assisted companies has since submitted its Report.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

बर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान आयात और निर्यात

6833. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 में विदेशी व्यापार के अन्तर्गत आयात और निर्यात की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक खाद्य वस्तुओं की वस्तुवार आयात और निर्यात दरें क्या हैं ?

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

(क) 1983-84 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 1983) के दौरान करोड़ रुपये में मूल्य की दृष्टि से कुल आयातों और निर्यातों की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

आयात	निर्यात
10416.52	6858.32

दिसम्बर, 1983 के बाद के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। ऊपर दर्शाये गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

(ख) आयातों तथा निर्यातों की मात्रा तथा मूल्य सम्बन्धी वस्तु-वार आंकड़े "मंथली एस्टेटिक आफ दि फारेन ट्रेड आफ इण्डिया" खण्ड-1 (निर्यात) तथा खण्ड-2 (आयात) नामक प्रकाशन में उपलब्ध है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। अद्यतन प्रकाशन वर्ष 1981-82 से सम्बन्धित हैं।

Details of Buildings taken on Rent by the Ministry

6834. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE 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 29-2-1984;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry are not interested to shift their offices from rented buildings to 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 their offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some offices under the Ministry of Defence are in the following rented buildings with effect from the dates shown against each :

Names of Buildings	Date of Hiring
--------------------	----------------

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (i) Kashmir House,
Rajaji Marg. | 1 Jan., 1946 |
| (ii) D.D.A. building,
Safdarjang Development area | 15 Nov., 1971 |
| (iii) A-2/151 Safdarjang Enclave | 10 Mar., 1982 |

(b) and (c) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There is acute shortage of office accommodation in Delhi and it is not possible to shift the offices from the rented buildings until adequate Government accommodation becomes available.

Statement showing the details of Name of each Office, monthly Rent and paid upto 29.2.1984 of each Building occupied by the offices of Ministry of Defence

Name of Buildings	Name of Offices located in bldgs.	Monthly rent	Total rent paid upto 29.2.1984
(i) Kashmir House Rajaji Marg.	E-in-C's Branch (Army HQrs), HQ DGBR and Min. of Def. (Fin/Works)	Rs. 8903.80 per month	Rs. 33,43,969.27
(ii) D.D.A. Building Safdarjang Development Area.	R.C.P.O.	Rs. 33370.50 per month	Rs. 49,19,229.10
(iii) A-2/151 Safdar- jang Enclave.	Naval Analysis Unit.	Rs. 4140.00 per month (from 10.3.82 to 9.2.83) Rs. 2500.00 (from 9.2.83 onwards).	Rs. 77,296.61

आस्ट्रिया के साथ वस्तुओं का
आयात-निर्यात

वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

6835. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या

(क) आस्ट्रिया से आयात की जाने

वालो और उसे निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं और प्रतिवर्ष आस्ट्रिया के साथ कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का आयात-निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आस्ट्रिया के साथ व्यापार में कमी आई है और यदि हां, तो कितनी;

(ग) उसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) भारत और आस्ट्रिया के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति-विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर) : (क) से (घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत-आस्ट्रिया व्यापार का मूल्य निम्नोक्त रहा है :—

(मूल्य करोड़ रु० में)

1980-81 1981-82 1982-83

निर्यात	8.57	8.98	12.33
आयात	31.34	29.05	33.22

कुल व्यापार 39.91 38.03 45.55

आस्ट्रिया को हमारे निर्यातों की प्रमुख मदें :—परिधान वस्तुएं, चमड़ा तथा चमड़े का सामान, फर्श बिछावन, तथा सूती वस्त्र जब कि आस्ट्रिया से हमारे आयात हैं :—लोहा तथा इस्पात, मशीनें,

कताई के लिए उपयुक्त मानव निर्मित रेशे, और व्यवसायिक तथा वैज्ञानिक यंत्र । द्विपक्षीय व्यापार के विस्तार के उपायों को, जिनमें विपणन प्रयास और व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों का आदान प्रदान करना शामिल है, बनाए रखा गया है तथा उन्हें तीव्र किया गया है । द्विपक्षीय व्यापार तथा अन्य वाणिज्यिक और आर्थिक मामलों की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करने के लिए एक भारत-आस्ट्रिया सिश्रित आयोग की भी स्थापना की गई है ।

Number of Employees in Nationalised Banks and SC/ST among them

6836. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state :

(a) the total number of employees in category 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' posts (excluding sweepers) in nationalised banks and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately among them alongwith their percentage to the total strength; as on 31st December, 1983; and

(b) the total number of sweepers employed in the nationalised banks and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately among them and their percentage to the total strength of sweepers as on 31st December, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In nationalised banks posts have not been classified in categories (a), (b), (c) & (d) These have been classified into 3 categories as Officers, Clerks and Sub-Staff. The information as on 31st December, 1983 is not readily available. However, the position as on 1.1.83 was as under ;

Categories of posts	Total No. of employees	Total No. of Scheduled Castes	%age of S.Cs. to the total strength	Total No. of Scheduled Tribes	%age of S.Ts. to the total strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Officers	161631	7463	4.6	1741	1.09
2. Clerks	350307	45516	12.9	9137	2.6
3. Sub Staff	141036	31619	22.4	6036	4.2

(b) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण

6837. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा गत वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) इसमें से प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) दिसम्बर 1983 के अन्त के अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि 35,263 करोड़ रुपए थी। इन बैंकों के इसी अवधि के प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अग्रिमों के आंकड़े अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को अग्रिमों के सम्बन्ध में सबसे हाल के उपलब्ध अनन्तिम आंकड़े सितम्बर 1983 के अन्त के हैं। उस समय यह राशि 12818

करोड़ रुपए थी। उसी दिन, इन बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए कुल अग्रिमों की राशि 32,970 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में कुल अग्रिमों की सितम्बर, 1983 के अन्त में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों का अनुपात 38.9 प्रतिशत था।

Disbursement of Finance Aid for Self-employment Schemes

6838. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken to speed up the disbursement of financial aid for self-employment schemes in announcement by the Prime Minister ?

(b) the total money spent so far on these schemes in Orissa, District-wise;

(c) whether Kalahandi District has achieved its targets; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The following steps have been taken to speed up the disbursement of financial aid under the Scheme of Self-employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth :

1. The banks have been advised

to vest branch Managers with adequate discretionary powers to sanction loans under the Scheme without reference to higher authorities.

2. The branch Managers are required to dispose of the proposals within 14 days from the date of their receipt.
3. Review meetings had been taken at the Reserve Bank of India and Government levels to sort out problems faced in the implementation of the Scheme.
4. The banks had been advised to convene State Level Bankers

Committee and District Level Consultative Committee meetings and fix bank-wise/branch-wise targets to be achieved. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued instructions to the banks to this effect.

(b) to (d) A target of 8600 beneficiaries out of the overall target of 2.5 lakhs has been fixed for Orissa State. Break-up of district-wise targets is not available. However, as per information received from the Office of Development Commissioner (SSI), Ministry of Industry, District-wise information in respect of applications sanctioned by banks in Orissa as on 29th February, 1984* is given below :

Name of District	No. of applications sanctioned	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Bolangir	85	19.35
2. Balasore	129	30.68
3. Cuttuck	320	59.68
4. Dhenkanal	10	2.41
5. Ganjam	52	11.23
6. Kalahandi	70	15.62
7. Koraput	35	8.35
8. Keonjhar	7	0.78
9. Mayurbhanj	57	12.56
10. Phulbani (information available only upto January, 1984)	3	0.58
11. Puri	38	6.44
12. Sambalpur	Information not received.	
13. Sundergarh	237	40.27

Clouser of Textile Mills

and some more are sick; and

683). SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHEKJEE :

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of
800 textile mills, 48 have been closed

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN
LASKAR) : (a) and (b) As on 29th
February, 1984, 46 cotton textile mills
were closed. Details of these mills have
been given in the Statement.

Statements

S. No.	Name of Mills	Date of closure
1	2	3
BIHAR		
1.	Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd., Phulwari Shorif, Patna	20.7.82
GUJARAT		
2.	The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad (Spinning Department)	10.7.70
3.	Manekchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	14.12.76
4.	Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	12.3.82
5.	Marsden Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	19.10.82
6.	Monogram Mills Co. Ltd, Ahmedabad.	19.10.82
7.	Maharana Mills Private Ltd., Porbandar	13.2.82
8.	P. G. Textile Mills, Baroda.	20.8.83
9.	Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.	20.10.83
10.	Aryodaya Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	26.12.83
11.	Navjyot Miils Ltd., Kadi	18.12.83
12.	Sahayog Textiles, Ahmedabad.	15.1.84
13.	Prasad Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	12.1.84
HARYANA		
14.	Hissar Textile Mills, Hissar.	16.11.83
15.	Usha Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Faridabad.	20.5.83

1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH		
16.	Hope Textile Unit No. 1 (Nandal Bhandari Mills), Indore.	16.6.83
17.	Hope Textile Unit No. 2, (Rai Bahadur Kannaiyalal Bhandari Mills), Indore	16.6.83
MAHARASHTRA		
18.	Mukesh Textile Mills (P) Ltd., Bombay.	18.1.82
19.	Bradbury Milis Ltd., Bombay	17.8.83
21.	Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., No. 3, Bombay.	Oct./Nov. 83
22.	Aurangabad Zila Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., Aurangabad.	Nov. 82
ORISSA		
22.	Orissa Spinning Mills Co. Ltd., Rajgangapur, Orissa.	15.5.81
23.	Bhaskar Textile Mills Ltd., Jharsuguda.	2.10.82
RAJASTHAN		
24.	Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Jaipur.	16.4.82
25.	Krishna Mills Ltd., Bewar, Rajasthan	14.8.83
TAMILNADU		
26.	Binny Ltd, (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Co. Ltd.) Madras.	14.1.84
27.	Sree Ramalinga Choodumbikai Mills, Ltd., Tirupur	1.2.84
28.	Sree Kothandaram Spg. Mills, Madurai.	22.12.67
29.	Sri Padma Mills, Coimbatore.	22.2.81
30.	Tamil Nadu Spg. Mills Ltd., Tirupur.	8.6.81
31.	K. N. M. Textiles, Coimbatore.	8.7.83
32.	Sree Janardana Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.	7.8.83
33.	Jallaram Spg. Mills, Coimbatore.	8.7.83
34.	Rajaratna Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.	23.12.83
35.	Sree Karunambikai Mills Ltd., Somannur.	26.11.83
36.	Shree Katheri Textiles Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.	24.2.84
37.	Sree Gopalkrishna Pvt. Ltd., Branch P. Vadugopalaym Palladam.	22.2.84

1	2	3
38.	Embee Textiles (P) Ltd., N. Paraipatty, Dindigul.	26.2.84
UTTAR PRADESH		
39.	J. K. Mfrs. Ltd., Kanpur.	1.10.76
40.	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Modinagar (Modi Yarn Mills No. 1 B Unit)	5.8.83
WEST BENGAL		
41.	Swan Mills Ltd., (United Basanti Cotton Mills), Panihatti, Calcutta.	26.12.83
42.	Bangodaya Cotton Mills Ltd., Panihatti, 24 Parganas.	21.1.84
43.	India Linoleums Ltd., (Victoria Division) Ghusury, Howrah.	16.2.82
44.	Poddar Project Ltd., Tartall Road, Calcutta.	30.6.83
DELHI		
45.	Birla Textiles, Birla Lines, Delhi.	10.1.84
PONDICHERRY		
46.	Anglo French Textiles Ltd., Pondicherry.	4.7.83

**Introduction of Family Fare Scheme,
Youth Fare Scheme, Round Trip
Fare Scheme in Gulf Sector**

6840. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce family fare scheme, youth fare scheme, etc. in the Gulf-sector also ;

(b) whether any request has been received in this regard ; and

(c) if so, when these schemes are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Requests have been received for introduction of various promotional fares between India and Gulf. For traffic from the Gulf to India, there is an individual round trip excursion fare at a level approximately 30 to 35% lower than the normal economy fare. Government do not have any proposal under consideration to introduce any other round trip promotional fare on this sector.

**Target for Export of Iron Ore
through Paradip Port during
1984-85**

6841. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the target set for the export of iron ore through Paradip port during 1984-85 ;

(b) the export proposed to be made to achieve the target ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) According to present indications, during 1984-85, MMTC expects to export around 12 lakh tonnes of iron ore through Paradip Port. The expected destination-wise break-up is as follows : 5 lakh tonnes to Japan, 4 lakh tonnes to South Korea to and 3 lakh tonnes to GDR.

नए नोटों की छपाई

6842. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 5 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के नए नोट छापने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या उनमें 500 रुपए और 200 रुपए मूल्य के भी नए नोट छापे जाएंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त नोटों को छापने के क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) परिचालन में विद्यमान भूले कुचैले और काम के लायक न रहने वाले नोटों को बदलने और विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था की करेंसी सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नए नोट

छापना एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो लगातार जारी रहती है। नए नोट छापने के कार्यक्रम को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से प्रत्येक छमाही में अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है। अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1984 की छमाही के दौरान विभिन्न मुल्यवर्गों के 24,900 लाख नोट छापने का प्रस्ताव है जिनका कुल मूल्य लगभग 3,873 करोड़ रुपए होगा।

(ख) पांच सौ और दो सौ रुपए मूल्यवर्ग के नोट छापने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Report of Economic and Administrative Reforms Commission

6843. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will The Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the report submitted by the Economic and Administrative Reforms Commission which has not been placed before the House ; and

(b) the reasons for withholding the reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Economic Administration Reforms Commission, has in its first phase up to June 30, 1983 submitted 30 reports and 6 reports in its second phase as One-Man Commission. Although, there is no statutory requirement to place these reports before the House, a decision has been taken to place 22 reports, submitted by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission in the sphere of direct and indirect taxes, before Parliament. As regards reports on other subjects the decision regarding placing of the individual reports before Parliament is yet to be taken.

**Fake Application Forms Received
by Punjab National Banks for Loans**

6844. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab National Bank received large number of fake application forms for grant of loan ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been carried out as to how fake forms were received in the Bank, who got them printed and have the persons responsible for fake forms been apprehended ;

(c) the number of applicants given loan by the nationalised banks during the last 12 months and whether any guarantee or collateral security has been taken from them ; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to ensure the realisation of the loan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Punjab National Bank has reported that a large number of cyclostyled forms were received by some of its branches in Delhi which were not issued/printed by the Bank. However, the banks consider only those applications which are complete and have the required particulars. In terms of guidelines issued by the Government and the RBI the banks are required to give loans for production-oriented and viable proposals which would assure the recoveries of their dues. The banks have to follow liberal margin and security norms in respect of advances to weaker sections. The information regarding the number of cases where guarantee/collateral security has been taken is not available. However, the specific cases where loans have been refused for want of guarantee/additional security brought to notice are taken up with the banks.

**Vayudoot Service for more Places
of Madhya Pradesh**

6845. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Madhya Pradesh linked with Vayudoot air service at present ; and

(b) the plans of the Government to link more places of Madhya Pradesh with Vayudoot service in the next one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) At present Vayudoot does not operate to stations in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Subject to availability of suitable aircraft, development of other infra-structural facilities and economic viability of the operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Jagdalpur and Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh.

**Negation of Government Policies
by L. I. C.**

6846. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the judgment of Bombay High Court against L. I. C. (Business World, 30 Jan.—12 Feb. 1984, page 18) and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed to ensure that LIC does not negate Government policies and create problems for the insured and their survivors ; and

(b) whether Government propose also speedily decentralise LIC and allow public companies of small shareholders to enter this business as in the past in order to activate monolithic LIC back to life and good sense ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to an article entitled "An Unfeeling Bureaucracy" which appeared in the *Business World* of January 30-February 12, 1984.

The article deals with decision of the Life Insurance Corporation of India to repudiate death claim under a life insurance policy on the ground that the insured had deliberately suppressed material facts concerning his medical history. The article also reports proceedings relating to the writ petition filed by the claimant in the Bombay High Court, and the adverse observations made by the single Judge of the Court against the LIC, while allowing the writ petition.

The LIC makes every effort to settle all claims in accordance with the law. Only in a small minority of cases, it questions the claims when it has reason to believe that the policies have been secured by the insured with fraudulent intent.

It may be mentioned that in the instant case, the LIC appealed against the Order of the single Judge, to the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court. During the pendency of the appeal, it also settled the claim by way of compromise. The Division Bench thereupon allowed the LIC's appeal, with the observation that the adverse remarks of the single Judge was not justified and the same would stand expunged.

(b) A Bill, seeking to give effect to Government's decision to reorganise the life insurance industry into five independent corporations, was introduced in the last winter Session of Parliament and the same is under consideration by a Joint Committee of the two Houses.

Economic Co-operation between India, Egypt and Yugoslavia

6847. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India, Egypt and Yugoslavia—three founding members of the non-aligned movement, have recently renewed their tri-partite agreement on economic co-operation at Cairo ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A new Protocol to the Tripartite Agreement was signed in Cairo on 10th March, 1984. The Protocol extends the validity of the Common List under the Agreement till 31st March, 1988. The Common List hitherto covered 134 products on which the three countries were granting tariff preferences to each other. The Protocol has now added 14 more items to the Common List.

Decline in the Export of Carpets

6848. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of carpets exported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export of carpets is declining year after year, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to save this industry in increasing the carpet export during the year 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The data on export of carpets is not maintained numberwise.

(b) The export of carpets including rugs, druggets and namdahs has been rising continuously from 1971-72 to 1981-82 and thereafter, there has been a slight decline mainly due to economic recession in West Europe and North America.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to promote export of carpets are listed in the statement attached.

12% of fob value has been allowed with effect from 14.7.83.

Statement

1. Two sales-cum-study teams including representatives from the carpet industry to USA, Canada and gulf countries were sponsored in 1982 to study the market potential and to transact on the spot business.
2. An exhibition of Indian carpets was organised at Jeddah in March-April, 1983.
3. An Indian trade exhibition was organised by Trade Fair Authority of India at Caracas (Venezuela) in March, 1983. Handicrafts including carpets were displayed there, which resulted in exposure of handicrafts and carpets before buyers of Venezuela and other ANDEAN Group of countries.
4. A market orientation tour for select handicrafts of J & K including carpets was undertaken by the Indian Institute for Foreign Trade in association with the Common-Wealth Secretariat in UK, Belgium, Netherlands, West Germany and France in 1982.
5. A sales-cum-study team including a representative from the carpet industry visited Athens, Zurich, Nepales, Barcelona and Amsterdam in December, 1983.
6. Cash Compensatory Support for woollen carpets at the rate of 7% to 17% depending upon the fob value of carpets per square metre.
7. Cash Compensatory Support for silk carpets at the rate of

8. Import of duty free Carpet Grade Wool is being allowed on export of carpets for improving the quality of Indian carpets.

9. A separate Carpet Export Promotion Council has been set up to give an undivided attention to the exports of carpets.

Loans under 20-Point Programme in Gujarat

6849. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the deposits secured and credits advanced, state-wise by the nationalised banks during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(b) the credits advanced, district-wise by the nationalised banks in Gujarat during the above period;

(c) the number of persons in rural areas were benefited ; and

(d) what is the scheme chalked out for the year 1984 to advance loans to the weaker section of the society particularly in Adivasi areas of the country and particularly in Gujarat State to implement 20-point Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Available data on State-wise deposits and advances of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of December 1981, December 1982 and March 1983 are set out in the Statement I.

(b) District-wise data on deposits and advances are available for all

Scheduled Commercial Banks and for the districts of Gujarat the data as at the end of December 1981, December 1982 and March 1983 is set out in the the Statement II.

(c) Rural advances of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State of Gujarat stood at Rs. 218.31 crores, Rs. 246.04 crores and Rs. 244.06 crores as at the end of December 1981, December 1982 and March 1983 res-

pectively. The data reporting system does not yield information about the number of beneficiaries in rural areas with reference to banks' outstanding advances. However, it may be mentioned that banks are actively assisting people of weaker sections in the rural areas under the I.R.D. Programme. In Gujarat the number of beneficiaries assisted with bank credit under this programme during the Sixth Plan is as follows :

	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
1980-81	1081.08	105477
1981-82	1625.59	116115
1982-83	3355.89	173790
1983-84 (upto Jan. '84)	3011.82	111413

(d) To ensure flow of credit to weaker section beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme, these groups have been identified in the Priority Sectors and the Public Sector Banks have been advised to raise to share of these sectors in their aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by March 1985 and also to ensure that at least 25 per cent of the priority sectors credit flows to weaker section borrowers. This group comprises small and marginal farmers, share croppers, artisans, village and

cottage industries, SC/ST beneficiaries, D.R.I. beneficiaries and I.R D.P. beneficiaries. Opening of Regional Rural Banks is another programme that is being pursued with a view to increasing credit availability to weaker sections in rural areas. Sixth Plan envisages setting up of 170 such banks. So far 152 Regional Rural Banks have been set up. Seven such banks are functioning in Gujarat. Establishment of two more banks in Gujarat is being processed.

Statement I

Deposits and Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Region/State/Union Territory	(As at the end of)				(Rs. Lakhs)		
	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	March 1983	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	March 1983	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deposits							
<i>Northern Region</i>		953764	1114901	1092008	690582	795017	768858
1. Haryana		81069	93270	92110	61139	70204	69250
2. Himachal Pradesh		25857	31404	31652	11049	13822	14212
3. Jammu & Kashmir		38915	47519	45723	17953	22774	22340
4. Punjab		240052	278270	273912	112218	125139	124345
5. Rajasthan		102436	126081	124596	70631	86353	89624
6. Chandigarh		35199	39547	35998	64360	66634	57655
7. Delhi		430236	498809	488016	353235	410090	391431
<i>North-Eastern Region</i>		61937	80205	79323	25306	32895	34031
1. Assam		44239	59084	57232	19201	24305	25347
2. Meghalaya		5682	6649	7055	1146	1612	1620
3. Manipur		2030	1945	1825	725	934	935

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Maharashtra	810290	936468	926361	654391	813536	818566
3.	Goa, Daman & Diu	37546	43897	43514	16619	17439	16196
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	188	223	225	195	235	220
	<i>Southern Region</i>	934445	1127704	1091460	758675	880843	888211
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229351	284165	280662	172756	204556	206649
2.	Karnataka	230228	271300	258065	177193	212537	216150
3.	Kerala	170644	207536	203749	121973	137484	139210
4.	Tamil Nadu	297291	356726	340993	282624	321549	321373
5.	Pondicherry	6788	7806	7837	4116	4699	4818
6.	Lakshadweep	143	172	154	13	18	20
	Grand Total	4425947	5227955	5139012	3015491	3567914	3570031

Statement II

District-wise data in Gujarat on Deposits and Advances of all Scheduled Commercial Banks

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Districts	Deposits			Advances			
	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	March 1983	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	March 1983	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad	69838	83734	79969	57997	59931	59534
2.	Amreli	3704	4139	4146	925	1173	1255
3.	Banaskantha	3223	3968	3847	1021	1208	1273
4.	Bhavnagar	12096	13571	13801	5807	6681	7071
5.	Broach	5936	7004	6327	8068	10194	9816
6.	Dangs	178	249	260	80	112	142
7.	Gandhinagar	4176	5021	5799	3528	5735	6233
8.	Jamnagar	12630	14858	14769	4831	4653	4547
9.	Junagadh	14341	16840	16920	5759	6741	6464

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Kaira	24781	27805	27123	8427	8757	9182
11.	Kutch	19055	21529	21220	2660	2948	3093
12.	Mehsana	10284	11924	13336	4831	4809	5023
13.	Panch Mahals	4350	5035	4879	1704	2137	2318
14.	Rajkot	20228	22983	22719	8908	9327	9384
15.	Sabarkantha	3286	3931	3694	1655	1949	1890
16.	Surat	25764	31922	30754	13545	15563	15779
17.	Surendranagar	4219	4764	4629	1849	2048	2190
18.	Vadodara	44143	55414	51744	35496	37995	35864
19.	Valsad	22021	24476	25194	8304	9508	9587
Total (Gujarat)		304233	359167	394130	175395	998469	190645

**Computation of Income-tax in the
Case of Income Returned by Karta
by HUF**

6850. SHRI DIGAMER SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether in case of income returned by a Karta of HUF property in respect of the rental income accruing from it, no standard deduction of Rs. 5,000 is allowed for purposes of computation of Income-tax on that income;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which he proposes to take to remove this disparity between the two types of assesseees-individual and HUF ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961, in computing the income from house property, there is no provision for grant of standard deduction of Rs. 5000/- to any assessee.

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

**Instructions of RBI on Loans given
by Nationalised Banks to Small
Entrepreneurs**

6851. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) what are the instructions, if any, issued by him or the R.B.I. for dealing with the sticky loans/advances given by the various nationalised banks to small entrepreneurs;

(b) whether he is aware that some branches of the nationalised banks in the capital like the Central Bank of India do not pledge or hypothecate either the movable or immovable assets of the loanees;

(c) whether there has been some

cases in the Central Bank of India Branch dealing with the grant of loan for setting up industries in the Okhla Industrial Area where the Branch concerned failed to take either mortgage or hypothecation; and

(d) whether proposes to ascertain the facts of such cases and take necessary action against, the delinquent Bank Management for not properly securing the money of the Bank ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that in cases where a bank's sticky advances, as revealed by the inspection are relatively higher, half-yearly progress reports are called for indicating the aggregate outstandings in such accounts. Banks are also required to place before their Boards of Directors, review of out of order/irregular/stagnant/sticky loans and advances/suit filed accounts (including bills purchased and discounted) in general and individual accounts beyond cut-off point, with comments on the steps taken/proposed to be taken for recovery/regularisation.

(b) Central Bank of India has reported that generally, for loans exceeding Rs. 5,000/- it takes the mortgage or hypothecation of security.

(c) According to Central Bank of India there has been no case of sticky account concerning it for which a loan has been granted to a unit situated in Okhla Industrial Estate without obtaining mortgage of property or pledge, hypothecation of stocks.

(d) Does not arise.

**U.S. Studying to Return to Gold
Standard**

6852. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state :

(a) whether U.S. is studying to

return to Gold standard with fixed exchange rates as part of grant scheme to use dollar therapy to cure current account blues ; and

(b) if so, its likely impact on India's financial system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) According to the information available with the Government of India, no such step has been formally proposed by the U.S. Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Excise Duties by Companies

6853. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to accept piece-meal payment of excise duty worth several lakhs of rupees outstanding against several private Companies months after the Supreme Court judgement relating to arrears of excise duty ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken and whether it will include interest also on the long out-standings, if not, reasons therefor ;

(a) the names of those private companies from whom arrears amounting to more than Rs. 5 lakhs are outstanding ; and

(d) the total amount of such arrears outstanding as per latest figures available with Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the recent Supreme Court judgement on the issue of post-manufacturing expenses. There have been a number of representations from several

industries requesting payment of dues in instalments. A decision has been taken in respect of chemicals and paints industries to allow them to deposit 50% of the dues before 31.3.84 and to permit them to pay the balance during the financial year 1984-85. The Government have decided to charge interest on the amounts. The same principle has been followed with regard to the dues from some other manufacturers also.

(c) The number of the private companies from arrears amounting to more than Rs. 5 lakhs are outstanding is very large and the time and labour involved in collecting the information will be disproportionately high. However, names of companies from whom demands for excise duty of Rs. 10 lakhs or more were out-standing as on 1.1.83 had already been furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3417 dated 12.8.83.

(d) The total arrears of excise duty outstanding on account of the issue relating to post manufacturing expenses as on 15.3.84 are approximately Rs. 575 crores. This figure is likely to get altered when the final liability gets determined in cases still pending in the High Courts/Supreme Court.

Export of Mangoes to EEB

6854. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fresh mangoes have a good demand in the European Economic Community ;

(b) if so, the amount of mangoes exported last year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has now been priced out of this market owing to high air-freight ; and

(d) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to handle the export of

mangoes—a foreign exchange earner—by prevailing upon the national carrier—the Air India—for allowing concessional tariff or devising some other appropriate measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The current annual imports of fresh mangoes into the European Economic Community is estimated at 10,000 tonnes.

(b) The estimated export of fresh mangoes to the European Economic Community from India during 1983-84 is 400 tonnes.

(c) and (d) One of the factors affecting the growth of our exports of fresh mangoes to European Economic Community is the high incidence of air freight. The Ministry of Commerce have undertaken an exercise to devise suitable measures, in consultation with other concerned Ministries/Departments for increasing our exports of fresh fruits including mangoes.

उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाएं

6855. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक ग्रामीण बैंक के अन्तर्गत कितनी शाखाओं को रखने की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखाओं की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या गाजीपुर के लिए एक अन्य ग्रामीण बैंक को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस अवधि तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह अपने कार्यक्षेत्र सम्भावित केन्द्रों की उपलब्धता, जनशक्ति सम्बन्धी माधनों की क्षमता और शाखाओं के कारगर पर्यवेक्षण और नियन्त्रण के प्रशासनिक तंत्र के अनुरूप शाखाएं खोलेगा।

(ख) जून 1983 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में 30 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की 1429 शाखाएं कार्य कर रही थीं।

(ग) और (घ) गाजीपुर में पहले से ही संयुक्त क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, आजमगढ़ कार्य कर रहा है। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की संचालन समिति ने इस बैंक के अर्शक्षम परिचालन के लिए आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर के दो जिलों को चुना है।

Quality Control for Improvement in the Quality of Carpets for Exports

6856. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a set back is being felt in the export of carpets in the world market due to the decline in the quality of Indian Carpets ; and

(b) if so, steps being taken for the quality control and for the improvement in the quality of carpets for exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The export of carpets including rugs, druggets, and namdahs has been rising continuously from 1971-72 to 1981-82 and thereafter, there has been a slight decline mainly due to economic recession in West Europe and North America and not due to decline in quality,

**Role played by Banks in Orissa
Regarding Government's Anti-
Poverty Programme**

6857. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of branches of various nationalised banks which have been functioning in the State of Orissa as on 31 January, 1984 ; and

(b) the role played by those banks and also by the rural banks in implementing Government's anti-poverty programmes in rural areas of Orissa so far during the Sixth Plan Period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Available data relating to bank group-wise distribution of the branches of commercial banks in Orissa as at the end of September, 1983 is set out below :

Name of the Group	No. of Branches
1. State Bank of India	307
2. Associates of SBI	1
3. 20 Nationalised Banks	509
4. Regional Rural Banks	506
5. Other Indian Scheduled Banks	3
Total	1326

(b) One of the most important anti-poverty programmes launched by the Government during the Sixth Plan period is Integrated Rural Development Programme. All the banks have been

playing an active role in making the Programme a complete success. The progress made under the Programme in the State of Orissa is set out below :

Year	Term credit mobilised (Rs. lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
1980-81	1590.40	1,00,749
1981-82	2075.13	1,38,367
1982-83	3532.78	2,52,453
1983-84	1882.54	1,34,674
(Till Jan., 1984)		(Provisional)

**Trade Between India and Japan
During 1983-84 and 1984-85**

6858. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the trade between India and Japan during the year 1983-84 ;

(b) the items exported to Japan and the items imported from Japan during the year 1983-84 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a big scope to increase our trade with Japan, if so, the steps taken in this respect ; and

(d) whether, any agreement has been made in this respect for the year 1984-85, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Trade data for full year 1983-84 is yet to be processed. During the first six months of 1983-84 i.e. from April '83—Sept. '83; the provisional trade data is as follows :

(Value in Rs. lakhs)
1983-84 (April-Sept. '83)

Exports to Japan	348,1
Imports from Japan	651,34

(b) Major items of India's export to Japan are Iron Ore, Marine Products, Diamonds, Naptha, Textile products, including jute and cotton fabrics, and ready-made garments, raw cotton, coffee, cashewnuts, spices and tea. Major items of imports from Japan are general machinery, electrical machinery, transport machinery, iron and steel products including steel tubes, steel bars, and sections and steel plates and sheets, textile goods and synthetic fibres.

(c) There is considerable scope for expansion of bilateral trade between India and Japan. Various measures taken to step up India's trade with Japan are : periodical bilateral consultations at official and business levels, regular exchanges of experts, trade delegations and study missions, promotional programmes including participation in trade fairs and commercial publicity through dissemination of information of mutual interest.

(d) India and Japan do not have any arrangement to enter into annual trade plans. Hence no agreement for

bilateral trade between India and Japan has been made for the year 1984-85.

Resettlement of Ex servicemen

6859. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen as on 31 December, 1982 who sought employment ;

(b) the number of ex-servicemen employed during the year 1983 ;

(c) the number of ex-servicemen who sought retirement during the year 1983 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the number of ex-servicemen is increasing year by year ; if so, the main reasons thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken for the resettlement of ex-servicemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) 2,42,713.

(b) Information regarding the number of ex-servicemen who have been employed during 1983 is not readily available since a large number of agencies and the State Governments have to be consulted.

(c) 9056.

(d) Yes, Sir. Due to increased intake in the Armed Forces in the sixties and the fact that personnel retire at a comparatively younger age for maintaining the youthful profile of the Defence Services, the increase in the number of ex-servicemen is natural.

(e) A statement is attached.

Statement

The Government of India has been endeavouring to increase to the extent possible the avenues available to ex-servicemen for their gainful employment, and have also been persuading the State Governments to follow a similar policy.

2. Broadly speaking gainful employment comprises of two types of pursuits; salaried employment and self employment.

3. As far as salaried employment is concerned, the Government India has a measure of direct control on civil employment in the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, and indirect control over the Central Public Sector Undertakings. A policy of reservation for recruitments against vacant posts in the Central Government, and the Public Sector Undertakings of the Government of India, is therefore, being followed. Reservation upto the extent of 20% in Group 'D' posts and 10% in Group 'C' posts in the Central Ministries and Departments is in force for ex-servicemen. In the case of the Public Sector Undertakings of the Central Government the extent of reservation is

24½% and 14½% for the corresponding categories. In the case of the Central Para-military forces there is some reservation in favour of even the higher posts of Assistant Commandant to the extent of 10%. Many of the State Governments too now have a similar policy of reservation for ex-srvicemen in posts under them.

4. In respect of civilian employment under the Central Government suitable relaxation in age limits and educational qualifications have also been made. This has been intended to facilitate ex-srvicement taking full advantage of the reservation in their favour.

5. In order to enhance the monetary benefit from civilian employment under Government after conclusion of service in the Armed Forces qualifying for pension, the pay fixation formula has been further liberalised so that in the case of other ranks the entire pension is admissible in addition to the pay drawn in the civilian posts; and in the case of officers a pension of upto Rs. 250/-per month may be drawn in addition to the normal pay entitlement for the civilian posts.

6. Employment is also being sought to be provided to ex-servicemen in special ecological task forces in some State, and in special peace keeping forces being raised in some other States which would consist either entirely of ex-servicemen, or have a significant proportion of ex-servicemen.

7. In order to ensure that the reservation policy is properly implemented, the Rajy and Zila Sainik Boards have been empowered to sponsor ex-servicemen against vacancies reserved for them. The appointment of Liaison officers in the Ministries of the Central Government and improved monitoring proceedings too are aimed towards the achievement of this objective.

8. In order to better equip ex-servicemen for securing civilian employ-

ment in the private sector as well as to fruitfully employ themselves in self-employment schemes, training is being provided to ex-servicemen, as well as to those still in active service towards the terminal years of service, in a variety of subjects through both Government as well as private institutions. Some of these subjects are listed below :

1. Personnel management and industrial relations.
2. Labour laws.
3. Hotel management.
4. Industrial security and safety management.
5. Export management.
6. Industrial entrepreneurship.
7. Banking training courses.
8. Dairying.
9. Poultry farming.
10. Agriculture and farms based training.

9. They are also assisted in obtaining self-employment, and thereby augmenting their income through trading activities, by the allotment of agencies and distributorships for cement and fertilizer, running vending booths, and running transport ventures for which surplus vehicles of the Defence Forces are made available at concessional rates.

10. Recently a new scheme entitled "reparing Ex-Servicemen for Self Employment" (PEXSEM) has been introduced on a pilot basis in one district each of the six States of Punjab, Haryana; Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The scheme provides for imparting relevant training for self-employment to ex-servicemen as well as serving Defence Personnel towards that terminal years of their service; along with a stipendiary support during training. They are expected, thereafter to set up in suitable

self-employment scheme with financial support from institutional sources. The interest rate on borrowing from institutions; is subsidised to the extent of the difference between the actual interest paid and a rate of 4% for loans upto Rs. 5000/-, and the difference between the actual interest paid and a rate of 7% for loans upto Rs. 50,000/-, a subsidy is available for a period of three years. In addition a subsidy of upto a maximum of Rs. 2000/- is available against margin money.

11. In cases of special financial hardship and distress; the Kendriya Sainik Board and the Special Funds also provide financial support for meeting such essential obligations as children's education and daughters' marriages, to the ex-servicemen themselves as well as to their widows.

**Agreement between India and Canada
for Collaboration in Setting up Projects
in Third Countries**

6860. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether final agreement has been reached between Canada and India for collaboration in setting up projects in third countries and in bilateral trade ;

(b) if so, names of those countries ; and

(c) the terms and condition of collaboration in setting up projects in third countries in areas of (i) power (ii) hydro generation (iii) oil and (iv) gas exploration ?

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.

**STC not Using Calcutta Port for
Deliveries of Imported Oil**

6861. SHRI SANAT KUMAR

MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is not using Calcutta port for getting deliveries of imported oils and instead bringing oil in rakes from Bombay which takes a pretty long time to reach Calcutta apart from the cost of freight involved ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this has resulted in creating an edible oil famine in Calcutta leading to prices shooting up ; and

(d) the steps which he proposes to take to ask the STC to charter ships for oil imports which could call at Calcutta port ?

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) Do not arise.

Decision to Enlarge the Field Network of Jute Corporation of India

6862. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has decided to enlarge its field net-work progressively next season (1984-85) ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and how it will control the market to benefit the growers in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Jute Corporation of India have plans to enlarge its market coverage progressively during the next jute season 1984-85 in order to wield an effective control on market for

benefit of growers. This is sought to be achieved through intensification of purchase at primary markets in association with Co-operatives for enlarged price support and commercial operations. Procurement will continue to be made from growers as at present.

News Item Captioned "The Reliance Textile Industries Ltd. has now Introduction Unique Cash Certificate Scheme"

6863. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "The Reliance Textile Industries Ltd. has now introduced Unique Cash Certificate Scheme" appeared in the 'Economic Times' New Delhi, on 9th March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, what are the features and characteristics of the scheme and why it is confined to the existing shareholders only ; and

(c) whether it had Government approval particularly so far as Tax advantages accruing therefrom are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SC/ST in Mica Factories Under MITCO

6865. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons recruited by the mica factories under MITCO in the last two years with factory-wise break-up thereof ;

(b) percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that ;

(c) whether any preference is given in employment to the local and displaced persons ; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether he is aware of many clandestine appointments in the factories avoiding even the local employment exchanges creating unrest in the last two years ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The total number of officers/staff recruited during 1982 and 1983 is 77. In addition, workers and some specialised technical staff are recruited specifically for individual factories. The number of workers and specialised technical staff recruited during 1982 and 1983 by MITCO with factory-wise break up thereof is as under :

1. Mica Powder Factory at Jhumritelaya	.21
2. Mica Processing Factory at Giridih	5
3. Mica Processing Factory at Jhumritelaya	.3
4. Mica Processing Factory at Bhilwara	53
5. Mica Processing Factory at Chandaury	.14
Total	36

The percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes among staff and officers recruited is 10 and among workers and specialised technical staff recruited is 25.

(c) Recruitment of staff within the purview of the Employment Exchange is made locally through the Employment Exchanges. In regard to employment of workers, recruitment is made locally after displaying a notice in MITCO's

office and at other places. Ad-hoc appointments in case of exigencies of work and urgency of recruitment is resorted to only when suitable candidates are not available through Employment Exchange or by open advertisement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Investments made in the Textile Mills in Public Sector in Kanpur after Takeover

6866. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 34 on 24 February, 1984 regarding Textile Mills in Kanpur and state :

(a) the details to the investments made in each of the textile mills in Public Sector in Kanpur after take over with year-wise break up ; and

(b) profit and loss of the textile mills in the private sector in Kanpur as compared with the same of Government-owned mills for the last three years; details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A statement (I) showing the year-wise investment made on modernisation/expansion in respect of nationalised and managed mills of National Textile Corporation located in Kanpur is attached.

No direct investment has been made by Government in any of the mills under BIC in Kanpur (including associate Companies) after nationalisation.

(b) Statement (II) showing profit (+)/loss (—) of the Textile Mills/Companies under Government control and in the Private Sector in Kanpur is enclosed.

In addition to this, there are two textile units in the private sector in Kanpur, which are lying closed for varying period of time.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Name of the Mill	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84
									(upto Dec. 1983)
1.	Muir Mill	85	52	19	—	200	69	119	4
2.	New Victoria Mills	19	42	—	5	183	157	71	53
3.	Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills	—	—	62	22	50	22	11	2
4.	Atherton Mills	—	—	59	—	120	3	40	—

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Muir Mills, Kanpur	(—) 134.52	(—) 204.14	(—) 158.50
2. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	(—) 174.65	(—) 253.30	(—) 226.66
3. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	(—) 107.26	(—) 542.38	(—) 509.19
4. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	(—) 145.99	(—) 486.91	(—) 589.27
5. Atherton Mills, Kanpur	(—) 110.19	(—) 325.82	(—) 318.29
6. British India Corporation, Ltd.,*	(—) 861.00	(—) 743.00	(—) 759.00
7. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	(—) 87.00	(—) 582.00	(—) 494.00
8. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	(+) 32.00	(—) 12.00	(+) 9.00
9. Juggilal Kamapat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	(+) 80.33	(+) 46.26	(+) 103.72
(for period ending)	(31.12.80)	(31.12.81)	(31.12.82)

*For Company as a whole.

Shortage of Caprolactum Faced by Nylon Industry

6867. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industry has been put to severe difficulties by the policy of canalising imports of basic raw materials through the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that shortage of caprolactum faced by the nylon industry is a case to the point ;

(c) if so, whether any memorandum has been submitted to Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(c) and (d) A few representations have been received regarding the Import Policy for caprolactum—both for continuing the existing policy and for changing it. These are being considered in the context of the Import & Export Policy, for 1984-85.

Industrial Units Assisted by I.D.B.I.

6868. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units so far assisted by the Industrial Development Bank of India ;

(b) the amount spent so far by the Industrial Development Bank of India towards assistance extended of these units during the last three years ; year-wise ;

(c) whether the Bank has any nominees on the Boards of Directors of any companies ; and

(d) if so, the number of such companies at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) had sanctioned from inception upto end of June, 1983, financial assistance (excluding Guarantees) aggregating Rs. 10,315.75 crores to 340915 projects. Financial assistance disbursed by IDBI under all schemes during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

Year (July-June)	Total assistance disbursed
1980-81	1255.11
1981-82	1505.82
1982-83	1580.96

(c) and (d) As at the end of September, 1983 IDBI has appointed 288 nominees on the boards of 536 assisted units.

**Loss Suffered by Air India
Charters Ltd.**

6869. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India Charter Limited, a subsidiary of Air India suffered a loss of Rs. 1.69 lakhs in 1982-83 while it paid Rs. 8284 lakhs as commission to booking agents and royalty in the same financial year ;

(b) if so, the reasons for continuing the enterprise ;

(c) the names of the agents of Air India Charter with the details of revenue collected by them and commission paid to them since 1982, year-wise ; and

(d) names of the members of Board of Directors of Air India Charter ?

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

(b) The Company performs a useful service in operating Haj Charters to Jeddah & Tourist Charters from abroad.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The names of the members on the Board of Directors of Air India Charters Ltd. as on 31st March, 1984 are as under :

1. Shri H.M. Kaul—Part-time Chairman
2. Shri C.L. Sharma—Director
3. Capt. D. Bose—Director
4. Shri J.N. Mogrelia—Director
5. Shri V.S. Bhagat—Director
6. Shri B.N. Jha—Director

**Income Tax Cases Transferred to
Special Cell**

6870. SHRI A.R. MALIU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some income tax cases have been transferred

to Special Cell during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details regarding such cases along with details of cases transferred from the Special Cell to general during the last three years ; and

(c) the details regarding the cases which were examined by the Special Cell during the last two years and the increase effected in the declared income in each of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) 5 groups of large industrial houses, 21 foreign companies and 5 allied Indian Companies with foreign equity have been assigned during the last 3 years to the Directorate of Special Investigation. The groups assigned to the Directorate from 1.4.81 to 31.3.1984 are Kothari (Madras), Kirloskar, Mafatlal, Bajaj and Shriram. None of the assigned groups has been taken out from the Directorate of Inspection (Spl. Inv.) during the last 3 years.

The details of cases of assigned groups and foreign companies which were overseen by the Directorate during the last 2 financial year i.e. F. Yr. 1981-82 and 1982-83 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—1836/84]. At this stage figures for financial year 1983-84 are not available.

Erosion of Wages of Government Employees

6871. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wages of Government employees have been substantially eroded due to inflation ;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of erosion ; and

(c) whether they would consider

paying additional Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m. to their Class IV, Class III and Class II employees in order to neutralise the mounting cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Government have adopted, on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, a scheme of paying Dearness Allowance to neutralise to effects of the rise in prices on the pay of Central Government employees. Under this scheme, there is 100 per cent neutralisation of the rise in average price index in the case of employees drawing pay upto Rs. 400/- and 75 per cent in the case of employees drawing pay more than Rs. 400/- and upto Rs 1000/-. The percentage of neutralisation is less in respect of employees drawing pay above Rs. 1000/-. The total emoluments (including Interim Relief) of the lowest grade employees have increased from Rs. 196/- per month as on 1.1.1973 to Rs. 531.90 per month as on 1.7.1983, i.e. an increase of 171.4 per cent compared with the increase of 157.6 per cent in the Consumer Price Index. Government have also set-up Fourth Central Pay Commission to examine, inter alia, the present structure of emoluments of the Central Government employees and to make recommendations thereon. There is no proposal as mentioned in part (c) of the question under consideration of Government.

Irregular Power Supply to Ordnance Factories

6872. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Ordnance Factories have suffered due to the irregular supply of power and the production is not achieved according to the target ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not getting the supply of power regularly ; and

(c) other steps being taken or those

suggested by the Ordnance Factories so that the production should not suffer in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The production in Ordnance Factories has suffered marginally on account of irregular supply of power and interruptions in power supply in factories located in some of the States on account of overall shortage of power or on account of occasional breakdowns in the power supply system besides restrictions on power consumption.

(c) Based on the guidelines issued by the Central Government, State Governments have been taking steps to treat Ordnance Factories as priority consumers for this purpose. The overall position of supply of power has shown some improvement at present.

Export of Sandalwood Oil from Karnataka

6873. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present quality of exports of sandalwood oil from Karnataka ; and

(b) the steps taken to increase it by providing arrangements for the supply of good quality sandalwood regularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to available information, 16,569 kg. of sandalwood oil valued a Rs. 178.53 lakhs has been exported during the period, April to December, 1983

(b) It is understood that the yield of Sandalwood from Karnataka has, declined and the manufacturers exporters of sandalwood oil in Karnataka procure sandalwood mainly from the State of Tamilnadu through auctions.

The quality of sandalwood oil being exported presently, is reported to be satisfactory.

Meeting of Collectors of Customs and Central Excise

6374. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any meeting of the Collectors of Customs and Central Excise to consider the steps to be taken to realise the Budget targets for revenue collections ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decisions taken thereon in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No. special meeting of Collectors of Customs & Central Excise to consider the steps to be taken to realise the budget estimates for Customs and Central Excise was convened.

However, in the Conference of Collectors of Customs and Central Excise held in July, 1983 the need for ensuring proper revenue collections was emphasised.

New Courses for Foodcraft Institutes

6875. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foodcraft institutes at present in the country and the locations thereof ;

(b) the number of persons trained by these institutes annually ; and

(c) whether Government propose to start new courses in these institutes ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) 14 (Fourteen) Foodcraft Institutes of the one year Certificate level are functioning presently at the following places :

- (1) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh),
- (2) Patna (Bihar);
- (4) Ahmedabad (Gujarat),
- (4) Bangalore (Karnataka),
- (5) Kalamassery (Kerala),
- (6) Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh),
- (7) Pune (Maharashtra),
- (8) Bhubaneswar (Orissa),
- (9) Jaipur (Rajasthan),
- (10) Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu),
- (11) Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh),
- (12) Chandigarh (Union Territory),
- (13) Delhi (Union Territory), and
- (14) Goa (Union Territory).

(b) About 1900 persons are trained annually by these institutes under various regular and part-time craft courses.

(c) Yes, Sir. Out of these 14 Foodcraft Institutes, it is proposed to introduce the 3 year Diploma course in Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition in the Foodcraft Institutes at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Goa. It is also proposed to start one-year certificate courses in foodcraft at Aligarh, Vishakhapatnam, Simla, Sikkim, Gauhati and Shillong.

Development of Cape-Comorin as a Beach Resort

6876. SHRI A NEELALOHITA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any plan to develop Cape-Comorin as a beach Resort ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Kanyakumari has been included in one of the Travel Circuits of Tamil Nadu for phased development through the combined resources of Centre, State and private sectors.

The State Government had prepared a Master plan for the development of Kanyakumari at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 crores. They have already undertaken the construction of a dormitory block, tourist office, an auditorium and a camping site.

The Department has provided a motor launch for ferrying visitors between Kanyakumari and Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

Development of Tourism and Facilities for Tourists in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6877. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for development of tourism in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken for development of tourism and providing infrastructure and facilities for incoming and outgoing tourists in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b)

Yes, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism has taken up the following schemes for provision of infrastructure and facilities for tourists at Andaman and Nicobar Islands :

- (i) A Youth Hostel has been put up at Port Blair at a cost of Rs. 19.66 lakhs.
- (ii) A 29—seater day—cruiser boat has been provided in 1983-84 for use by tourists at cost of Rs. 9.22 lakhs.
- (iii) A feasibility survey is being undertaken for introduction of Water Sports in the Islands.

The Department has opened a Tourist Office at Port Blair headed by an Assistant Director and has also brought out following publicity material covering places of tourist interest in Andaman & Nicobar Islands :

- (a) Andaman & Nicobar Folder.
- (b) This is India.
- (c) Calcutta and the East.
- (d) India the Right Place Tourist Map.

Facilities for Passengers at Port Blair Airport

6878. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the terminal building of Port Blair airport requires immediate improvement ; if so the action proposed to be taken in this regard ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that air passengers, during rains are finding it difficult to board aircraft and collect their Luggage for want of sheds if so; the action Government contemplates to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An official of the Civil Aviation Department who visited Port Blair recently has identified the deficiencies in the terminal building. Project estimates to improve the facilities in the terminal building are being prepared. It is not an approved Scheme of the Sixth Plan. However, funds are being identified to enable the project being taken up on an urgent basis.

Free Port Complex at Great Nicobar

6879. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a constant demand for having a free port complex at Great Nicobar and a voluminous report was prepared by the Trade Development Authority a few years ago ;

(b) if so, the salient recommendations of the TDA report ;

(c) whether there is a representation from Indian origin businessmen in South-East Asia to have a free port complex similar to Singapore or Hong Kong at Great Nicobar ; and

(d) if so, the latest thinking of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The feasibility report was prepared by the Trade Development Authority on receipt of request for the establishment of a free port complex at Great Nicobar Islands.

(b) The main recommendations of the TDA report are listed in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Because of overall constraint of resources, it does not appear feasible at this stage to implement the

suggestions from the businessmen from Indian origin.

Statement

The main recommendations of the TDA's Report are as follows :

1. A Free Port may be developed at Great Nicobar Islands.
2. Only export oriented industries should be established in that Free Port. These industries would fall in two categories ; (a) export industries which essentially use natural resources of the Islands ; and (b) export industries that require imported inputs from abroad.
3. Investments may be undertaken both by public and private sectors except that some of Schedule 'A' industries reserved for public sector on the mainland.
4. Private investors could be of the following categories ; (a) Indian investors from the mainland/islands ; (b) Indian businessmen resident in foreign countries ; and (c) foreign investors with/without collaborative agreements with Indian counterparts.
5. The Free Port should have a separate autonomous body to be called 'Investment Promotion Council' composed of representatives from both the Government and the private industries and trade.
6. Investors should have the freedom to chose ; (a) the nature of the industry ; (b) the scale of its operations and the capacity installation ; and (c) the time phasing of the expansion and diversification programmes subject to registration with the Investment Promotion Council.
7. The banking system in Free Port should mobilise both domestic and foreign exchange resources for providing credits to the investors.
8. The financial institutions such as ICICI, should be permitted to raise foreign exchange resources in the international markets.
9. Like other export oriented economies viz. Korea, Japan, Hongkong etc. the Free Port should have a liberal credit policy.
10. The Free Port should be dispensed with the import licensing system and all investors should have a freedom to choose their sources of supply of capital and raw materials. All imports should pass through the Customs Authorities while there would be no general tariffs on imports, some nominal trade declaration charges may be levied.
11. Imports into the mainland from the Free Port should be against import licences while imports from the mainland should be freely permitted.
12. Government should set up Petro-Dollar Investment Funds in collaboration with the OPEC countries which could provide credits for investments in the Free Port.
13. The Administration in the Free Port should so far as possible, be self financing.
14. The companies producing for exports should be given exemption from Company Tax for five years.
15. Companies in the Free Port should be permitted to show

accelerated depreciation allowances at a high rate.

16. Companies which bring their own resources of foreign exchange may be given some rebates of tax on their profits.
17. Companies which show consistently high export performance for five years may be given additional incentives in the form of tax rebates and low interest credit facilities for a longer duration.
18. Repatriation of profits and of capital should be permitted freely.

Demand for Helicopter Service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6830. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is providing facility for lifting of passengers on usual payment in North-Eastern region where communication is not available ;

(b) if so, the places where it done ;

(c) whether a similar demand has been made to provide helicopter service in different Islands in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(d) if so, the action Government contemplate to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, occasionally, officials and non-officials sponsored by the Governments of North-Eastern region are provided airlift the routine air maintenance sorties undertaken by the Air Force on behalf of these Governments.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सैन्य अभ्यासों के दौरान क्षतिग्रस्त हुई सड़कों की मरम्मत और सुधार

6881. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में प्रतिवर्ष, शीतकाल के दौरान सैन्य अभ्यास किए जाते हैं और इस प्रकार के अभ्यास इस वर्ष भी आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष उक्त अभ्यासों के दौरान बड़े वाहनों को शामिल किया गया था जिनके परिणाम-स्वरूप सीमा क्षेत्रों की सड़कें खराब हो गईं और इस प्रकार करोड़ों रुपए की हानि हुई;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने रक्षा मंत्री से बातचीत की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किए गए हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) थलसेना की विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर स्थित यूनितें प्रतिवर्ष प्रशिक्षण अभ्यास करती हैं। इस तरह के अभ्यास राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों में भी किए गए हैं।

(ख) इन अभ्यासों के दौरान भारी ट्रक वाले वाहनों को आमतौर पर मुख्य सड़कों से हटकर चलाया जाता है ताकि

सड़ को क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाया जा सके। राजस्थान में इन अभ्यासों की वजह से सड़कों के क्षतिग्रस्त होने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। -

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Action Against Officials/Employees of MMTC, Madras]

6882. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen a press report which appeared in the 'Blitz' on 3rd March, 1984 wherein it has been stated that four officials and an employee of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation in Madras have been unasked by the CBI for allegedly swindling Rs. 80 lakhas by using fake documents ;

(b) the full facts thereof ; and

(c) the action taken against the persons involved in the case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The C.B.I. registered a case R.C. No. 7/E/81/Madras dated 16.6.1981, on a complaint alleging that certain firms had falsely represented themselves as small scale industrial units registered with the Director of Industries, Pondicherry, and by submitting forged S. S. I. Certificates obtained release of 73 tonnes of Stainless Steel worth Rs. 49 lakhs from the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of Madras Ltd., and misutilised the same by disposing off in open market. After investigation, the C. B. I., have filed charge-sheet under Section 120-B, r/w 420, 467, 468, 471, 473; IPC and Sec. 5 of Import & Export (Control) Act, 1947 and Sec. 52 r/w 5 (1) (d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, and also

u/s. 109 IPC, in the court of Principal Sessions Judge, Madras on 30.1.84.

(c) The case is pending trial in the Court:

Increase in Pakistan's Military Influence in Gulf Countries

6883. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's military, influence is on the increase in Gulf Countries ;

(b) if so, whether he has enhanced India's security problems ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government ; and

(d) if not, the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Government have seen some reports of Pakistan's military influence in certain Gulf countries. This has security implications for us.

(c) and (d) All developments which have a bearing on our security are carefully analysed for appropriate action while updating plans for defence preparedness.

Steps taken to Control Bank Frauds and Bank Robberies

6884. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs had suggested certain special steps to control the increasing number of bank frauds and robberies being committed in the nationalised banks all over the country ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the special steps suggested in this regard ; and

(c) whether these special steps have since been taken in all the nationalised banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) : Government have issued guidelines to all public sector banks to tighten security measures within their premises. A working Group was also set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, to review the existing security arrangements in banks and to suggest measures for strengthening these arrangements further. The Working Group after taking into consideration the recommendation made by the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted its report, which has been sent to all public sector banks and the State Governments for implementation. Some of the important recommendations made by the Working Group are given in the Statment. The banks are taking necessary steps to implement these recommendations.

Statement

Some of the important recommendations made by the Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, on Security arrangements in banks.

1. There should be a security set up in each bank consisting of skilled and competent personnel and headed by a Chief Security Officer of sufficient experience and seniority. He should be the Adviser to the Management on security measures and shall have access to the top management at all times.
2. The Security set up will have to be field oriented and should consist of besides the Chief Security Officer, Zonal and Regional Security Officers.
3. Banks may establish Standing

Committees at Central Office and Zones and Regions to oversee security arrangements.

4. The security staff at the branch level may work under the administrative control of the Branch Mangement.
5. The security staff should not be burdened with non-security items of work.
6. Baks should ensure that in the event of a robbery/dacoity taking place, the damage that will be suffered is the least.
7. Baks may give selective publicity on preventive steps without disclosing the details to boost the morale of the staff as well as the confidence of the general public.
8. The weak points in the system should be identified and remedial steps taken.
9. The vulnerability of cash in transit should be reduced.
10. Banks must undertake a phased programme of strengthening existing security arrangements in banks. Banks should also endeavour to have some kind of group security for all the banks in an area.
11. Banks must organise surprise checks, rotation of armed guards, etc., as further for strengthening security arrangements.
12. The Board and the Chief Executives of banks must constantly review the security arrangements in banks.
13. The Bank managements should sanction all reasonable expenditure necessary and connected

with security arrangements in banks.

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

Restaurants Run by India Tea and Restaurants Limited

6885. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of restaurants being run and places where those are run by the Indian Tea and Restaurants Limited ; and

(b) the reasons why the Tea Centre in Cairo is being closed without trying to convert it into a restaurant as was done in the case of Sydney Centre ?

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

SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) At present, only one restaurant at Sydney, is being managed by India Tea and Restaurants Limited.

(b) Proposal for converting Tea Centre in Cairo into a restaurant has been considered and has not been found feasible in view of the regulations prevailing in Egypt.

Expensive Imports of Edible Oils

6886. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Bungling in edible oils' appeared in weekly Commerce of Bombay of 19 November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the action taken against the officers in STC for haphazard and expensive imports of edible oils causing thereby loss of Rs. 45 crores ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to import oilseeds instead of edible oil to ensure stability in price of edible oils ?

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

(b) The basis of conclusion drawn in the news item regarding loss of Rs. 45 crores is not clear. There was no haphazard and expensive buying of edible oils by STC.

(c) The question of import of oilseeds instead of edible oils was examined and was found to be uneconomical.

नकद भुगतान (व्यापारिक व्यय)
के लिए आयकर अधिनियम के
अन्तर्गत सीमा

6887. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वित्त

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नकद भुगतान (व्यापारिक व्यय) के लिए आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 2400/-रु० सीमा निर्धारित करने के पीछे उद्देश्य क्या है और यह उद्देश्य किस हद तक प्राप्त किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मुद्रा-स्फीति प्रवृत्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सीमा को बढ़ाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह किस प्रकार किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) वित्त अधिनियम, 1968 द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में जोड़ी गई धारा 40 क की उप-धारा (3) ऐसे कारवार तथा वृत्तियों में किये गये व्यय को छूट नहीं देने की व्यवस्था करती है इसके लिए दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये से अधिक की अदायगी बैंक के रेखांकित चैक अथवा रेखांकित बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा न करके किसी और ढंग से की जाती है। यह उपबन्ध नकद खर्च किए गये बताए गए व्यय के सम्बन्ध में किए जाने वाले उन दावों के जरिये कर की चोरी को रोकने के लिए बनाया गया है जो आदाता की पहचान तथा अदायगी की वास्तविकता का पता लगाने के लिए आयकर विभाग द्वारा की जाने वाली उचित जांच-पड़ताल को निष्प्रभावी बनाने की दृष्टि से किए जाते हैं। चूंकि करदाता अपने द्वारा किए गए खर्च के सम्बन्ध में छूट नहीं दिए जाने की जोखिम साधारण-तया नहीं लेंगे इसलिए इस उपबन्ध के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि इसके

द्वारा आशयित उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करके पूरा कर लिया गया है कि विनिर्दिष्ट रकम से अधिक की अदायगियां साधारण-तया नकद नहीं की जाती।

(ख) इस प्रकार के किसी प्रस्ताव पर अभी विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

महाराष्ट्र में परभरना और उस्मानाबाद जिलों में अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए ऋण प्रदान करना

6888. श्री टी० एम० सावन्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के परभरना और उस्मानाबाद जिलों में अनुसूचित जन जाति से सम्बद्ध ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संस्था क्या है, जिनके ऋण आवेदन-पत्र, गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महात्मा फूले कारपोरेशन, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विधिवत रूप से अनुशंसित रूप में बैंकों को भेजे गये थे; और

(ख) बैंकों की विभिन्न ऋण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, पृथक्-पृथक् रूप से कितने आवेदक लाभान्वित हुए तथा अनुशंसा के बावजूद कितने आवेदन-पत्र रह कर दिए गए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाउपलब्ध और बैंकों को नियन्त्रित करने वाले कानूनों के उपबन्धों के अधीन व्यवहार्य सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Loans for Construction of Hotels to Entrepreneurs through Nationalised Banks

6889. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether loans for construction of hotels are being given to entrepreneurs through various nationalised banks and also through various State Financial Corporation including entrepreneurs of J & K State ;

(b) whether for promotion of tourist industry, incentives and subsidies are given to interested entrepreneurs in all the States ;

(c) whether the J. & K. State Government has stopped sanctioned loans including subsidies given through the J. & K. State Financial Corporation to Leh district of Ladakh while the other half of Ladakh i. e. Kargil district continues to get the concessions, if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) if replies to (a), (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, what steps the Government propose to take to ensure justice to Leh and for proper utilisation of funds provided by the Government of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The all-India term lending financial institutions provide direct financial assistance for setting up of medium and large sized projects including hotel projects in corporate and cooperative sectors. The financial requirements of projects with project cost below Rs. 3 crores are ordinarily met by State Level Financial Institutions and banks.

When any member of the hotel industry recognised and approved by the Government, makes a request to any agency of the Government at Municipal, State, Union level or to a semi or quasi-Government body for the grant of

special or concessional treatment, consideration is given to its request as is given to other industrial activities which are accorded high priority. Such consideration includes financial assistance, priority in the allotment of L. P. G., telephone and telex, grant of foreign exchange for publicity, etc. with effect from 1.1.1977 hotels have been made eligible for the Central Investment Subsidy under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for the Industries set up in backward areas.

No discrimination is made by the Central Government or its agencies including the Jammu and Kashmir State Financial Corporation in the matter of sanction of assistance or grant of subsidy and other concessions on the basis of the location of the project in any particular region.

Tamil Nadu Government Seeking Financial assistance from WHO, UNESCO etc. for mid-day Meal Scheme for School Children

6820. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu State Government proposed to seek financial assistance from the World Health Organisation, UNESCO and other world financial institution to meet the expenditure on its mid-day meal scheme for school children ;

(b) if so, the details of the Central aid for the State mid-day meal scheme ;

(c) the cost of the scheme per annum ; and

(d) whether the State Government would seek assistance of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for efficient financial management of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) There is no

proposal for seeking financial assistance from WHO, UNESCO and other International Financial institutions to meet the expenditure on the mid-day meal scheme for school children of the Tamil Nadu Government.

(b) There is no Central aid for the State mid-day meal programme.

(c) The cost of the scheme estimated by the Tamil Nadu Government for the current year (1984-85) is Rs. 154 crores.

(d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India has not been approached for assistance by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Billimoria Committee Report into the working of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot

6891. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Billimoria Committee which was set up to enquire into the working of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot, has submitted its recommendations to Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto, with the decisions, if any taken in regard to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The report of Shri Billimoria relating to Vayudoot have been received and that of Indian Airlines is expected shortly.

(b) Shri Billimoria has made recommendations in respect of the organisational structure of Vayudoot and its future operational plans.

(c) The recommendations are under consideration.

Non-Utilisation of Funds for Implementation of Tea Programme

6892. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported that Tea Board may not be able to fully utilise the allocation of Rs. 41 crores for implementing the development schemes during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, whether the Board has spent only about Rs. 18 crores on various schemes upto now ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for not utilising the funds for the implementation of the programme ; and

(d) the number of the schemes not implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) While final figures are not yet available, it is estimated that about Rs. 18 crores have been spent by Tea Board upto date. Stagnation in tea prices before the commencement of the Sixth Plan period continued during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, resulting in lower demand for and utilisation of the assistance provided by the Tea Board under its various developmental schemes.

Scheme for tea planting and organising industrial co-operative tea factories Jammam laud has not been implemented.

Implementation Cell Created by I. T. D. C. Management

6894. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in

1980-81 an implementation cell under the charge of OSD (Implementation) was created by the ITDC Management ;

(b) if so, the necessity and justification for creating the Implementation cell ;

(c) the detailed functions and responsibility assigned to that cell at that time ; and

(d) the approved strength of that cell (officers and non-officers post-wise and scale-wise) and the position of the same as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) and (d) To ensure timely execution of Asiad projects, other coordination work etc., ITDC set up an Implementation Cell in May, 1981 with the following staff :

S. No.	Post and scale of Pay	No. of sanctioned posts
1.	OSD (Rs. 1800-2250)	1
2.	Implementation Officer/Management Trainee (Rs.700-1300)	1
3.	Statistical Information Officer (Rs. 700-1300)	1
4.	Statistical Assistant (Rs. 425-800)	1
5.	Sr. Stenographer (Rs. 425-800)	1
6.	Jt. Stenographer (Rs. 330-560)	1

The cell has since been wound up.

ITDC'S Transport Units

6895. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ITDC is having its transport units throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the number of transport units, categories of fleet and its strength, number of managerial and non-managerial staff in each unit ;

(c) among these units, how many were running at loss during the last three years and details thereof ;

(d) whether any unit was closed during the past three years ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether any study was conducted before closing down the units ; if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Necessary information is given in statements 'A' and 'B'.

(d) and (e) On the basis of the study conducted by ITDC, the units at Nagpur and Khajuraho were closed down during the last three years.

Statement-A

Statement showing the names of the cities/towns and tourist resorts where ITDC has its Transport Units alongwith categories of Cars and Buses available in those Units and Staff strength in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6895 for 6 April 1984

Fleet position (as on 31 Jan. 84)/Staff strength (as on 1 Jan- 84)

Sl. No.	Name of the Transport Unit	Cars		Coaches		Mata- dor Van	Man- gerial	Non- Managerial
		Tourist	Luxury	Luxury	Mini			
1.	Delhi	36	49	12	—	—	6	278
2.	Agra	9	2	2	—	—	—	18
3.	Jaipur	7	3	1	—	—	—	20
4.	Bhopal	9	1	4	—	1	—	13
5.	Jabalpur	5	1	1	1	1	—	6
6.	Indore	4	1	4	—	—	—	8
7.	Varanasi	9	2	1	—	—	1	11
8.	Gwalior	5	—	2	—	1	—	10
9.	Calcutta	7	7	4	—	—	1	21
10.	Patna	7	—	2	—	—	—	15
11.	Bhubaneshwar	4	1	1	—	1	—	8
12.	Gauhati	8	—	—	—	1	1	8
13.	Bombay	2	30	5	—	—	1	46
14.	Aurangabad	3	1	4	—	—	—	11
15.	Madras	9	7	10	—	—	—	48
16.	Hyderabad	5	4	4	—	—	—	16
17.	Bangalore	6	7	7	—	—	—	22
18.	Kovalam	7	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total :		142	116	94	1	5	10	568

Statement-B

Statement Showing Profit/Loss of Transport Units for the Last Three Years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 in Reply to Parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6895 for 6.4.1984

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Delhi	(—) 0.25	2.43	9.11
2. Madras	(—) 2.39	(—) 2.43	(—) 10.13
3. Jaipur	(—) 0.01	(—) 0.45	(—) 3.38
4. Patna	(—) 3.23	(—) 2.98	(—) 2.22
5. Bombay	0.92	(—) 2.37	(—) 6.66
6. Bangalore	(—) 5.74	(—) 3.55	(—) 7.29
7. Kovalam	(—) 0.50	(—) 0.67	(—) 1.43
8. Khajuraho	(—) 0.18	(—) 0.22	(—) 0.40
9. Jabalpur	(—) 0.56	0.78	(—) 1.36
10. Nagpur	—	—	(—) 2.00
11. Bhopal	—	—	(—) 2.38
12. Agra	(—) 0.68	(—) 1.03	(—) 5.46
13. Varanasi	0.35	0.50	(—) 1.57
14. Bhubaneshwar	(—) 1.33	(—) 0.94	(—) 3.81
15. Gauhati	(—) 0.33	(—) 0.61	(—) 1.27
16. Calcutta	(—) 0.74	(—) 0.37	(—) 4.94
17. Aurangabad	(—) 0.18	(—) 0.40	(—) 3.43
18. Hyderabad	(—) 0.70	(—) 1.50	(—) 3.99
19. Indore	(—) 0.84	(—) 0.74	(—) 3.32
20. T.S.S.	0.74	2.47	1.58
TOTAL	(—) 15.65	(—) 12.08	(—) 54.35

News Item Captioned "Bank Karmchari Ya Bandhua Mazdoor"

6896. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Hindi Weekly from Chaibasa, Bihar named 'Singhbhumi Ekta', dated 4 February, 1984 under the caption "Bank Karmchari Ya Bandhua Mazdoor" ; if so, facts about employment of persons on daily wages with no holidays keeping them as casual workers for years together and the reaction of Government thereto ;

(b) whether he would take steps to remove the grievances of the Bank employees there ; and

(c) if so, when ; and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Government have seen the press reports. The scheme of Regional Rural Banks precludes their having a regular cadre of sub-staff. However, the Regional Rural Banks have been permitted to appoint messengers on daily wages, keeping in view the local conditions and requirements. Wages of these employees are determined with reference to hours of work done in a day. Such daily waged employees are to be extended all facilities to which they are entitled under the law. Government have issued clear instructions on various issues pertaining to employment of daily waged employees. The Chairman of the Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank has been instructed to ensure strict compliance with the instructions already issued in this regard.

**Exporters and AEPC Officers
Involved in Frauds**

6897. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one officer of Apparels Export Promotion Council, Mr. V.K. Saxsena, posted at Bombay accepted applications outside office hours in early January, 84 for garments quota to USA from sister concerns of Members of Executive Committee ;

(b) whether Government will lay a statement on the Table of the House, giving names of the offender-exporters and of AEPC officers involved, action taken in this matter by Textiles Commissioner and Director-General of APEC ; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that the same officer Mr. V.K. Saxsena, is mentioned as a Co-accused alongwith some Members of the Executive Committee and other garments exporters in various cases filed by CBI in the Court of Special Judge, Delhi, and the Chief Metropolitan Megistrate, Delhi, if so, full details of all such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A preliminary inquiry has established that Shri V.K. Saxsena, Director, AEPC, Bombay Office had accepted applications beyond office hours on 2nd January, 1984. Shri V.K. Saxsena has been placed under suspension. Appropriate action will be initiated against other officials or exporters if their involvement is revealed as a result of inquiry.

(c) The name of Shri V.K. Saxsena was mentioned in two cases investigated by the C.B.I. These related to RC/9/81/DLI dated 28-2-1981 and RC/6/81/DLI dated 20-3-1981. In these cases only the copies of the F.I.R. were sent to the court of special Judge, Delhi.

**Checking of Baggage of Passengers
Passing Through Green Channel**

6898. SHRI N. E HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passengers whose baggage was checked while passing through the green channels at Delhi and other international airports in India during 1983 and till February, 1984 ;

(b) the amount of duty and penalty realised from such passengers who did not declare the dutiable goods imported by them ;

(c) what other action was taken against such passengers ; and

(d) steps Government have taken to prevent such abuse of the green channel facility at the airports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The number of passengers whose baggage was checked while passing through green channel at Delhi and other international airports during 1983 and till February, 1984 is approximately 65000.

(b) Since no separate records are maintained for the duty realised from the passengers who are found carrying dutiable items through green channel it is not possible to furnish the information. However, the total penalty realised during 1983 and upto February 1984 in these cases is Rs. 18.11 lakhs.

(c) Goods valued at Rs. 106.82 lakhs were absolutely confiscated. 86 persons were prosecuted for abuse of the green channel facility.

(d) A close watch is maintained by the Customs and intelligence staff over passengers who choose to avail of green channel facility. Their baggage is subjected to examination in case any suspicion arises. Baggage of suspected "Carriers" is also subjected to special screening.

Implementation of RBI Guidelines in Respect of Fishing Industry

6899. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2972 on 9 December, 1983 regarding financial assistance to fishing industry by nationalised banks and state :

(a) the specific steps taken in 1984 to direct and guide nationalised banks to implement the Reserve Bank of India guidelines, with respect to the fishing industry ;

(b) whether any monitoring has been done to ensure that nationalised banks have considered sympathetically the requests of small units and entrepreneurs in the fishing industry for financial assistance and reliefs etc ;

(c) the details of such monitoring done, to ensure that banks do not neglect this sector ; and

(d) the details of any measures taken by Government to ensure that units facing liquidity problems were studied and assisted by nationalised banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) Fishing industry is an activity allied to agriculture which has been accorded priority sector status. Public sector banks' advances to priority sectors have to reach a level of 40% by March, 1985. It has also been stipulated that public sector banks' direct finance to agriculture (including allied activities) should reach a level of 15% of the total credit by March, 1985 and 16% by March, 1987. The Reserve Bank of India had sent the detailed guidelines regarding implementation of the new 20-Point Programme relating to priority sector lending covering agricultural sector including allied activities such as fishery, to the banks which are expected to follow them and no separate direction or guidance is needed to be issued in this regard.

Monitoring of individual applications to banks by the small units and entre-

preneurs in the fishing industry is not done by the Government of India.

On receipt of representations regarding the problems of the fishing industry, the Reserve Bank of India has been asked to direct the lead banks in the coastal areas that they should discuss the problems of the fishing industry in the District Consultative Committee meetings. The State Bank of India also convened a meeting on 7-2-1984 at Visakhapatnam to discuss the problems of the mechanised boat owners. The State Bank of India has reported that its branches in coastal belts have been actively financing fishermen for purchase of country crafts, catamarans, trawlers, fishing nets and other accessories.

**Recommissioning of Textile Mills
Taken Over by Government**

6900. SHRI AMAR SINGH
RATHAWA :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the textile mills which have been taken over by Government during the year 1983, have started functioning ;

(b) if not, the number of textiles mills started functioning and the number of textile mills still closed and the number of workers involved ;

(c) the steps being taken to start them with immediate effect ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to take over more such mills, which are closed due to sickness in the country ; if so, the number of such mills and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken ?

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

SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Out of the 13 textile mills whose management was taken over during 1983, 12 mills have started functioning. Only Kohinoor Mills (No. 3) remains closed. There were 1,438 workers (including 511 temporary/badli workers) on the rolls of the mills at the time of take over. The mill remains closed as reorganisation of machinery is under consideration.

(d) There is no proposal, at present, to take over the closed textile mills.

**Annual Production and Increase in
Export of Tobacco**

6901. SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA : Will the Minister of
COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of tobacco in the country ;

(b) whether the quantity of tobacco exported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was much less than the estimated ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof, the names of the countries which are the importer of tobacco from India ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the export of tobacco during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN
LASKAR) : (a) The production of
Tobacco of different varieties in India
during 1982-83 is estimated at 5.94
lakhs tonnes.

(b) and (c) : While the exports of tobacco during 1981-82 and 1982-83 were more than what was estimated ; exports during 1983-84 are likely to be less due to slack export demand and lesser off-take by U.S.S.R.

U.K., U.S.S.R., China, Japan, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, GDR, Netherlands, FRG, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Egypt are the major markets for Indian Tobacco.

(d) Efforts are being made to produce the type of Tobacco required in the International market by developing the same in the suitable areas. Other steps proposed for increasing exports are participation in exhibitions and fairs, undertaking market surveys, sending trade delegations etc.

**Filling of Back-Log Vacancies
(Reserved for SC/ST in the
Ministry of Defence**

6902. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in his Ministry Department/Public Undertaking under his administrative control categories-wise 'A', 'B' and 'C' staff, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) the total number of back-log vacancies carried forward so far in his Ministry till date including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) whether it is a fact that adequate representation has not been provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in his Ministry ; and

(d) the policy of Government to fill up these reserved vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

**Back-log of SC/ST Employees in
Ministry and Public
Undertakings**

6903. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of employees of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry and public undertakings under him, category-wise ;

(b) the back-log accruing for non-availability of such candidates ;

(c) the special measures taken to fill up reserved vacancies ; and

(d) the relaxation made in favour of SC/ST employees ?

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

**Capacity Utilisation of Six Textile
Units of Swadeshi Cotton Milis
Company Ltd.**

6904. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity utilisation of each of the six textile units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. for the last five years ;

(b) the reasons for low capacity utilisation ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the working and efficiency of these units in the interest of workers and public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The required information is given in the statement attached.

(b) The main reasons for the shortfall in the capacity utilisation of these units are as follows :

(i) Lack of investment on modernisation, including installation of diesel generating sets ;

(ii) power cuts.

(c) The following steps have been/are being taken to improve the working of these units :

(i) improvements in product-mix to fetch higher realisation ;

(ii) greater control on wastes and damages through process control at various stages ;

(iii) economy and control in cotton mixing costs, consumable stores spares, dyes and chemicals, etc and

(iv) control on coal cost through better tie-up with Railway authorities and Coal India.

Statement

Name of the Mill	Capacity Utilisation									
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Upto Dec. '83)					
	Spg.	Wvg.	Spg.	Wvg.	Spg.	Wvg.				
1. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	83.2	—	87.7	—	87.8	—	80.9	—	76.6	—
2. Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	74.1	—	63.9	—	63.5	—	70.3	—	83.9	—
3. Raebareli Textile Mills, Raebareli	80.8	—	84.7	—	78.2	—	73.1	—	64.3	—
4. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan	74.8	—	72.9	—	87.1	—	74.4	—	71.6	—
5. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	62.3	65.1	78.7	79.8	58.9	70.5	69.9	74.8	46.8	52.8
6. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	79.1	84.5	82.0	90.1	85.6	90.3	76.3	84.1	75.2	79.2

**Abolition of Executive Class seats
in Indian Airlines**

6905. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is frequent shortage of seats in Hyderabad-Delhi flights ; and

(b) if so, whether in view of such shortages on various important routes, Government propose to abolish Executive Class to make more seats available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

**Anomalies in Customs House Agents
Rules, 1967**

6906. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain anomalies in the Customs House Agents Rules, 1967, have been brought to the notice of his Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether these anomalies have since been resolved ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The amendment of Custom House Agents Licensing Regulations, 1965 framed under Section 146 of the Customs Act, 1962 had been under the consideration of the Central Board of Excise and Customs for some time. Suggestions had been received from time to time from various quarters pointing out certain irrationalities in the Regulations. Having regard to the criticism levelled and suggestions received the said Regulations have since been revised. The amended

Custom House Agents Licensing Regulations, 1984 have been notified on 19.3.84.

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

**अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में
वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाएं**

6907. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में स्थानवार विभिन्न वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक शाखा ने वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान समेकित ग्रामीण विकास, स्वनियोजन कृषि, वित्त, छोटे एककों को ऋण की सुविधाएं आदि के अन्तर्गत पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का ऋण वितरित किया है;

(ग) क्या वितरित किया गया ऋण निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार है. यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत अधिकांश शाखाओं ने सरकार द्वारा घोषित वित्तीय ऋण सहायता संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के प्रति उदासीनता दिखाई है; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो उक्त स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सितम्बर, 1983 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की

क्रमशः 43 और 24 शाखाएं कार्यरत थीं। स्थान-वार ब्यौरा प्राप्त किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग) आंकड़ा सूचना और आंकड़ा समेकन प्रणाली से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जिला-वार सूचना इस प्रकार प्राप्त नहीं होती जिस प्रकार प्रश्न में पूछी गई है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के आधारभूत सांख्यिकी विवरणों के अनुसार अल्मोड़ा जिले में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के अग्रिमों की कुल बकाया रकमों की राशि मार्च, 1982 के अन्त में 539 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर मार्च, 1983 के अन्त में 6.77 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। पिथौरागढ़ जिले में इसी अवधि में यह राशि 3.54 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 4.22 करोड़ रुपये हो गई।

(घ) और (ङ.) यदि सामान्य किस्म की शिकायतों की जांच करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी, यदि हो तो किन्हीं विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में कोई खास शिकायत हो तो उसे दूर करने के लिए जांच की जा सकती है।

**बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों की ओर
भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक का
बकाया ऋण**

6908. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) किन-किन बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों पर भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के सरल शर्तों वाले ऋण काफी समय से बकाया हैं;

(ख) चालू वित्त वर्ष के अन्त तक प्रत्येक बड़े औद्योगिक गृह की ओर कितनी

राशि बकाया न होगी और उस पर कितना ब्याज देना पड़ेगा;

(ग) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने इन ऋणों और उन पर आने वाले ब्याज को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(घ) क्या वह की गयी कार्यवाही से सन्तुष्ट हैं; और

(ङ.) यदि नहीं, तो उसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1964 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (आई०डी०बी०आई०) के अलग-अलग ग्राहकों के कार्यक्लापों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती। इसलिए, आई०डी०बी०आई० के सहायता पोर्टफोलियों में बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों के नामों और उनकी ओर ऋणों की बकाया राशि के सम्बन्ध में सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती।

(ग) और (ङ.) आई०डी०बी०आई० द्वारा निरन्तर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करके, आवधिक निरीक्षणों की बारम्बारता में वृद्धि करके, व्यक्तिगत करने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के प्रवर्तकों/मुख्यकार्यपालकों के साथ निरन्तर पारस्परिक बातचीत आदि के माध्यम से बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों सहित सहायता प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा अपनी देय राशियों के समय पर अदायगी किये जाने के सुनिश्चय के वास्ते सभी संभव प्रयास किये जाते हैं। सहायता प्राप्त एककों के

बोर्डों में आई०डी०बी०आई० द्वारा नियुक्त नामित निदेशकों द्वारा भी सहायता प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा देय राशियों की वापस अदायगी किये जाने पर नजर रखी जाती है। पात्र तथा अर्थक्षम मामलों में, सहायता प्राप्त एककों से प्राप्त अनुरोधों की व्यापक छानबीन करने पर आई०डी०बी०आई० द्वारा ऋण किस्तों के पुनः आवर्तन तथा व्याज की अदायगी की अनुमति दे दी जाती है। अक्षम एककों के मामले में, आई०डी०बी०आई० द्वारा अग्रिमों की वापसी अदायगी, प्रतिभूति तथा अन्य वैधानिक उपचारों को लागू करने का सहारा लिया जाता है। आई०डी०बी०आई० द्वारा अपनी देय राशि की वसूली के वास्ते उठाये गये कदमों से सरकार संतुष्ट है।

बीमा कम्पनियों में लोगों की जमाराशि

6909. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनकी यह जानकारी है कि देश में बहुत सी ऐसी गैर-सरकारी बीमा कम्पनियों कार्य कर रही हैं, जिन्होंने पालिसी के रूप में लोगों के करोड़ों रुपए जमा कर लिए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 के अन्त में इन कम्पनियों के पास कुल कितनी जमा राशि थी;

(घ) क्या ये कम्पनियां समय पर लोगों को धनराशि का पुनः भुगतान करने

में वित्तीय तथा कानूनी दृष्टि से सक्षम है; और

(ड.) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) चूँकि "लोगों से जमा रकमों" को स्वीकार करना बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 की परिधि के अन्तर्गत "बीमा" कारवार नहीं है, इसलिए उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत कोई भी "बीमा" कम्पनी ऐसी रकमों को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकती।

(ख) से (ड.) ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

6910. प्रो० निर्मला कमारी शक्तावत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान देश-वार कितने विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : विश्व पर्यटन संगठन और अन्य विश्व निकायों द्वारा अपनायी गई पद्धति के अनुसार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन के आंकड़े कैलेंडर वर्ष के आधार पर संकलित किए जाते हैं। जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान देश-वार भारत आने वाले पर्यटक यातायात को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

देश-वार पर्यटक आगमनों को दर्शाते हुए सदन के पटल
पर रखा जाने वाला विवरण

राष्ट्रिकता का देश	जनवरी-नवम्बर 1983
1	2
उत्तर अमरीका	
कनाडा	23,444
यू०एस०ए०	82,532
जोड़	105,976
केन्द्रीय और दक्षिण अमरीका	
अर्जेन्टीना	1,019
ब्राजील	1,006
मैक्सिको	1,109
अन्य	5,156
जोड़	8,290
पश्चिमी यूरोप	
आस्ट्रिया	6,863
बेल्जियम	5,652
डेनमार्क	5,137
फिनलैंड	1,603
फ्रांस	46,288
संघीय जर्मन गणराज्य	44,711
यूनान	1,364
इटली	23,801
नीदरलैंड	10,244
नार्वे	2,597
स्पेन	9,772
स्वीडन	6,546
स्विटजरलैंड	13,208
यूनाइटेड किंगडम	114,961
अन्य	4,447
जोड़	297,193

1

2

पूर्वी यूरोप

चेकोस्लोवाकिया	1,031
यू०एस०एस०आर०	13,851
यूगोस्लाविया	1,417
अन्य	5,964
जोड़	22,273

अफ्रीका

नाइजीरिया	6,301
कीनिया	6,792
मारिशस	3,481
दक्षिण अफ्रीका	8,017
तंजानिया	6,424
यू०ए०आर० (मिश्र)	1,587
अन्य	10,031
जोड़	42,633

पश्चिम एशिया

लेबनान	991
फारस की खाड़ी के देश	45,200
सऊदी अरब	23,081
अन्य	16,020
जोड़	85,292

दक्षिण एशिया

अफगानिस्तान	7,037
श्रीलंका	76,390
इरान	20,156
अन्य	12,719
जोड़	106,302

दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया

इन्डोनेशिया	1,709
मलेशिया	23,043
फिलीपिन्स	3,750
सिंगापुर	18,942
थाइलैंड	8,001

1	2
अन्य	1,514
जोड़	56,959
पूर्व एशिया	
जापान	24,675
हांग कांग	1,416
अन्य	4,981
जोड़	31,072
आस्ट्रेलेशिया	
आस्ट्रेलिया	20,350
न्यू झीलैंड	4,511
अन्य	1,020
जोड़	25,881
राष्ट्रकृताहीन	552
कुल जोड़	782,423

Places brought on Air Map in India during Last Three Years

6911. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase regarding the places brought on air map in India ; and

(b) if so, the number of places in the country which have been brought on the air map during the last three years ?

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

(b) In the last three years 17 stations were brought on the air map of the country out of which services to 6

stations which were airlinked by Vayudoot have been discontinued due to inadequate generation of traffic.

State Sponsored Corporations

6912. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of the increase of State-sponsored Corporations in different States, which usually are losing establishments have come to the notice of Central Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether any guidelines were issued by the Central Government to different States to restrict the number of Corporations so as to conserve financial resources ; and

(d) if so, what follow-up action has been taken by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The total number of State sponsored enterprises have increased from 432 in 1976-77 to 664 in 1981-82, according to information available.

(c) and (d) While reviewing the working of the State Plans with reference to the position of resources, Ministry of Finance advised the State Governments to undertake a close review of the performance of the various enterprises with a view to ensuring economies in their managements. The State Governments were requested to keep the Ministry of Finance informed of the results of their review. Replies have been received from a few State that necessary action has been initiated for a review of the performance of the enterprises set up by them.

देश में कपड़ा बनाने वाली मिलों की क्षमता का उपयोग

6913. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में 1982 के दौरान बनाए गए कपड़े का मूल्य दो सौ करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं था जबकि 1981 के दौरान बनाए गए कपड़े का मूल्य 258.67 करोड़ रुपये था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या पिछले वर्षों के दौरान कपड़े का निर्माण करने की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता में काफी वृद्धि हुई है और इस समय 340 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का कपड़ा बनाने की क्षमता है किन्तु वास्तव में इस समय

केवल 60 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और सरकार द्वारा इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान कपड़े का कुल उत्पादन अनुमानतः 10614 मिलियन मीटर है। इस उत्पादन का मूल्य 258.67 करोड़ रुपये की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) कताई क्षेत्र में अधिष्ठापित क्षमता छोटी योजना लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने का अनुमान इस उद्योग के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, सुधार संगठित मिल/पावरलूम हथकरघा क्षेत्र में बुनाई क्षमता की वजह से इष्टतम नहीं रहा।

(घ) सरकार, अवस्थापना में सुधार करने के अतिरिक्त आधुनिकीकरण करके वस्त्र मिलों के क्षमता उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय कर रही है। 1984-85 के बजट में, भाग तेजी लाने तथा आधुनिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के लिए कतिपय रियायतें दी गई हैं।

Performance of Manpower Planning and Development Cell of ITDC

6914. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ITDC created a cell under the name "Man-

power Planning and Development", now situated at Lodhi Hotel under the overall supervision of Senior Vice President (Hotels) ;

(b) if so, the detailed functions and responsibility assigned to this cell at the time of its creation and its performance during the last two years ; and

(c) approved strength of this cell at the time of its creation and as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

(c) The approved strength of the Cell is as under :

At the time of creation		Present strength	
Name of	Number of	Name of	Number of
Post	Posts	Post	Posts
Jt. Div. Manager (M&D)	1	General Manager (M&D)	1
Sr. Steno	1	Sr. Steno	1
		Sr. Manager (Personnel)	1

Posts have been filled through internal adjustment.

Export of Fruits and Fruit-Juice to Soviet Union

6915. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of fruits and fruit-juice exported to Soviet Union in the years 1980-81, 1981-1982, 1982-83 and upto December, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export of fruits and fruit-juice to Soviet Union is being reduced considerable ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for decrease of our export ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions and responsibilities of the Manpower and Development Cell are to identify, plan and co-ordinate the training aspects in management subjects like Personnel, Industrial Relations, Finance etc. ; undertake manpower planning studies for the existing as well as the new hotel units, establish standard norms for the various categories of hotels, maintain Data Bank of Important statistics etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The quantity of fruits and fruit-juice exported to Soviet Union for the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and April-December, 1983 is as under :

Year	Quantity in MT
1980-81	5,140
1981-82	19,109
1982-83	49,374
1983 (Apr. Dec.)	9,706

NOTE :

(i) The figures are based on returns furnished by exporters to the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

(ii) The figures include mango juice, pineapple-juice Guava juice, jams of all sorts, mango pulp, pine-apple slices and tid-bits.

(b) and (c) Export of fruits and fruit juice to Soviet Union has declined in the year 1983-84 because of reduced demand from Soviet Union.

**Establishment of 100 Per cent
Export Oriented Farms**

6916. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to promote agricultural exports, Government are establishing 100 per cent export-oriented Farms to be run by corporate sector ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether F.I.C.C.I. is demanding to permit the private sector including M.R.T.P. Companies to set up such farms ;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(e) whether Chief Ministers' Conference held in Delhi in February, 1984 for deciding agricultural export strategy, deliberated over the issue ; and

(f) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No specific proposal in this

connection has been received from F.I.C.C.I. recently.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) & (f) In the Chief Ministers' Conference, it was decided to constitute a Standing Committee comprising of senior officials of Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Agriculture with a view to looking into the policy matters. It was also made clear that the role of corporate sector would be within the parameters of the National Land Policy.

**Entrusting of Store Management in
Technical Hands**

6917. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the action taken by his Ministry regarding entrusting the stores management in technical hands as per the recommendation at serial No. 88 of the 25th report of the Estimates Committee which has been accepted by the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The recommendation of the Estimates Committee for entrusting the stores management in MES to the technical hands could not be fully implemented because of the Supreme Court order directing that the two-thirds quota of the posts under the Barrack and Stores organisation which is to be filled by non-technical civilian officers, should not be filled by technical engineer officers. As far as the remaining one-third quota is concerned, in future the vacancies in this quota will be filled by engineer officers when military officers are not available.

महानिदेशक सीमा सड़क द्वारा रोहतांग में एक सुरंग का निर्माण

6918. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतनीपुरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन सीमा सड़कों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका रख-रखाव तथा निर्माण महानिदेशक सीमा सड़क (डी०जी०वी० आर०) द्वारा किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का रोहतांग, जिला लाहुल स्पति में एक सुरंग के निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो किस अवधि तक ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) देश में लगभग 13,900 कि०मी० लम्बी सड़कें रख-रखाव के लिए सीमा सड़क महानिदेशालय के अधीन हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त देश में लगभग 5500 कि० मी० सड़कें निर्माणाधीन हैं या उनकी मरम्मत की जा रही है। उनका नाम प्रकट करना वांछनीय नहीं होगा।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव की सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड में जांच की जा रही है।

गुजरात में बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋण प्रदान करना

6919. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण नहीं मिल रहे हैं; और

(ख) फरवरी, 1980 से 30 जून, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान गुजरात के इस प्रकार के लोगों से ऋण के लिए कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और अब तक उनमें से कितने आवेदकों को ऋण मंजूर किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) ऋण के सुचारू प्रवाह को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के हिताधिकारियों का निर्धारण कर दिया गया है प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत कमजोर वर्ग की एक धारणा बनाई गई है और बैंकों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी कहा गया है कि उनके द्वारा अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों में इस समूह के ऋणकर्ताओं का हिस्सा 25 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए। गुजरात में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अग्रिमों की राशि दिसम्बर, 1979 में 453.51 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर दिसम्बर, 1982 में 810.73 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। इसी अवधि में ऋण खातों की संख्या भी 5.08 लाख से बढ़कर 8.40 लाख हो गई।

ऋणदाता संस्थाओं द्वारा गुजरात में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम की प्राप्त प्रगति के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि बैंक गुजरात में कमजोर वर्गों को ऋण सहायता दे रहे हैं।

वर्ष	दिए गए सावधि ऋण (लाख रुपये)	हिताधिकारियों की संख्या
1980-81	1081.08	1,05,477
1981-82	1625.59	1,16,115
1982-83	3355.89	1,71,790
1983-84	3011.82	1,16,413

(जनवरी, 1984 तक)

अनन्तिम

(ख) आंकड़ा सूचना और आंकड़ा समेकन प्रणाली में केवल निचले स्तर पर कार्यकर्ताओं के उपयोग के लिए विकेन्द्रीकृत आधार पर ऐसी सूचना की उपलब्धता की परिकल्पना की जाती है।

अमेरिका को जूतों का निर्यात

6920. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत अमेरिका को जूतों का निर्यात करता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में हुए निर्यात का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस अवधि के दौरान इस निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) जूतों के लिए कोई अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। तीन वर्षों में ८० लाख अमरीका को चमड़े के फुटवियर, जिनमें जूते, चप्पल, सेन्डल और अन्य खुले फुटवियर शामिल हैं, के निर्यातों से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार रही :—

(मिलियन रु० में)

1980-81	37.02
1981-82	43.02
1982-83	43.56

बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता

6921. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे हाल ही में बिहार गये थे और राज्य में वित्तीय संकट के बारे में मुख्य मन्त्री और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों से बातचीत की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विषयों पर बातचीत की गई;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने बिहार सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने का वायदा किया था; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) से (घ) वित्त मन्त्री ने हाल ही में बिहार का दौरा किया और अपने दौरे के दौरान उन्होंने मुख्य मन्त्री और राज्य सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ राज्य की वित्तीय समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की। जैसा कि वित्तीय कठिनाइयों वाले अन्य राज्यों के मामलों में होता है, वित्त मन्त्री ने इस शर्त पर सहायता देना स्वीकार किया कि राज्य सरकार इतिशेष ओवर-ड्राफ्ट को संयुक्त रूप से निर्धारित स्तरों तक सीमित करने के लिए सहमत हो।

New Package Scheme for Boosting Agricultural Exports

6922. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new package scheme to boost agricultural exports which has been discussed recently with the Agriculture Ministers of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and U.P. and the action taken thereon ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for providing speedy and good transport system to move frozen meat, pine-apples and potatoes from farms to ports ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure consistent quality of export products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) To increase export of agricultural and agro-based products, an exercise has been undertaken with a view to evolving a suitable package of incentives and assistance. It is also proposed to encourage the export of value-added products and consumer packed agricultural products which would lead to higher unit value realisation. These proposals would be detailed in the Import and Export Policy for 1984-85.

(b) In the Chief Ministers' Conference it was decided to constitute a Standing Committee of officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of agriculture to look into the problems of agricultural exports which would also includes steps for providing speedy and good transport system to move agricultural products from farms to ports.

(c) To tighten up the existing quality control measures, it has been decided to introduce compulsory pre-shipment quality control inspection for the export of certain agricultural export products.

**Expenditure Incurred by Air India
on Court of Inquiry of Boing 707
Crash in June 1982**

6923. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by Government on the Court of Enquiry which investigated the Air India VT-DJJ or crash on 22.6.1982 at Bombay ; and

(b) the total legal expenses borne by Air India connected directly or indirectly with the Court of Enquiry which

investigated the accident to Boing 707 VT-DJJ ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Rs. 6,63,563.35

(b) Rs. 12,46,549.00.

मंत्रालय, एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के पड़े आरक्षित रिक्त पद

6924. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित विमान परिचारिकाओं के अनेक पद खाली पड़े हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 तक कुल कितने आरक्षित पद खाली थे और उन्हें भरने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुशीब आलम खान) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Opening of Regional Rural Banks
in Bihar**

6925. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise total number of
Regional Rural Banks in Bihar and the
amount of total deposits secured,
advances made and collections made and
the subsidy from Government ;

(b) the total list of Regional and
other Bank branches in the districts of
Madhubani and Darbhanga and those
proposed for opening during 1984 ;

(c) whether Reorha and Ghogha-
roha bazars in Jaley in Darbhanga
district and Depura in Banipatti in
Madhubani district are proposed to have
Regional Rural Bank branches during
1984 ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) At
present seventeen Regional Rural Banks
are functioning in the State of Bihar.
Bankwise details with regard to districts
covered, branches, deposits and total
outstanding and overdue advances are
indicated in the enclosed statement.
No subsidy as such is directly available
to any Regional Rural Bank from
the Govt.

(b) According to available infor-
mation as at the end of Sept. 1983
there were 113 bank branches in Dar-
bhanga district and 113 in the district
of Madhubani. Reserve Bank of India
has reported that Commercial Banks are
holding five authorisation for opening
branches in Darbhanga district and 8
for opening branches in Madhubani
district.

(c) to (e) Information is being
collected and to the extent available will
be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS IN BIHAR

(As on June' 83)

S. No.	Name of the RRB	District covered	No. of branches	Deposits (Amount in Rupees Lakhs)	Outstanding advances	overdue Advances
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bhojpur Rohtas Gr. Bk.	Bhojpur Rohtas	99	1974.41	760.08	219.01
2.	Champaran Ksh. Gr. Bk.	East & West Champaran	118	698.12	1329.12	423.44
3.	Magadh Gr. Bk.	Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada	113	1175.54	676.39	158.40
4.	Kosi Kshetriya Gr. Bk.	Purnea, Saharsa, Katihar, Madhopur	131	650.12	687.07	229.57
5.	Vaishali Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi	169	1118.20	1478.79	68.86
6.	Monghyr Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Monghyr	86	448.28	537.79	200.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Santhal Parganas Gr. Bk.	Santhal Parganas	68.	591.15	387.60	59.25
8.	Madhubani Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Madhubani	79	396.74	813.42	214.45
9.	Singhbhum Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Singhbhum	23	138.47	99.92	28.24
10.	Nalanda Gr. Bank	Nalanda	42	219.20	224.32	51.64
11.	Mithila Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Darbhanga	80	190.86	198.71	12.55
12.	Samastipur Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Samastipur	56	229.43	247.80	38.48
13.	Palamau Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Palamau	47	495.36	204.08	—
14.	Ranchi Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Ranchi	37	150.91	72.40	—
15.	Gopalganj Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Gopalganj	35	167.62	117.80	—
16.	Saran Ksh. Gr. Bk.	Saran	33	108.29	100.57	6.63
17.	Siwan Ksh. Gr. Bank	Siwan	37	233.16	112.72	3.00
Total :			27	8985.89	8048.58	1724.35

Enquiry into Engine Failures of Boeing 737 and Airbus

6927. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been engine failures in four aircraft—two in Boeing 737 and two in Air Bus during the period between February, 15 and February 29 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry to ascertain the reasons for such engine failures ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) It is true that there have been four engine failures, two on Boeing 737 and two on Airbus aircraft, operated by Indian Airlines, recently. These failures however, occurred between the 12th of February and the 3rd of March, 1984.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Preliminary investigations have revealed that there was a failure of internal parts of the engines leading to engine vibration and shut down in flight. Detailed investigations are in progress.

Shifting of Headquarters of Western Army Command

6928. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to (i) shift the headquarters of Western Command from Simla to Chandimandir (ii) set up new cantonment at Hoshiarpur ; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the decision would be implemented alongwith the details of land required for the purpose ?

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

(i) No, Sir.

(ii) No final decision has been taken in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

सीमा क्षेत्र में तस्करी से आए सामान को जब्त किया जाना

6929. श्री विरदा राम फुलवरिया : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983 के दौरान देश की विभिन्न सीमाओं पर तस्करी से आया कुल कितना सामान जब्त किया गया;

(ख) कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा सामान की कथित तस्करी के लिये उनके विरुद्ध कितने मुकदमें दायर किये गये; और

(ग) तत्संबन्धी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा वर्ष 1983 के दौरान देश की भू-सीमाओं पर, सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के तहत पकड़े गए तस्करी के माल का मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1983	781*

*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

(ख) और (ग) हमारी भू-सीमाओं पर के क्षेत्राधिकारिक समाहर्तालियों के भीतर वर्ष 1983 के दौरान तस्करी के अपराधों के सिलसिले में जिन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और जिन व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	जिन व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया उनकी संख्या
463*	218*

(*ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं। अभियोजन से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों में पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं।)

मामलों की बड़ी भारी तादाद को देखते हुए, सभी मामलों का ब्यौरा देना मुश्किल होगा। तथापि माननीय सदस्य यदि किसी मामले (मामलों) विशेष का ब्यौरा जानना चाहें तो उसे एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

Setting up of Branches of Commercial Banks in Rural Areas

6930. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to set up more number of branches of various commercial banks in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the number of branches of different major commercial banks have been set up in rural areas in the 6th Plan ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The thrust of the Reserve Bank of India's branch licensing policy for the period April, 1982 to March, 1985 is on improving the availability of banking facilities in rural areas with greater emphasis on ensuring proper spatial distribution of bank branch network. It aims at achieving a converge of one bank branch, on an average, for a population of 17,000 in rural and semi-urban areas (on the basis of 1981 census) by the end of March, 1985. To achieve the above objective, 7540 branches were estimated as required in the rural and semi urban areas in deficit districts while 823 branches were estimated as required in non deficit districts. According to available information for the period April, 1982 to September, 1983, commercial banks had opened 4125 branches in the country of which 3647 were located in rural and semi-urban areas.

Promotion of Group Tourism between India and Pakistan

6931. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to promote group tourism between India and Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement to boost tourism has been signed between India and Pakistan ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) The promotion of Group Tourism between India and

Pakistan was discussed in the meeting of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission in June, 1983 and January, 1984. The two sides agreed on the text of the Protocol on Group Tourism between the two countries which will be signed shortly.

Relaxation in Qualitative Ceiling on Bauxite Exports

6933. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the relaxation of the qualitative ceiling on bauxite exports ;

(b) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Requests have been received from some private parties for allowing export of bauxite with alumina content exceeding 44%. However export of bauxite with alumina content exceeding 44% is currently banned.

Setting up of Branches of Bank's in India by Sonali Bank of Bangladesh

6934. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sonali Bank the biggest commercial Bank in Bangladesh is keen to open it's branches in India ;

(b) if so, the main purposes of setting up of branches in India by Sonali Bank ;

(c) when did the formal proposal come from Bangladesh for opening its branches ; and

(d) when branches of that Bank are going to be set up in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A branch of the Sonali Bank Limited, Bangladesh already has been functioning at Calcutta since 1974. The bank was allowed to open a branch in India with a view to help the smooth running of trade between the two countries. No proposal for opening an additional branch by this bank is pending at present with the Reserve Bank of India.

Benefits to Central Government Pensioners

6935. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Andhra High Court in the light of recent Supreme Court's Judgement in the case of Pensioners have delivered a judgement in favour of Central Government Pensioners who had retired after coming into force the Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules, 1972 and who are stationed in their jurisdiction by allowing them the benefit of encashment of earned leave and also refund of 2 months deduction in DCRG as per the 1972 Rules ;

(b) if so, are Government considering to extend these benefits to all other Central Government pensioners who are similarly placed irrespective of the jurisdiction ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The High Court of Andhra Pradesh delivered a judgement to the effect that encashment of leave allowed to those employees who retired on or after 30.9.1977 should be allowed to all pensioners who retired prior to this date. The Govern-

ment have, however, filed a writ-petition before the Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court appealing against the judgement and the matter is sub judice.

Supply of OV-I Mohawk Reconnaissance Planes by USA to Pakistan

6936. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. has agreed to supply 4 highly sophisticated OV-I Mohawk reconnaissance planes to Pakistan ;

(b) whether it would pose a threat to the country's security ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government ; and

(d) if not, the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Government have been reports to this effect.

(b) to (d) All developments having a bearing on our security are carefully monitored by Government and adequate steps are taken to ensure full defence preparedness.

Import of Machinery by ITDC for Asiad Catering Arrangements

6937. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Management of I.T.D.C. had imported any machinery/equipments for use in its Asiad Catering arrangements ;

(b) if so, the details of machinery, equipments and the foreign exchange spent/paid for each item ;

(c) the name(s) of parties and the

country from where the materials have been purchased and the procedure followed in the purchase ;

(d) the efforts made to ascertain whether such/similar items were not indigenously available ; and

(e) the utilization of the above imported machinery/equipment after Asiad with justification in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) The ITDC imported some electrical and kitchen equipment; not available indigenously, at a cost of Rs. 49.62 lakhs from M/s Electrolux Wascator, Sweden after inviting global tenders. After the Asiad this equipment has been distributed to the various units, keeping in view, their requirements.

Sanctioned Strength of Employees and Officers in Ashok Hotel, New Delhi

6938. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any sanctioned strength has been prescribed for each category of employees, including officers in Ashok Hotel of ITDC, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the list of categories showing the sanctioned strength and the actual strength against each category ; and

(c) the existing vacancies, if any, in each category and the date since the same are lying vacant indicating the reason of the vacancy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) Necessary information is given as under :

	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	Number of existing vacancies
I. Executives	69	69	—
II. Non-Executives	1696	1546	150

Most of the vacancies occurred during 1982 and 1983 due to death, retirement and resignations.

**Payment of Overtime to Employees
in Ashok Hotel, New Delhi**

6939. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total amount of overtime allowances paid in each category of employees in Ashok Hotel of ITDC, New Delhi alongwith their monthly wage bill (i.e.,

actual wages and overtime claimed separately) from January, 1983 to 31st March, 1984 with jurisdiction of Overtime allowance payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : Necessary information is given in the attached Statement.

Statement showing Wages and Overtime paid to the employees in Ashok Hotel categorywise for the period from January 83 to 31st March, 84.

JAN., 83 TO FEB., 84

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Categories	Jan. 83		Feb. 83		March 83		April 83	
		Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Supervisory staff	0.76	—	0.78	—	0.73	—	0.72	—
2.	Orchestra staff	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—
3.	Asstts & Clerks	1.52	0.26	1.60	0.29	1.53	0.34	1.58	0.32
4.	Front office staff	0.14	0.01	0.16	—	0.14	0.01	0.14	0.01
5.	Telephone staff	0.20	0.04	0.32	0.04	0.30	0.03	0.31	0.01
6.	Store staff	0.26	0.09	0.28	0.09	0.27	0.15	0.28	0.10
7.	Pantry staff	0.25	0.05	0.26	0.05	0.25	0.07	0.25	0.06
8.	Stewards	0.57	0.07	0.62	0.06	0.59	0.11	0.57	0.10
9.	Cooks	0.87	0.25	0.90	0.13	0.90	0.30	0.88	0.25
10.	Confectionery & Bakery staff	0.12	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.13	0.04	0.12	0.04

11.	Waiters & Room Bearers	1.60	0.28	1.74	0.19	1.69	0.41	1.73	0.38
12.	P/Boys	0.36	0.06	0.37	0.04	0.37	0.07	0.38	0.07
13.	Dafrics & Peons	0.20	0.07	0.25	0.08	0.23	0.10	0.23	0.09
14.	Porters	0.15	—	0.15	—	0.13	0.02	0.14	0.03
15.	Masalchies	0.98	0.30	1.05	0.25	0.99	0.34	0.99	0.22
16.	Housemen	1.23	0.22	1.37	0.12	1.29	0.24	1.27	0.25
17.	Dhobies & Dry Cleaners	0.48	0.13	0.50	0.14	0.49	0.23	0.50	0.18
18.	Security staff	0.43	0.08	0.46	0.08	0.43	0.10	0.44	0.15
19.	Garden staff	0.20	0.06	0.21	0.05	0.20	0.11	0.21	0.10
20.	Maintenance	1.72	0.73	1.80	1.00	1.71	1.43	1.73	1.09
21.	C. R. Attendants	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.02
22.	Tailors	0.15	0.06	0.16	0.08	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.06
23.	Miscellaneous	0.28	0.06	0.29	0.06	0.27	0.08	0.28	0.07
24.	Apprentices & Trainees	0.07	—	0.08	—	0.03	—	0.05	—
25.	Jr. Executive Trainees	0.07	—	0.06	—	0.06	—	0.06	—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Categories	May 83		June 83		July 83		Aug. 83	
		Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Supervisory staff	0.72	—	0.69	—	0.73	—	0.73	—
2.	Orchestra staff	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.06	—
3.	Asstts. & Clerks	1.56	0.20	1.57	0.15	1.61	0.14	1.65	0.15
4.	Front office staff	0.15	—	0.14	—	0.15	—	0.15	—
5.	Telephone staff	0.29	0.01	0.30	0.02	0.31	0.01	0.33	0.01
6.	Store staff	0.27	0.03	0.27	0.03	0.29	0.02	0.30	0.05
7.	Pantry staff	0.25	0.03	0.25	0.01	0.27	0.01	0.26	0.01
8.	Stewards	0.59	0.04	0.59	0.05	0.62	0.03	0.61	0.01
9.	Cooks	0.86	0.08	0.87	0.07	0.92	0.05	0.93	0.07
10.	Confectionery & Bakery staff	0.13	0.01	0.13	—	0.15	—	0.16	—
11.	Waiters & Room Bearers	1.61	0.13	1.81	0.14	1.85	0.13	1.84	0.11
12.	P/Boys	0.36	0.02	0.35	0.03	0.41	0.03	0.39	0.03

13.	Daftries & Peons	0.22	0.05	0.22	0.03	0.23	0.02	0.23	0.03
14.	Porters	0.14	0.01	0.12	—	0.15	—	0.16	—
15.	Masalchies	0.95	0.12	0.97	0.19	0.09	0.14	0.06	0.14
16.	Housemen	1.28	0.08	1.24	0.04	1.37	0.04	1.36	0.03
17.	Dhobies & Dry Cleaners	0.49	0.09	0.50	0.07	0.52	0.03	0.53	0.03
18.	Security staff	0.42	0.14	0.44	0.09	0.46	0.06	0.59	0.06
19.	Garden staff	0.21	0.05	0.21	0.05	0.24	0.03	0.22	0.04
20.	Maintenance	1.70	0.34	1.72	0.13	1.85	0.20	1.84	0.35
21.	C. R. Attendants	0.08	—	0.10	—	0.10	—	0.11	—
22.	Tailors	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.17	0.02
23.	Miscellaneous	0.28	0.04	0.27	0.04	0.30	0.05	0.31	0.06
24.	Apprentices & Trainees	0.06	—	0.06	—	0.09	—	0.07	—
25.	Jr. Executive Trainees	0.06	—	0.06	—	0.09	—	0.09	—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Categories	Sept. 83		Oct. 83		Nov. 83		Dec. 83	
		Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.
14	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Supervisory staff	0.77	—	0.73	—	0.72	—	0.78	—
2.	Orchestra	0.05	—	0.06	—	0.03	—	0.02	—
3.	Asstts. & Clerks	1.70	0.11	1.78	0.11	1.72	0.14	1.76	0.19
4.	Front office staff	0.14	—	0.14	—	0.13	—	0.12	—
5.	Telephone staff	0.31	0.01	0.33	0.01	0.30	0.03	0.36	0.03
6.	Store staff	0.31	0.04	0.31	0.03	0.30	0.06	0.31	0.13
7.	Pantry staff	0.29	0.01	0.30	0.01	0.28	0.02	0.28	0.03
8.	Stewards	0.66	0.01	0.66	0.02	0.63	0.04	0.66	0.06
9.	Cooks	0.93	0.06	1.00	0.12	0.96	0.19	0.96	0.24
10.	Confectionery & Bakery	0.16	—	0.16	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.16	0.02
11.	Waiters & Room Bearers	1.88	0.11	1.95	0.15	1.80	0.18	1.91	0.23
12.	Boys	0.41	0.02	0.43	0.03	0.40	0.05	0.41	0.06

13.	Dafries & Massangers	0.23	0.03	0.26	0.04	0.24	0.04	0.25	0.05
14.	Porters	0.16	—	0.16	—	0.15	—	0.16	0.02
15.	Masalchies	1.07	0.13	1.14	0.18	1.07	0.26	1.12	0.26
16.	Housemen	1.44	0.02	1.44	0.07	1.83	0.10	1.47	0.15
17.	Dhobies	0.52	0.02	0.84	0.06	0.52	0.09	0.52	0.09
18.	Security	0.49	0.06	0.52	0.09	0.48	0.15	0.45	0.22
19.	Garden	0.23	0.03	0.23	0.04	0.23	0.04	0.23	0.04
20.	Maintenance	1.89	0.42	1.90	0.56	1.87	0.61	1.87	0.97
21.	C. R. Attendants	0.10	—	0.11	0.01	0.10	—	0.11	0.01
22.	Tailors.	0.18	0.03	0.17	0.04	0.17	0.05	0.16	0.05
23.	Miscellaneous	0.36	0.06	0.31	0.06	0.29	0.05	0.29	0.06
24.	Trainees & Apprentices	0.09	—	0.07	—	0.06	—	0.06	—
25.	Jr. Executive Trainees	0.11	—	0.12	—	0.11	—	0.09	—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Categories	Jan. 84		Feb. 83		March 84	
		Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.	Wages	O.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Supervisory staff	0.77	0.01	0.83	—	0.80	—
2.	Orchestra	0.03	—	0.04	—	0.03	—
3.	Asstts. & Clerks	1.76	0.28	1.95	0.20	1.84	0.21
4.	Front office staff	0.11	0.01	0.14	—	0.13	0.01
5.	Telephone staff	0.34	0.02	0.39	—	0.36	0.01
6.	Store staff	0.31	0.13	0.35	0.04	0.33	0.05
7.	Pantry staff	0.28	0.06	0.32	0.06	0.30	0.06
8.	Stewards	0.65	0.09	0.73	0.12	0.67	0.13
9.	Cooks	0.96	0.35	1.07	0.27	0.99	0.28
10.	Confectionery & Bakery	0.15	0.05	0.17	0.03	0.16	0.02
11.	Waiters & Room Bearers	1.92	0.41	2.07	0.44	2.00	0.43

12.	Boys	0.42	0.10	0.48	0.07	0.43	0.06
13.	Daffries & Massangers	0.25	0.08	2.27	0.06	0.25	0.07
14.	Porters	0.15	0.03	0.17	—	0.16	—
15.	Masalchies	1.12	0.37	1.28	0.35	1.16	0.34
16.	Housemen	1.44	0.30	1.59	0.22	1.49	0.20
17.	Dhobies	0.56	0.19	0.58	0.17	0.56	0.16
18.	Security	0.49	0.20	0.53	0.09	0.49	0.10
19.	Garden	0.23	0.11	0.25	0.06	0.30	0.05
20.	Maintenance	1.92	1.15	2.11	0.33	2.00	0.35
21.	C. R. Attendants	0.11	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.11	0.02
22.	Tailors	0.18	0.08	0.20	0.05	0.32	0.04
23.	Miscellaneous	0.30	0.10	0.34	0.04	0.19	0.04
24.	Trainees & Apprentices	0.05	—	0.04	—	0.09	—
25.	Jr. Executive Trainees	0.09	—	0.10	—	0.09	—

Overtime to the employees is paid by the Competent authority keeping in view the day to day operational and business requirements of the hotel.

NOTE : Figures for the year 1983-84 are provisional and subject to audit.

Import of Beef Tallow

6940. SHRI HARKESH BAHADUR Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various firms, including Oswal Woollen Mills or their associates and subsidiaries had imported beef tallow alongwith Jain Shudh Vanaspati, and if so, details of imports for the last three years ;

(b) whether all these firms were penalised including Abeyance orders, and if so, details thereof and reasons for any preferential treatment ; and

(c) whether Abeyance order have been withdrawn selectively, and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) & (b) Various firms including M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., Ludhiana and M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., New Delhi have been found to be involved in unauthorised imports of animal/beef tallow from 5.6.1981 onwards. As on party-wise import statistics are maintained, details of imports effected are not available.

Proceedings for taking penal action under the provisions of Imports (Control) Order, 1955, as amended, have been initiated against all the firms involved in unauthorised imports of beef tallow, and the same are pending at various stages-However, the proceedings started in the case of M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., in connection with unauthorised imports of 6714 M. Ts. of beef tallow, in May, 1983 have been finalised and they have been debarred from receiving import licences etc. from 2.8.83 to March, 1988. Many firms including M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills have filed CWPs against the initial action taken by this office of placing them under abeyance, and such cases are sub-judice. No preferential treatment have been given to any firm.

(c) In all 193 firms including M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., Ludhiana and M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., New Delhi were placed under abeyance for a period of six months from the date on which they have been placed under abeyance. No abeyance order has been withdrawn so far.

नए हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण

6941. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकार देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में हुए हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से कितने हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा कितने हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण कार्य अभी चल रहा है; और

(ग) उन पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हो चुकी है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुशीद आलम खान) : (क) से (ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान नागर विमानन विभाग ने केरल में कालीकट में केवल एक नये विमान क्षेत्र के निर्माण का कार्य आरम्भ किया है। कालीकट विमान क्षेत्र परियोजना की पहली प्रावस्था, जिसमें स्थल का विकास तथा दर्जा निर्धारित करना सम्मिलित है, का कार्य प्रगति पर है। फरवरी, 1984 तक 146.42 लाख रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है।

Castes and Weaker Sections

6943. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state in view of the admis-

sion that many Scheduled Castes and debtors from weaker section were not paid the amount which is claimed to have been deposited in their saving Bank Accounts due to defective method of accounting the total number of such debtors in absentia branch-wise and the total amount thus loaned out but never paid altogether by the Mandhubani Regional Rural Bank upto now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : It is not practicable to investigate into the operations of all loan accounts of the Regional Rural Bank. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development have, however, been asked to examine the system obtaining in the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank and also in a few other regional rural banks of Bihar with a view to eliminating possibility of issuance of demands without actual disbursals of loan.

Release of Funds by State Bank of India to Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ahmedabad

6944. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India, Ahmedabad have forwarded some applications of sick mills to State Bank of India, Bombay in the month of February, 1984 along with the recommendations of IDBI and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Calcutta regarding release of funds to spinning mills and weaving mills, Ahmedabad as they are facing closure ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that if the loan is not sanctioned in time the mills will have to face difficulties in release of salary to their employees, if so, the reasons for delay in grant of loan in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) have reported that its Ahmedabad Local Head Office desired to examine in respect of one particular Spinning & Weaving Mills located in the State of Gujarat if there was a care for further 'holding on' operation pending a final view on the long term prospects of the viability of the unit. Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI), at the request of SBI, recently formulated a short term plan to sustain the operations of the company. State Bank of India, Bombay is awaiting certain clarifications from the Local Head Office on the short term plan and would take a decision about sanction of assistance on the merits of the case. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, information relating to individual constituents of the SBI cannot be divulged and hence further details in this regard cannot be disclosed.

Development of Tourism in West Bengal

6945. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the development of tourism by Government in West Bengal since 1978; and

(b) the budget allocation of funds for such development in each State and Union Territory during the financial year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Allotment of funds for tourism promotion is not made on a State-wise basis. Since 1978-79, the Central Government's Department of Tourism has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 21.64 lakhs for the promotion of

tourism in West Bengal by providing (i) a Mini bus at Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary ; (ii) a motor launch for the Sundarbans ; (iii) Trekking equipment at Darjeeling ; and (iv) Boats for Mirik Lake and Rabindra Sarobar.

Since 1978-79, India Tourism Development Corporation has incurred an amount of Rs. 85.64 lakhs on the Airport Hotel, Calcutta and its Transport Unit in Calcutta.

Study on Employment Problems in Public Sector Undertakings

6946. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has studied the employment problems of the people in public sector undertakings in the country and formulated the policy of appointment :

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the public sector units located in tribal and backward areas are required separate policy keeping the view on the purpose of their establishment in those areas ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The main features of the recruitment policy which has been evolved by the Government for the public enterprises are as follows :

(i) Appointments to Board level posts in public enterprises are made by the Government on the basis of the recommendation of the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

(ii) In the case of middle level and senior middle level executive cadres, appointments are made by the concerned public sector undertakings on All-India

basis, merit and qualifications being the principal criteria.

(iii) In the lower formations, recruitment was made through the employment exchanges if the post carried scale of pay, the maximum of which did not exceed Rs. 800/-per month. This limit has recently been raised to Rs. 1250/-for those enterprises where the pay scales have been revised since 1982 and which are following Industrial rate of Dearness Allowance.

In the case of unskilled workers, preference is given to the people coming through the local employment exchange where the project is situated. Persons displaced from the area acquired for the project or those belonging to SC/ST are given over-riding priority in the matter of employment.

This recruitment policy ensures that the public sector undertakings are permitted to run on commercial lines and at the same time satisfies the aspirations for employment opportunities of the local candidates i.e., the residents of the State in which the enterprises are located.

Import of Tractors and Heavy Vehicles from Austria

6948. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import tractors and heavy vehicles from Austria ;

(b) if so, the number of tractors and the number of heavy vehicles proposed to be imported from Austria ;

(c) the period by which such export proposal is expected to materialise ; and

(d) the estimated value of the above import bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There is no proposal to import tractors and heavy vehicles as such from Austria.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Counting of Short Service Commission Period on Grant of Permanent Commission in Army

6950. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

SHRI ANWAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 4056 on 16 December, 1983 and No. 3297 on 16 March, 1984 regarding counting of Short Service Commission period on grant of permanent commission in Army and state :

(a) whether there is any basic difference between Short Service Commission granted to engineering graduates and that granted to others ;

(b) whether S. S. C. granted to engineer graduates on joining training is not treated as S.S.C., if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether ante-date grant is independent of S.S.C. can it nullify already granted S.S.C. to deny its benefits in regard to total S.S.C. period, pay promotion, etc., if so, basis thereof ; and

(d) the reason why discrimination against engineering graduate alone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Technical Graduates selected for Short Service Commission are entitled to the benefit of two years' ante-date seniority on grant of Short Service Commission because of their possessing technical qualifications : no such benefit is admissible to Short Service Commissioned

officers selected for Non-Technical streams.

(b) and (c) The Technical Graduates selected for Short Service Commission are granted "Short Service Commission on probation" during the training period to enable them to draw pay and allowances at the rates admissible to other 2/Lieutenants.

On grant of permanent Commission to such SSC Engineering graduates, their full pay commissioned service as Short Service Commissioned officers is counted for increments of pay and pension. However, for the purpose of seniority and promotion the period of short-fall in their training is deducted from their full pay Commissioned Service to protect the seniority of Technical Graduates joining as permanent Commissioned officers who undergo training for a period of one year instead of the 10 months undergone by SSC officers ;

(d) In view of (b) and (c) above, there is no discrimination against Engineering graduates.

Offices of Ashok Hotel Allowed Free Meals while on Duty

6951. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers in Ashok Hotel, Delhi, allowed meals while on duty with details of cost of each meals allowed ;

(b) whether the offices are entitled to take their guests/relatives for meals on payment ;

(c) if so, how much is charged for a meal served to guest/relative of the officer ;

(d) whether such facilities are provided to the workers also in the hotel ; and

(e) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) All the officers in the scale of Rs. 700-1300 and above are allowed free meals while on duty. The approximate food cost of the menu is Rs. 8/- per head per day.

(b) to (e) All employees of the Corporation are entitled to 50% discount on menu price of food, soft drinks, bakery and confectionery items for self and family members not exceeding 6 persons in any of the ITDC hotels or restaurants, subject to production of authorisation from the concerned Head of Division/Unit.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सेना सम्पदा कार्यालय, दिल्ली की भूमि का आवंटन न किया जाना

6952. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सेना सम्पदा कार्यालय, दिल्ली की भूमि का आवंटन न किये जाने के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1618 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973 से सेना सम्पदा कार्यालय, दिल्ली छावनी के अधीन पट्टों का नवीकरण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और पट्टों के नवीकरण की सरकार द्वारा कोई जांच की गई है तथा कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों के पट्टों को जो इस समय आवंटन की शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करते हैं, रद्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) वर्ष 1973 से अब तक पट्टेधारियों की कृषि की राजस्व की दरों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई है; यदि कोई वृद्धि नहीं

की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सेना सम्पदा अधिकारी ने अब तक भूमि पर अवैध कब्जे को समाप्त नहीं कराया है और क्या प्रतीक्षा सूची में 12 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भी अब तक भूमि का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) पट्टों के नवीकरण न किए जाने के ये कारण हैं कि पुराने पट्टेधारियों ने न तो अपनी आय आदि के बारे में कोई एफीडेविट ही दिया है और न ही किराए की बकाया राशि का भुगतान किया है। उनकी पात्रता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एफीडेविट आवश्यक हैं। पुराने पट्टेधारियों से 20 4.84 तक अपेक्षित एफीडेविट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया है। तत्पश्चात् यदि पट्टेदार पट्टों के नवीकरण के लिए अयोग्य पाए गए अथवा यदि उनसे एफीडेविट प्राप्त न हुए तो पुराने पट्टेदारों के कब्जे की जमीन वापस ले ली जाएगी।

(ख) संबन्धित कृषि भूमि के राजस्व की दरें 1973 के बाद से न तो बढ़ाई गई हैं और न ही वसूल की गई हैं क्योंकि अभी तक पट्टों का नवीकरण नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) रक्षा सम्पदा अधिकारी को अनधिकृत कब्जे को जमीन खाली करवाने के अनुदेश दिए गए हैं। रक्षा सम्पदा अधिकारी के पास उपलब्ध भूमि प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज 12 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में से 10 को दी जा चुकी है।

Export of HPS Groundnut

6953. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether HPS groundnut export targets are not likely to be achieved ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof (Economic Times dated 6 February, 1984) ?

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

(b) The export target has not been achieved mainly due to spoilage of the quality of HPS groundnut by rains in growing areas giving low recovery of exportable kernels.

Handloom Plan Bogged Down due to Built-in Deficiencies

6954. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's Handloom Plan has been bogged down due to built-in deficiencies (Business Standard dated 6 February, 1984) ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite reservation for handloom sector, Government agencies have to compete with private sector on unequal terms ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite inviting tenders exclusively for handloom sector in effect the goods actually purchased by Government agencies are actually made by powerloom sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) It is not a fact that Government's Handloom Plan has bogged down due to built-in deficiencies. However a question of limited tender system for purchase of handloom fabrics in respect of Central Government purchases is under consideration.

(b) The reservation for handlooms is applicable to all the handloom agencies including cooperatives, corporations and private sector. Hence there is no question of Government agencies competing with private sector on unequal terms.

(c) So far as Central Government purchases are concerned there are no exclusive tenders for handloom sector and hence the question of actual purchases by Government. Agencies from powerloom sector against exclusive tenders for handloom sector does not arise.

Setting up of Italian Bank Branches in Country

6955. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a leading Italian bank proposes to set up its branches in the country ;

(b) if so, the name of that Italian bank ;

(c) the numbers of branches proposed to be set up by that bank ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No application from any Italian bank for opening a branch in India is as at

present pending with Reserve Bank of India.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Advances to Agriculture Sector in MP by Public Sector Banks

6956 KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advances sanctioned by public sector banks to agriculture sector in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 to Madhya Pradesh is not adequate in comparison to other States;

(b) whether Government propose to direct the public sector bank functioning in Madhya Pradesh to enhance advances to agriculture sector in view of the backwardness of that State;

(c) if so, the target set for bank advances to agriculture in Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85 financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) Public sector banks' advances to the agricultural sector in Madhya Pradesh stood at Rs. 235.33 crores and Rs. 262.95 crores as at the end of December, 1981 and December, 1982 respectively, while the total public sector banks' advances to the agricultural sector in all the States for the same period stood at Rs. 4521.91 crores and Rs. 5105.22 crores respectively. Banks play a complementary role to co-operative societies in providing credit to the agricultural sector and therefore the performance of the banks cannot be judged in isolation. No State-wise targets have been prescribed by the Government to the banks for lending to the agricultural sector. On an all-India basis the public sector banks have been asked to reach a target of 15% of their total lending as direct finance to

agriculture by March, 1985 and 16% by March, 1987.

Default in Hand Delivery Contracts in Stock Exchange

6957. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the default in hand delivery contract in stock exchanges;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to curb hand delivery defaults;

(c) the directives sent to stock exchanges therefor; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) It had come to the notice of the Government that some members of Stock Exchanges were not fulfilling contracts in hand delivery in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-laws of the Exchanges. A directive was, therefore, issued to the Stock Exchanges on 15th February, 1984 to ensure that if in hand delivery bargains (non-specified shares) the transaction is not closed out till the 15th day after the date on which the transaction was required to be completed, the transaction is closed out on the 15th day and damages against the party in default are determined under Bye-law 169 on the basis of the closing prices ruling on the said 15th day.

Development of Travel Circuits in Madhya Pradesh

6958. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the travel circuits have been identified in different State;

(b) if so, the names and the number

of travel circuits identified by the Centre in Madhya Pradesh so far ; and

(c) the steps taken for the development of those travel circuits to attract more tourists ?

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

(b) The following travel circuits have been identified in Madhya Pradesh for phased development through the combined resources of Centre, State and private sectors :

1. Gwalior - Shivpuri - Datia - Orchha-Khajuraho - Bandhavgarh-Khajuraho-Jabalpur.
2. Bhopal-Sanchi- Vidisha - Udaigiri-Bhopal-(Bhimbetka - Bhojpur)- Ujjain - Indore - Mandu-Maheshwar-Mandleshwar- Omkareshwar-Indore.
3. Jabalpur- Bhedaghat - Cherai - Dongri-(Hot Springs)-Mandla - Kanha National Park-Bharamdeo Jabalpur-Raipur.

(c) The Department has taken up the following schemes for development of tourist facilities in Madhya Pradesh :

- (i) A Forest Lodge at Kanha has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 46.76 lakhs. This was commissioned in November 1982.
- (ii) Construction of a 14 cottages at Bandavgarh at an estimated cost of Rs. 21 lakhs is under examination.
- (iii) Construction of a tourist village at Shivpuri at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.04 lakhs Rs. 20 lakhs have already been released.
- (iv) An amount of Rs. 3.51 lakhs

was released in March, 1983 for the purchase of 4 sailing boats, 4 dhingis and 2 motor boots for use in Bhopal lake.

(v) An amount of Rs. 3.60 lakhs was released for the purchase of 3 mini-buses and 8 elephants for Kanha Forest Lodge.

(vi) Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been released for promotion of fairs & festivals in Madhya Pradesh during 1982-83.

(vii) A proposal for flood-lighting of Gwalior Fort is under consideration of the Department.

(viii) A joint venture hotel project for the construction of a 3-star hotel in Bhopal by ITDC and MPTDC has been cleared.

Steps to Check Price Rise

6959. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the unprecedented price rise since 1st January, 1983 vide Indian Express dated 10th February, 1984 and if so, effective corrective steps taken/proposed ; and

(b) whether any serious study has been conducted on the causes for such steep rises and if so, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the statement by Shri Kanwarlal Gupta appearing in Indian Express dated 10th February, 1984 blaming the Government for rise in prices. An analysis of the price behaviour and details of anti-inflationary measures taken by

Government are given in the 'Economic Survey, 1983 84' which was presented to the parliament on 27th February, 1984.

Tenders Invited by STC For Export of Fish

6960. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Tarding Corporation has invited tenders for exporting fish during the last one year ;

(b) if so, the number of times tenders were called for ;

(c) the particular of the persons and firm who submitted tenders ;

(d) whether the lowest tenders were obtained each time ; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. (b) to (c) ; Informationa are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Black and White T.V. Picture Tubes at Bhel

6961. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether BHEL has proposed to manufacture black and white T.V. picture tubes ;

(b) if so, whether it has entered into and agreement with foreign firms ; and

(c) whether any tender were called for before choosing the foreign firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (b) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), and not BHEL, has been manufacturing black and white T.V. picture tubes since 1968-69. Nearly 2 lacs black and white T.V. picture tubes were manufacture in 1982-83, 1983 84. Presently proposals for enhancing the capacity by additional 500,000 numbers per annum is under consideration for which a Letter of Intent has been issued. No foreign collaboration is envisaged for setting up the additional capacity.

Stenographers Service Rules in Armed Forces Headquarters

6962. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service Rules have been made by the President like the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules in exercise of the powers contained in proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution and they are identical in nature and contents with each other ;

(b) if so, whether a copy of both the Service Rules will be laid on the Table of the House indicating the areas in which they are not identical with reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the variations are disadvantageous to the armed forces headquarters stenographers ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove those anomalies and bring them at par with the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules ;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove those anomalies and bring them at par with the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Statutory Rules and Orders are published in the Gazette of India and copy of the Gazette are available in the Parliament House Library for reference.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Tableaux from Southern States in Republic Day Parade, 1984

6963. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was no tableau from any of the four southern States in the Republic Day Parade this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The selection of tableaux for presentation in the Republic Day Parade is made by the Central Committee for Tableaux, comprising eminent persons in the fields of Art, Culture, Designing and Architecture. In view of the constraints of time, only a maximum of 15 tableaux can be selected from out of the large number of proposals received. The tableaux from the four southern States as also some other States could not be included in the Republic Day Parade, 1984, on considerations of comparative merit.

Overdraft Outstanding against Government of Tamilnadu

6964. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) what is the amount of overdraft outstanding as payable by the Government of Tamil Nadu as on 1 January, 1984; and

(b) whether Government of India has directed the Tamil Nadu Government to close the overdraft within a specified date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) 1st January, 1984 being Sunday was a holiday for the Reserve Bank of India. The overdraft of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 89.75 crores as on 2.1.1984.

(b) The Government of India has been having a continuous dialogue with the States running overdrafts in order to correct the situation where there are structural imbalances in the budget. Union Finance Minister had discussions with the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu. The State Government agreed to reduce their overdraft by 31st March, 1984.

Representation from Executive Committee of Indian and Eastern Newspaper

6965. SHRI AMAR ROY-PADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations from the executive committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers to give them much needed reliefs before the Finance Bill is passed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken thereon so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society has represented seeking certain concessions relating to income-tax and customs duties for the newspaper industry.

The request relating to income-tax is for withdrawal of the provision relating to disallowance of 2% of expenditure on advertisements in excess of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose of deduction

in computing the taxable profits. This request was considered while formulating Budget proposals this year and it was decided not to make any change in the existing provisions.

The request for customs duty concessions is in respect of certain imported equipment and materials required for the newspaper industry. The matter is under consideration.

**Manufacture of Advanced Helicopter
for Defence Need**

6966. SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to manufacture advanced helicopter to meet the Defence needs of the country;

(b) if so, names of the countries with whom the collaboration is likely to be made for the manufacture of helicopter project ;

(c) the site selected for the purpose; and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (d) Against a Project sanctioned by Government for the design and development of an advanced light helicopter, foreign collaboration offers are presently under evaluation. The project is proposed to be implemented at the existing units of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited at Bangalore. It would not be in public

interest to furnish further details at this stage.

**Beating up of Deputy Manager of
Janpath Hotel, New Delhi**

6967. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
SINGH :
SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:
DR. A. U. AZMI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons in Janpath Hotel, New Delhi of ITDC beaten-up one Deputy Manager of the Hotel in the last week of February, 1984 and an FIR of criminal case was registered against them in local police station;

(b) the number of persons involved with their designations in the service of Hotel; and

(c) details of the incident and action taken against the person concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) On 27.2.1984, some office-bearers of the ITDC Hotel Workers' Union went to the office of the Deputy Manager, Janpath Hotel, New Delhi to discuss certain administrative matters. Some of them are reported to have physically assaulted the Deputy Manager. The ITDC Management has registered an F.I.R. with the local police regarding this incident.

The names of the persons who were said to be involved are given above :

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
	S/Shri	
1.	J.S. Randhawa	Sr. Store Keeper
3.	Chander Pal	Technician Gr. III
2.	Jagmohan	Sr. Technician Gr. II
4.	K. K. Bhattacharya	Sr. Technician Gr. II
5.	D. N. Chadha	Canteen Supervisor
6.	Maman Singh	Gestetner Operator
7.	Sulekh Singh	Storeman
8.	A. K. Mittal	Assistant
9.	S. P. Grover	Junior Assistant
10.	Kallu Ram	Commis Grade V

**Complaints made by M/s. Ballin
Manufacturing Company of
Montreal, Canada**

6968. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the claim of Canadian Dollars 1,76,166 paid by M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay to M/s. Ballin Manufacturing Company of Montreal, is on account of over milling and off-shade of the fabrics ;

(b) whether in "preshipment" inspection under Woolen Worsted and Mixed Woolen and Worsted Inspection Regulations 1969 such defects are serious flaws and material should be rejected under the inspection regulations;

(c) whether as per inspection regulations 20 per cent of the total number of pieces were offered for inspection for quality;

(d) whether the M/s Ballin Mfg. Co. of Montreal, has seriously complained about finishing the handle;

(e) whether Ministry of Commerce has in their possession 14 inspection reports showing most of the vital columns blanks which are serious lapses

of the Chief Vigilance Officer of Textiles Committee; and

(f) if so, action taken against the guilty Inspectors and Chief Vigilance Officer of Textiles Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (f) As per information available, an amount of Canadian Dollars 1,49,888.41 has been paid by Messrs Raymond Woollen Mills to Messrs Ballin Manufacturing Company of Canada mainly on account of over-milling of fabrics and fabrics being off-shade. Under the Woolen, Worsted and Mixed Woolen and Worsted Fabrics Inspection Regulations, 1969, a lot can be rejected if any of the pieces in the sample selected for detailed inspection contains a serious flaw as defined in clause 2(f) of these Regulations. It is understood that Messrs Ballin Manufacturing Company did not submit any approved sample to the mills and the buyers specifications were not known at the time of inspection. The entire quantity under application is offered for inspection out of which 20 per cent of the total number of pieces are selected and inspected for presence of weaving

and other flaws. Out of the pieces so selected half the number subject to a maximum of five pieces are inspected for dimensions. According to the Textile Committee in copies of 11 reports issued to Mills a few columns which are mainly meant for summarisation of data have been left blank though they appear in the original. The concerned Inspector has been warned for this lapse in the matter of recording.

Development of Complete Defence System

6969. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether having crossed the technological hump in the areas of defence research, India has now undertaken the development of completed defence system ;

(b) if so, to what extent India has developed defence system and whether India's technological status was being recognised by some of the advanced countries who were now keen to show to India their own development work;

(c) if so, how many countries have shown their desire to show their development work to Indian scientists; and

(d) to what extent India has developed defence technology and whether this will be beneficial in the latest defence technology system that is prevalent in other countries ?

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

(b) A few examples of weapon systems which have been developed and accepted by Services are—130 mm SP Gun, Indian Field Gun Mk I & II, Secondary Surveillance Radar (IFF Mk X), Field Artillery Radar, Hull mounted sonar etc. A prototype of Main Battle Tank has been offered to Services for

evaluation. Besides, multi-mode rader, low level radar, Pilotless Target Aircraft etc. are in advanced stages of development. In addition, major programmes like development of Light Combat Aircraft and Guided Missiles have been launched. It is a fact that a number of technologically advanced countries are now coming forward to discuss and collaborate with Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) in R & D of complex weapon system involving latest technologies.

(c) It is not in public interest to divulge details.

(d) The major programmes of DRDO now under execution are given in part 'b' above. These are based on the state-of-art technology and will lead the country towards progressive self-reliance.

Management and Irregularities in the Functioning of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation

6970. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various acts of mismanagement and irregularities in the functioning of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Limited (NJMC) have been brought to his notice on behalf of the Federation of NJMC Staff Associations and, if so, the action taken on the same ;

(b) whether the Federation has demanded grant of recognition by the management and the reasons for refusal of the same ; and

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to formulate unilaterally the terms and conditions of service as has been done by NJMC management and not to consult with the employee's and workers' representatives with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The allegations of mismanagement and irregularities were examined in this Ministry and no definite impropriety against the management could be established.

(b) Yes, Sir. Representations for grant of recognition of Federation were received by the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation but the Federation has yet to establish its representative character. In the absence of establishing the representative character, it has become difficult for the Corporation to grant recognition to the Federation.

(c) No, Sir. The Service Rules have been adopted by the Corporation keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. In each individual case an option was given and about 84 per cent of the supervisory and managerial staff accepted the new Service Rules. Therefore, the question of imposing grades and scales unilaterally by the management does not arise.

Nominee of All India Defence Accounts Employees Association in Departmental Council

6971. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation in Departmental Council, Ministry of Finance/Defence is being granted to the nominee of the All India Defence Accounts Employees Association since 1980 ;

(b) whether Regional Council in CDA Patna command and Controller of Accounts (Factory), Calcutta command have not been functioning since 1980 alongwith the nominee of the HQ Association ;

(c) whether the Departmental Authorities do not agree that non-functioning of the regional council have

created many problems for employees ; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) All Indian Defence Accounts Employees Association was being represented in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance before 1st August, 1983 whereafter the Defence Accounts Department was brought under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence. That Association has now been allotted one seat in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Defence which has been re-constituted with effect from 30th January, 1984. However, no meeting of the re-constituted Departmental Council of the Ministry of Defence has so far been held.

(b) to (d) Office Councils could not function in the office of CDA Patna and Controller of Accounts (Factory), Calcutta for the reason that the two factions of the Association had held in 1980 independent elections of the Executive Committee and they have not been able to decide either amicably or through Court decree as to which of the two elected bodies should be recognised as a representative body of the Association. Pending settlement of their own problems either amicably or otherwise, Controllers have been advised to hold informal meetings with the representatives of both the factions so that the grievances of the staff are attended to.

Setting up of Tuna Fishery Projects with Italian Collaboration

6972. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a part of development plan of fisheries, it is proposed to

set up Tuna Fishery Projects with Italian collaboration ; 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) STC has proposed a Pilot Operation, primarily to establish evidence of resources of Tuna Fish in the Exclusive Economic Zone in Indian waters, preparatory to a Joint Venture for commercial fishing and exports of Tuna Fish at later stage. The Pilot Operation to be undertaken by the STC jointly with an Italian company, viz., Societa Esercizio Cantieri of Viareggio, is proposed to be financed partly through Italian aid and partly through the sharing of expenditure by the STC with the Italian Company.

Demolition of Servants Quarters Near Ashoka Road, New Delhi

6973. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 80 servants quarters attached to the National Defence College near Ashoka Road, New Delhi were demolished on 18 February, 1984;

(b) if so, the reasons and number of families affected;

(c) whether Government are aware that these families have been staying there for about 30 years;

(d) whether any alternative accommodation/assistance was offered to these poor people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

No Sir. No servant quarters attached to the National Defence College near Ashoka Road, New Delhi, were demolished on 18th February, 1984.

(c) The servant quarters are attached to the residential accommodation meant for the trainee officers and the servants residing in the quarters are in their personal employment. Government, therefore, are not required to maintain any records about the employment or occupancy of the quarters by the domestic servants.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Development of Maritime Surveillance Arrangements

6974. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop maritime surveillance arrangements; and

(b) if so, the existing set up and the plans envisaged for development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Maritime surveillance has always been a part of our defence preparedness which is kept under constant review to effect improvement in the plans of our Navy and coast guard as the situation demands.

(b) It would not be in national interest to give details.

World Bank Loan for Railway Project

6975. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sought World Bank loan for implementing some railway projects;

(b) if so, the amount of World Bank loan expected to be granted;

(c) the names of the projects for which World Bank loan has been sought; and

(d) the amount expected to be sanctioned by the World Bank during 1984-85 for those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (b) The World Bank have appraised the project for Railway Electrification and Workshop Modernisation for possible assistance of US \$350 million. This project envisages electrification of about 3,000 kilometres of Indian Railways' trunk routes and modernisation of eight selected workshops. Negotiations with the World Bank for assistance for this project are presently in progress.

देश की पटसन मिलों में हड़ताल

6986 श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य स्थानों पर सभी सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की पटसन मिलों में पटसन मिलों की राष्ट्रीयकरण सहित 36 मांगों को लेकर श्रमिक 16 जनवरी, 1984 से हड़ताल पर हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्रमिकों के मान्यता प्राप्त सभी ग्यारह संगठनों ने उचित नोटिस देने और बातचीत असफल होने के बाद हड़ताल का सामूहिक रूप से अह्वान किया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रबन्धकों ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को 33 मांगें रखी हैं;

(घ) यदि उक्त मांगों का उत्तर सकारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार का विचार

दो लाख श्रमिकों को न्याय देने की दृष्टि से अबिलम्ब उचित कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में श्री पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) यह सच है कि प० बंगाल की सभी 52 मिलों ने (3 पटसन मिलों को छोड़ कर जिनमें उस समय तालाबन्दी थी) अपने लम्बित मांग पत्र पर जोर देने के लिए 16 जनवरी, 1984 से अनिश्चित काल के लिए हड़ताल कर दी। मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार की एक-एक मिल ने भी क्रमशः 16-1-1984 और 14-2-1984 से हड़ताल कर दी। तथापि, आर. बी. एच. एम. मिल कटिहार, बिहार में हड़ताल 29-3-1984 से समाप्त कर दी गई। विभिन्न ट्रेड यूनियनों की मांगें सभी एक जैसी नहीं हैं हालांकि, मिलती-जुलती मांगें हैं जिनमें शामिल हैं, ग्रेडों तथा वेतनमानों सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों पर प० बंगाल के श्रम मंत्री के निर्णय का कार्यान्वयन, मजदूरी में संशोधन करके वृद्धि मंहगाई भत्ते के निष्प्रभावीकरण की उच्चतर दर, कार्यभार समिति की सिफारिशों पर प० बंगाल के श्रम मंत्री निर्णय का कार्यान्वयन, बदली कामगारों के बारे में रघुनाथ रेड्डी पंचात का कार्यान्वयन, 20 प्रतिशत की उच्चतर दर से बोनस। सभी ट्रेड यूनियनों ने पटसन मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग नहीं की है।

(ख) ऐसा बताया जाता है कि हड़ताल के लिए सामूहिक आह्वान 14 केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियनों द्वारा उचित नोटिस देने के

बाद और द्विपक्षीय तथा त्रिपक्षीय बैठकों के कई दौरों के परस्पर स्वीकार्य समझौता करने में असफल होने के बाद किया गया है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) और (ड.) केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहती है कि मांग पक्ष पर विवाद को सुलझाया जाए और आपसी सहमति के द्वारा हड़ताल को जल्दी से जल्दी समाप्त किया जाए। चूंकि मामला राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्थिति पर कड़ी नजर रखे हुए है।

Synthetic Spinning Mill In Assam

6977. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

1. Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (A Government of Assam Units).	Golpara Distt.
2. Assam Syntex Ltd.	Kamrup Distt.
3. Assam State Textile Corporation Ltd.	Kokrajhar Distt.
4. Polyester Textiles Ltd.	North Cachar Hills.
5. Assam Polyester Co-op. Society Ltd.	Kamrup Distt.
6. Assam Polytex Ltd.	Newgong Distt.

The proposed units have been primarily approved as down-stream industries based on Public Sector Polyester Fibre Unit at Bongaigaon and will be based on indigenous raw materials.

Import of Synthetic Fabrics from Japan Taiwan and Korea.

6978. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a synthetic spinning mill in Assam;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be established and location thereof; and

(c) from where they will procure viscon fibre and other material to run this mill ?

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

(a) to (c) Letters of intent have been issued to following six firms for establishing synthetic spinning mills in Assam State with a capacity of 25000 spindles each for locations shown against each :—

(a) whether considerable quantity of imports of synthetic fabrics from Japan, Taiwan and Korea pose a threat to indigenous manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to deal with the REP licence holders who imports these materials under false declarations to avoid confiscation by customs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) In cases of false declaration detected by the Custom Authorities, action is taken under the provisions of law.

Loan to Cement Industry by World Bank

6979. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has agreed to give a \$350 million loan to India for the cement industry;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has already been reached;

(c) whether under this world Bank assistance for modernisation, the net interest liability of the domestic industry will work out to about 14 per cent;

(d) if so, the schemes that are likely to be undertaken by Union Government to improve the cement industry by the World Bank aid;

(e) the time by the which the aid is likely to be provided the industry; and

(f) to what extent the cement production will be improved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I have given notice of breach of privilege

of the House against Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee for demanding the dissolution of the House when the House is in session. Mr. Vajpayee is trying to bring the whole House into disrepute. Now the Parliament is in session.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : No question of privilege.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : It is certainly indiscreet, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Do you mean to say that he should have demanded the dissolution of the House, in the House itself, and not to have made the Statement outside the House ? Is that what you mean ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, he has no right to say like that. He has no respect for Parliament. He has no faith in democracy.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे दिया है। मेरे ख्याल से तो बनता नहीं है, फिर भी मैं देख लूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नागालैंड के विरोधी दल के नेता ने मुझे, बहुगुणा जी को और चन्द्रशेखर जी को तार दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने दिया है मुझे। मैं देख रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह तार रोक लिया गया, हमें मिलने नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका मैसेज मिल गया है। मैं देख रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से हमारे संसदीय दायित्व के निर्वाह में बाधा पैदा की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ।

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : Sir, I want to say something. My point is this that if a too-full two page telegram sent from Nagaland has been stopped from coming to us, how we can function. Here is a small State like Nagaland. Do you want to make a Punjab out of Nagaland also? What is going to happen in Nagaland is going to be terrible.

MR. SPEAKER : You has given me. I have already startad the proceedings. I will go into it. If it is maliciously done, I will certainly take action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is one thing more. As far as this telegram is concerned on 30th the Kohima Station of All India Radio has itself stated that this telegram had gone ; but it has not come to him.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, if Nagaland is going to be treated in his manner, then, we are going to alienate the Naga people also.

MR. SPEAKER : No explanations are needed.

(Interruptions)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में, खासतौर से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति के बारे में मैंने कार्लिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर रहा हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : आलू उत्पादक किसानों की मिट्टी खराब हो रही है। 20 रुपए क्विंटल आलू भी नहीं बिक रहा है। आलू मंडियों में पड़ा सड़ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है शैलानी जी कि यह मेरे कंसीडरेशन में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नागालैण्ड के मामले में रूल देख लें, नियम देख लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ। It is under my active consideration.

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Straightway send it to the Committee, Sir. There is a *Prima facie* case. Bahuguna Ji asserts that his telegram has been stopped. They had sent it to be raised in Parliament. This is an obstruction in the way of Parliament. For obstructing the work of Parliament, people have been sent to jail.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Our privileges have been infringed.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The Leader of the Opposition has a ministerial status. If a communication from even a Minister is not allowed...

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप, जैसे सीनियर आदमी ज्यादाती करें, यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ज्यादाती हमारे साथ हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादाती रिमूव करने की ही बात कर रहा हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you not sure there is a prima facie case, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is always a process. बगैर कुछ पता किए करने लग जायेंगे तो आपको ही नुकसान होगा। इतने दिनों से तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा। एक दिन में पता करवाकर, अगले दिन आपकी बात कर दूंगा।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : A member who demands the dissolution of this Hon. House has no right to invoke the privileges of this House. He has already brought this House into disrepute. And Mr. Vajpayee has done it.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : पिछली दफा भी राम-नवमी की छुट्टी थी। इसलिए, दस तारीख को राम-नवमी की छुट्टी होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम-नवमी की छुट्टी है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There is a Government holiday on 10th April

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सिर्फ संसद की छुट्टी है। सरकार की नहीं है। हम, सरकार की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है। सरकार को आप आदेश दीजिए... (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करे। लोगों की धार्मिक भावना के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-

BORTY (Calcutta South) : I have given a Motion. Yesterday, the student leaders and youth leaders were brutally lathi-charged by the police. They were demanding jobs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskura) : I have myself seen it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is a very important thing—how Government treats the unemployed youth of this country. They cannot give employment but they start lathi-charging these young people who came to Delhi to demonstrate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have given an adjournment motion that three bank employees have been shot dead yesterday... (Interruptions)

This is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

The extremist activity is extending to Rajasthan. I have given a 377 Motion on this.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : दिल्ली में 59 नलकूपों से दूषित जल की आपूर्ति के कारण चार लाख नागरिकों में बीमारी फैलने की आशंका है।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह, मेट्रोपोलिटन काउन्सिल का मामला है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : बाजार में आलू सड़ रहा है... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी अन्डर कंसीडरेशन है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आलू के साथ-साथ प्याज भी जोड़ ली जाए।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, will you kindly tell the Home Minister to issue a statement on the circumstances under which the police lathi-charged the boys ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What about this lathi-charge ? Please ask the Minister...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 77 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1984, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T—8095/84.]

Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation Junior Analyst (Work Study) and Research Assistant (Work Study) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, Annual Reports and Accounts of Indian Airlines and Air India for 1982-83, Reviews on Indian Airlines and Air India and its Subsidiaries, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation Junior Analyst (Work Study) and Research Assistant (Work

Study) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 662 in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1983, issued under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—8096/84.]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T—8097/84.]

- (ii) Annual Report of Air India for the year 1982-83 together with Reports of its subsidiaries viz. Hotel Corporation of India Limited and Air India Charters Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T—8098/84.]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 :—

- (i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Airlines for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T—8099/84.]

- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Air India for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon.

- (4) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the Indian Airlines for the year 1982-83.

- (5) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Air India and its subsidiaries *viz.*, Hotel Corporation of India Limited and Air India Charters Limited, for the year 1982-83.
- (6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) and (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T—8100/84.]

Notificatoins under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATRP SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the (Export Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :

- (1) The Export Inspection Agency Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S.O. 829 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984.
- (2) The Export Inspection Council Death-cum - Retirement Gratuity (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S.O. 830 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984.
- (3) S.O. 831 published in Gazette of India dated the 17 March, 1984 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1600 dated the 30th May, 1981 .

- (4) S.O. 832 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1984 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1687 dathd the 30th May, 1901. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8101/84].

Notifications under Customs Act, and under Central Excise Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) ; I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Custom Act, 1962:—
- (i) G.S.R. 227 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 76-Customs dated the 31st March, 1978 upto 31st March, 1985.
- (ii) G-S R. 228 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1984 together with an explanatory memonradum extending the validity of Notification No. 179-Customs dated the 14th October, 1978 upto 31st March, 1985.
- (iii) G S.R. 239 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1984 together with an explanatory note extending the validity of Notification No. 184/82-Customs dated the 22nd July, 1982 upto 30th September, 1984.

(iv) G.S.R. 265(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversions of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa*. [Placed in Library See No L.T—8102/84.]

Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T—8104/84.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 250 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to components and raw-materials cleared for repair of ocean-going vessels by ship repair units, from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T—8103/84.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

Review on and Annual Report of Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India, Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83 and Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1980-81

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—8105/84.]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : On behalf of Shri P.A. Sangma, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1892-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

Forty-sixth Report

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assam Rifles,

Border Security Force, Central Industrial Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force.

MR SPEAKER : Now Calling Attention. Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported death of bonded labourers and deplorable conditions of work in quarries in Delhi, Faridabad and Chittorgarh

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : I call the attention of the Minister of Labour Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The reported deaths of bonded labourers and deplorable conditions of work in unauthorised Red Sand Stone quarries in Delhi and Faridabad and inhuman atrocities on them in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan and steps taken by the Government in that regard.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMVIR) : No incidence of bonded labour has been reported by the Governments of the State of Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi. However in a Writ Petition No. 2135 of 1982 by Bandhua Mukti Morcha Vs. Union of India, Supreme Court issued directions in which *Inter-alia* the State Government has been asked to instruct District Magistrates to take up the work of identification of bonded labour giving it one of its top priorities. The question of deaths of bonded labour does not arise.

The Directorate General of Mines Safety has reported that one fatal acci-

dent took place on 4th April, 1984 in Maidangarhi Stone mine of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. which is being operated by a contractor through a stay order obtained from Court. Apart from this no other fatal accident took place in mines in Delhi recently. In Faridabad 4 fatal accidents have taken place since January, 1984. From 28th January 1983 all dangerous pits in Bhatti Bajri mines were closed by Delhi Administration. Mining operations in the Bhatti Bajri mines have been started in a virgin area in a systematic manner and departmentally by the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation since August, 1983.

Apprehending urgent and immediate danger to the life and safety of workers, the Director of Mines Safety has issued orders under Section 22 of the Mines Act prohibiting employment in 4 bajri/silica sand mines and 2 stone mines in Faridabad and 5 stone mines and 3 bajri mines in Delhi. In addition 31 prosecutions have also been instituted for various contraventions of the provisions of the Mines Act against the mine-owners in Delhi and Faridabad. Meetings were held by Government of India in February-March, 1984 with the representatives of Government of Haryana and Delhi Administration for devising ways and means to stop unsafe and illegal mining in Faridabad and Delhi. Both these Governments are taking effective steps to stop dangerous and illegal mining. Delhi Administration have also reported that in future no permit for mining will be given to private parties.

As per the information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan 350 bonded labourers have been identified and released in Chittorgarh District. That Government has also reported that no atrocities have been committed on the bonded labourers and no deaths of bonded labourers have occurred in Chittorgarh District. The Central Government has directed all the State Governments to constitute Vigilance

[Shri M. Gopal Reddy]

Committees at the District level and at the sub-divisional level to monitor the programme of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. Government of Rajasthan has constituted a District level Vigilance Committee at District and Sub-Divisional level by a notification issued on 21st March, 1984 for Chittorgarh. This Vigilance Committee will supervise the programme of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information is given in regard to the State of Haryana and Delhi Union Territory. I think it is correct that there is no bonded labour. The Prime Minister has issued a directive to all the State to free bonded labour immediately ; and from that day, all States have taken strong steps to release them and rehabilitate them. How is the Rajasthan Government lagging behind ? They say that 350 bonded labourers have been identified and released in Chittorgarh District. From what date have they been released and why has it taken so much of time ? Have the Central Government and the Ministry of Labour control over it or only purely they depend upon the State Government ? There is only one death, they said. Death by accident, whether it is one or 10, it is all serious. What sort of compensation is being paid ? Have they already paid anything ?

Now, I have referred to the previous statement and have found that this Compensation Act belongs to 1923. Time has changed. Why is this Act still in force ? Is the Minister seeking to change it and making it upto-date now ? In those days or in 1926, there was no value for the life of a person.

At that time the compensation might have been nominal but now, Sir, in any train accident or plane accident we are paying more compensation. But if this Act of 1923 is still applicable now, that is, after 62 years, I want to

know how that can be compared to the present state of affairs. Now, I want to know whether there are still any bonded labourers. The Prime Minister's directive is there ; in spite of that if any State Government is not taking proper steps, I want to know from the Hon. Minister, what steps are going to be taken against such Governments. Unless and until strict action is taken by the Government—whether it is even the removal of the Ministry, or the erring Government—this problem cannot be solved. It is a shame and a blot on the country' and everytime we discuss about bonded labour here in Parliament, it is publicised throughout the world. It shows that we are still living in mediaeval ages. I feel strongly why it is still persisting. I want to know whether the Minister is in a position to state that there is no bonded labour in this country, and if not, how much time it will take for them to remove it.

Moreover, I want to know whether it is possible to have accident-free mining in the foreseeable future. That is a must. With all safety rules and regulations, I want to know why they are not being implemented. There are trained staff to do this. I want also to know whether any action is proposed to be taken against negligent officers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : When will the bonded labour in the House be ended ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are on your own free volition.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Sir, such a big party is bonded to CPI (M).

SHRI DHARMAVIR : The hon. Member wanted to know why this bonded labour is still existing. In India this system of bonded labour is an outcome of certain causes, even after independence, which have been prevailing for a long long time involving certain economically exploited, helpless

and weaker groups of society. This system originated from the uneven social character, or the structure of society characterised by feudal and semi-feudal conditions, Bonded labour constitutes one of the weakest sections of the society. It has been abolished by our Prime Minister in 1975, and systematic efforts are being made to identify the bonded labour and release them and then rehabilitate them. The enforcement of this Act is strictly done, and they are identified, rehabilitated and their debts are liquidated.

Regarding the figures, according to the figures available with me, so far 1,62,687 bonded labourers have been indentified and released and 1,23,194 of them have been rehabilitated. We are asking the concerned State Governments all the time to implement the provisions made in the Act, and first to identify them, then release them and then to rehabilitate them. Schemes are being framed by the Central Government and funds are released to see that this bonded labour system is abolished as soon as possible.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :
 The State Governments should do it.

SHRI DHARMAVIR : The implementation of this Act and improving the conditions of the labourers, that is, identifying them is dependent upon the State Governments and we are monitoring the efforts of the State Governments. They have formed some district vigilance committees under the supervision of the district magistrates.

Regarding compensation for deaths as a result of accident in quarries and bhatti mines we have to work under the Compensation Act. We will consider the Hon. Member's suggestion that the compensation amount should be increased and released, because till now we are following the provisions in the Act.

Regarding punishing the officers who are not taking action, under the provisions, of the Act, we write to the

State Governments. But we have not so far received any complaints. Our efforts are to see that the provisions of the Act are strictly implemented, and the amounts allotted for the rehabilitation of the bonded labourers are spent as soon as possible.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बहुत अच्छा किया कि गांधी जी के वाक्य के मुताबिक जो अति-सर्वहारा और अति दुखी है वह यह समझ सके कि मेरा भारत आजाद है, उसके सवाल को लोक सभा में उठाने का मौका दिया। यह बंधुआ मजदूर बया है, इसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने कोई जिक्र नहीं किया। मजदूर और बंधुआ-बंधुआ मजदूर। हर मजदूर, मजदूर है। मजदूर की कई श्रेणियां हैं। एक तो कलम घिसाऊ मजदूर, एक मेज पिटाऊ मजदूर जो हजारों रुपये तनख्वाह लेता है, एक सफेदपोश मजदूर और एक वह मजदूर जो जिन्दगी को मौत के साथ टकराकर काम करता है, मगर उसको बंधुआ नहीं कहते हैं। दुर्घटनाओं में उनका कत्ल होता है, वह भरते हैं, मारे भी जाते हैं और एक हैं बंधुआ मजदूर। उनको मजदूर कहना भी गलत है। बंधुआ मजदूर में एक बंधुआ है और एक मजदूर है।

सरकार को यह मालूम नहीं है, यह गुलाम शब्द से चला है। भारत के ऊपर विदेशी हमले हुए, वह भारतीय लोगों को गुलाम बनाकर ले गए। बाकी जो लोग इस देश में बचे थे उनको गुलाम बनाया। आपको मालूम है राजस्थान में रजवाड़ा-शाही में गोला और गोली की प्रथा होती थी। उसका मतलब यह था कि कोई भी तनख्वाह नहीं, कोई उजरत नहीं, वह जन्म से गोला और गोली है और वही रहेंगे।

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

रजवाड़ाशाही में गोला और गोली की इस प्रकार की प्रथा थी।... (व्यवधान)

यह 1 लाख और 62 हजार के आंकड़े मंत्री जी ने दिए हैं। मैं इसकी कुछ दो-तीन बातें कह दूँ। एक तो दुर्घटना के बारे में कह दूँ। एक मजदूर और बंधुआ लोगों के बारे में कह दूँ। गरीबी कारण है यह कहा जाता है। यह सही बात है कि गरीबी कारण है और गरीबी के कारण यह सब कुछ होता है। मगर सिर्फ गरीबी ही कारण है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। गरीबी रखी जाती है जन्म दर जन्म। वह जन्म-जात गुलाम हैं। उनकी शादियां भी नहीं हो सकतीं, क्वारे मर जाते हैं जैसे गोला और गोली और मन्दिरों में देवदासी वर्ग रह। ये सिर्फ बंधुआ है। मजदूर नहीं। जैसे पुराने जमाने में था कि काम करेगा लेकिन रोटी भी दोनों वक्त नहीं एक वक्त मिलेगी, यही हालत इस वक्त इस देश के उन मजदूरों की है। परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

मंत्री जो के बयान में जान नहीं है। कहते हैं कि हरयाने में बंधुआ मजदूरों का हमें ज्ञान नहीं था। भला हो स्वामी अग्नि-वेश और कामरेड शंकर लाल का जिन्होंने हाईकोर्ट में रिट की और हाईकोर्ट ने फैसला दिया कि जो बंधुआ मजदूर हैं उनकी तुरन्त रिहाई करो, उनको छोड़ो। उनको तुरन्त छोड़ो, तब केन्द्र सरकार को और हरियाणा सरकार को पता लगा कि बंधुआ मजदूर हैं और श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी की कृपा से बंधुआ मजदूर छूट रहे हैं, हाई कोर्ट की कृपा नहीं रह गई श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जो एजेंसी

है उसको ज्ञान ही नहीं कि वहां बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। बंधुआ मजदूर से ज्यादा बंधुवा शब्द खतरनाक है। अध्यक्ष जी, आपको तो सब ज्ञान हैले किन उन बेचारों को क्या पता कि बंधुआ क्या होता है। उसको पता हो सकता है कि बड़े आदमियों की नोकरी कैसे की जाती है। लेकिन किसी बंधुआ को ताड़ना नहीं दी गई—अगर यह बात जिम्मेदारी के साथ कोई मंत्री कह सकता है तो मैं उसको चैलेंज करता हूँ। वे जिम्मेदारी के साथ ऐलान करें कि चित्तौड़गढ़ के बंधुआ मजदूरों के साथ अनैतिक व्यवहार नहीं हुआ है तो फिर मैं उनको उसका जबाब दूंगा। अगर किसी बंधुआ मजदूर के साथ अनैतिकता नहीं हुई है, उसके साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार नहीं हुआ है तो फिर बंधुआ मजदूर कहते किसको हैं? बंधुआ मजदूर को रखना ही इन्सानियत के खिलाफ है। शर्म आती चाहिए मन्त्री को यह बयान देते हुए कि उनके साथ कोई जुल्म नहीं हुआ है, उनके साथ कोई अन्याय नहीं हुआ है। मन्त्री ने राजस्थान सरकार से रिपोर्ट मंगवाई है। ऐसी पाजी सरकार को, राजस्थान सरकार को जो इस किस्म का बयान देती है कि 400 बंधुवा मजदूरों को रिहा करवाया है, उनके साथ कोई अन्याय और सख्ती नहीं हुई है, ऐसी निकम्मी सरकार को तो एक क्षण भी हुकूमत करने का अधिकार नहीं है। जब वह बंधुवा मजदूर हैं, उनके साथ अगर कोई जुल्म नहीं हुआ, कोई अन्याय नहीं हुआ तो फिर अन्याय किसको कहते हैं? बंधुआ मजदूर वह भी हैं जो औरतें रखी जाती हैं और आदमियों को उन औरतों से मिलने नहीं दिया जाता है और बच्चों को रस्सी से बांधकर रखा जाता है

तांकि वे गुम न हो जायें। खास तौर से दिल्ली की लाल बजरी खदानों में, फरीदाबाद में लोग किस तरह से मर रहे हैं उसका न तो हरियाणा सरकार को कोई इल्म है न आपको कोई इल्म है। भारत सरकार ने एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया, हाईकोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की अध्यक्षता में, उनकी तरफ से रिपोर्ट आई जोकि सदन के टेबल पर भी रखी गई लेकिन फिर भी आपको कुछ ज्ञान नहीं है। आपने न तो उसका कोई हवाला ही दिया और न उनकी कोई एक बात भी आज तक आपने लागू ही की। अभी तक यह चीज दिल्ली में, फरीदाबाद में चल रही है, लोग मर रहे हैं। कितने लोग मरे हैं—दो, चार, छः, आठ—इसके लिए एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया, हाईकोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने जांच की और उनकी रिपोर्ट यहां टेबल पर रखी गई है लेकिन आपने अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है।

मैं सिर्फ तीन बातें मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह, क्या केन्द्र अपनी तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रहा है या कर रहा है। यह जो बंधुआ मजदूर हैं इनमें बंधुवा वह भी हैं जिनको भीख मांगने के नाते से इकट्ठा करके घर में बिठा दिया जाए और बांधकर रखा जाए। वह मांगकर पैसा लायें और उनको दें। उनमें से किसी का हाथ तोड़ दिया और किसी का पैर तोड़ दिया तो वह भी बंधुआ हैं। और किसी को कुछ अनाज दे दिया या दो सौ, चार सौ रुपए दे दिए और पुश्त दर पुश्त उनसे काम करवाया। जाना चाहे तो मियां चला जाए लेकिन बीवी नहीं जा सकती है। नौजवान लड़की को रख लिया

जाता है और उसकी शादी नहीं होने दी जाती है, लड़कियों को विकबाया जाता है।

इस हिन्दी की रपट में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि इतना अन्याय राजनीतिक, आफिसर, कान्ट्रैक्टर लोग मिलकर करते हैं। इस अन्याय को रोक नहीं पाते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बंधुआ और बंधुआ मजदूर के बारे में जो सिफारिशें हैं, उन पर अमल करेगी? या सिर्फ राज्यों की सरकारों की रिपोर्ट पर ही आधारित रहेगी? दूसरा—न्यायमूर्ति, श्री वी०एन० देशपांडे द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है, जो सभा पटल पर भी रखी गई है, उन सिफारिशों पर अमल करेगी? तीसरा—जिन राज्यों में अभी तक बंधुवा मजदूर हैं, क्या सरकार उन महकमों के खिलाफ एक्शन लेगी? कहा जाता है कि इसको दूर करने के लिए काफी कोशिश की गई है और एक लाख 61 हजार को आबाद कर दिया है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए आपने कितने लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाए और कितनों को सजायें हुई? दूसरे कितने लोगों को रिहेबिलिटेड किया है? रिहेबिलिटेशन का मतलब यह नहीं है उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा है, मध्य प्रदेश में भी हैं, बिहार में भी हैं और उड़ीसा में भी सबसे ज्यादा बंधुआ मजदूर हैं, रिहेबिलिटेड कर दिया है। गरीबी की वजह से सबसे ज्यादा ये लोग ही मारे जाते हैं। उनको आबाद है। करने का मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि बनारस का एक आदमी बंधुआ मजदूर है, उसको बनारस ले जाकर छोड़ दिया। उनको आबाद करने के बाद जांच करते हैं या नहीं, या वे फिर उनको पकड़कर ले जाते हैं।

12:32 hours.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री धर्मवीर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य इस सदन के बहुत पुराने सदस्य हैं और राजनीति में भी बहुत दिनों से हैं। इस वजह से उनको इस देश की सारी सामाजिक और राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में जानकारी है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि कुछ सवालगत जिनका कि हम सबको मिलकर समाधान करना है, उनका भी वे राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

आपने सबसे पहले बंधुआ मजदूर के बारे में जानकारी चाही है। बंधुआ मजदूर की परिभाषा आपके हिसाब से कुछ भी हो सकती है, लेकिन न्यायालय की परिभाषा दूसरी ही है। किन परिस्थितियों में बंधुआ मजदूर होते हैं, इसकी आपको अच्छी तरह से जानकारी है। आपने राजस्थान के बारे में पूछा। इस देश के अन्दर सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ और सामाजिक कुप्रथाएँ इतनी ज्यादा पुरानी और जरजर हो गई हैं, उनको तोड़कर सही दिशा देना क्या सिर्फ सरकार का ही काम है। यह काम सारे आवाम का काम है, सामाजिक संगठनों का काम है, राजनीतिक दलों का काम है। जिस उत्तेजना से आप यहां बोलते हैं, कि बंधुआ मजदूरों के साथ यह व्यवहार होता है, उनको दूर करते हुए उनको अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। क्या मैं उनसे जान सकता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की बातें वे अपने क्षेत्र में, अपने इलाके में, सदन के बाहर नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनके सामने राजनीतिक परिस्थितियाँ आ जाती

है। वहां पर भी इस प्रकार की चर्चा नहीं होती है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं इस बात को साफ कहता हूँ, कहूंगा और कहता रहूंगा।

श्री धर्मवीर : बागड़ी जी कहते हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई ऐसी प्रथा नहीं है, जिसको सरकार ने लादा हो।

यह तो इतनी पुरानी प्रथा है जो सैकड़ों सालों से समाज में चली आ रही है। ये बन्धुआ मजदूर किसके पास मिलते थे? बड़े लोगों के पास, जमींदारों के पास, ताल्लुकेदारों के पास मिलते थे, हालांकि सबसे पहले इसी कांग्रेस सरकार ने स्वराज्य के बाद पहला कदम उठाया था कि जमींदारी प्रथा का इस देश से उन्मूलन कर दिया जाय और हमने उस प्रथा का उन्मूलन किया। आपको याद होगा—जमींदार अपने घर में बैठा रहता था, खुद कोई काम नहीं करता था, मजदूर सारे काम करते थे, लेकिन उनके काम का लाभ जमींदार उठाता था। समाज के अन्दर उस प्रथा को कानून के द्वारा समाप्त कर कांग्रेस ने एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया था, जिसका अहसास शायद आप नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अब जहां बंधुआ मजदूरों की बात है—हो सकता है कुछ लोग अब भी गरीब मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं, मैं आपकी इस भावना से अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। लेकिन जो वास्तव में बंधुआ मजदूर थे, वे पांच-दस साल से पैदा नहीं हुए थे, वे तो बहुत पहले से चले आ रहे थे, और

किसी दल ने यदि उनकी तरफ अंगुली उठाई तो वह कांग्रेस दल था, हमारी नेता श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी ने पहली बार इस बात को उठाया...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या गांधी ने नहीं उठाया, क्या जवाहर लाल ने नहीं उठाया, सिर्फ इन्दिरा गांधी ने उठाया— यह क्या बात है ?

श्री धर्मवीर : सर्व प्रथम कानूनी रूप देकर इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने का श्रेय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को है—इस बात को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने अपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इसको स्पेशल प्रोग्राम में रखा है, इसको प्रायोरिटी दी गई है ताकि इस प्रथा को जल्द से जल्द समाप्त किया जाय।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य रेड्डी साहब ने कहा था कि यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। हम सब इससे सहमत हैं कि यह बहुत लज्जा की बात है। यदि इस समाज में अब भी बन्धुआ मजदूर पाये जायें तो हम सब इसके लिए दोषी हैं, समाज दोषी है। हमें सबसे पहले इस तरह का वातावरण इस देश में पैदा करना पड़ेगा कि इस देश में कोई किसी का बन्धुआ नहीं है। जो मजदूर कहीं भी काम करता है उसको उसकी मजदूरी के अनुसार वेतन मिलना चाहिये, उसके मूवमेन्ट पर, उसके धूमने-फिरने पर किसी प्रकार की कोई रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती, उसका शोषण नहीं होना चाहिये। इसके लिये कानून बना हुआ है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं हमारे देश में अनेक कानून बने हुए हैं, जैसे कोई डकैती करता है तो उसको सजा होती है, कोई कत्ल करता है तो उसको सजा होती है, कोई भी व्यक्ति

यदि किसी अपराध में पकड़ा जाता है तो उसको सजा मिलती है और हर प्रकार के अपराधों के लिये कानून है, प्रश्न यह है कि उनका परिपालन किस प्रकार हो। इसके लिये भी हमें समाज में वातावरण बनाना होगा और मैं समझता हूँ यदि आप सब सहयोग करें, क्योंकि इसमें आप सब का ही उत्तरदायित्व है, तो इस प्रथा को इस देश में बहुत जल्दी समाप्त कर सकते हैं।

अब जहां तक आंकड़ों का प्रश्न है— आंकड़े कहां से कलेक्ट किये जायें ? इस काम के लिये राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों से जो रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आती है हमें उन पर ही चलना पड़ता है और जहां तक उनके रिहैबिलिटेड करने का प्रश्न है यह काम भी हम उन्हीं के माध्यम से करते हैं। बंधुआ, मजदूरों के बारे में कोर्ट ने स्पष्ट रूप में स्वीकार किया है—एक्ट के धारा 2 में प्रावधान है कि बंधुआ मजदूरों की परिभाषा क्या है। यदि उस परिभाषा के आधार पर खोजने जायें तो उनकी संख्या नगण्य होगी। एक्ट में कहा गया है—

(g) "Bonded Labour system" means the system of forced, or partly forced, labour under which a debtor enters or has or is presumed to have entered into an agreement with the creditor to the effect that,—

(i) in consideration of an advance obtained by him or by any of his lineal ascendants or descendants (whether or not such advance is evidenced by any document) and in consideration of the interest, if any, due on such advance, or

(ii) in pursuance of any cus-

tomary or social obligation, or

(iii) in pursuance of an obligation devolving on him by his succesison..."

इसी प्रकार से जो परिभाषा बनाई गई है, उसी के अन्तर्गत अधिकारी काम करते हैं। यहां बैठकर जो परिभाषा बनाई गई है, उसी के अन्तर्गत ही तो अधिकारी काम करेंगे। हरियाणा की बात कही गई है। हरियाणा राज्य सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है। उन्होंने बताया है कि वहां पर इस तरह की शिकायत नहीं है। जहां तक बंधुआ मजदूरों का ताल्लुक है, ऐसा नहीं है कि सरकार को अब पता लगा है। यह तो एक कंटीनुअस प्रासेस है। एक बार उनको पुनर्वासित कर दिया जाता है। इसके बाद फिर वे गंदी आदतों के शिकार होकर या अन्धविश्वास के शिकार होकर फिर से उसी स्थिति में पहुँच जाते हैं। इसमें उनका दोष नहीं है। यह अशिक्षा के कारण है।

जो केसेस न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं, उन पर निर्णय होने के बाद ही कोई कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आपके स्टेटमेंट में यह है कि हाईकोर्ट के जज ने फैसला दिया है कि बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। अगर है तो उनको रिलीज किया जाए।

श्री धर्मवीर : अभी फैसला नहीं हुआ है। अभी मामला विचाराधीन है। चित्तौड़गढ़ के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि इस तरह की कोई सूचना उनके पास नहीं आई है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : इसमें लिखा है

कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट ने हुक्म दिया है कि बंधुआ मजदूरों को रिलीज किया जाए। हरियाणा के बारे में।

श्री धर्मवीर : मैं भी हरियाणा के बारे में ही बता रहा हूँ। यह तो आईडिएंटीफिकेशन का काम है। अगर आईडिएंटीफाई हो जाएगा कि ये बंधुआ मजदूर हैं तो जरूर उनको रिलीज किया जायगा और कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

चित्तौड़गढ़ के बारे में जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि राज्य सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी हो तो वे बताएं, अवश्य उसकी जांच कराई जाएगी। हमारे पास भी कोई प्रार्थना पत्र नहीं आया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बंधुआ मजदूर रखना जुर्म है या नहीं ?

श्री धर्मवीर : बिल्कुल जुर्म है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : तो फिर जहां रिलीज किए गए हैं, वहां पर अपराधियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई। उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया या नहीं।

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rahi, your name is not there in the Calling Attention. Mr. Bagri can represent the case well. Mr. Rahi will not on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Hon Minister need not reply to Mr. Rahi.

(Interruptions)**

श्री धर्मवीर : जो भी अपराधी होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही अवश्य होती है। अदालत में जाने के बाद शहादत के बिना क्या किसी को सजा दे सकते हैं ? यह आप जानते हैं। जब भी हमने पकड़ने की कोशिश की तो मालिकों ने अदालत से स्टे आर्डर ले लिया।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You reply to Shri Mani Ram Bagri only and not to anybody else

(Interruptions)**

SHRI DHARMAVIR : I have told them. But they are politicalising the issue. I have already requested them not to politicalise the issue and we should think seriously about the problem. But they are trying to politicalise it. Therefore, I have to answer it on political basis.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may go on. He will not see. That is what I say.

SHRI DHARMAVIR : बागड़ी जी को विनम्र तापूर्वक जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि Delhi Administration have accepted the recommendation of the court of enquiry on Bhatti mines and have taken the following decisions :

- (a) Delhi Mines and mineral rules have been amended to provide for grant of lease on long term basis.
- (b) The old system of doing mining by contractors has been done away with. TIDC is now carrying out operation in Bhatti mine departmentally.
- (c) Administration have decided

not to grant permit to any private party in future.

जो भी कोर्ट आफ इक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट आई है, उस पर कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं और दिल्ली की सरकार ने भी उसको स्वीकार किया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कमीशन जो मुकर्रर किया था, वह सिर्फ दिल्ली के लिए था या उसमें फरीदाबाद भी आता है। फरीदाबाद में लागू किया गया या नहीं ?

श्री धर्मवीर : देशपाण्डे कमेटी जो बनी थी, उसमें फरीदाबाद का सवाल नहीं है। वह सभी जगह दुर्घटनाओं के लिए थी। जहां तक फरीदाबाद का सवाल है, राज्य सरकार स्वयं उसको देखेगी और केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से भी लिखा जायेगा कि देशपाण्डे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कार्यवाही की जाए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं इसलिए पूछ रहा हूँ क्योंकि केन्द्र ने कमेटी बनाई थी और पार्लियामेंट में भी उसको रखा गया था।

श्री धर्मवीर : इस समय मेरे पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। समय-समय पर बान्डेड लेबर के बारे में इन्स्पैक्शन भी हम लोग करते रहते हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, कर्नाटक, केरल, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश में बंधुआ मजदूर पाए जाते हैं। सारे देश में सिर्फ ये ही 11 ऐसे राज्य हैं। राज्यों को कहा गया है कि जिलाधिकारियों को निर्देश दें कि स्थानीय स्तर पर विजिलेंस कमेटी बनाएं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हरियाणा, इसमें शामिल नहीं है क्या ? हाई कोर्ट का फैसला है ।

श्री धर्मवीर : मैंने बता दिया है कि फैसला नहीं हुआ, अभी विचाराधीन है ।

It is provided in the Act. The issue whether under the Act, it is a bonded labour or not is still pending in the court.

बराबर इसकी मॉनिटरिंग होती है और वहां के जिलाधीश के नेतृत्व में जो स्थानीय विजिलेंस कमेटी हैं, उनको इस प्रकार से सूचना मिलती है, वह उसकी जानकारी करके भारत सरकार को भेजते हैं । यही मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें हमें और आप सब को बराबर भाग लेना होगा ।

SHRI BANARSIDAS (Bulandashahr) : Sir. I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the call-attention, your name is not there. There is no point of order.

SHRI BANARSIDAS : Sir, I am raising a point of order under rule 197. Rule 197 (a) provides :

“(2) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, the permission of ask a question :”

My objection is, now a debate is going on. The Minister is interrupting his speech and the Hon. Member is also making his speech.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : (Patna) : He is helping you.

SHRI BANARSIDAS : The Minister is asking a question from the Member. It is permissible ? He should confine himself to the questions put by the Hon. Member. They should not tter into a debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I uphold your point of order. I would request all the Hon. Members to stick to the rules. I would request all Members including the Minister to stick to the rules.

I am thankful to you for having come to my rescue.

SHRI DHARMAVIR : I am thankful to Shri Banarsidas who has raised certain points. I think, he will request the Hon. Members sitting in the Opposition side. Some queries have been raised by the Hon. Member and therefore I have mentioned that I am not making any speech here. Since Mr. Bagri made certain observations, I have to clear my position.

अभी श्री मनीराम बागड़ी ने एक और प्रश्न पूछा कि कितने लोगों को राजा हुई । मेरे पास वह सूचना तो अभी नहीं है, लेकिन जहां भी इस प्रकार से लोग मिले हैं जिन्होंने जबरदस्ती विसी को बन्धुआ बनाकर रखा है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई है, गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं और उनको दण्ड भी दिये गये है । वह सूचना मेरे पास इस समय नहीं है, वह मैं फिर बताऊंगा ।

जितने भी सवाल माननीय श्री बागड़ी ने उठाए हैं उनका उत्तर मैं मैंने पुरी तरह से उन्हें सन्तुष्ट करने की चेष्टा की है । अब यह इन्फार्मेशन मेरे पास आ गई है :

Number of cases registered under the Bonded Labour System Act from 24-10-1975 is 6,937.

1975 से जो केसेज रजिस्टर्ड किये गये, उनकी संख्या 6,937 है । इससे आप अन्दाजा कर सकते हैं कि हमारी मशीनरी कितनी एक्टिव है । 6,937 केसेज हमने इसके खिलाफ रजिस्टर किये उसमें से 673

को सजा हुई है और करीब 1.14 लाख रुपये का जुर्माना भी किया गया। ऐसा नहीं है, हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

यह एक सामाजिक अपराध है, समाज के लोगों में भावना जागृत करने के लिए हम सब को निकलना चाहिए और कहना चाहिए कि केवल कानून के माध्यम से हम इसका समाधान नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री धर्मवीर एक गरीब और शिड्यूलड कास्ट परिवार से आते हैं, अतः मैं उनकी भावना और वेदना को अच्छी तरह से समझता हूँ। बंधुआ मजदूर हमारे परिवारों ही के लोग हैं। श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल बताएं कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है।

अपने जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कहा है। उसमें उन्होंने हर बात में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हवाला दिया है। लगता है कि इस देश में प्रशासन या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हम धन्यवाद करते हैं, क्योंकि अगर इस देश में सुप्रीम कोर्ट न होता, तो आजादी के 36 बरसों के बाद भी सरकार की आंखें न खुलतीं कि इस देश में बंधुआ मजदूर हैं या नहीं। इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं तीन संस्थाओं को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट, गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन और बंधुआ मुक्ति मोर्चा। इन तीन संस्थाओं ने मामले को उजागर किया है और वे सराहनीय हैं। श्री धर्मवीर के प्रति मुझे बड़ी श्रद्धा, प्यार और स्नेह है। इस विषय में दो दस्तावेज हमारे सामने हैं :—

Bandhua Mukti Morcha Vs. Union of India.

In the matter of inquiry by Shri Lakmidhar Mishra, Director-General (Labour Welfare) and Ex-Officio Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour) into the alleged existence of bonded labour in the stone quarries and stone crushers of Faridabad district and implementation of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act..."

रिट पेटिशन 2135 के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है :—

“बंधुआ मुक्ति मोर्चा बनाम भारत सरकार द्वारा दायर की गई 1982 की रिट याचिका संख्या 2135 में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने निर्देश जारी किए, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वे जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को अनुदेश दे कि बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाने के काम को शुरू करें और इसे उच्च प्राथमिकता दें।

जब तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट को यह एहसास न हो कि कोई प्राइमाफेशी मामला है, उसमें कोई दम है, तब तक वह 11 पायंट्स का निर्देश जारी नहीं कर सकता। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पहले जजमेंट में कहा :—

“The Government of Haryana will-without any delay and at any rate within six weeks from today constitute Vigilance Committee in each sub-division of a district in compliance with the requirements of Section 13 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 keeping in view the guidelines given by us in this judgement.”

13 hours

मिश्र साहब ने 295 बंधुआ मजदूरों की व्यक्तिगत जांच की और उन्हें बंधुआ मजदूर पाया। मेरे पास वह पूरी लिस्ट है। यह मामला है फरीदाबाद का, जो हरियाणा में है। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हरियाणा में बंधुआ मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में कोई डिटेक्शन नहीं हुआ है। सरकार एक टेकनिकैलिटी के आधार पर कह सकती है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उनको एनक्वायरी सौंपी और उन्होंने दो रिपोर्ट सबमिट की हैं, मगर इस बारे में अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ मन्त्री महोदय ने डी जी की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा होगा और वह अलमारी में बन्द नहीं हांगी या रद्दी की टोकरी में नहीं फेंक दी गई होगी। अगर श्री लक्ष्मीधर मिश्र की रिपोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट को देखा जाए, तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात इस देश के लिए और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि उन्होंने 205 बंधुआ मजदूरों की एक-एक की व्यक्तिगत जांच कर के उनको बंधुआ मजदूर पाया। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने अनुमान लगाया है कि बाकी दस हजार मजदूर इसी हालात में बंधुआ हैं। अभी सबसे पहले बंधुआ मजदूरों की चर्चा हो रही थी कि बंधुआ मजदूर हैं? कौन बंधुआ मजदूर वह हैं जिन्होंने आजादी के 36 सालों के बाद भी अभी तक आजादी की रोशनी नहीं देख, आजाद भारत में भी जो गुलाम पैदा होते हैं। बंधुआ मजदूर वह हैं जिन के हाथ काट दिए जाते हैं यदि वह भागने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज भी उनको जलाया जाता है। मैंने कहा कि यदि आप रिपोर्ट देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि किस तरह के जघन्य अपराध उनके

साथ में हो रहे हैं। क्रांस्टीच्यूशन का आर्टिकल 23 यह कहता है कि :

“23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour—

- (1) Traffic in human beings and Begar and other similar forms of forced labour and prohibition and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.”

यह आप का संविधान कहता है। यदि संविधान की धारा 14 देखें, 15 देखें, संविधान की धारा 19, 21, 24, 38, 39, 39-ए, 41, 42, 43, 47 सारा भरा पड़ा है लेकिन मैंने जैसा पहले ही कहा कि आप की नीयत क्या है? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह सारा का सारा काम किया है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट जजमेंट दे रहा है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट गाइडेंस दे रहा है। हमारे यहां बिहार का मामला था। बिहार में जहां 400 लोग गुलामी की जिन्दगी व्यतीत कर रहे थे, समस्तीपुर जिले के वांदा गांव में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने और हाईकोर्ट ने जजमेंट दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got your name in the other discussion also.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got to leave after that also.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Both are important. Bonded labour is not less important than the Sri Lanka issue.

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने गाइडलाइन्स दीं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उनको बसाने का काम नहीं हुआ। जब अभी हाल में 1983 में जाकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट

ने जजमेंट दिया है तब जा कर, जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह कहा कि यह व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, तब जाकर थोड़ा बहुत काम हो रहा है। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कितने लोग जा सकते हैं ? जो गरीब हैं वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं ? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सरकार की रिपोर्ट चाहे जो भी हो, लेकिन धर्मवीर भाई इस बात को मानते हैं कि इस देश में बांडेड लेबर अगर देखा जाए तो 5 करोड़ से कम नहीं हैं। आप गांवों में जाकर देखिए, चाहे आप का गांव हो चाहे मेरा गांव हो, जो मजदूर काम कर रहा है बड़े-बड़े भूमिपतियों के यहां जिसको मुश्किल से दस रुपये कभी उसने दिए होंगे, उसके बदले में पुस्त दर पुस्त उससे वह काम करवाते हैं। 4 बजे सवेरे उसका हल बैल लेकर वह जाता है, दिन भर खेत-खलिहान में रहता है, जब सूर्यास्त हो जाता है तब घर पहुंचता है और उसको उतना ही खाना दिया जाता है जिसमें 4 बजे सवेरे उसकी नींद टूट जाए और 4 बजे सवेरे फिर हल बैल लेकर चला जाए। आप क्या कहेंगे कि वह बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं है ? खेसारी के दाल की चर्चा मैंने इसी सदन में की थी। लंगड़े गांव की कहानी आप पढ़िए, गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन की तरफ से किताब में निकाली गई है। इसलिए यह बंधुआ मजदूरों का सवाल बड़ा जजबाती सवाल है और आजाद मुल्क के ऊपर तो यह एक कलंक है। इसीलिए सरकार से पहली चीज तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ? सरकार का अपना कोई विजिलेंस है या नहीं, सरकार की अपनी कोई मशीनरी है या नहीं जिसके माध्यम से वह सर्वे करवा सकती है कितने लोग बंधुआ मजदूर हैं ? दूसरी बात मैं जानना

चाहूंगा कि आप ने एक मामला और उठाया है। आप ने कहा है पेज नं० 2 पर कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भी सूचित किया है कि भविष्य में गैर-सरकारी पक्षों को खनन के लिए कोई परमिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।

बंधुआ मजदूर के विभिन्न रूप हैं। कोई खेत में काम करता है बंधुआ मजदूर के रूप में, कोई खान में काम करता है, कोई कारखाने में काम करता है, बंधुआ मजदूर के रूप में, यानी बंधुआ मजदूर का स्वरूप आप को अलग-अलग देखने को मिलेगा। आप ने कहा है कि भविष्य में गैर-सरकारी पक्षों का खनन के लिए कोई परमिट नहीं दिया जाएगा। मेरा परसों ही प्रश्न था, मैं उसका जवाब लाना भूल गया, उसमें आप ने स्वीकार किया है कि इसी दिल्ली में अभी भी प्राइवेट खानें चल रही हैं। और 3 अप्रैल का जो पेपर है उसके मुताबिक :

“The Delhi Administration will no longer give mining permits to private parties. This was stated by the Chief Secretary, Mr. R. M. Aggarwal, at a high level meeting of the officials of the Administration, Haryana and the Union Labour Ministry here on Saturday.”

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी ने इस सदन में कई बार कहा है लेकिन यह प्राइवेट माइन्स खुलीं कैसे ? हो सकता है भविष्य में आप उनको कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के नाम पर दे दें हालांकि अभी भी सोसायटीज ही चला रही हैं। जब गरम कर दी जायेगी तो सारा मामला बन जायेगा। पिछली बार जब पाटिल साहब ने यहां पर जवाब दिया था तो उनको सुनकर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई थी कि उनका दिल एकदम साफ है और

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

सारे इंस्ट्रक्शन्स को फालो किया जाता है लेकिन उसके बावजूद मैं पाटिल साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हुआ ? आज के ही अखबार में निकला है कि 5 अप्रैल को 25 वर्षीय शहाबुद्दीन नाम के मजदूर की मृत्यु हो गई, ऊपर से मिट्टी गिर गई और वह उसमें दब गया। क्या यही है सुरक्षा व्यवस्था और इसी तरह से इंस्ट्रक्शन्स को फालो किया जा रहा है ?

वान्डेड लेबर के लिए पहले तो आपने कहा था कि देश में वान्डेड लेबर नहीं हैं लेकिन अभी शायद आप कह रहे थे कि 1975 में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का पहली बार बयान हुआ कि देश में वान्डेड लेबर हैं।.....

श्री धर्मवीर : मैंने यह कहा था कि 1975 में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए कानून बनाया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सन् 1975 से पहले हमारा शासन नहीं था इसलिए यह भी जवाब देही आपकी ही थी। उससे पहले चाहे नेहरू जी का या शास्त्री जी का शासन रहा हो, उससे आप अपने को मुक्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। आजादी के बाद इस देश के जो निवासी हैं सभी को समान अधिकार हैं—चाहे कोई रानी हो या मेहतरानी है, सभी के समान अधिकार हैं। लेकिन क्या आजादी के 36 सालों के बाद भी आप आज कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि सभी को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। आज इस देश के केवल 5 परसेन्ट लोग ही आजादी का रस पी रहे हैं, बाकी 35 प्रतिशत उससे वंचित हैं। और 50

परसेन्ट लोग जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं वे सबके सब किसी न किसी रूप में गुलाबी का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो डायरेक्शंस दिए हैं और श्री लक्ष्मी धर मिश्र जो डायरेक्टर जनरल हैं, ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरी भी हैं, उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है उसकी बिना पर सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि हरियाणा, बिहार या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार इस समस्या को साल्व नहीं कर सकती है क्योंकि बंधुआ मजदूरों की समस्या सांविधानिक है और इस रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी को आपको ही अपने ऊपर लेना होगा। सरकार ने 31-5-83 के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि 1,56,817 मजदूरों में से 1,14,662 मजदूरों को आपने रिहैबिलिटेड कर दिया लेकिन फिर भी 42,155 मजदूर बसाए जाने से रह गए। विदेश से आए हुए रेफ्यूजीज को बसाने में तो आप प्राथमिकता देकर कार्यवाही करते हैं लेकिन अपने देश के ही बंधुआ मजदूर आजादी की नयी रोशनी में जी सकें—उसके लिए आपके पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने विनम्रता पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे भाई धर्मवीर जी ने कहा कि आप हमें बताइए, मैं छुड़ाऊंगा। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस हो रहा है यह कहते हुए कि मैंने इस सदन में एक मामला उठाया था कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। हमारे यहां के हरिजन, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश, लोग पंजाब और हरियाणा में काम करने के लिए जाते हैं। उनको स्टेशन पर पुलिस

की सांठगांठ से पकड़ कर बंधुआ मजदूरी के रूप में काम करवाया जाता है। उनके पैसे छीनकर उनको बैंगर-होम में रखा जाता है। आपका सोशियल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट और बंधुआ मजदूरी कैसे चलाती है, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। एक आदमी से बंधुआ मजदूरी करवाई गई और उसको बन्द करके बैंगर होम में रख दिया गया। किंगज्वे कैम्प में बैंगर के नाम पर बन्द कर दिया गया। उसका सारा पैसा पुरानी दिल्ली के प्लेट फार्म नं० 13 पर पकड़कर छीन लिया गया और बन्द कर दिया गया। वह आदमी एक साल के बाद छुटता है। हमारे बगल के गांव का एक लड़का, जिसका नाम भी राम विलास पासवान है, जाता है और कहता है तुम्हारे लड़के को बन्द कर दिया गया है और हो सकता है कि उसको मार भी दिया जाए। वह आदमी मेरे पास आता है और सारी बात बताता है। मैं उसको लेकर उसी वक्त होम मिनिस्टर के पास गया। होम मिनिस्टर ने तुरन्त टंडन को फोन किया और कहा कि पता लगाओ यह आदमी कहां बन्द है। यह घटना अक्टूबर, 1983 की है। इसके बाद आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं पता लगाते-लगाते 6 मार्च को किंगज्वे कैम्प गया। वहां मैं श्री वर्मा, अधीक्षक, से मिला और अपना परिचय देते हुए उस आदमी के बारे में पूछा। उन्होंने कहा—यह आदमी बन्द है....

Sir, if you do not understand, that is not my fault...If you do not know Hindi, that is not my fault.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should know this is a calling attention. You are expected to put questions only, but you are making a speech. Please now conclude.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Please don't waste my time and your time. Please don't try to distrbtu me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You go on making speeches.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am going to put my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't convert it into a general discussion.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वहां यह पता लगाकर कि वह आदमी काम करने के लिए गया हुआ है। जो मजदूर वहां पर बन्द किए जाते हैं, उनसे काम करवाकर, मजदूरी भी उनको, 11 रु०, नहीं दी जाती है। आठ तारीख को जाकर उसको रिलीज करवाया, उसकी जमानत देकर। भारत सरकार कोई कदम नहीं उठाती है, संसद सदस्य जाकर उसको रिलीज करवाते हैं। उस आदमी के पास एक पैसा भी जाने के लिए नहीं था, घर वह कैसे पहुंचेगा। उसको टिकट दिलवाकर घर भेजने का इन्तजाम किया। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपका सतर्कता विभाग क्या काम करता है? आप कैसे पता लगाते हैं? बंधुआ मजदूरी से सम्बन्धित अब कितने लोगों को सजा हुई है? आप नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के तहत हमको बन्द कर सकते हैं, दूसरो को बन्द कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो लोगों को जानवरों की तरह से बंधुआ मजदूर बनाकर रखता है, उसके खिलाफ आपका नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट लागू नहीं होता है आप भारत के लोगों को गुलाम बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। गुलाम चाहे अपने ही देश का क्यों न हो, विदेशी गुलामी को दूर करने के लिए हमने खून बहाया, लेकिन इस गुलामी को दूर करने के लिए एक न एक दिन जरूर आग भड़केगी। इसलिए मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERNDRA PATIL) : I share the concern of the Hon Member, Mr. Paswan so far as the plight and the problem of the bonded labour is concerned.

Sir, at the same time, I want to humbly submit to the House as also to the Hon. Member, through you, that according to the act passed by this august House, the problem of identification, release and rehabilitation of the bonded labour is the responsibility of the State Government. Although all the Hon. Members are aware of fact, yet, I am repeating it because they were asking me just now as to why the Government of India should not take up this responsibility of identifying and liberating and rehabilitating the bonded labour. Although there is a central Act, the enforcement of the act is entirely on the shoulders of the State Government. Simply because it is for the State Government or the State Government is the appropriate authority for implementing this Act, we are not keeping quiet. On the other hand, we are repeatedly writing to all the State Governments in this matter and we are sending our senior officers to the different States where there are incidents of bonded labour to find out how the act is being implemented and how the bonded labour released is being rehabilitated. In the matter of rehabilitation, we have gone a step further and have agreed to meet the fifty per cent of the cost that is required for rehabilitating the released bonded labour. Sir, my Hon. colleague just now told the House that the bonded labour is a continuing process. So far, all the States put together, only 11 have accepted the existence of bonded labour in their State. In spite of our repeatedly writing to all the State Governments, there are certain State Governments, Haryana has been pointed out by my hon. friend and other Members from the Opposition side, who are sending back replies to us saying that in their State, bonded labour is not at all prevalent: There is no bonded labour prevalent in that State. I would like to know from the Hon. Member that

when we get such a report, what is it that we can do? We can repeatedly write to them. I agree with the Hon. Member that in the matter of identification in the matter of giving relief to the people who are considered to be bonded labour, certain organisations, particularly, after the Supreme Court has come to their rescue.—I do not dispute that point—certain voluntary organisations, are also making their attempts to identify the bonded labour. I being in charge of the Ministry would like to make it clear that I am prepared to welcome all the voluntary organisations who are prepared to take up this work of identification of the bonded labour and, whatever is possible to encourage such voluntary organisations, they will not find any shortcomings from my side. That is why I want to assure the Hon. Members that we want to encourage more and more the voluntary organisations to come into the field, to help and assist the State Governments in identifying the bonded labour.

Sir, the Hon. Member, Shri Paswan should not suspect the *bonafides* of the Government. We, the Government of India and all the State Governments in the entire country, are fully committed to the total abolition of the bonded labour system. It is again for the States, for the society and for the entire organisation and also for the Hon. Members to assist and to cooperate and coordinate the activities so that the bonded labour system is totally abolished.

Then, the Hon Member wanted to know about a case pending in the Supreme Court. I will give details of the case.

The Bandhua Mukti Morcha filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court in 1982 about the existence of bonded labour in Faridabad stone quarries and non-compliance with the provisions of the Mines Act and Rules and Regulations regarding stone quarries in Faridabad. The Supreme Court issued

21 instructions to the Central Government and State Government on 16.12.83. One of the directions relate to the identification of bonded labour in Faridabad. Sir, the Hon. Member is under the impression and he has already come to a conclusion that there is prevalence of bonded labour in Haryana and Faridabad. In the statement read out, my honourable colleague has already made it clear that the Supreme Court has issued direction in respect of two areas and the State Government has been asked to instruct the District Magistrate to take up the work of identification of bonded labour and to give it top priority. The directive that is received from the Supreme Court is to ask the District Magistrate to take up this 'work of identification'. So, it is for them to take up this work of identifications. Sir, the Hon. Member seems to be under the impression that although the Supreme Court has issued 21 directions, neither the Central nor State Government has taken any action.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
What is the report of Mr. Mishra ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I
will meet all your points.

After we received the directive, follow up action was taken for implementation of the directive given by Supreme Court on 16.12.83. Number one : A task-force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary to secure the implementations of the directions of the Supreme Court. One of our senior Joint Secretaries is the Chairman of that task-force. The task-force at its meeting held on 6.1.84. constituted a joint inspection team of Central Government and State Government of Haryana to undertake intensive inspection with a view to secure the compliance of the directions of the Supreme Court. Various agencies have been taking up follow up action. Other agencies have also taken up other actions.

And, with regard to Mr. Lakshmi

Dhar Mishra, he was not appointed by us, he was appointed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court appointed Mr. Lakshmi Dhar Mishra (Director General, Labour Welfare) as Commissioner to enquire into the conditions of labourers working in the stone quarries in Faridabad district as also to report in the compliance of the directions issued by the court to the concerned agencies. I understand that Shri Mishra has already submitted his reports to the Supreme Court in two parts on 27.2.84 and 14.3.84. He has not submitted to the Government. He has submitted to the Supreme Court because Supreme Court has appointed him to submit these reports and these reports are in possession of the Supreme Court. It is for the Supreme Court to consider these reports and issue necessary further directions in the matter. They have yet to deliver the judgment. That is why my colleague has repeatedly said that the entire matter is *sub judice*. The Supreme Court, after receiving these two reports from Mr. Lakshmi Dhar Mishra, has not taken any final decision. The case is not yet disposed of. It is still under consideration.

Sir, I would like to assure Hon. Members that whatever guidelines and whatever instructions and directions we may receive from the Supreme Court, we will implement them fully and we will ask the State Government also to implement those directions and guidelines received from the Supreme Court in true letter and spirit.

We would not lag behind in implementing the decision that is going to be given by the Supreme Court.

The Hon. Member said that I had said that the Delhi Administration had decided not to issue permits to private parties. When a series of accidents took place in Bhatti mines in Delhi, I had appointed a court of enquire to go into it, under the Chairmanship of Justice Deshpande. That Committee made report, and one of the recommendations of that committee is that hereafter, all the mines in Delhi should be

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

operated by the public sector or by DSIDC, and that private owners should not be asked to do so. Accordingly, the Delhi Administration accepted that report, and they are implementing it also.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उनसे आप क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ?

But what has happened is that out of 14 stone quarry mines and five *bajri* mines in Delhi, three stone mines and three *bajri* mines are still with private parties. Those contracts were given long back, but the Delhi Administration accepted the recommendation of the Deshpande Committee only after its report was submitted to them.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The question is that these three stone mines and three *bajri* mines are still with private parties. Their term has expired. The Delhi Administration has issued orders to terminate their contracts. Their period has expired, but these parties are going to the court, and obtaining stay orders. That is the difficulty.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : स्टे, इसलिए मिलता है क्योंकि आपका वकील उनकी तरफ से पैरवी करता है।

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : On the 4th, one accident was there, and a worker was killed. It was again a mine where the contractor is working, and the Delhi Administration has terminated his contract, and that contractor has gone to the court; and he has got the stay order. After getting the stay order, he is still working the mine. That is why I say that the Delhi Administration has accepted, in principle, that they do not want to have any private contractor, and that they are asking DSIDC to work the mines.

Therefore, the question of giving any area to private miners does not arise.

The Hon. Member, Mr. Paswan referred to certain incidents in Bihar, or in his constituency. I don't want to go into details because I do not myself know the details. But I want to tell the Hon. Member that in the beginning itself I said that I fully shared the concern which the Hon. Member had with regard to this problem. If there is any information which the Hon. Member has received with regard to bonded labour, he can pass it on either to me or to my colleague. I would like to assure him that from our side we will do our best; but we have got only limited options. We can only use our good offices, send our officers and ask the State Governments to see that this work of identification and of providing relief and rehabilitation is implemented in spirit. I would like to assure again that within 24 hours of receiving the information from Mr. Paswan, from our Ministry we will immediately take action; and if necessary, I will not hesitate to direct one of our officers immediately to rush to the spot, enquire into the matter, discuss with the officers concerned, and with the authorities in the State concerned, and give relief to the suffering people. This is what I wanted to say.

I wanted to cover 1 or 2 points, because Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy seemed to think that the work of giving relief or of release of bonded labour in Rajasthan is not going on smoothly. It is not a fact, because according to the information I have before me, the total number of bonded labour identified and released upto 29th February, 1984 in Rajasthan is 6,244.

Out of that, 6,190 have been rehabilitated, that means nearly more than 95 per cent of the bonded labourers who have been released and identified have been rehabilitated. So, the work in Rajasthan is going on smoothly and to our satisfaction. If there are any drawbacks, if there are any particular instances, which the Hon. Member can bring to my notice, we will certainly

look into that matter and take necessary action. Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy wanted to know why this Compensation Act, which is very old, according to that, the quantum of compensation is small, why not we change it. I do not know whether he is aware of a fact. I am amending the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide more compensation, the quantum should be much more. A Bill is already introduced discussed and passed in the Upper House. It is going to come before this House, and I hope that during this session I will see that the Bill is passed; once that Bill is passed I think the compensation that we are providing is going to be very much adequate.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि आपने 1 लाख 56 हजार लोगों को बन्धुआ मजदूरी से मुक्ति दिलाई, आपका धन्यवाद, लेकिन जिसके अंडर से उन्हें मुक्ति दिलावाई, ऐसे कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की और क्या की ? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी ले, इसके लिये आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI DHARAMVIR : I have already reply to this whilere plying to the query made by Shri Bagri that certain action has been taken. I can tell about your district. There the action has been taken. 6,937 cases were registered. 673 persons were convicted and a sum of about Rs. 1.14 lakhs was realised as fines. Whenever cases are brought to ourn otice, proper action is taken and the prosecutions are made.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : This calling attention relates to the condition of work of the workers engaged in queries and other mines. If you have got any experience of knowing the very horrible conditions of work under which thousands of workers are being forced to work today, I think, if you have got any humanity left with you, tears will come from your eyes. Since

it is a calling attention, it is not the thing to narrate the description of the life. I would only mention some of the conditions of work and life of those unfortunate workers of our country.

There is a contract labour; there are sub-contractors and jamadars. These workers are not paid direct; they are paid through these sub-contractors and jamadars. They have got a very handsome cut.

I have some information that even if a worker is entitled to get, according to their calculation Rs. 20 or Rs. 25, ultimately after the commission is cut only a paltry sum of Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 actually reaches the workers working in the mines. You would be astonished to know the heart-rending conditions in which the workers work. They are working in hazardous conditions, in scorching sun. Under the scorching sun, they are thirsty, there is also dust and there is no scope for providing them with safe drinking water. Can you imagine that human beings are working in our country in such hazardous conditions of life? They are always thirsty because of the scorching rays of the sun.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Bengal ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Do not raise the question of Bengal. I know what is happening there also.

There are no minimum facilities of life to quench their thirst. There is no safe water to drink.

Accidents are a regular phenomenon. As has been admitted by the Hon. Minister, even yesterday there was an accident. Therefore, I do not want to say much on that. You have explained the position, that it is the experience that accidents in these quarries and mines are a regular phenomenon—if not everyday phenomenon. If accidents take place there are no arrangements

[Shri Chitta Basu]

for providing immediate medical treatment and no assistance is provided by the contractors or the lessee of the mines. They do not have the human consideration of taking the injured workers to any hospital or provide some medical assistance to them. Even some transport is not arranged for taking the workers who are injured to hospital.

According to the Mines Act it is the responsibility of the Government to provide safety and security and also to make some arrangements to prevent this kind of accidents.

These contractors employ a large number of musclemen, goondas, hoodlums and they create conditions of constant fear or threats among the workers. The workers are always in a constant psychosis of fear and threat. And even for the women, workers as the men are separated from wives, there the women, men are separated from are no maternity benefits. There are many other things. All this information I have got or collected from my personal experience and I think the Hon Minister will also have the patience to go into the report of Mr. Mishra. This is the experience of men who are connected with those mines and also from so many voluntary workers. My information is corroborated in the report which I possess with me. He has unfortunately taken a plea—it is unfortunate that a man who has some sense of humanism, the man who is in charge of Labour Ministry has taken shelter—of the Supreme Court and said that this is *sub judice*. What is *sub judice*? You are a trade unionist, I think. As I have described earlier the specific provisions of the Act have been violated. What are the specific provisions of the Act? There are the Mines Act, and other Acts. There is the Contract Labour Act also. As you have heard me narrating the stories—because I have many stories to narrate—all these stories will show that the provisions of the Contract Labour Act have been violated. Each and every story says that many of

the provisions of the Inter-State Migrant Workers Act have been violated and more so the Minimum Wages Act. Is he not the Minister of Labour? What is his Ministry meant for? His Ministry is meant to see that the provisions of the labour laws and other allied laws which I have mentioned, are properly enforced and relief provided to the workers. Now he says that the Supreme Court's directive includes all these things. You will be astonished to learn that the Supreme Court made a specific direction to the Haryana Government that these are the specific provisions of the Mines Act, Contract Labour Act, Inter-State Migrant Workers Act and Minimum Wages Act that are being violated. It does not require Supreme Court's directive. The Labour Ministry is charged to the responsibility to see that the provisions of these Acts are implemented and enforced. The Supreme Court after examining the report of Mr. Mishra will give another directive and they you will move. It is unfortunate if you mean to convey that idea. I am sorry that idea has been conveyed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you want the Central Government to intervene?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Labour Ministry can appoint special task forces consisting of the representatives of the Central Government Ministries to see that these provisions of the Acts are being implemented or not by every State Government, particularly by the Haryana Government and the Delhi Administration. Have they tried to contact them to have a conference of the Labour Ministers of those two States? The Union Labour Ministry can collect reports and then confront the Labour Minister of Haryana with those reports.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he confront?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Confront not physically but confront with the reports.

He is the Labour Minister of the country. He has got the reports collected by his own officers regarding the implementation of the Acts made by Parliament. If he finds that the Labour Ministry of a particular State does not get them implemented, has he no right to call him ?

SHRI DHARMAVIR : Only last month the Union Labour Minister had a meeting with the representatives of the Government of Haryana and the Delhi Administration.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Labour Minister report to the House the reaction of the government of Haryana ? He must tell him that it is incumbent upon the Haryana Government to implement these laws made by Parliament. Let them say that the Labour Minister of Haryana does not agree to implement the provisions of the laws made by Parliament. It is a concurrent subject.

I am really grateful to you to allow me to put my questions specifically. What has been the result of this discussion ? What has been the result of the confrontation and what has been the specific answer of the Government of Haryana with regard to the implementation of this Act and what has been his reaction ? Has he made abundantly clear that it is incumbent upon the Haryana Government to implement these labour laws passed by Parliament ?

Let me pass on to my second point that what is the condition of these mines ? This also comes under him. State Governments are in the practice of giving short-term permits for thirty days duration...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Roy, I think you are not speaking now.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, I got so much excited that it was very difficult for me to sit, so I am standing.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He did not get excited by speech, he has got excited by his tone like silence,

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : In between you are getting the replies also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : So, Sir, the present system is to give licences or lease for thirty days duration. And what happens ? Within these thirty days the lessees of course, who have got very powerful connections with the Government of Haryana, I have got many names but I do not want to mention anybody's name because that is not my culture—by virtue of their political connections with the Government, get lease and that lease is valid for thirty days only. So, they feel why should they invest money and why should they go on unnecessarily abiding by or implementing the laws. Rather they think that let them appoint some musclemen or let them appoint some *gundas* and make quick money This is the crux of the problem. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government is considering the proposal that there will be no short-term lease ? Either there should be permanent lease and the work of these mines should be governed under the Mines Act and other relevant laws, otherwise the problem cannot be solved...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now it is time you put questions and satisfy Mr. Banarsidas because he raised a Point of Order.

SHRI BANARSIDAS : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether the Labour Minister can issue a directive to a State Government on a subject. On the one hand we are fighting for the autonomy of the States and there is a commission to determine the relations between the Centre and the States. I will not like that the Parliament should be permitted to encroach upon their rights and I say the Orissa Government and the Haryana Government may be thrown away...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They cannot confront with them...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The

difficulty is that Mr. Chitta Basu has never been a Minister in any State so far.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I do not want to be also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you had been a Minister you would not have said this.

SHRI DHARMAVIR : I will request Banarsidas Ji that he will impress upon the Hon. Member that he will...

(Interruptions).

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Banarsidas Ji has misunderstood me. He has got every right to confront with report. He can say that this is the report and what have you got to say? It is not the question of directing them, it is the question of persuading them to implement the laws that the Parliament has passed. It is not a question of just a confrontation in the sense that it is confrontation with the report. They say that everything is all right. Haryana Government's Labour Minister says that everything is all right and I say that you have got an agency to know that everything is not all right, something is wrong. Here is the report, have a conference with them, tell them that this is the actual situation and this is the provision of the law and why are you not implementing that? Then there is no question of directing.

I was on my second point about the condition of mines. Do you know that these contractors, these owners, these lessees do not spend money for ammunition for blasting the boulders, they do not spend for detonators and fuses and other drilling machines. All these things are done by the poor workers themselves. I am glad that the Hon. Minister knows it. They spend money for the ammunition, they spend money for the detonators, they have the drilling operations and everything is being taken by those contractors or the so-called owners or the lessees,

Therefore, would the Government consider that this system of temporary lease, this system of allowing some contractors, should be done away with and the entire mining process is nationalised? Unless this is done, this problem cannot be solved.

Lastly, Shri Mishra has submitted his report to the Supreme Court. Being a Central Government employee, he might have submitted a report to you also; he might have done it; he should have done it, because discipline demands it. Before any further directive comes from the Supreme Court, would the Government of India take remedial measures on the basis of this report, particularly in those matters where the provisions of the Mines Act, the Contract Labour Act, Inter-State Migrant Workers Act and the Minimum Wages Act have been violated?

It is good that he has appointed a Task Force, which is very praiseworthy. Has he got any objection to accompanying Members of Parliament to visit Faridabad, Mehrauli and other places, so that a political climate is created, so that people can understand that it is not only the Supreme Court, but Parliament also has taken up the matter? Therefore, may I know whether the Labour Minister will lead a team of Members of Parliament, to look for ourselves the situation prevailing there and try to bring pressure upon the Government of the Union Territory of Delhi and Haryana State? This will have the effect that Parliament is seized of the matter, the Supreme Court is seized of the matter and the entire nation is seized of the matter, which will create a conducive climate.

So far as the question of releasing and rehabilitating the bonded labour is concerned, the programme is still nothing but a paper scheme, a show-piece. If we are really interested to release the bonded labour, if we are really interested to rehabilitate them in the instream of the masses, some other

measures have to be taken, administrative and political. In that case, I have got my responsibility to say as a trade unionist that merely by inclusion in the 20-Point Programme, merely by having a law of that nature, merely by trotting out some figures, this social evil cannot be solved. Would the Government take further stringent measures, in co-operation with the trade unionists, the organised peasant movement and other volunteer organisations so that the scheme does not remain a show-piece or a paper scheme? Let this scheme or Act have more teeth so that the most neglected section of our society can breathe in freedom, live in freedom and can enjoy the fundamental rights that he has got, because he is born as a human being.

13.55 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*].

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Hon. Member, Shri Chitta Basu, has raised certain points. He feels that the working conditions in the mines are not satisfactory.

Sir, I agree with the Hon. Member that the enforcement of the Safety Regulations in mines is the responsibility of the Director General of Mines Safety. It is for this organisation to periodically inspect the mines, to study the working conditions and also to study the facilities and amenities like medical facilities, rest houses, facilities for restaurants; eatings and other things, provided to the workers. The Director-General, Mines Safety Organisation are periodically inspecting all the mines. The Hon. Member referred to this in general terms. I don't have the figures about how many times our Inspectors or the Officers of the Director-General, Mines Safety have inspected different mines in the entire country. But so far as Faridabad and Delhi mines are concerned I have got the figures, because we are discussing only about the working conditions of those mines in these

two areas just now. In 1982, the Director-General, Mines Safety organisation Officers visited Delhi mines 26 times, Faridabad mines 16 times; In 1983—Delhi mines 36 times, Faridabad mines 48 times; in 1984 upto 31-3-1984, Delhi mines 20 times and Faridabad mines 62 times. After inspection, if there are any deficiencies, and, according to the provisions made in the Mines Act, if the mine owners have not provided those facilities to the workers, then immediately action is taken against them. Notices are given under Section 22 and also under Section 23 to rectify the deficiencies. And with in a particular period, if these deficiencies are not rectified, then the Mines Safety Organisation Officers proceed against them. I can quote the instances as far as those of Delhi and the State of Haryana are concerned. In these two areas alone 30 prosecutions have been launched against the mine owners.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : And how many have been punished ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Director, Mines Safety, Faridabad, has instituted 28 cases in courts of law for breaches of the provisions of the Mines Act and the Rules and regulations against mine owners in Faridabad. Out of these 28 cases, 26 cases are pending. In the case of two cases which have been decided, the owners were fined Rs. 2,000 each.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Only.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If the Court fines only Rs. 2,000, I don't know why should the Hon. Member hold the government responsible for that? I want to highlight this point that in order to conduct a case, in order to secure conviction in a case, the department has to spend thousands and thousands of rupees; and after spending thousands and thousands rupees, conducting the case successfully and securing the conviction, the punishment is Rs. 2,000/- only.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : And that Rs. 2,000/- fine is lucrative for them, because by giving Rs. 2,000/- just as a fine, they will earn Rs. 20 lakhs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, fine is a fine. Even one rupee is a great punishment.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : In one case the owner was also sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the Court. So, I wanted to impress upon the Members that whatever responsibility is there on the Organisation of the Director General Mines Safety, they are discharging their responsibility and that they are producing these cases and prosecuting them. And when the case goes to the Court this is the net result of the exercise done by prosecuting them. Unfortunately, the Courts are taking a very lenient view. I am one with you when you say that Rs. 2,000 is nothing when they have made a profit of lakhs and lakhs of rupees.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Thank you, Sir.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Hon. Member, Shri Chitta Basu suggested that hereafter there should not be any short-term lease. So far as Delhi is concerned. I have already said that the Delhi Administration has accepted the recommendations of the Deshpande Committee Report. And one of the recommendations of the Deshpande Committee is that hereafter there should not be any short-term lease because when the lease starts with only one month or two months, no lease holder or no lessee is prepared to spend money or invest money to provide facilities and also to see that the mines are worked under safe conditions. Therefore, that is one of the recommendations. But in Delhi they have taken a decision to work all the mines departmentally. So far as Bhatti mines are concerned, they have opened recently new mines, virgin mines. They are working departmentally. The DSIDC which is one of the organisations of the Delhi Administration, are working departmentally. Only 5 or 6 mine owners are now left and against

those private owners also the Delhi Administration has taken action, they want to terminate their contract because their contract period has also expired, but unfortunately the cases are pending in the court. The Delhi Administration has been repeatedly telling us that after the cases are disposed of in the court, they want to see that those mines are also taken over by the Delhi Administration and work or operate departmentally.

14 hrs.

Now, all the mines in Haryana are being worked through contract. They are not worked by public sector or Haryana Government. But we are impressing upon them—of course, we can only use good offices, we cannot issue any directions, but we feel that it would be better if the Haryana Government also follows suit and if the Haryana Government also works these mines departmentally, it will be better. But it is for them to consider and we are prepared to give this suggestion, we have already given this suggestion to the Haryana Government, but I agree with the Hon. Member when he says that hereafter there should not be any short-term lease. I understand that the Haryana Government also has accepted this and they have assured that hereafter if they want to lease out any area, they will lease out for a longer period, not for a shorter period.

About nationalisation of mines, I have already said that it is for the concerned government to consider this. Delhi has already taken action on this.

About Mishra's Report, I have already made it clear, Sir, not that we want to shut our eyes to the report that has been submitted, but what has happened is that this Mishra's Report has been submitted to the Supreme Court.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : But you can also take action.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as the directions of the Supreme

Court are concerned, I have already made it clear that we have appointed a task force and we had a Joint Inspection Team also with the Haryana Government and that Team is going to Haryana and they are visiting all these areas in order to find out whether the directions issued by the Supreme Court are being complied with or not. They are taking action and as and when the Supreme Court takes any decision—because we do not know what action they are going to take because it is a document. Whatever report Mr. Mishra has submitted, it is a report submitted to the Supreme Court, it is a court document. Therefore, I am not in a position, and I am not competent to discuss the merits and demerits of that report because it is for the Supreme Court to take a decision on that. So, I have already said and assured the Hon. Members that as and when the Supreme Court takes a decision not only on the report submitted by Mr. Mishra, but on other issues also, we are here to see that they are implemented in full.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Would you kindly listen to me for a second? My point is, even before the Supreme Court's directive, you can take certain action departmentally, based on the report of Mr. Mishra, which deserves praise from the House.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, how can I discuss the report which is submitted to the Supreme Court and how can I take the House into confidence and disclose what Mr. Mishra has submitted? That Report is a court document and a final decision by the Court has not been taken.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You can take note of it and take action *suo moto*.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the explanation given is quite reasonable. Let us not stretch it any more.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I

again assure the Hon. Member that that way we are doing our best, I have already said that periodically our senior officers are visiting the areas and we are getting reports from the State Government, we are reminding the State Government also about the release of bonded labour, about the working conditions in different mines also; the Central Government is quite alert to all these conditions and appropriate action will be taken whenever it is necessary.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अगर सरकार के पास मिश्रा की रिपोर्ट न हो तो मैं दे सकता हूँ सरकार को पढ़ने के लिए ।

श्री० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): सभापति जी, खान और खनन के विषय में काफी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं। लेकिन, दो-तीन बातों की चर्चा अवश्य करना चाहूंगा। शुरू-शुरू में भाई धर्मवीर जी ने बंधुआ मजदूरों के पहचान को परिभाषा के बारे में बताया, यह ठीक है। क्या मंत्री जी यह नहीं जानते कि परिभाषा के बाहर भी बहुत बड़ा ऐसा तबका है जो बंधुआ मजदूरों से अलग नहीं है। जैसे किसी को घर बनाने के लिए डिसमल का एक फ्रैक्शन जमीन दे दी जाए और जुबानी ही शर्त करवा ली जाए कि तुम हमारी जमीन में एक रुपया प्रति दिन पर मजदूरी करोगे। मजदूरी तो दे रहे हैं लेकिन लिखित में कोई डाक्युमेंट नहीं है। ऐसे मजदूर को क्या आप बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं कहेंगे। जब वह अपनी मजदूरी मांगता है तो कभी उसका घर जला दिया जाता है और कभी उसको ही जिंदा जला दिया जाता है या फिर उसको भगा देते हैं। लाखों की संख्या में बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के मजदूर दिल्ली, हरियाणा और आस-पास के इलाकों में काम करते हैं और बंधुआ मजदूर की

[प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता]

जिन्दगी बिताते हैं। दिल्ली में मामूली शर्त पर हजारों मजदूर लगे हुए हैं। मजदूरी की बजाय खाने-पीने के लिए दे देते हैं। न्यूनतम वेतन भी तय नहीं किया है। यह कह दिया जाता है कि अगले हफ्ते काम करोगे तब इस हफ्ते का वेतन मिलेगा। ऐसे लोगों को बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं तो और क्या कहेंगे? अपनी परिभाषा का विस्तार करके ऐसे सभी लोगों को बंधुआ मजदूर की श्रेणी में लिया जाना चाहिए। इससे उनको भी सारी सुविधाएं दे सकेंगे जो बंधुआ मजदूर को मुक्त कराने के लिए देते हैं। परिभाषा का विस्तार करने में क्या हानि है, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पूछना चाहूंगा? बांदा की चर्चा भी अभी पासवान जी ने की है। उसकी जानकारी मुझे भी है क्योंकि वह हमारे क्षेत्र के पास में ही है। क्या यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन मजदूरों को मुक्त कराया गया था, उनके लिए यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि दोबारा उनको बसाया-जायेगा, उस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है? क्या पूरा गांव बसाया जा चुका है, अगर नहीं तो क्या कठिनाई है? अब खानों में खनन के लिए किसी भी निजी व्यक्ति को ठेकेदारी देने की प्रथा समाप्त करने का आपका विचार है। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं कि दिल्ली में ही कितने काम हैं जो सरकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से कराये जा रहे हैं किन्तु उसमें सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है, जिसके कारण कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं:—

- (1) जनपथ पर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन भवन का स्कैफोल्डिंग गिर जाने से पांच मजदूर मर गये तथा दर्जनों घायल हुए :

- (2) 10 मार्च को दक्षिण दिल्ली में गोविन्दपुरी कालका जी डी० डी० ए० रोड के किनारे वाला नाला खोदने के समय 4 कामगार दबकर मर गये, जिनकी लाशें 18 घंटे के बाद निकाली गईं।

- (3) एन० डी० एम० सी० के केन्द्रीय भवन में एक लकड़ी का कुन्दा गिर जाने से एक नैमित्तिक मजदूर की मृत्यु हो गई।

- (4) जहांगीरपुरी फ्लाई-ओवर के निकट ठेकेदार की असावधानी के कारण एक मजदूर की मृत्यु जो सीवेज लाईन खोदने के समय गहरे गड्ढे में गिर गया।

- (5) जहांगीरपुरी में तीन मजदूरों की जान इसलिये गई कि जहरीले गैस वाले लोन में प्रवेश करने के समय उन्हें गैस-मास्क नहीं दिये गये थे।

तो केवल सरकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से ही काम करवाने से सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो जाये और लोगों को बेमतलब जानें न देनी पड़ें, ऐसा नहीं है। इन सब कठिनाइयों से मुक्त होने के लिए आवश्यक है कि कहीं खान में या किसी भी स्थान में काम हो तो वहां पर सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध पर विशेष जोर देना चाहिये।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये एक व्यापक विधेयक लाया जाये।

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या प्रशासन एक व्यापक विधेयक लाने अथवा कोई अन्य उपाय करने का विचार रखता है जिसके

तहत किसी परियोजना की स्वीकृति प्रदान करने अथवा ठेकेदारों से अनुबन्ध करने के समय ठेकेदार एवं सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ के पास सुरक्षा के आवश्यक उपकरण उपलब्ध होने का प्रमाण देने की अनिवार्यता हो तथा ऐसे जोखिम भरे काम करने वाले कामगारों की अनिवार्य जीवन बीमा हो ?

क्या ऐसा आप करेंगे ? कोई ऐसा विधेयक लायेंगे या प्रशासनिक उपाय करेंगे जिसके तहत कम-से-कम इतनी गारन्टी हो कि पर्याप्त सुरक्षात्मक प्रबन्ध किये जा चुके हैं ? जो ठेकेदारी का काम करवायेंगे, उसके पास पर्याप्त सुरक्षात्मक उपकरण हैं ? उनके मौजूद होने पर ही काम दिया जायेगा ?

जोखिम भरे कामों में लगाने से पहले मजदूरों का जीवन बीमा कराया जा चुका हो क्या ऐसा आप करेंगे ? क्या ऐसा विधेयक लाने का आप विचार रखते ?

श्री धर्मवीर : सभापति महोदय, श्री मेहता ने 2,3 बातों की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। उन्होंने परिभाषा के बारे में कहा है, मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया था कि जो नियम बना है जिसकी परिभाषा एक्ट में दी गई है उसी के मुताबिक मजदूर को बंधुआ माना जायेगा।

जिन परिस्थितियों की तरफ आपने दिलाया है, वह बात सही है, लेकिन बंधुआ मजदूर का तभी पता लगता है कि जब राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से सूचना मिलती है या कोई व्यक्ति स्वयं इस प्रकार की दरख्वास्त देता है कि वह बंधुआ मजदूर की तरह कार्य करता है, तो उसके बारे में कार्यवाही करते हैं।

जब माननीय सदस्य हमारा ध्यान

आकर्षित करते हैं, तो हम कार्यवाही करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य और हम वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को जानते हैं कि उन लोगों के लिए कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। अगर मजदूर अपनी मजदूरी मांगते हैं, तो आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में किस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं ! माननीय सदस्य ने बांदा, समस्तीपुर का जिक्र किया है।

About 440 persons of Banda in Samastipur district, the Supreme Court has nowhere said that they are bonded labour. They are landless agricultural labourers. All that the Supreme Court has directed is that they should be given land by the State Government and rehabilitated. The State Government is taking action in the matter.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
 The land has not been allotted to them as yet.

श्री धर्मवीर : अगर उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है, तो हम राज्य सरकार को लिखेंगे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो निर्देश दिए हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही की जाए।

माननीय सदस्य ने राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है। यह देखा गया है कि प्राइवेट कंट्रेक्टर सुरक्षा नियमों का पालन नहीं करते और माइन्ज एक्ट के प्राविजन्ज का इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करते। इसलिए प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि राज्य सरकारें स्वयं इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेकर चलाएं, जैसा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने किया है। सूचना मिली है कि वह कार्य सुचारु रूप से चल रहा है, सुरक्षा के नियमों का पालन करते हुए मजदूरों को हेलमेट और बूट आदि दिए गए हैं और कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई है। हम राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दे रहे हैं कि प्राइवेट कंट्रेक्टरों के एक्सप्लाय-

[श्री धर्मवीर]

टेशन को खत्म किया जाए और वे प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में ले लें।

माननीय सदस्य ने जनपथ, गोविन्दपुरी, एन० डी० एम० सी० और जहांगीरपुरी में हुई दुर्घटनाओं का जिक्र किया है। ठेकेदारों को नियमों का पालन करने का निर्देश दिया जाता है। विल्डिंग और कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्क में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की सेफ्टी के लिए हम एक कंट्रैक्ट वर्कर्स एक्ट बहुत जल्दी इस सदन में ला रहे हैं, जिसमें इस बारे में सभी प्रावधान होंगे। फिलहाल हमने 4 तारीख को सार्वजनिक संस्थानों को सुरक्षा नियमों का पालन करने के सम्बन्ध में इंस्ट्रक्शन्स और गाइडलाइन्स दी हैं।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ। कि हमारी तरफ से कार्यवाही की जा रही है। श्री मिश्र की रिपोर्ट के बारे में बार-बार चर्चा की गई है। हमने चाहा था कि वह रिपोर्ट हमें मिले, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उनकी नियुक्ति एक कमिश्नर के रूप में की है। हमें बताया गया है that the case being *sub judice*, the Supreme Court being the custodian of the report, even the contents of the report cannot be used for any purpose except on the direction of the court as and when received.

हम इस रिपोर्ट से पीछा नहीं छोड़ा रहे हैं। जब हमें कोई जानकारी मिलती है, तो हम बंधुओं मजदूरों की सुरक्षा, मुक्ति और पुनर्वास के लिए पूरा प्रयास करते हैं। जैसा कि मेरे वरिष्ठ सहयोगी, मंत्री महोदय, ने कहा है, हम चाहते हैं कि

इस देश में बंधुआ प्रथा जल्दी से जल्दी समाप्त हो।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Prof. Ranga Ji is complimenting both the Ministers for doing very well.

SHRI DHARMAVIR : Thank You.

14.18 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need for improving the telephone facilities in U. P., especially in the hilly areas.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, देश भर में उत्तर प्रदेश परिमंडल देश के उन परिमंडलों में से एक हैं, जहाँ प्रत्येक हजार व्यक्तियों में सबसे कम व्यक्ति टेलीफोन सुविधा का उपभोग करते हैं। इसका कारण इस क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन सेवा का अपर्याप्त विकास है, जिसके कारण नागरिक असुविधा के साथ वाणिज्यिक आदि क्षेत्रों में यह भाग पिछड़ गया है। छठी योजना अवधि में भी इस क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन सेवाओं के प्रसार की दिशा में कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में जिला मुख्यालय ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली की बात छोड़ भी दें, यू० एच० एफ० प्रणाली से भी नहीं जोड़ा गया है। कहीं-कहीं तो पी० सी० ओ० भी नहीं है। नो डीले सेवा का लाभ भी बहुत कम स्थानों को प्राप्त है। उत्तर प्रदेश में ही सब से अधिक व्यक्ति टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भी पिछड़े पर्वतीय 6 जनपद संचार सेवाओं के मामलों में सबसे पिछड़े हैं। इन जनपदों के मुख्यालयों को यू० एच० एफ० प्रणाली से किसी भी मुख्य केन्द्र से अभी नहीं जोड़ा गया है। पिथौरागढ़, रानीखेत नामक स्थानों में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज वर्ष 1984-85 में स्थापित किए जाने के वादे पर भी अभी अमल प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है। रेडियो रीले प्रणाली जो इन क्षेत्रों के लिए अत्यधिक उपयोगी है, उसको लागू करने की दिशा में भी प्रयास नहीं हुआ है। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए छोटे विनिमय केन्द्र तथा पी० सी० ओ० खोलने में वर्तमान जनसंख्या तथा क्षेत्रफल तथा दूरी के मानकों को हटाना आवश्यक है। वार्डर एरिया में क्रैश प्रोग्राम के तहत पी० सी० ओ० खोले जाने चाहिए।

अतः संचार मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस दिशा में त्वरित प्रयत्न करने की कृपा करें।

(ii) Need for effective measures to Save from pest infection paddy crop in Puri district of Orissa.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I am on a point of clarification. After I submitted this 377 Notice, I got some more information. Shall I add this information ? Now I have got the additional information that some more areas are infected by pests. should I mention it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN Nothing more. Approved text only should be read out.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, Again, this year the winter paddy crop in Pipli Block of Puri district, Orissa has started being infested by pests and pesticide is not an answer to the problem. Last year, an assurance was given that the pesticide used is effective and it works against pest infection but

experience has shown that it does not. Now the infection is spreading like anything and, I am afraid, shortly vast areas of winter paddy crop in different blocks of Puri district will be infected and damaged. This is going to be a great loss to the farmers. If immediate steps are not taken, the entire winter crop will be damaged. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to depute some officers to visit the spot and to take effective steps to counteract the pest infection. This needs very urgent attention of the Government.

(iii) Need to provide for allotment of D. D. A. flats and other residential accommodation on priority basis to migrant Government employees in Delhi and other metropolitan cities.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : People coming from different parts of the country working in Central Secretariat and other Ministries and Departments are facing lot of difficulties in getting even a single room at a normal rent to live in. This accommodation problem is one of the chronic problems faced by these migrants. Majority of these migrants are not having any houses of their own to live in.

Shelter is one of the primary necessities of man next to food and clothing. But a total estimated number of 25,000 migrants from the remotest parts of the country in Government services in Delhi are facing lot of difficulties for suitable accommodation.

There was a policy decision of the Government not to provide Government accommodation to the employees who are having their own accommodation in Delhi or surrounding areas but this policy was changed some time ago. I request the Hon. Minister for Works and Housing to revise that policy so as to provide residential accommodation to Central Government migrant employees who are not having their own houses in Delhi.

[Shri Era Anbarasu]

I request the Hon. Minister for Works and Housing to take a policy decision to give top priority to migrant Government employees for allotment of D.D.A. flats by fixing certain percentage for them.

I also urge the Hon. Minister to take a policy decision for construction of Hostels and flats to provide residential facilities not only to the migrants working in Central Secretariat and Ministries in Delhi but also in other Metropolitan cities all over the country.

- (iv) Need to provide coal to villagers of Bihar by opening coal depots and thus save trees from being destroyed.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, आज देश भर में मौसम की स्थिति अनिश्चित होती जा रही है। जंगल की अवंध कटाई भयानक रूप में की जा रही है। मौसम विज्ञान के अनुसार एक तिहाई भू-भाग में जंगल का होना वर्षा एवं खुशहाली के लिए अनिवार्य है।

विहार में प्रायः जंगल कट गए हैं। अब जड़ों की खुदाई जलावन के लिए प्रति दिन हजारों-हजार महिलायें एवं पुरुष कर रहे हैं। आखिर जलावन की समस्या कैसे सुलझायें ? गांवों में ईंधन गैस मोहैया नहीं हो रही है। अब तक जलावन के लिए कोयले की आपूर्ति की व्यापक व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है।

सी० सी० एल०, बी० सी० सी० एल० एवं ई० सी० एल० में ग्रामीण किसानों को बेलगाड़ी से कायले की आपूर्ति होती थी, वह प्रथा बन्द कर दी गई है। दूसरी ओर प्रतिदिन हजारों-हजार ट्रकों के द्वारा

जलावन कोयला ब्लैक-व्यापार के लिए बाहर ले जाया जा रहा है।

“यूज कोल सेव ट्री” (कोयला जलाइये और वृक्ष बचाइये) का नारा सर्वत्र कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने दिया है किन्तु विहार के कोयला क्षेत्र के ग्रामीणों के लिए आज कोयला दुर्लभ हो गया है। वे वृक्षों का नाश घड़ल्ले से कर रहे हैं। वृक्षों की रक्षा हेतु सरकार जंगल क्षेत्र के ग्रामीणों के लिए पंचायत स्तर पर कोयला डिपो खुलवा कर इस सिद्धांत को मर्यादित एवं व्यावहारिक बनायें। इसके द्वारा सैकड़ों शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्व-नियोजन भी हो सकेगा।

- (v) Rehabilitation of remaining Bangladesh refugee families in Jamshedpur.

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) : Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the grave injustice done to a group of refugee families from the erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) who were camped at Bettiah ever since they moved into India. These families were 100 in number. In 1977 a scheme was drawn up by the Ministry of Rehabilitation under which these families were to be permanently rehabilitated at Jamshedpur (Bihar). By 1980 only 25 of them were move) into Jamshedpur. Since then, voluminous representations, appeals and deputations were made to the Government of India for rehabilitations of the remaining families at Jamshedpur as per the original scheme. The matter has been oscillating between the Centre and the States. Till now these families who have been now reduced to just 52 have not been rehabilitated at Jamshedpur. Then suddenly Government took the plea of communal disturbance at Jamshedpur to stall their movement in Jamshedpur and assured that when the situation improves they will be moved

there. Now to the surprise and shock of these refugees families they are being forcibly moved into Katihar and other places against their wishes. I am told that for their refusal to move, their cash dole, etc., are being withdrawn. Even the 25 families moved in Jamshedpur in 1980 have not been properly rehabilitated. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to keep up their assurance and rehabilitate the remaining 52 refugee families at Jamshedpur and also improve the conditions of the existing families there.

(vi) Need to ban political parties based on religion or castes.

श्री वी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : पंजाब में एक नये साम्प्रदायिक राजनीतिक दल का गठन गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय है। जहाँ देश में मानववादी विचारधारा सुदृढ़ होनी चाहिए थी, आज जाति, समुदाय, धर्म के आधार पर मानव-मानव में विद्वेष की आग फैलाई जा रही है। इस प्रकार की आग न तो प्रज्वलित हो और न फैले, इसके लिए समाज के हर वर्ग का उत्तरदायित्व है, परन्तु सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व सर्वोपरि है। भूत में हमारे नेतृत्व द्वारा इस समस्या को गम्भीरता से न लिया जाना आज घातक बन रहा है। राजनीति में इस प्रकार की विचारधारा का प्रवेश तथा उसका प्रसार देश की अखण्डता के लिए प्रश्न चिन्ह बन जाता है। अब समय आ गया है, जबकि इस बात की नितान्त आवश्यकता है कि जो भी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ धर्म, सम्प्रदाय, पंथ, जाति आदि के नाम अथवा आधार पर गठित की गई हैं, उनपर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए तत्काल आवश्यक कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए।

अतएव मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा

कि वे अविलम्ब सभी नेताओं से विचार-विमर्श करके ऐसी आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें, जिससे समस्त धर्म, सम्प्रदाय, पंथ, जाति आदि के आधार पर गठित राजनीतिक पार्टियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा सके और भविष्य में ऐसी पार्टियों के गठन किए जाने की सम्भावना समाप्त हो जाए।

(vii) Mis-management and embezzlement of funds in Devi Temple under Badri Bhagat Mandir Trust and need for management of this temple under the law for temples.

श्री बनारसी दास (बुलन्दशहर) : सभापति महोदय, नई दिल्ली के झंडेवालान में बद्री भगत मंदिर ट्रस्ट के अन्तर्गत देवी का मंदिर है। नव-रात्रि के अवसर पर श्रद्धालु भक्तों की बड़ी भीड़ होती है। इस मंदिर में धन की दुरुपयोगिता तथा भ्रष्टाचार के अनेक अभियोग लगाए गए हैं। 3 अप्रैल, 1984 से दिल्ली के कुछ प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता अनशन पर बैठे हैं। झंडेवालान क्षेत्र में दर्शनार्थियों में असन्तोष है। उपराज्यपाल दिल्ली का ध्यान भी इस मामले की ओर आकर्षित किया जा रहा है। नागरिकों की मांगें हैं कि इस मन्दिर का प्रबन्ध नियमित किया जाए और अन्य प्रदेशों में मन्दिरों के सम्बन्ध में जो अधिनियम बना है, उसी अधिनियम के द्वारा यहाँ का प्रबंध भी नियमित किया जाए।

(viii) Need for inquiry into incidents of vandalism etc. in connection with public demonstration against withdrawal of stoppage of 51 Up and 52 Dn trains at Choube and Chichaki stations on Eastern Railway.

SHRI A. K. Roy (Dhanbad) : We travelled by Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express starting from New Delhi on the 30th March. The train became late on the way by 12 hours...(Interruptions)

[Shri A. K. Roy]

only and mainly because of demonstration by the public at two stations.— One at Choube and the other at Chichaki in the Grandchord section of the Eastern Railways. The people were demonstrating against withdrawal of stoppages of the 51 Up and 52 Dn Jammu Tawi Express from these two stations from 1st April, 1984 when the new time table would come into force. The number of passenger trains being less in the Grandchord section, the withdrawal and stoppages of Express trains has created a great resentment in the area.

What was most disturbing in the episode was the total absence of any top railway official from the spot to talk to the people and to negotiate making it a law and order problem. The police made a lathi charge on the demonstrators creating further tension. The anti-social elements took advantage of the situation and attacked the Rajdhani Express with stones breaking the glass panes. Many Hon. Member narrowly escaped injury.

It is high time that the Railway officials learn to work with public co-operation. It must be responsive to the people's aspirations. Even where the Railways cannot satisfy the people, the officials should face the situation and explain the stand of the Railways properly. On enquiry I came to know that the agitation on the 31st, March at these two stations was not sudden but had been announced much earlier. Yet no step was taken either to talk to the people there or to protect the trains. I demand a thorough probe into the whole incident.

(ix) Need to provide Reasonable price to jute growers of U.P. by opening procurement centers.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन

निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के प्रश्न की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

भारत देश में जूट के कच्चे माल पर आधारित विभिन्न प्रकार के सामान उत्पादन करने के अनेकों कारखाने पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार तथा अन्य कई राज्यों में औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं। यह प्रतिष्ठान सरकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में हैं। दुर्भाग्य से उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक जूट से सम्बन्धित कारखानों का अभाव है। जब कि सीतापुर, खीरी, लखीमपुर, बाराबंकी, बहराईच तथा अनेकों उ० प्र० के पूर्वी जिलों में जूट की अच्छी खेती होती है। सरकार ने सीतापुर सहित कई जिलों में जूट उत्पादन के लिए प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को लगा रखा है। वह जूट की पैदावार बढ़ाने, बीजों को उपलब्ध कराने आदि का काम तो देखते हैं परन्तु उत्पादित जूट की विक्री की व्यवस्था नहीं करते। उ० प्र० में कहीं भी किसी जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र में किसान की पैदा की हुई जूट की खरीद के सेन्टर भी नहीं हैं और न ही जूट की कोई कीमत ही निर्धारित की गई है। परिणामस्वरूप बिचौलिया अथवा उद्योगपति उत्तर प्रदेश की बाजारों में आकर मनमाने तौर से मिट्टी के माल जूट खरीद ले जाते हैं किसान को उसकी लागत भी नहीं मिल पाती उ० प्र० में जगह-जगह पर जहाँ जूट पैदा होती है, सरकारी जूट खरीद केन्द्र बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। इससे जूट के किसानों को अच्छी कीमत मिलेगी, उनकी लूट बन्द होगी।

हमारी सरकार से मांग है कि सीतापुर, लखीमपुर-खीरी, बाराबंकी बहराईच सहित अनेक जूट उत्पादित प्रदेश के जानपदों में

सरकारी जूट खरीद केन्द्र खोले जायें और जूट के दाम निर्धारित किए जायें तथा निर्धारित कीमत पर किसानों से जूट खरीदी जाए। जिससे किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य मिल सके और जूट के उत्पादन में लगे किसान प्रोत्साहन पा सकें। इस लोक महत्व की समस्या पर सरकार अविलम्ब ध्यान देकर जूट केन्द्र खुलवाने की व्यवस्था करेगी। सीतापुर में एक जूट मिल भी खोली जाए।

चाहिएं, ऐसे सुझाव देने चाहिएं कि आइंदा फिर इस बात को न दोहराया जा सके। उस वक्त उस तरफ और इस तरफ बैठने वाले लोगों में कोई दो राय नहीं थी और मैं समझता हूं कि उस वक्त यही मुनासिब था। लेकिन हमने राख को कुरेद कर उस चिगारी को महसूस नहीं किया जो चिगारी उसमें मौजूद थी। अगर इस राख को उस वक्त कुरेद लेते तो जो चिगारी जाफना में शोला बनकर उदय हुई है, वह न होती। लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं किया।

14.35 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE SITUATION
 ARISING OUT OF REPORTED
 DECISION OF THE GOVERN-
 MENT OF SRI LANKA TO
 IMPOSE MILITARY RULE IN
 JAFFNA AND RENEWED
 SPATE OF KILLINGS OF
 TAMILIANS OF INDIAN
 ORIGIN LIVING IN SRI-
 LANKA

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the discussion under rule 193.

Shri Rasheed Masood.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : जनाबे सदर,

जला है जिस्म जहां,

दिल भी जल गया होगा,

कुरेदते अब राख जुस्तजू क्या होगा।

जब जुलाई में हम लोग सीलोन के मामले पर श्रीलंका में जो कत्ल हुए थे, उस पर बहस कर रहे थे तो हम सब लोगों का फैसला था कि हमें जो हो गया उसको भूल जाना चाहिए, माजी को भूल जाना चाहिए और आगे इस तरह के कदम उठाने

आज जो कुछ सीलोन में हो रहा है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी सिर्फ श्रीलंका की सरकार नहीं है। सिर्फ उस सरकार को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता, उसकी जिम्मेदारी हमें भी लेनी होगी। सन् 1964 में श्री भण्डारनायके और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के दरमियान एक समझौता हुआ था जिसमें एक शर्त यह भी थी कि वहां से कुछ लोगों को अपने यहां सेंटल करेंगे और नेशनलिटी देंगे। लेकिन बदकिस्मती की बात है कि जो शर्तें हमारे ऊपर लागू होनी चाहिए थी, उनको तो हमने पूरा कर दिया लेकिन कभी इस बात की कोशिश नहीं की कि श्रीलंका की सरकार पर जोर दिया जाए और समझौते के उस हिस्से को लागू करने को कहा जाए। जो लोग बगैर सिटिजनशिप राइट के वक्त मौजूद थे, वे लोग आज भी परेशान हैं। दुश्वारियों का सामना उनको करना पड़ रहा है।

श्रीलंका में तमिलियन्स के अन्दर भी दो ग्रूप हैं। एक तो वे जो 4-5 सदियों से वहां पर रह रहे हैं और एक वे लोग हैं जो कि पिछले 50-100 साल में वहां पहुँचे हैं। वे लोग जो सदियों से वहां रह रहे हैं उनका

दूसरे दर्जे का शहरी माना जाना और जो 50-100 साल से वहां हैं उनको नियमानुसार सिटिजनशिप न देना और उनके साथ दूसरे दर्जे के शहरियों जैसा बरताव करना न सिर्फ अफसोसनाक है बल्कि उसका विरोध किया जाना चाहिए।

हमें देखना यह है कि अभी जो मार्च के आखिरी हफ्ते में चुनक्कम में जो कुछ हुआ :

बताया जाता है कि एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स ने फौजियों पर गोली चलाई। मैं इसको सपोर्ट नहीं करता और न श्रीलंका की तक्सीम के हक में हूँ। हमारी सरकार भी इसको सपोर्ट नहीं करती। सोचने का सवाल यह है कि क्या यह हक फौजियों को पहुंचता है कि क्या वेगुनाहों पर गोली चलाए, क्योंकि उनपर भी एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स ने गोली चलाई। चुनक्कम में ही नहीं बल्कि मलगम में भी लोग जखमी हुए। चुनक्कम में तो हमला हुआ लेकिन मलगम के मामले में यह नहीं कहा गया कि किसी एक्सट्रीमिस्ट ने हमला किया। अफसोस की बात यह है कि सरकार भी मुनवविस है, तमिल के लोगों को मरवाने के लिए। वहां के मंत्री जी से जब अखबार के जरिए यह पूछा गया कि क्या यह वही ग्रुप है जिसने चुनक्कम में लोगों को मारा है या कोई दूसरा ग्रुप शामिल है? उन्होंने कहा कि अभी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कौन से लोग इसमें शामिल हैं। श्रीलंका की सरकार जानती है कि जिन पर एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स गोली चलाए, वे ही वहां के तमिल के लोगों को मार सकते हैं बल्कि फौज का हिस्सा किसी भी जगह तमिल के लोगों को मार

सकता है। मेरी दरखवारत है कि इस मामले में इंकवायरी होनी चाहिए। जब दोनों जगहों पर फायरिंग हुई तो उनमें वही लोग थे या अलग-अलग थे? अगर, अलग-अलग थे तो साफ जाहिर है कि पिछली जुलाई में जो फौज का रवैया था, उसमें कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई। आज, हम इस एवान में बहस कर रहे हैं। इसकी अहमियत बहुत ज्यादा है। इस एवान में ही नहीं बहस कर रहे हैं बल्कि इस एवान की लीडर नान-एलाइनमेंट काफ्रेंस की हैड भी है। ऐसी सूरत में हमारी जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा हो जाती है। हम अपने यहां किसी फ्रंट पर फेल हो जाते हैं तो उस पर बहस करते हैं। लेकिन कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी यह नहीं चाहेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की लीडरशिप सिर्फ भारत के लिए ही हो। बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि चाहे ईरान-ईराक का मामला हो, उसको साल्व करने में नाकाम-याब हुए हैं, जबकि हमारी जिम्मेदारी थी। अब श्रीलंका के मामले में मुनवविस हो गए हैं। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि जिन लोगों का खून बहाया जा रहा है तो क्या नान-एलाइनमेंट काफ्रेंस की हैड होने के नाते हिन्दुस्तान की प्राईम मिनिस्टर का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि इसको रोकने के लिए आवाज उठाए। पिछली जुलाई में जो कुछ वहां हुआ तो यह कहा गया था कि अपने गुड आफिसेज का इस्तेमाल करेंगे और इन लोगों का समझौता करायेंगे। आज यह बात साफ जाहिर हो गई है कि उन लोगों को आपके ऊपर कोई एतमाद नहीं रहा। आपका तो रोल यह रहा है कि न खूदा ही मिला, न बिसाले सनम, न इधर के रहे न उधर के रहे। आपने वहां की सरकार को नाराज कर दिया है। जो तमिल के लोग वहां मारे जा रहे हैं, वह यह समझने लगे हैं कि जिन पर तकिया था, वे ही हवा

देने लगे। जिन पर तबक्कु के साथ देखा करते थे कि जब जुल्म होगा तो वे लोग जो महात्मा गांधी के देश से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, हमारी हमदर्दी में दो लफज कहेंगे। लेकिन वह बिल्कुल खामोश तमाशाही बने हुए हैं। वहां पर जिनो-साइड हो रहा है। अंग्रेजी में जिन्नोसाइड कहते हैं, यानी एक तरह से तमिलों का कत्लेआम हो रहा है, नस्लकशी उर्दू में कहते हैं, हिन्दी में नर-संहार कह सकते हैं, वह सिलसिला वहाँ जारी है। क्या ह्यूमन राइट्स के जरिये इसकी इन्क्वायरी नहीं कराई जा सकती? क्या हमारी सरकार इस सिलसिले में कोशिश करेगी कि इस मामले को वहाँ उठाये? अगर यह वहाँ नहीं उठाया जा सकता है तो यू० एन० ओ० में इसकी आवाज क्यों नहीं उठाई जाये?

आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि यह श्रीलंका का इंटरनल मामला है। इसलिये जो श्रीलंका में होता है, उसका रिपरकशन हिन्दुस्तान में होता है। जो हमारे यहाँ श्रीलंका के लोगों के ब्लड-रिलेशनज हैं, अगर वहाँ एक भाई मर रहा है तो यहाँ दूसरे भाई को इतना ही अफसोस होता है जितना एक भाई के मरने पर दूसरे को होना चाहिये। चूँकि यहाँ तमिलनाडु के लोगों को तकलीफ है, इसलिये उससे बढ़ कर तकलीफ हमें है। हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि क्योंकि तमिलनाडु में लोग रहते हैं, लिहाजा उनकी तकलीफ हमारी तकलीफ नहीं है। हमारी तकलीफ भी उतनी है, जितनी उनकी है। इसलिए हम भी खाली तमाशाई बनकर नहीं बैठ सकते। इसलिये यह सवाल बार-बार पार्लियामेंट में उठाया जाता है।

इस सिलसिले में सरकार क्या कदम

उठाना चाहती है, इस बारे में सरकार पार्लियामेंट को भी जरा कांफीडेंस में ले ताकि हम भी मुतमईन हो सकें। अगर मुतमईन नहीं हो सकते हैं तो जो आपकी गैर-इतमीनान-बख्श आपकी पालिसी है उसके बारे में बताया जा सके यह इकदाम जवाब के हैं, इनसे कोई बहुत बड़ा फायदा नहीं हो सकता।

आज आप एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स की बात कहते हैं, मैंने शुरू में ही कहा है कि मैं इनका फेवर नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात सोचने की है कि पिछले 20 साल से 1976 तक तमिल वहाँ अपनी शिकायतों, मुश्किलात, दिक्कतों, परेशानियां पब्लिक प्लेट फार्म से सियासी पार्टियों के जरिये, कोर्ट और दूसरे तरीकों से दूर करने की कोशिशें करते रहे हैं और वह हर फ्रंट पर फेल हो गये हैं। आखिर में भरता क्या न करता वाली कहावत है, फारसी में कहते हैं—“तंगआमद व जंगआमद” यानी तंग आ गये तो जंग की बात की है। हालांकि मैं उसको पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ, उन्हें ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। लेकिन इस तरह की बातें जो श्रीलंका के लोगों के जरिये की जा रही हैं, उसके तहत हमें अपनी सिक्योरिटी का भी खतरा है।

अभी पिछले दिनों एक बुद्धिस्ट लीडर ने यह बात कही कि श्रीलंका को किसी बहुत बड़ी ताकत के साथ ऐसा ही पैकट करना चाहिये जैसा पैकट इंडिया ने एशिया के साथ किया हुआ है। इसका मंतलब सीधा-सादा यह है कि हमारे समुद्र गैर-महफूज हो जायेंगे और वह टेंशन का सबब बन जायेंगे और लड़ाई का जरिया बनेंगे। ऐसी सूरत में हम लोग खामोश तमाशाई

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

बैठे रहें, यह गैर-मुनासिब है और हमें जल्दी कुछ इकदामात करने चाहिए।

मैं तारीफ करूंगा कि हमारी तरफ से पीछे कुछ किया गया है, दोनों पार्टियों को राउन्ड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस में लाने के लिये। यह काबिले तारोफ की बात है, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindegul) : That has failed now.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : That is exactly what we are trying to do.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : That is why I am telling this.

उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब कांफ्रेंस टेबल पर बैठे तो श्रीमती भंडार नायके की पार्टी निकलकर बाहर चली गई, उसने उसमें शामिल होने से इन्कार कर दिया। हमें उससे मतलब नहीं था, हमारा सबसे पहला कहना यह है कि जयवर्द्धने, जो हमारे श्रीलंका के सदर हैं, उनका क्या रवैया था। हम जब किसी भी बातचीत के जरिये आपस में हल करना चाहते हों, और आपस में कुछ मुखालिफत, परेशानियां या दिक्कतें हो गई हों तो हम उनका हल तलाश कर रहे हों तो क्या हमारे लिए यह वाजिब नहीं है कि हम अपने एक्शन से ऐसा जाहिर करें कि हम वाकई अच्छी बात की तरफ बढ़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस मामले में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इसलिये नहीं हुआ कि बजाय इसके कि आप कुछ अच्छे कन्सेशनज उन लोगों को देते, आपने सबसे पहले यह किया कि नई मिनिस्ट्री, नेशनल सिक्योरिटी मिनिस्ट्री का क्रिएशन किया इसलिये कि श्रीलंका के चारों तरफ जो

पानी है, समुद्र है, उसकी हिफाजत करेंगे।

यही नहीं, बल्कि उसको स्पेसिफिक चार्ज किया गया है कि वह एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स से निबटेगा। इसका मतलब क्या है, यह मैं और आप दोनों जानते हैं। हमारा एक बड़ा मुल्क है, डेमोक्रेटिक मुल्क है, यहां पर पार्लियामेंट में बहस होती है। लेकिन यहां पर फेक एनकाउंटर्ज के नाम पर जो कुछ हुआ, वह हम जानते हैं। लेकिन अगर एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स से निबटने का काम दे कर कोई मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाती है, तो क्या वह बेगुनाह तामिल नौजवानों को नहीं मारेगी, जिनका एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ? तामिल लोगों की एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद सैपेरेटिस्ट नहीं है। वे कोई अलग स्टेट नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। वे तो कुछ कन्सेशनज और रियायतें चाहते हैं, क्योंकि नीकरियों में, खास तौर पर मिलिटरी में, उनका रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं है, हायर एजुकेशन में उनका रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं है, दूसरे लोगों की तरह उन्हें जमीन नहीं दी जाती है। उन लोगों ने इन बातों को अपने इलैक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में भी कहा है और एक या दूसरी रूलिंग पार्टी के साथ जुड़े भी रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को सदर जयवर्द्धने को समझाना चाहिए कि यह नेशनल सिक्योरिटी की मिनिस्ट्री बनाने से टेन्शन बढ़ेगा। श्रीलंका गवर्नमेंट को तामिल लोगों से बातचीत करके कोई सेटलमेंट करना चाहिए।

1980 में एक एक्ट पास करके रिजनल कौंसिल कायम करने की बात कही गई थी, लेकिन आज तक उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। यह कांफ्रेंस तामिल लोगों की वजह से नाकाम नहीं हुई है, बल्कि खुद

गवर्नमेंट ने उसको 9 मई के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दिया है। जब तक एक अच्छा एड्मा-सिफयर पैदा कर के तामिल लोगों के दिलों में एतमाद नहीं पैदा किया जाएगा, तब तक वहां पर कोई सैटलमेंट होने की बात नहीं की जा सकती।

श्रीलंका गवर्नमेंट ने जाफना के एड-मिनिस्ट्रेटर की बदल दिया है। वहां पर पहले एक तामिल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर था, लेकिन अब एक सिहाली एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मुकर्रर कर दिया गया है। इन हालात में वहां की सरकार और तामिलों के बीच शको-शुबहात ज्यादा बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उनमें दूरियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं—और हमारी सरकार खामांश बैठी हुई है। अगर वह कुछ कर रही है, तो मिनिस्टर साहब उस पर रोशनी डालने की तकलीफ करें। क्या वह इस मामले को यू० एन० ओ० में ले जाने या ह्युमैन राइट्स कमीशन को रेफर करने का इरादा रखते हैं या नहीं? अगर वह यह नहीं कर सकते, तो वह इकानोमिक सेक्शनज लगाएं। उन्हें कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए। तामिल-नाडु के हमारे साथी बहुत ज्यादा एजिटेटिड हैं। उन्होंने हमसे कहा कि आप न बोलें, तामिल लोगों को बोलने दें। मैंने उनसे कहा कि हम लोग दो-दो, चार-चार मिनट बोलेंगे, उसके बाद आप अपनी बात कहें।

श्रीलंका की बन्दरगाह ट्रिकोमाली के बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि वह अमरीका को दी जा रही है। ऐसी पोजीशन पैदा होने से हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा और इस बारे में बगैर वकत जाया किए फौरन इकदामात करने चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि वकत निकल जाने पर हम लोग बाद में चिल्लाते रहें, जैसी कि हमारी आदत रही है। हम "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" के नारे लगाने रहे, मगर आपने मुल्क की हिफाजत की तरफ ध्यान न दिया, जिसकी वजह से हमें बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि मैंने जो तीन-चार पाइंट्स रखे हैं, मोहतारिम वजीर साहब उन पर रोशनी डालें।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارن پور)
 جناب صدر!

جلد ہے جسم جہاں دل بھی چل گیا ہوگا۔
 کریدتے ہو آب راکھ جس پر کیا ہے
 جب جولانی میں ہم لوگ سیلون کے معاملے پر
 شری لنکا میں جو قتل ہوئے تھے اس پر بحث کر رہے
 تھے تو ہم سب لوگوں کا فیصلہ تھا کہ ہمیں جو ہو گیا اس
 کو بھول جا چاہیے، ماضی کو بھول جانا چاہیے اور آگے
 اس قسم کے قدم اٹھانے چاہیے، ایسے سجھاؤ دینے
 چاہیے کہ آئندہ پھر اس بات کو نہ دہرایا جاسکے اس وقت
 اس طرف اور اس طرف پھینچنے والے لوگوں میں کوئی دو
 رائے نہیں تھیں اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس وقت یہی مناسب
 تھا۔ لیکن ہم نے راکھ کو کرید کر اس چنگاری کو محسوس
 نہیں کیا۔ جو چنگاری اس میں موجود تھی۔ اگر اس راکھ کو
 اس وقت کرید لیتے تو چنگاری جانف میں شعلہ بن کر
 اُدے ہوئی ہے وہ نہ ہوتی۔ لیکن ہم نے ایسے نہیں کیا۔
 آج جو کچھ سیلون میں ہو رہا ہے اس کی ذمہ دار
 صرف شری لنکا کی سرکار نہیں ہے۔ صرف اس سرکار
 کو ذمہ دار نہیں ٹھہرایا جاسکتا۔ اس کی ذمہ داری ہیں
 بھی یعنی بڑگی، ۱۹۶۶ء میں شری بھنڈر ٹائیکے اور
 شری لال بہادر شاستری کے درمیان ایک سمجھوتہ
 ہوا تھا۔ اس میں ایک شرط یہ بھی تھی کہ وہاں سے کچھ
 لوگوں کو اپنے یہاں سیٹل کر لیں گے اور نشینلٹی دیں
 گے۔ لیکن بد قسمتی کی بات ہے کہ جو شرطیں یہاں آج
 لاگو ہونی چاہیے تھیں ان کو ہم نے تو پورا کر دیا۔ لیکن کبھی
 اس بات کی کوشش نہیں کی کہ شری لنکا کی سرکار پر
 زور دیا جائے اور سمجھوتے کے اس حصے کو لاگو کرنے کو کہا
 جائے۔ جو لوگ آج بھی پریشان ہیں، دشواریوں کا سامنا
 کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔

مشری لنکا میں نمینٹس کے اندر بھی دو گروپ ہیں۔ ایک تو وہ جو چار پانچ صدیوں سے وہاں پر رہ رہا ہے اور ایک وہ لوگ ہیں جو کہ کچھلے سو پچاس سال سے وہاں پہنچے ہیں۔ وہ لوگ جو صدیوں سے رہ رہے ہیں ان کو دوسرے درجے کا شہری مانا جاتا اور جو سو پچاس سال سے وہاں رہ رہے ہیں ان کو نیم انوسا رسیٹرن شپ نہ دینا اور ان کے ساتھ دوسرے درجے کے شہریوں جیسا برتاؤ کرنا نہ مرن انوسٹنٹس کا ہے بلکہ اس کا جو ردودھ کیا جانا چاہئے تھا۔

ہمیں دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ ابھی جو مارچ کے آخری ہفتے میں جو کچھ ہوا ہے بتایا جاتا ہے کہ ایکسٹری میٹس نے فوجیوں پر گولی چلائی، میں ان کو سپورٹ نہیں کرتا۔ اور نہ مشری لنکا کی تقسیم کے حق میں ہوں، ہماری سرکار بھی اس کو سپورٹ نہیں کرتی، سوچنے کا سوال یہ ہے کہ کیا یہ حق ان فوجیوں کو پہنچتا ہے کہ وہ بے گنا ہو اور گولی چلا لیں کیوں کہ ان پر بھی ایکسٹری میٹس نے گولی چلائی، جنکم میں ہی تھیں بلکہ ملاگم میں بھی لوگ زخمی ہوئے۔ جنکم میں تو حملہ ہوا لیکن ملاگم کے معاملے یہ نہیں کہا گیا کہ کسی ایکسٹری میٹ نے حملہ کیا۔ انیسویں کی بات یہ ہے کہ سرکار بھی ملوث ہے تمل کے لوگوں کو مروانے کے لئے وہاں کے منتری جی سے جب ایک اخبار کے ذریعہ یہ پوچھا گیا کہ کیا یہ وہی گروپ ہے جس نے جنکم میں لوگوں کو مارا ہے یا کوئی دوسرا گروپ شامل ہے۔ تو انکھوں نے کہا کہ ابھی نہیں کہا جاسکتا کہ کون سے لوگ اس میں شامل ہیں، مشری لنکا کی سرکار جانتی ہے کہ جن پر ایکسٹری میٹس گولی چلانے یہ وہی ہیں جو وہاں کے تمل کے لوگوں کو مار سکتے ہیں بلکہ فوج کا حصہ کسی بھی جگہ تمل کے لوگوں کو مار سکتا ہے۔ میری درخواست ہے کہ اس معاملے میں انکو ایٹری ہوئی چاہئے۔ جب دونوں جگہوں پر فائرنگ ہوئی تو ان میں وہی لوگ تھے یا الگ الگ لوگ تھے۔ اگر

جو فوج کا رویہ تھا۔ اس میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی، آج ہم اس ایوان میں بحث کر رہے ہیں، اس کی اہمیت بہت زیادہ ہے، اس ایوان میں ہی نہیں بحث کر لے ہیں بلکہ اس ایوان کے لیڈر نان ایلائمنٹس کانفرنس کی ہیڈ بھی ہیں۔ ایسی صورت میں ہماری ذمہ داری اور زیادہ ہو جاتی ہے، ہم اپنے یہاں کسی فرنٹ پر قبضہ ہو جاتے ہیں تو اس پر بحث کرتے ہیں، لیکن کوئی بھی ہندوستانی یہ نہیں چاہے گا کہ ہندوستان کی لیڈر شپ صرف بھارت کے لئے ہی ہو۔ بدقسمتی کی بات یہ ہے کہ چاہے ایران۔ عراق کا معاملہ ہو اس کو سا لو کرنے میں ناکامیاب ہوئے ہیں، جب کہ ہماری ذمہ داری تھی۔ اب مشری لنکا کے معاملے میں ملوث ہو گئے ہیں۔ سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ جن لوگوں کا خون بہا یا جا رہا ہے تو کیا نان ایلائمنٹس کانفرنس کی ہیڈ ہونے کے ناطے ہندوستان کی برائے منشر کا یہ فرض نہیں ہے کہ اس کو روکنے کے لئے آواز اٹھائے۔ پھلی چلائی میں جو کچھ وہاں ہوا تو یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ اپنے گڈ آفیسر کا استعمال کریں گے اور ان لوگوں کا سبھوتہ کر لیں گے۔ آج یہ بات صاف ظاہر ہو گئی ہے کہ ان لوگوں کو آپ کے اوپر کوئی اعتماد نہیں رہا۔ آپ کا تہرول یہ ہے کہ تنہا ہی ملانہ وصال سسٹم۔ نہ ادھر کے ہے نہ ادھر کے ہے، آپ نے وہاں کی سرکار کو ناراض کر دیا ہے۔ جو تمل کے لوگ وہاں مارے جا رہے ہیں وہ یہ سمجھنے لگے ہیں کہ جن پر تیکہ تھا وہ ہی ہوا دینے لگے۔ جن پر تفریق کے ساتھ دیکھا کرتے تھے کہ جب ظلم ہوگا۔ تو وہ لوگ جو ہبہ تاملگانہ می کے دیش سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں ہمدادی ہمدردی میں دو لفظ کہیں گے۔ لیکن وہ بالکل غلطی تامل گائی نے ہوئے ہیں۔ وہاں پر جو سائڈ ہو رہا ہے انگریزی میں جنٹسٹ کہتے ہیں یعنی ایک طرح سے تامل

۱۹۴۶ء تک تمل وہاں اپنی شکایتیں پیش کرتے

واقعی، پریشانیوں پر ایک پلیٹ فارم سے سیاسی پارٹیوں کے ذریعہ کورٹ اور دوسرے طریقوں سے دُور کرنے کی کوشش کرتے رہے ہیں، اور وہ ہر فرسٹ پریل ہو گئے ہیں، آخر ہرنا کیا نہ کرنا دانی کہاوت ہے، فارسی میں کہتے ہیں "تنگ آمد و جنگ آمد" یعنی تنگ آگئے تو جنگ کی بات کی ہے حالانکہ میں اس کو پسند نہیں کرتا ہوں، انھیں ایسا نہیں کرنا چاہیے بلکہ اس طرح کی باتیں تو شری لنگ کے لوگوں کے ذریعہ کی جا رہی ہیں۔ اس کے تحت ہمیں اپنی سیکوریٹی کا بھی منظرہ ہے۔ ابھی کچھ دنوں ایک بڑھت لٹر نے یہ بات کہی کہ شری لنگ کو کسی بہت بڑی طاقت کے ساتھ ایسا ہی کرنا چاہیے، جب پیکٹ انڈیلنے کی طاقت کے ساتھ کیا جاوے۔ اس کا مطلب سیدھا سا یہ ہے کہ ہمارے سمندر غیر محفوظ ہو جائیں گے اور وہ ٹینشن کا سبب بن جائیں گے اور لڑائی کا ذریعہ بنیں گے ایسی صورت میں ہم لوگ خاموش تماشائی بنیں گے یہ غیر مناسب ہے اور ہمیں جلدی کچھ اقدامات کرنے چاہیے۔

میں تعریف کروں گا کہ ہماری طرف سے کچھ کچھ کیا گیا ہے وہ تو پارٹیوں کو راؤ ڈیٹیشن کانفرنس میں لانے کے لئے یہ قابل تعریف بات ہے لیکن اس کا نتیجہ کیا ہوا؟

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : That has failed now.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is exactly what we are trying to do.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : That is why I am telling this.

ہندی میں تر سنہار کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ وہ سلسلہ وہاں جاری ہے، کیا ہیومن رائٹس کے ذریعہ اس کی انکوائری نہیں کرائی جاسکتی، کیا ہماری سرکار اس سلسلہ میں کوشش کرے گی اور معاملے کو وہاں اٹھائے۔ اگر یہ وہاں نہیں اٹھایا جاسکتا تو بڑے این۔ او میں اس کی آواز کیوں نہیں اٹھائی جائے۔

آپ یہ نہیں کہہ سکتے کہ یہ مشری لنگ کا انٹرنل معاملہ ہے۔ اس لئے جو مشری لنگ میں ہوتا ہے اس کا ریپریشن ہندوستان میں ہوتا ہے۔ جو ہمارے یہاں مشری لنگ کے لوگوں کے بلڈ ریلیشنز ہیں۔ اگر وہاں ایک بھائی مرے گا ہے تو یہاں دوسرے بھائی کو اتنا ہی افسوس ہوتا ہے جتنے کہ ایک بھائی کے مرنے پر دوسرے کو ہونا چاہیے۔ چونکہ یہاں تمل ناڈو کے لوگوں کو تکلیف ہے اس لئے اس سے بڑھ کر تکلیف ہمیں ہے۔ ہم یہ نہیں کہہ سکتے کیونکہ تمل ناڈو میں لوگ رہتے ہیں لہذا ان کی تکلیف ہماری تکلیف نہیں ہے ہماری تکلیف بھی اتنی ہی ہے جتنی ان کی ہے، اس لئے ہم بھی خالی تماشائی بن کر نہیں بیٹھ سکتے اس لئے یہ سوال بار بار پارلیمنٹ میں اٹھایا جاتا ہے۔

اس سلسلے میں سرکار کیا اقدام اٹھانا چاہتی ہے اس بارے میں سرکار پارلیمنٹ کو بھی ذرا کانفیڈینس میں لے تاکہ ہم بھی مطمئن رہ سکیں، اگر مطمئن نہیں ہو سکتے ہیں تو جو آپ کی غیر اطمینان بخش آپ کی پالیسی ہے ان کے بارے میں یہاں بتایا جاسکے۔ یہ اقدام جواب کے ہیں۔ ان سے کوئی بڑا فائدہ نہیں ہو سکتا۔

آج آپ ایکسپریس کی بات کہتے ہیں۔ میں نے شروع میں ہی کہا ہے کہ میں ان کا فیور نہیں کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن ایک بات سوچنے کی ہے کہ کچھ بیس سال سے اس

نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ جب کانفرنس ٹیبل رینڈمٹی تو شری سٹیٹ کے
تائیکے کی پارٹی نکل کر باہر چلی گئی۔ اس نے اس میں شامل
ہونے سے انکار کر دیا۔ ہمیں اس سے مطلب نہیں تھا
ہمارا سب سے پہلا کہنا یہ ہے کہ جے وردھنے جو ہمارے
منبری لنکا کے صدر ہیں ان کا کیا رویہ تھا۔ ہم جب کسی
بات چیت کے ذریعہ آپس میں حل کرنا چاہتے ہوں اور
آپس میں کچھ مخالفت پریشانی یا دقتیں ہو گئی ہوں تو
ہم ان کا حل تلاش کر رہے ہوں تو کیا ہمارے لئے یہ
واجب نہیں ہے کہ ہم اپنے الیکشن سے ایسا ظاہر کریں
کہ ہم واقعی اچھی بات کی طرف بڑھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن
اس معاملے میں ایسا نہیں ہوا۔ اس لئے نہیں ہوا کہ بجائے
اس کے کہ آپ کچھ اچھے کنڈیشنز ان لوگوں کو دیتے، آپ
نے سب سے پہلے یہ کیا کہ نئی منسٹری نیشنل سیکورٹی منسٹری
کا کریشن کیا اس لئے کہ منبری لنکا کے چاروں طرف
جو پانی ہے سمندر ہے اس کی حفاظت کریں گے۔

یہی نہیں بلکہ اس کو اسپیشل چارج دیا گیا ہے
مردہ اکیسٹریٹس سے بیٹے گا۔ اس کا مطلب کیا ہے
یہ میں اور آپ دونوں جانتے ہیں، ہمارا ایک بڑا ناک ہے
ڈیو کریٹک ملک ہے یہاں پر پارلیمنٹ میں پیش ہوتی
ہے یہاں پرفیک انڈاڈنٹرز کے نام پر جو کچھ ہوا یہ ہم
جانتے ہیں۔ لیکن اگر اکیسٹریٹس سے بچنے کا کام ہے
کہ کوئی منسٹری قائم کی جاتی ہے تو کیا وہ بے گناہ تمل
توجوانوں کو نہیں مارے گی۔ جن کا اکیسٹریٹس نہیں ہے
یہ کوئی الگ اسٹیٹ نہیں بنانا چاہتے ہیں۔ وہ تو بچھ
کنٹریمنٹ اور رعایتیں چاہتے ہیں کیوں کہ لوگوں میں
خاص طور پر بلیری میں ان کا ریزنٹیشن میں رہے ہائے
ایجوکیشن میں ان کا ریزنٹیشن نہیں ہے دوسرے
لوگوں کی طرح انہیں زمین نہیں دی جاتی ہے، ان لوگوں
نے ان باتوں کو اپنی الیکشن میں فیڈ میں بھی کہا ہے
اور وہ ایک یا دوسری روٹنگ پارٹی کے ساتھ جوڑے

بھی رہے ہیں۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو صدر سے ڈیٹے
کو سمجھانا چاہیے کہ یہ نیشنل سیکورٹی کی منسٹری بنانے
سے نیشنل بڑھے گا۔ منبری لنکا گورنمنٹ کو تمل لوگوں سے
بات چیت کر کے کوئی سیٹلمنٹ کرنا چاہیے۔

۱۹۸۰ء میں ایک ایکٹ پاس کر کے ریجنل
کونسل قائم کرنے کی بات کہی گئی تھی۔ لیکن آج تک
اس پر عمل نہیں کیا گیا ہے یہ کانفرنس تمل لوگوں کی
وجہ سے ناکام نہیں ہوئی ہے بلکہ خود گورنمنٹ نے اس
کو ۹ مئی کے لئے پوسٹ پون کر دیا ہے، جس تک ایک
اچھا ایٹما سفیر پیدا کر کے تمل لوگوں کے دلوں میں
اعتماد نہیں پیدا کیا جئے گا تب تک وہاں پر کوئی سٹیبل
مینٹ ہونے کی توقع نہیں کی جاسکتی۔

منبری لنکا گورنمنٹ نے جانف کے ایڈمنسٹریٹر
کو بدل دیا ہے، وہاں پر پہلے ایک تمل ایڈمنسٹریٹر تھا
لیکن اب وہاں پر ایک سنہالی ایڈمنسٹریٹر مقرر کر دیا گیا
ہے، ان حالات میں وہاں کی سرکار اور تملوں کے بیچ
شک و شبہات زیادہ بڑھتے جا رہے ہیں، ان میں
دو دریاں بڑھتی جا رہی ہیں اور ہماری سہ کار خاموش
بلیٹی ہے۔ اگر وہ کچھ کر رہی ہے تو منسٹر صاحب اس پر
روشنی ڈالنے کی تکلیف کریں، کیا وہ اس معاملے کو
یو این او میں لے جانے یا ہیومن رائٹس کمیشن کو ریفر
کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتے ہیں یا نہیں، اگر وہ یہ نہیں کر سکتے
تو وہ اکاناٹک ٹیکشنز و گائیں انہیں کچھ نہ کچھ تو کرنا
چاہیے۔ تمل ڈو کے ہمارے ساتھی بہت زیادہ
ایجنڈے ہیں، انہوں نے ہم سے کہا ہے کہ آپ نہ بولیں
تمل لوگوں کو بولنے دیں، میں نے ان سے کہا کہ ہم لوگ
تو۔ جو چار چار منٹ بولیں گے اس کے بعد آپ
اپنی بات کہیں۔

منبری لنکا کی بند گناہ ٹرنگو مالی کے بارے
میں کہا جا رہا ہے کہ وہ امریکہ کو دی جا رہی ہے ایسی

यूरोपियन प्रभुत्व के लिये बहुत बड़ा
 खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा। और इस बाब में बिगुरे वक़्त
 ख़ासिक किये फुरा अक़दामत किये जायिये। अिसाने ओ
 क़े वक़्त नक़ल जाने प्रभुत्व रूक बिगुरे वक़्त
 ज़िसी क़े सारी एदत अिसी है, हम "हन्दी ज़िन्नी बहानी बहानी"
 क़े नफ़र रक़ाते है मगर अिसी क़े क़िफ़ायत क़े क़िफ़ायत
 विसाने न द्या। ज़िस क़े वक़्त से अिसी क़े नफ़साने ठमाना
 बड़ा-मिरी दरख़ोस्त है क़े अिसी ने ज़े ज़े चार प्रभुत्व
 रक़े है। म्क़रम ड़िर सख़िब अिसी प्रभुत्व अिसी ड़िर अिसी।

श्री वी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : सभा-
 पति महोदय, श्री लंका में जो साम्प्रदायिक
 स्थिति है वह दिनों-दिन गम्भीर रूप से
 बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। अभी हमारे
 दिलो-दिमाग में जुलाई 1983 के आखिरी
 सप्ताह में जिस तरीके से बर्बरतापूर्ण तरीके
 से वहां पर लोगों को, स्त्री-पुरुष और
 बच्चों को मारा गया, मकान फूँके गए,
 लोग बेघरबार हुए, वह सारी घटना ताजा
 है। अभी तक उससे जो समस्या उत्पन्न
 हुई थी वह भी हल नहीं हो पायी है कि
 फिर नये सिरे से वहां पर वारदातें शुरू हो
 गई हैं। जुलाई 1983 में जो लोग बेघरबार
 हुए थे, अभी उसमें से करीब 23 हजार
 लोग आकर तमिलनाडु में जगह-जगह
 बिखरे हुए हैं और अब भी तेरह हजार
 लोग ऐसे हैं जो सीलोन में ही जगह-जगह
 कैम्पों में रह रहे हैं, उनके लिए कोई स्थायी
 तौर से बसाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई
 है। इसके बाद यह हुआ कि तमिल लोगों
 की समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई
 राजनैतिक हल निकाला जाना चाहिए।
 लेकिन उसके लिए अब तक जो भी प्रयास
 किए गए हैं उनमें कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

ऐसा लगता है कि वहां पर जो सरकार है
 या जो यूनाइटेड नेशनल पार्टी के नेता हैं
 जिनकी सरकार है वहां पर, वह लोग स्वयं
 उसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रहे हैं या वह
 चाहते नहीं है कि समस्या का हल निकले
 क्योंकि अभी तक तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात
 थी कि हमारी सरकार की पहल पर या
 प्रधान मंत्री के दूत के रूप में श्री जी०
 पार्थसारथी ने वहां पर जाकर पहल की
 और आपस में बातचीत करके इस समस्या
 के हल के लिए शुरुआत की। जो वहां के
 राष्ट्रपति हैं और जो टल्फ के नेता हैं उनसे
 बातचीत करके यह बात निकली कि जैसे
 श्रीलंका में नौ प्रान्त हैं तो नौ प्रान्तों में नौ
 रीजनल कौंसिल्स बनायी जायें, उन रीजनल
 कौंसिल्स को वृहद शक्ति दी जाय जिसमें
 कि वह अपना स्थानीय शासन या प्रशासन
 चला सकें। इसमें जो टल्फ के नेता हैं उन
 की सहमति थी और उन लोगों ने यह
 आश्वासन दिया था कि हम येलम स्टेट की
 मांग छोड़ते हैं और रीजनल कौंसिल की बात
 पर चलेंगे। इस तरह से बात अच्छी दिशामें
 बढ़ रही थी। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है
 कि वह लोग जिसमें कि सिंघलीज हैं, जिस
 में शासक पार्टी के नेता हैं वह लोग पिछली
 बैठक में इस बात को मानने के लिए
 तैयार नहीं हुए जिससे यह समस्या बराबर
 बढ़ती चली जा रही है। 28 मार्च को
 वहां पर जो कुछ हुआ जैसा कि अखबार
 में आया, गैर-सरकारी समाचार तो यह है
 कि ज्यादा लोग मारे गए और ज्यादा लोग
 घायल हुए, लेकिन जो अखबार में आया है
 उसके अनुसार दस लोग मारे गए और कई
 घायल हुए, कई दुकानों में आग लगा दी
 गई। इस तरह की जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं
 उसके बाद वहां पर सरकार ने क्या कदम
 लिया है? जैसा कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

भी स्वीकार किया है और स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि एक सैनिक अधिकारी को वहां नियुक्त कर दिया गया है और जो तमिल प्रशासक वहां पर जाफना में काम कर रहे थे उनको हटाकर किसी सिविली अधिकारी को नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा है कि सैनिक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति से जातीय मतभेद और भी बढ़ जायेंगे। मतलब—हमारी सरकार को इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही से अशंका है कि वहां पर जातीय मतभेद कम होने की बजाय और बढ़ सकते हैं। जाफना क्षेत्र को पूरी तरह से घेरा बन्दी कर दी गई है और सैनिक प्रशासन के हाथ में दे दिया गया है। तो हम यहां बैठकर अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि जो लोग वहां पर रह रहे हैं उनके ऊपर क्या गुजर रही होगी। अभी तक तो हमारी सरकार को यह उम्मीद थी कि वह किसी प्रकार बातचीत कराकर मामले को हल करे।

लेकिन श्रीलंका की सरकार ने हमें स्वयं कठघड़े में लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। इस घटना पर हमारी सरकार ने खेद व्यक्त किया है और जो भी सुनेगा वह खेद व्यक्त करेगा लेकिन श्रीलंका की सरकार का यह बयान आया है कि जो तमिलियन्स वहां पर मारे गए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में खेद प्रकाश करने से दोनों देशों के सम्बन्ध बिगड़ेंगे। इसी से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि श्रीलंका सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है। वे तो यह भी आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि जो उग्रवादी हैं उनके प्रशिक्षण कैंप तमिलनाडु में चल रहे हैं और वह भारत सरकार की नालेज में हैं।

यही कारण है कि अभी पिछले शनिवार को 120 नौजवान जो सर्विस की तलाश में अन्य स्थानों पर जाना चाहते थे या भारत आ रहे थे उनको आने नहीं दिया गया, रोक लिया गया। तो जो लोग सर्विस या काम की तलाश में हिन्दुस्तान आना चाहते हैं या जो टल्फ के लीडर हैं वह आकर बात करना चाहते हैं तो उनके मूवमेंट में भी कठिनाई पैदा की जा रही है। एक बात और भी है कि उन्होंने यह मांग भी की है कि प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का ज्वाइंट इन्स्पेक्शन होना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उनकी इस मांग पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

15.00 hrs.

आज हम देखते हैं कि श्रीलंका और भारत सरकार के बीच एक अविश्वास की भावना पैदा हो रही है और हम ऐसा समझते हैं कि श्रीलंका की सरकार स्वयं अपने विवेक से काम न लेकर किन्हीं महा-शक्ति जैसे अमरीका के हाथों खेल रही है। हमारे साथी ने इशारा किया कि वाशिंगटन में एक अमरीकी अधिकारी का बयान था कि ट्रंकोमली में यू० एस० ए० सारी समुद्री सुविधायें देने जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त वायस आफ अमेरिका के 6 शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर जगह-जगह श्रीलंका में लग रहे हैं। दो साल पहले यह भी सुनते थे कि अमरीकी सैनिकों के रेक्रिएशन के लिए श्रीलंका अपने यहां सुविधायें देने जा रहा है। इस तरह से मैं समझता हूं धीरे-धीरे श्रीलंका पूरी तरह से एक बेस बनता जा रहा है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें कुछ हमारी जिम्मेदारी भी है। नान-एलाइन्ड देशों में श्रीलंका भी शामिल है। मैं समझता

हूँ फिर तो इस नैम संगठन का कोई महत्व ही नहीं रह जायेगा यदि हमारे छोटे-छोटे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ ही हमारे सम्बन्ध मधुर नहीं रहते हैं। 1980 के बाद ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगड़ते ही जा रहे हैं और उधर पाकिस्तान, चीन, श्रीलंका आदि जो हैं उनका एक गठबन्धन सा बनता जा रहा है और ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश के खिलाफ एक साजिश-सी चल रही है। तो नैम का चेयरमैन होने के नाते भारत की जिम्मेदारी भी है कि पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे होने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीलंका में तमिलियन्स के खिलाफ जो कुछ भी हुआ उसका हमें बहुत दुःख है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पिछली बार जब वहाँ पर घटना हुई थी और मंत्री जो वहाँ पर गए थे, इस बार भी जब ऐसी आशका है कि जाफना क्षेत्र में या पूर्वी हिस्से में ऐसी दुर्घटनायें हो सकती हैं तो पार्थसारथी साहब या मन्त्री जी, किसी न किसी को वहाँ पर जाना चाहिए और वहाँ पर कोई घटना होने से पहले ही जाना चाहिए तथा वहाँ पर अध्ययन करके समस्या का समाधान निकालने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। अगर इस बार भी कोई वैसी दुर्घटना हो गई तो बड़ा दुःखद होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
 सबसे पहले मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय मूल के तमिल लोगों द्वारा जो पृथक्तावादी आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। लगता है कि श्रीलंका की सरकार ने श्रीलंका से भारतीय मूल के तमिल लोगों को नष्ट करने का दुसाहसपूर्ण फसला कर रखा है।

यही कारण है कि पिछले अनेक वर्षों से नरसंहार का सिलसिला जारी है। न मालूम अब तक वहाँ भारतीय मूल के कितने तमिल लोगों की हत्यायें एवं उनकी सम्पत्ति की लूटपाट एवं बर्बादी की जा चुकी है। अभी 28 मार्च की घटना ताजी है। जाफना के पास श्रीलंका के वायुसेना के जवानों ने तमिलजनों के ऊपर निर्मम गोली चलाई। जिसमें सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार दस तमिल जनों की मृत्यु हुई। गैर-सरकारी सूत्रों का कहना है कि तीस से अधिक व्यक्ति मारे गए हैं। 28 घायलों की संख्या अलग थी। जिनमें बहुतों की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक थी। श्रीलंका की सरकार ने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि मल्लकम नामक स्थान पर ऐसी ही घटना घटी है, जिसमें कई लोगों के जखमी होने की खबर है। 28 मार्च वाली घटना जाफना के निकट चुनक्कम नामक स्थान पर घटी। वायुसैनिकों ने ऐसा नरसंहार उग्रवादियों के हमले के बाद किया। अगर यह बात सही भी है तो निरपराध तमिल लोगों पर इस बर्बरता का क्या औचित्य? इन ताजी घटनाओं से तमिल लोगों की श्रीलंका में स्थिति पुनः विस्फोटक हो गई है। तमिल बाहुल्य क्षेत्र जाफना में सन् 1983 के जुलाई माह में हुए तमिलों पर कत्लेआम की घटना पुनः दोहराई जा रही है। गत कुछ दिनों में श्रीलंका में खूनी वायु सैनिकों ने गोलियों से 40 से अधिक अल्प-संख्यकों को भून डाला गया है।

खबरों के अनुसार वायुसैनिक तमिल बस्तियों में गोलियों की बौछार करके और उत्पात मचाते उन्मत्त घूम रहे हैं। बच्चों और स्त्रियों को अपनी वासना का शिकार बनाने से वे बाज नहीं आ रहे हैं। लेकिन

decision to impose military rule in Jaffna and killings of Tamilians there (Dis.)

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जयवर्धने की सरकार इस जातीय नरसंहार को न केवल मौन-दर्शक की तरह देख रही है, बल्कि इस पर भारत सरकार द्वारा खेद प्रकट किए जाने की बात भी नागवार गुजरी है। वास्तविकता यह है कि जाफना में उत्पात मचा रहे सिंहली वायुसैनिकों का वहाँ की सरकार का समर्थन प्राप्त है। लगता है कि अल्पसंख्य समस्या का समाधान श्रीलंका की सरकार तमिलों को नष्ट करके ही निकालना चाहती है।

जातीय समस्या के समाधान के लिए सभी पक्षों की बातचीत के लिए गोल मज सम्मेलन बुलाने का प्रस्ताव तो जयवर्धने ने स्वीकार कर लिया था, लेकिन बाद में कोई न कोई अड़चन खड़ी कर उसे अब तक खटाई में डाल रखा है। इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि श्रीलंका की सरकार तमिल अल्पसंख्यकों की समस्या को सद्भावपूर्ण ढंग से नहीं बल्कि डंडे के जोर से हल करना चाहती है। और अब तक तो उसने अपनी इस मंशा का इजहार भी कर दिया है।

खबर के अनुसार एक अप्रैल से तमिल बाहुल्य क्षेत्र जाफना जिले में सैनिक शासक लगाकर श्रीलंका की सरकार ने अपनी निरंकुशता का परिचय दिया है। जाफना में नियुक्त तमिल प्रशासक को हटाकर उसकी जगह पर सिंहली प्रशासक की नियुक्ति की गई है। प्रैस पर सेंसरशिप लगा दी गई है तथा तमिल लोगों की गतिविधियों की खबरें बाहर भेजे जाने पर भी बंदिश लगा दी गई है। तमिलों की विदेश यात्रा को भी रोक दिया गया है। इस निरंकुश कार्यवाही की पृष्ठभूमि में जाफना जिले में वायु सैनिक द्वारा तमिल अल्पसंख्यों पर

कत्लेआम को बखूबी समझा जा सकता है। निसंदिग्ध रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि यह सब जयवर्धने की सरकार के संरक्षण में किया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं इस जघण्य कार्यवाही की ओर से विश्व जनमत का ध्यान हटाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का हल्ला मचाया जा रहा है तथा भारत विरोधी दुष्प्रचार शुरू कर दिया गया है। इसी वजह से अमरीकी खेमे के साथ सुरक्षा संधि तक करने की बातें की जा रही हैं। कुल मिलाकर श्रीलंका में जो विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है, वह इस पूरे महाद्वीप खास तौर से भारत के लिए खतरे का सूचक है। देश की सुरक्षा और इस महाद्वीप की शांति की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार का यह पुनीत कर्तव्य है कि वह जयवर्धने सरकार की बन्दर घुड़कियों में न आए और उस महाद्वीप में अमरीकी घुसपैठ को रोकने से लिए दृढ़तापूर्वक शांति और जातीय सद्भाव बनाने के प्रयासों को जारी रखे।

इंडिया टूडे के सम्भवतः मार्च 1984 के अंक में एक लेख छपा है जिसमें आरंभ लगाया गया है कि "तमिल टाइगर" नाम किसी उग्रवादी संगठन की ओर से तमिल-नाडु में श्रीलंका की सरकार के विरोध में आन्दोलन चलाने के लिए ट्रेनिंग कैंप संचालित किए जा रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद कुछ चित्र भी छापे गए हैं जो जाफना के हैं, तमिलनाडु के नहीं हैं। पत्रिका ने भूगोल की जानकारी भी गलत दी है। कुनमवलम समुद्र के किनारे न हो करके समुद्र से 80 किलोमीटर दूर है। इस प्रकार की मन-गढ़ंत बातें कह कर इंडिया टूडे ने यह साबित करने की कोशिश की है कि तमिल-नाडु में भारतीय मूल के तमिल लोगों के

द्वारा संचालित आन्दोलनों को बढ़ावा देकर वहाँ के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार का प्रचार सफेद झूठ है। इस प्रकार के प्रचार के पीछे सी० आई० ए० का हाथ है। इसके पीछे ऐसे लोगों का हाथ है जो श्रीलंका और भारत के बीच मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध विकसित नहीं होने देना चाहते। इस संबंध में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है? सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? क्या इस तरह की मनघड़ंत और गलत खबरों का प्रचार करने वाली पत्रिकाओं के विरुद्ध सरकार कार्यवाही करने का इरादा रखती है? यदि नहीं तो क्यों? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—

1. सरकार ने श्रीलंका के तमिलजनों की जान-माल की रक्षा के लिए कौन-सी कार्यवाही की है।
2. क्या जयवर्धने सरकार से इस विस्फोटक स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई वार्ता हुई है। यदि हां तो इसका परिणाम क्या निकला है?
3. क्या वहाँ की तमिल समस्या का समाधान निकालने के लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से कोई पेशकदमी ली गई है, या उसकी सम्भावना है?
4. श्री पार्थसारथी को अपने खर्च में कहां तक सफलता मिली है और क्या वे अपने प्रयास आगे भी जारी रखेंगे।

5. क्या सरकार ने श्रीलंका की सरकार को तमिल समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई नया प्रस्ताव भेजा है? यदि हां तो इसका क्या व्यौरा है?

6. सरकार ने इस महाद्वीप को अमरीकी घुसपैठ से बचाने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही की है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कल के वक्तव्य में कहा था कि आज हम इससे ज्यादा कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। श्री रहीम साहब ने लोकसभा में जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसमें उन्होंने इस बात का खंडन किया था कि श्रीलंका के तमिलियों के प्रशिक्षण शिविर चल रहे हैं या हथियारों के भण्डार हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि श्रीलंका सरकार ने आपके खिलाफ यह आरोप लगाया है कि भारत में प्रशिक्षण शिविर चल रहे हैं। और श्री रहीम ने कहा कि श्रीलंका द्वारा चलाए जा रहे इस अभियान से इस जटिल और नाजुक मामले को सुलझाने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी। श्री रहीम ने बतलाया कि श्रीलंका की स्थिति फिर भयंकर होती जा रही है। हाल ही में वहाँ के उत्तरी और पूर्वी प्रांतों में हिंसात्मक वारदातें हुई हैं जिनमें निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की जानें गई हैं। इसकी वजह से भारत में और खासतौर से तमिलनाडु में गहरी चिंता और विक्षोभ फैल गया है।

इस सदन में श्रीलंका के ऊपर कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। ऐसा लग रहा था कि श्री पार्थसारथी और प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस मामले को सुलझा लेंगे। लेकिन, पता नहीं शांति कायम होने के बाद भी ऐसी

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

कौन-सी बारदात हो गई जिस कारण वहां की स्थिति असामान्य हो गई बल्कि वहां की सरकार को मिलिटरी रूल भी लागू करना पड़ा। अभी हमारे साथी ने बताया कि मिलिटरी रूल के अलावा प्रेस पर भी सेंसरशिप लगा दी गई। पिछली बार भी 193 के अन्तर्गत मैंने इस सदन में यह कहा था कि आदमी और आदमी के बीच में निपटारा हो सकता है। लेकिन आदमी को भेड़िये के हाथ में डाल दिया जाए तो कैसे निपटारा हो सकता है? एक तरफ तमिल के लोग और दूसरी तरफ वहां की मिलिटरी लगा दी जाए तो इससे ज्यादा जघन्य काम और कोई नहीं हो सकता। एक ही साथ पचास से ज्यादा लोगों को भून डाला गया। मैं विदेश मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब शांति वार्ता चल रही थी तो ऐसी कौन-सी बात आई कि मिलिटरी रूल लागू करना पड़ा। वहां के प्रधान मन्त्री श्री प्रेम दासा ने भी यह कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रशिक्षण शिविर चल रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि मामला बहुत बढ़ गया है और कटुता बहुत दूर तक चली गई है। इस सदन के माध्यम से वहां की सरकार को कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत और श्रीलंका आपस में मित्रतापूर्वक रहना चाहते हैं। यदि वे यह सोचते हैं कि वहां जो बीस लाख की आबादी है, उसको इंडियन ओशन में फेंक देंगे तो यह उनकी मूर्खता है। यह बात उनके दिमाग में भूल से भी नहीं आनी चाहिए। विदेश मन्त्री जी के चेयर-परसन होते हुए भी पड़ोस में इस तरह की घटनाएं घट रही हैं और उसको साल्व नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो यह ठीक नहीं है। इससे भारत की प्रतिष्ठा कम

होती है। गांव में एक कहावत है कि जो कमजोर होता है, उसकी पत्नी सबकी भोजाई होती है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि दोनों गुट-निरपेक्ष देश हैं। स्थिति यहां तक पहुँच गई है कि हम लोगों के रिलेशन बिगड़ गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए भारत सरकार कितनी दूरी तक जाने के लिए तैयार है? भारत की प्रधान मन्त्री शांति का उपदेश देने के लिए विदेशों में जा रही हैं। क्या सरकार ने श्रीलंका के साथ जो शांति वार्ता शुरू की थी, वह फेल हो गई है? क्या सरकार को आशा है कि 8 या 9 मई को जो गोल-मेज कांफ्रेंस होने वाली है, उससे कुछ हल निकलेगा? क्या सरकार इस बात को सोच रही है कि दोनों देशों के लोग मिलकर के शांति का रास्ता निकालेंगे या कोई एग््रीमेंट हो सकता है? मैं, शास्त्री जी की इस भावना से सहमत हूँ कि हम लोग किसी उग्रवादी या उग्रपन्थी के समर्थक नहीं हैं। श्रीलंका में जब तमिल के लोगों की हत्या की जायेगी तो इस बात पर आपको अवश्य सोचना पड़ेगा। वहां जो तमिलभाषी लोग हैं, उनमें निश्चित कुछ ऐसे पैदा होंगे जो उग्रपन्थी कहलायेंगे जो अपनी जान देने के लिए तैयार होने का काम करेंगे।

भारत सरकार प्रशिक्षण में कितनी मदद करती है या नहीं करती है, यह बात अलग है लेकिन जब वहां मिलिट्री के हाथों में सारा मामला सौंप देंगे, सारा मामला इयुमिलेशन पर उतारू हो जायेगा, लोगों की हत्याएं की जायेंगी, मां-बहिनों की इज्जत नहीं रहेगी तो निश्चित रूप से ऐसे स्थान पर उग्रपन्थी लोग पैदा होते हैं। इस लिए यह मामूली मामला नहीं है।

साउथ हमारा एक अंग है। कल इसी सदन में मैं देख रहा था कि जब 5 आदमियों का कार्लिंग अटैशन में नाम आया तो हमारे जितने तमिलनाडु के साथी थे, श्री मायाशेवर दगैरह, सभी को काफी आक्रोश था। जब यहां सदन में बैठकर सदस्यों को आक्रोश हो सकता है तो वहां की जनता को भी आक्रोश होगा। भारत सरकार भी इस आक्रोश को समझ रही है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि दक्षिण भारत के लोगों, खासतौर से तमिल लोगों के दिमाग में इस तरह की कोई भावना पनपे कि भारत सरकार उनकी समस्याओं के प्रति आंख मूंदे हुए है, उनके दिमाग में विद्रोह पैदा हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे दक्षिण के लोग पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं। यह ठीक है कि जो तमिलवासी हो गए हैं, वहां की नागरिकता उन्होंने स्वीकार कर ली है, लेकिन खून का रिश्ता ऐसा होता है कि हम न्यूयार्क और दूसरी जगह भी गये थे, वहां भी भारत के मूल के निवासी हैं, भले ही उन्होंने वहां की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है, लेकिन जब भी हिन्दुस्तान का कोई मामला आता है, वह अपने को हिन्दुस्तान से जुड़ा हुआ समझते हैं। उसी प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं चाहे इनके आदमी श्रीलंका में हों, लन्दन में हों चाहे संसार के किसी भी कौने में हों, उनका एक रिश्ता जुड़ा हुआ है।

जाफना में, जहां कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में तमिल रहते हैं, वहां के लोगों को हटा कर दूसरी जगह ले जाना, वहां कत्लेआम करना, निश्चित रूप से यह मामला यहां पर आक्रोश पैदा करेगा।

तीसरी शक्ति की बात हमारे साथियों ने कही, उसमें तीसरी शक्ति दखलन्दाजी

कर सकती है। त्रिकोमाली संसार की सबसे बड़ी बन्दरगाह है जहां 400, 500 जहाज जाकर अगर छिप जायें तो पता नहीं लगेगा, जिसको आई. आफ. इंडियन ओशन कहते हैं, अगर वह किसी के कब्जे में चला जाता है तो एक तरफ हमारा सिरदर्द पाकिस्तान बना हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ श्रीलंका होगा।

इसलिये पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका जब दोनों बड़ी-बड़ी महाशक्ति के हाथों में चले जायेंगे तो भारत के लिए यह खतरा बन जायेगा। सरकार ने इसके बारे में एफर्ट तो किया है, लेकिन मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि कोई तीसरी महाशक्ति उसमें न घुसे। यदि भारत सरकार ने शुरू में ही पहल की होती तो यह समस्या इतनी न बिगड़ती। अगर शुरू में ही श्रीलंका सरकार को बताते शुरू में ही कहते कि हत्याएं बर्दाश्त नहीं की जायेंगी तो ठीक होता। आज श्रीलंका की सरकार के मन में इतना हो गया है कि मिलिट्री रूल लागू करो, कत्लेआम करो, मैं समझता हूं कि इसको रोका जा सकता था।

हमारे राव साहब बहुत ही इंटेलीजेंट हैं, कूटनीतिज्ञ हैं। मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि भारत सरकार इस मामले में जितनी गंभीरता से लड़ रही है, उससे ज्यादा गंभीरता से लड़ना चाहिये और इसे टाप-प्रायर्टी देकर दोनों देशों के राजनयिक नेता इस मामले को सुलझाने का काम करें। दोनों देशों के नेताओं का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि बैठकर बात करें और इस सदन में बतलायें कि वहां जो खून-खराबी चल रही है, उसको बन्द करेंगे। हमारे साथियों ने कहा है कि हम पड़ोसी राष्ट्र के साथ

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

मिलकर रहना चाहते हैं, हम सब के साथ प्रेमपूर्वक व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं पड़ोसी देशों से कहना चाहूंगा कि दूसरों की भावनाओं को समझने और उनकी कद्र करने की कोशिश कीजिये। जो लोग वहां रह रहे हैं, उनके साथ भेदभाव न करें।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि कि यह मामला बहुत सेंसिटिव है, दिल को छूने वाला मामला है, जब कभी ऐसा होता है कि एक बार मिलिट्री आई और उसने 50 लोगों को गोली से उड़ा दिया तो उससे हमारे मन में भी बहुत आक्रोश पैदा होता है।

भारत सरकार को अपने इनफ्लुएंस का इस्तेमाल करके श्रीलंका की सरकार को तामिल लोगों के साथ समझौता करने के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए। हमारे साथियों ने कहा है कि इस मामले को यू० एन० ओ० और ह्युमैन राइट्स कमीशन में ले जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार को सर्वप्रथम श्रीलंका सरकार से सीधे बातचीत करके भारत की भावनाओं से अवगत कराना चाहिए। अगर इसके बावजूद वह सरकार नहीं मानती है, तो निश्चित रूप से इस मामले को यू० एन० ओ० में ले जाना चाहिए। भारत के प्रधान मंत्री नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज के चेयरपर्सन हैं। उनका दायित्व है कि वह इस मामले का निपटारा करें। देश और विशेषरूप से दक्षिण के लोगों में इस बारे में गुस्सा है, जिसको इस सदन में भी बहुत बार व्यक्त किया जा चुका है। सरकार को इस बात पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए कि श्रीलंका में पुनः हत्या की राजनीति न

हो। उसको यहां पर रेजोल्यूशन लाना चाहिए कि श्रीलंका में तामिलों के प्रति जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, उससे भारत चिन्तित है, भारत चाहता है कि दोनों देशों में मैत्री-सम्बन्ध बने रहें, वहां पर हत्या की कार्य-वाहियां बन्द हों और मिलिटरी रूल को खत्म किया जाए। अगर वहां पर हत्याओं का दौर चलता रहे और हम वहां पर अपनी फौज नहीं भेज सकते, तो हमें यू० एन० ओ० को अपनी पीस फोर्स को श्रीलंका भेजने के लिए कहना चाहिए, जो वहां पर हत्या की राजनीति को रोक सके।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : जनार्दन चैयरमैन, मैं आपकी बसातत से कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रीलंका के तामिलों का मसला एक बड़ा गम्भीर मसला बन रहा है। पिछले साल जुलाई की वारदातों के बाद यह उम्मीद पैदा हो गई थी कि हमारी सरकार और उसके स्पेशल एमिसरी, श्री पार्थसारथी, की बसातत से श्रीलंका में हुकूमत और तामिल लोगों में रास्ता कायम हो रहा है और हालात सुधर रहे हैं। लेकिन दफतन 28 मार्च, 1984 को कई जगहों पर कई वारदातें हुईं और तामिल आवादी को एक नये खतरे का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इससे पूरे मुल्क में और पार्लियामेंट में, श्रीलंका के तामिल लोगों के बारे में चिन्ता बढ़ रही है। इसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे सामने माजी का वह नक्शा है कि जुलाई 1983 के बाद लगातार एक मन्सूबे के तहत तामिल आवादी का वहां पर सफाया हुआ, सैकड़ों आदमियों का कत्ल हुआ, एक अन्दाजे के मुताबिक 600 करोड़ रुपए की जायदादों का नुकसान हुआ, 25,000 तामिल लोग अपने घरों में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे,

वे कहते थे कि या तो हम इन कैम्पों में जिन्दगी गुजारेंगे या हमें इस मुल्क से निकाल कर हिन्दुस्तान ले जाया जाए।

इस बार जो वारदातें हुईं, उनमें श्रीलंका की एयर फोर्स ने जाफना में तमिल आबादी पर अन्धाधुन्ध गोली चलाई, जिसके नतीजे में दस आदमी मर गए। मैं मानता हूँ कि उस वारदात से पहले कुछ इन्तिहा-पसन्द तमिल नौजवानों ने गोलियां चलाई थीं, जिससे एयर फोर्स पुलिस का एक आदमी मर गया और तीन आदमी और मर गए। लेकिन जिस ढंग से श्रीलंका सरकार और वहां की पुलिस ने तमिल आबादी पर इन्तकामगीरी की और उसको अपने तशद्द, वायलैस, का निशाना बनाया है, वह बहुत दर्दनाक और अफसोसनाक है, जिसपर जितना दुख किया जाए, वह कम है। अगर इन्तिहापसन्द गलत काम कर रहे हैं, तो एक सरकार के पास उनसे निपटने के लिए और भी जराय और तरीके हैं। उनको दबाया जा सकता है, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा सकता है, उनको जेल भेजा जा सकता है, उन्हें फांसी की जा सकती है, लेकिन उसके लिए पूरी आबादी की सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

इतना ही नहीं, उसके बाद श्रीलंका सरकार ने इमरजेंसी डिफेंस फंड का ऐलान कर दिया। किस से पूछा जा सकता है उस सरकार से कि कौन-सी एमरजेंसी वहां बाका हुई। कौन-सा खतरा हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से बढ़ा है जो कि वहां पर उन्होंने इस प्रकार के एक खास फंडिंग का सिल-सिला शुरू किया? इतना ही नहीं, एक न्यू मिनिस्ट्री आफ नेशनल सेक्योरिटी बनाई गई। यह कौन-सा खतरा है, किस मुल्क से चिन्ता है, कौन-सा मुल्क अपनी फौजें भेजने जा रहा है जिसकी वजह से उनको यह

करना पड़ा? यह उनका अन्दरूनी मामला है जिसको पूरी तवज्जह के साथ हमारी सरकार ने समझा है और चाहा है कि सहूलियत के साथ इसका कोई हल किया जाय....

15-30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kabuli, you can continue after 6 O' Clock. We now take up the Private Members' Business.

مشری عبدالرشید کابلی (سرری نگر):

جناب چیئرمین۔ میں آپ کی وساطت سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مشری لنکا کے تملوں کا مسئلہ ایک بڑا گنجیئر مسئلہ بن رہا ہے۔ پچھلے سال جولائی کی وارداتوں کے بعد یہ امید پیدا ہو گئی تھی کہ ہماری سرکار اور اس کے اسپیشل ایسیری مشری پارٹھا سارثی کی وساطت سے مشری لنکا میں جو حکومت اور تمل لوگوں میں رابطہ قائم ہو رہا ہے اور حالات سدھر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن دفعتاً ۲۸ مارچ ۱۹۸۳ء کو کئی جگہوں پر کئی وارداتوں ہوئیں اور تمل آبادی کو ایک نئے خطرے کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے اس سے پورے ملک میں اور پارلیمنٹ میں مشری لنکا کے تمل لوگوں کے بارے میں جنتا بڑھ رہی ہے اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے سامنے ماضی کا وہ نقشہ ہے کہ جونہی ۱۹۸۳ء کے بعد دگاتار ایک منصوبہ کے تحت تمل آبادی کا دہاں پر صفایا ہوا، سینکڑوں آدمیوں کا قتل ہوا۔ ایک اندازے کے مطابق ۶۰۰ کروڑ روپے کی جائیدادوں کا نقصان ہوا ۵۰۰۰ تمل لوگ اپنے گھروں میں جانے کے لئے تیار نہیں تھے وہ کہتے تھے کہ یا تو ہم ان کمیون میں زندگی گزاریں گے یا ہمیں اس ملک سے نکال کر ہندوستان لے جایا جائے۔

اس بنا پر جو واردات ہوئیں ان میں مشری لنکا کی

ایسے نو سو سو تھے یا شاید اس سے بھی زیادہ تھے۔ وہیں گولیاں چلائی گئیں جس کے نتیجے میں دس آدمی مر گئے۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ اس واردات سے پہلے کچھ انتہا پسند تمل ٹوئینڈوز نے گولیاں چلائی تھیں، جس سے ایئر فورس پولیس کا ایک آدمی مر گیا اور تین آدمی اور مر گئے۔ لیکن جس ڈھنگ سے مشرعی لٹکا مرکار اور وہاں کی پولیس نے تمل آبادی پر گرفت گری کی اور اس کو اپنے آشروروائٹس کا نشانہ بنایا۔ ہے وہ بہت دردناک اور افسوس ناک ہے جس پر جتنا دکھ کیا جائے وہ کم ہے اگر انتہا پسند تمل کے کام کر رہے ہیں تو ایک سرکار کے پاس ان سے پیسے کے لئے اور سینیٹریٹ اور طریقے لیں، ان کو پایا جاسکتا ہے، ان کے خلاف ایکشن لیا جاسکتا ہے، ان کو جیل بھیجا جاسکتا ہے، انہیں پھانسی دی جاسکتی ہے، لیکن اس کے لئے پوری آبادی کو سزا نہیں ملنی چاہیے۔

اتنا ہی نہیں اس کے بعد مشرعی لٹکا مرکار نے ایئر جینسی ڈیفینس فنڈ کا اعلان کر دیا، پڑھ لیا جاسکتا ہے اس سرکار سے کہ کون سی ایئر جینسی وہاں داخل ہوئی ہے۔ کون سا خطہ ہندوستان کی طرف سے بڑھا ہے جو کہ وہاں پڑھنوں نے اس پر کار کے ایک خاص فنڈ کا سلسلہ شروع کر دیا۔ اتنا ہی نہیں اس کے بعد مشرعی آف، جینٹل سیکورٹی سب آئی گئی ہے۔ کون سا خطہ ہے، اس ملک سے جتنا ہے، کون سا ملک اپنی فوجیں بھیجنے جا رہا ہے جس کی وجہ سے ان کو یہ کرنا پڑا۔ یہ ان کا اندرونی معاملہ ہے، اس کو پوری توجہ کے ساتھ چار دی مرکار نے سمجھی ہے اور اس کے ساتھ سہولیت کے ساتھ اس کا کوئی تمل کیا جائے۔

15.30 hrs-

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : Mr. Kabuli, you can continue after 6 o'clock. We now take up the Private Members' Business.

13.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-third Report

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th April, 1984."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th April, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Bills for introduction. Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 341 and 342)

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduced a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

ABOLITION OF BEGGING BILL*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish begging in the country and to provide for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish begging in the country and to provide for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS AND SERVICES (FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES BILL

by Shri Suraj Bhan—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan on 23rd March, 1984, namely :

“That the Bill to provide for adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services under the Government of India, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Suraj Bhan to continue his speech.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह मजमून ऐसा है जिस पर मुझे बोलना पड़ रहा है। 1950 में विधान लागू हुआ। उससे पहली भी रिजर्वेशन थी लेकिन खयाल यह था कि 1950 के बाद तो शायद यह इम्प्लीमेंट हो जायगी। लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ नहीं। आज मुझे मजबूरन अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले साहिर लुधियानवी का एक शेर कहना पड़ रहा है :

दुनिया ने तजरबा तो
हवादस की शकल में
जो कुछ मुझे दिया है
वह लौटा रहा हूँ ।

इस बिल की जरूरत क्यों हुई ? 1950 में विधान लागू हो गया लेकिन आर्टिकल 335 पर अमल नहीं हुआ और न अमल होने की वजह क्या थी ? अमल हुआ तो जरूर लेकिन न होने के बराबर हुआ और उस पर अमल न होने का कारण एक ही है कि आज तक इस आर्टिकल को इम्पीमेंट करने के लिए कोई कानून नहीं बना। यह आर्टिकल 335 विधान में रखा है और केवल इसी आर्टिकल की बात नहीं है, सरकार ने तो हरिजन आदिवासियों के साथ शुरू से थोड़ा मजाक किया है। आर्टिकल 17 बना, एवालीशन आफ अनटचेबिलिटी एक्क

[श्री सूरज भान]

बना, लेकिन उसके तहत हो क्या रहा है। मैं सविसेज के बारे में ही महदूद रह कर अपनी बात करना चाहता हूँ। पब्लिक में अनटचेबिलिटी कितनी है, उसकी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

सविसेज में अनटचेबिलिटी है। आर्टिकल किस तरह से वायलेट हो रहे हैं और सिविल राइट्स प्रोटेक्शन ऐक्ट की किस तरह से धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं यह आप सुनिए। एअर इंडिया में एक जाटव नाम का एक कर्मचारी है उसको एक पायलट ने खुलेआम कह दिया कि चमार-चूड़े, तुम्हें नौकरी में किसने भर्ती कर दिया। जाटव ने कोर्ट में केस चला दिया और केस अदालत में ले जाने के लिए मोहकमे से कुछ मदद मांगी लेकिन उसको एक नया पैसा नहीं भी दिया गया। लेकिन जिसके खिलाफ चार्ज था, जिसने चमार-चूड़े की बात कही थी, जिसने आर्टिकल (17) को वायलेट किया था, सिविल राइट्स प्रोटेक्शन ऐक्ट को वायलेट किया था उसको अपने केस अदालत में डेफेंड करने के लिए एअर इंडिया ने 14 हजार रुपए दिए। (व्यवधान) पार्लियामेंट में मेरे सवाल के जवाब में सरकार ने इस बात को माना है कि उसको पैसा दिया गया है। इत्तफाक से उस केस में गवाह नान-हरिजन थे और मजिस्ट्रेट हरिजन था। मैं समझता हूँ अगर मजिस्ट्रेट कोई और होता तो शायद वह सजा ज्यादा देता लेकिन उस हरिजन मजिस्ट्रेट ने शायद डर के मारे कि यह समझा जायेगा कि उसमें कांप्लेक्स है इसलिए ज्यादा सजा दे दी, उसने कम सजा दी और वह सजा इसलिए देनी पड़ी क्यों

कि एक नान-शेड्युल्ड कास्ट ने गवाही दी थी। बहरहाल उसको इम्प्रिजनमेंट की सजा दी गई लेकिन उस पायलट के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई क्योंकि उसका ऊंचे से ऊंचे आदमियों से वास्ता था— मैं उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। यह मांग की गई कि उसको सस्पेंड किया जाए और वह जेल में जाए लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि यह जेल में नहीं जायेगा। उसने अपनी बेल (जमानत) करा ली और अपील भी कर दी। नतीजा यह है कि उसके खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई और बाद में वे रिटायर हो गए।

इसी तरह से चण्डीगढ़ में पंजाब एक्साइज टैक्सेशन डिपार्टमेंट का एक एम्पलाई था, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, उसने चण्डीगढ़ के हायरस्ट आफिसर के खिलाफ एलिगेशन लगाया कि इसने मुझे चमार-चूड़े कहा है, मुझे पर्मीशन दी जाए ताकि उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकूँ लेकिन उसे कोई पर्मीशन ग्रांट नहीं की गई। इस तरह के सैकड़ों केसेज बताए जा सकते हैं। यह तो मैंने आर्टिकल (17) का फेट आपको बताया।

आर्टिकल (330) और (332) भी रिजर्वेशन के बारे में हैं, पार्लियामेंट और स्टेट असेम्बलीज में रिजर्वेशन के संबंध में हैं। इन पर सबसे पहले कब प्रहार हुआ वह बताना चाहूंगा। आपको याद होगा पहले असेम्बलीज और पार्लियामेंट में जो रिजर्वेशन थी उसके लिए डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी हुआ करती थीं लेकिन आज वह समाप्त हो गई है। क्यों समाप्त हुई, वह बता रहा हूँ। 1957 में स्वर्गीय श्री वी० वी० गिरी जी डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से एलेक्शन लड़े। उसमें शेड्युल्ड

कास्ट कैंडीडेट को हाएस्ट नम्बर (सब से ज्यादा) आफ वोट्स मिले इसलिए रिटर्निंग आफिसर ने उसको जनरल सीट के अग्रेस्ट एलेक्टेड डिक्लेयर कर दिया और जो और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कैंडीडेट था उसको रिजर्व्ड पर डिक्लेयर कर दिया यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया कि जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह सही है—दोनों आदमी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के जा सकते हैं। लेकिन इस सरकार को यह बात कैसे पसन्द आ सकती थी? चुनावे 1961 में यहाँ पर एक बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया कि डबल मेम्बर के बजाए सिंगिल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यून्सी होगी। उस समय श्री महावीर त्यागी ने जो कहा था उसका एक सेन्टेन्स बताना चाहता हूँ :

This is the beginning of the end of reservations.

महावीर त्यागी जी कांग्रेस के मेम्बर थे। लेकिन वह बात हुई और एक लिहाज से रिजर्वेशन को लंगड़ा बना दिया गया—डबल मेम्बर की जगह पर सिंगिल मेम्बर पर आ गए।

आप आर्टिकल (338) को देखिए। बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेदकर ने विधान में लिखा था :

There shall be a Special Officer to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

इसके लिए कमिश्नर फार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड ट्राइब्स बना दिया गया और हर स्टेट में उसके दफ्तर खोले गए। लेकिन 1966 में सभी स्टेट्स में उसके दफ्तर तोड़ दिए गए। अब सिर्फ एक ही दफ्तर आर के पुरम, नई दिल्ली में रह गया है। अगर आज यह

कमिश्नर महाराष्ट्र सरकार से पूछे कि वहाँ पर यह हरिजन वेल-फेयर स्कीम ठीक तरह से चल रही है या नहीं—क्योंकि उसका अपना कोई दफ्तर तो महाराष्ट्र में है नहीं इसलिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार से ही पूछना पड़ेगा—अब महाराष्ट्र सरकार अपने बारे में कैसे रिपोर्ट देगी कि ठीक नहीं है, वह कहेगी कि सब कुछ ठीक हो रहा है। दूसरी बात यह भी हुई है कि तीन साल से यह कमिश्नर की पोस्ट भी खाली पड़ी है। पहले तो स्टेट्स के दफ्तर तोड़ दिए गए आज कोई शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर भी नहीं है।

अब मैं आर्टिकल 335 पर आता हूँ, जिसके संबन्ध में मेरा बिल है। आर्टिकल-335 में एक लाइन लिखी हुई है—सब्जेक्ट टू मैटिनेंस आफ एफिशियेंसी। मैं इसको बहुत ही खतरनाक समझता हूँ। इसका जिक्र मेरे बिल में नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इस लाइन को नहीं उड़ाया जाएगा, तब तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एफिशियेंसी के नाम पर हमेशा दुतकारा जाएगा। कह दिया जाता है कि तुम अनफिट हो। इसी के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला है।

This is what Justice Subba Rao has said about efficiency :

“It is inevitable in the nature of reservations that there will be lowering of standards to some extent. But on that count the provision cannot be said to be bad. Indeed, the State laid down minimum qualifications and all the appointments were made from those who had said the qualifications.”

Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer has given a lengthy judgment of Supreme Court,

[Shri Suraj Bhan]

I shall, however, read only two paragraphs :

“Trite arguments about efficiency and inefficiency are a trifle phoney because, after all, at the higher levels, the Harijan-Girijan appointees are a microscopic percentage and even in the case of Class III and Class II posts they are negligible. The preponderant majority coming from the unreserved community are presumably efficient and the dilution of efficiency caused by the minimal induction of a small percentage of reserved candidates cannot effect the overall administrative efficiency significantly. Indeed it will be gross exaggeration to visualise the collapse of the administration because 5 to 10 per cent of the total number of officials in the various classes happen to be substandard. We are not impressed with the misfortune projected about the governmental personnel being manned by morons merely because a sprinkling of Harijans-Girijans happened to find their way into services. The malady of modern India lies elsewhere and the merit-mongers are greater risks in many respects than the naive tribals and slightly better-off low castes.”

“The fundamental question arises as to what is merit and suitability. Elitists, whose sympathies with the masses have dried up, are, from the standards of the Indian people, least suitable to run government, and least meritorious to handle State business, if we envisage a service State in which millions are the consumers. A sensitive heart and a vibrant head, turned to the tears of the people, will speedily quicken the developmental needs of the country, including the rural schemes and slum squalour. Sincere dedications and intellectual integrity are some of the major components of merit and suitability and not degree

from Oxford or Cambridge. Unfortunately, the orientation of our selection process is distorted and those like the candidates from SC and ST who from their birth have had a traumatic understanding of the conditions of agrestic India have, in one sense, more capability than those who have lived under affluent circumstances and are callous to the human lot of the surrounding masses. Moreover, our examination system makes memory the master of merit and banishes creativity into exile.”

इस बिल में एक बात प्रमोशन की भी आती है। प्रमोशन के बारे में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है, वह भी पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं, अपनी राय नहीं देता हूं। जस्टिस अइयर इस बारे में कहते हैं—

“The advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes required not only that they should have adequate representation in the lowest wing of the services, but that they should aspire to secure representation in selection posts in the services as well...We are disposed to take the view that the power of reservation which is conferred on the State under Article 16(4) can be exercised by the State in a proper case not only by providing reservation in selective posts. This contravention in our opinion would serve to give effect to the intention of the Constitution-makers to adequate safeguard for the advancement of backward classes and to secure for their adequate representation in the services.”

“...Obviously, Article 16 (4) was not designed to get more Harijans into Government as scavengers and sweepers, but as officers and bosses, so that administrative power may become the common property of high and low, homogenised and integrated into one community.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भगवान ने जुबान तो इसलिए दी है कि आदमी अपनी जुबान से अपने दिल की बात कहे, लेकिन बद-किस्मती से इन्सान इतना चालाक हो गया है कि अपने दिल की बात को छिपाने के लिए जुबान का इस्तेमाल कर रहा है। आंकड़ों का इस्तेमाल फैक्ट्स (तथ्यों) को जाहिर करने के लिए होता रहा है लेकिन आज आंकड़ों को इस ढंग से पेश किया जा रहा है जिससे फैक्ट्स को छिपाया जा सके। मेरा बिल पिछले महीने की 23 तारीख को आना था और 22 तारीख की शाम को टी० वी० और आल इंडिया रेडियो पर कहा गया कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का रिजर्वेशन 15 परसेंट था लेकिन 17 परसेंट उनके आदमी सर्विसेस में हो गए हैं। लोगों को कितना गुमराह किया जाता है। अगले दिन ही लोग मुझे कहने लगे कि आपका रिजर्वेशन तो 15 के बजाए 17 परसेंट हो गया है, और क्या चाहिए तुम्हें।

जिस रिपोर्ट से उन्होंने कोट किया है, उसकी भी मैं बता रहा हूँ। मैंने उन दिनों पूछा था। उस वक्त तक सकुलेट नहीं किया था। हमें होम अफेयर्स की रिपोर्ट सकुलेट की गई थी। Report of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms—उसमें आंकड़े कोड किए गए थे। उसमें एक जगह कहा है कि ओवर आल परसेटेज क्लास वन, टू एन्ड थ्री का 16.67 परसेंट हो गया है। लेकिन यह बताना भूल गए, रिपोर्ट के ऊपर लिखा है कि क्लास वन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का रेप्र-जेंटेशन 5.49 परसेंट है, क्लास टू में 9.02 परसेंट है और क्लास थ्री में 13.39 परसेंट है और क्लास फोर में 23.41 परसेंट है।

इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर 16.67 परसेंट हो गया। यह लेटेस्ट 1-1-82 तक की स्थिति गवर्नमेंट ने बताई है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेहतर होता कि स्वीपर्स के फिगर भी इसमें एड कर लेते। बहुत अच्छा होता, लोगों को गुमराह करने के लिए। फिर यह 17 परसेंट के बजाए 25 परसेंट हो जाता। इससे ज्यादा गुमराह करने की बात और क्या हो सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1980-81 में होम मिनिस्ट्री में एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया गया था। उसकी रिपोर्ट सकुलेट हुई है। इनका अपाएंट किया हुआ वर्किंग ग्रुप कहता है—

“Data shows that there is no reasonable ground for the non-Scheduled Casts to feel that the policy of reservation has conferred disproportionate benefits on the Scheduled Castes. These data should be widely publicised by the Personnel Department and by the corresponding State Departments in order to eliminate scope for misleading and mischievous propoganda against the reservation policy.”

यह वर्किंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट है। वह कहता है कि ठीक ढंग से फिगर्स सकुलेट करने चाहिए। लेकिन फिगर्स तोड़-मरोड़ कर पेश किए जा रहे हैं ताकि लोग रिजर्वेशन पालिसी के अगेन्स्ट हो जाएं। वह आगे कहता है—

“As data shows that there is still a considerable leeway before the Scheduled Castes reach actual representation in the State, Central and Public Sector services in equal proportion to their percentage in the population, the objective should be to complete the leeway in the Sixth Plan period i.e. by 1984-85.”

[श्री सूरज भान]

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी होने जा रही है। आफिशियली जो आंकड़े हैं, वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज के आंकड़े मैंने कोट कर दिए हैं। अब पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स के आंकड़े आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ।

ग्रुप ए : शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स—3.68 परसेन्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स—0.88 परसेन्ट।

ग्रुप-बी : शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स—6.658 परसेन्ट में और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स—1.93 परसेन्ट।

ग्रुप-सी : शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स—17.83 परसेन्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स—1.59 परसेन्ट।

आर्मी में तो रिजर्वेशन है ही नहीं। इसकी सिविल सर्विसेज में जहां पर है, उनके आंकड़े बता देना चाहता हूँ।

<i>Army Officers :</i>	S. C.	44%	S. T.	0.23%
<i>Air Force :</i>	S. C.	0.15%	S. T.	1.1%
<i>Navy :</i>	Figures not available.			
<i>Railway Services :</i>	S. C.	7.8%		
Group A	S. T.	1.4%		
Group B	S. C.	10.9%	S. T.	2.3%
Group C	S. C.	11.3%	S. T.	2.3%
<i>Cabinet Secretariat :</i>				
Class I	S. C.	Nil	S. T.	Nil
Class II	S. C.	9.68%	S. T.	6.5%
Class III	S. C.	13.33%	S. T.	Nil
Class IV	S. C.	16.95%	S. T.	6.78%
<i>Ministry of Home Affairs :</i>				
Class I	S. C.	3.83%	S. T.	1.57%
Class II	S. C.	6.51%	S. T.	1.32%
Class III	S. C.	11.76%	S. T.	6.32%
<i>D.D.A. :</i>				
Class I	S. C.	1%	S. T.	0.65%
Class II	S. C.	7%	S. T.	0.46%
<i>Directorate of School Education :</i>				
Class I	S. C.	2.3%	S. T.	0%
Class III	S. C.	2.5%	S. T.	0.3%

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Where-
from did you get these figures ?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : These are
from the report of the Commissioner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You
say that.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : These are
all authentic figures.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) : मेरा
प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। आप जो फिगर
बता रहे हैं, यह बैकलाग तो गवर्नमेंट पूरा
कर देगी। आप कोई भिडरवाला पैदा
करो, तब यह होगा।

श्री सूरजभान : मुझे वह बात कहनी
पड़ेगी, लेकिन मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था।
मैं भिडरावाला का जिक्र फिर करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is
a Private Member's Bill. Please avoid
politics.

श्री सूरजभान : मैं और यूनिवर्सिटीज
की बात नहीं करता, सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज
हैं जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट रन कर रही है।
अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में रिप्रजेन्टेशन
बिग जीरो (बड़ी सिफर) है। बनारस हिन्दू
यूनिवर्सिटी में भी बिग जीरो है। यूनि-
वर्सिटीज को पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की तरफ
से एग्जामिन किया गया था। उनके आंकड़े
उन्हीं के सप्लाई किए हुए, मैं उन्हें बता
रहा हूँ।

दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में निअरली जीरो है,
क्लास I निल है और क्लास II में निल
है, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लिए क्लास--2 में
एक आध है। हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी टोटली
बिग जीरो, जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी

निअरली जीरो। नार्थ ईस्टर्न हिल
यूनिवर्सिटी, वहां कुछ बेंटर है, क्योंकि
वहां शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइबज के लोग मिलते हैं।

यह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है
कि कुछ लोग कहें कि हाईली टेक्निकल
ट्रेन्ड आदमी नहीं मिलते, क्लास 1 के
आदमी नहीं मिलते, लेकिन मैं कमेटी आन
वैलफेयर आफ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और
शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइबज का मेम्बर हूँ, मैं उसकी
रिपोर्ट पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। इसके स्टडी
ग्रुप ने 1981 में होटल कारपोरेशन,
बम्बई को एग्जामिन किया। उसकी
रिपोर्ट का पूरा पैरा में पढ़कर सुनाता
हूँ :—

The study Group took a serious
note of the fact that certain posts
of sweepers had already been de-re-
served during the years 1976, 1977
and 1978. The Study Group was
not happy with the state of affairs
and expressed the view that the
basic attitude of the management
was very discouraging. The attitude
of the management should be posi-
tive and not negative; and discretion
should be exercised with a view to
provide opportunities to SC and ST
to get proper representation in
services.

इस कमेटी ने 1982 में निवेली
लिंगनाइट कारपोरेशन को एग्जामिन
किया। उसकी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है—

The Study Group pointed out
that in 1977 even in the Sweepers
category, 2 posts of SC and 4 posts
of ST had been de-reserved. The
Study Group felt unhappy about it
and wanted the matter to be investi-
gated as to how it had happened.

अभी इसी साल इस कमेटी की तरफ
से हम कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में गये। हमने

[श्री सूरज भान]

उनको भी एग्जामिन किया है और हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर श्री अरवकल वहां मौजूद थे, उनकी प्रजेन्स में डिस्कशन हुआ। वह कमेटी कहती है—

The Study Group pointed out that out of 46 sweepers, only 4 belonged to SC and none to ST. The representative of Cochin Port Trust stated that SC and ST sweepers were not available in Cochin.

इससे बड़ा दुख और क्या हो सकता है? मि. अरवकल ने मीटिंग के बाद कहा कि तुम्हें कितने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स स्वीपर चाहिये, मैं देता हूँ। कहीं हायर पोस्ट की बात तो समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन लोअर पोस्ट के लिये भी कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास नहीं है, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स मिलते नहीं हैं।

मैं डि-रिजर्वेशन के आंक देता हूँ, इससे सारी पोजीशन साफ हो जायेगी। मैंने एक क्वेश्चन किया था, उसका लेटेस्ट जवाब आया है—

मैंने 28-3-84 को पूछा था कि 1981, 1982 और 1983 में कितनी पोस्टों को डि-रिजर्व किया है? बताया गया है कि 1980 में कैटेगरी ए में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 277 पोस्टें डि-रिजर्व हुई हैं, कैटेगरी बी में 628 डि-रिजर्व हुई हैं और कैटेगरी-सी में 1918 और कैटेगरी डी में 71 पोस्टें डि-रिजर्व हुई हैं। यानी अनपढ़ में लोग नहीं मिलते।

1981 में कैटेगरी-ए में 246 और कैटेगरी-बी में 543 और कैटेगरी-सी में

2043 और कैटेगरी-डी में 78 डि-रिजर्व हुई हैं। 1982 में कैटेगरी ए की 1451, कैटेगरी बी की 459, कैटेगरी सी की 2053 और कैटेगरी डी की 37 पोस्ट्स की डि-रिजर्व किया गया। इसी तरह 1983 में कैटेगरी ए की 202, कैटेगरी बी की 585, कैटेगरी सी की 1744 और कैटेगरी-डी की 70 पोस्ट्स डि-रिजर्व की गई।

16.00 hrs.

जहां तक शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का ताल्लुक है, उनकी हालत इससे भी खराब है। 1930 में कैटेगरी ए की 211, कैटेगरी बी की 463, कैटेगरी सी की 2034 और कैटेगरी डी की 149 पोस्ट्स डि-रिजर्व की गई। 1981 में कैटेगरी ए की 165, कैटेगरी बी की 400, कैटेगरी सी की 3312 और कैटेगरी डी की 209 पोस्ट्स डि-रिजर्व की गई। 1982 में कैटेगरी ए की 119, कैटेगरी बी की 421, कैटेगरी सी की 2670 और कैटेगरी डी की 244 पोस्ट्स डि-रिजर्व की गई। 1983 में कैटेगरी ए की 167, कैटेगरी बी की 239, कैटेगरी सी की 2592 और कैटेगरी डी, जहां अनपढ़ लोगों से भी काम चल सकता है, की 206 पोस्ट्स डि-रिजर्व की गई।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much more time will you take? You have already taken half-an-hour.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : A minimum of half-an-hour more. This is a very important Bill, which concern crores of our people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every Member wants to speak on it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The Hon. Member must hear other Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You also have the right to reply, at the end.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Sir, you can take it for granted that this Bill will not be concluded to-day. It is very important. We want to discuss it threadbare.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It need not conclude to-day, but you must hear other Members. I suggest that you conclude early, so that others can participate.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : They will participate. I want others also to participate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got a list of 15 to 20 Members who want to speak.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Not only Scheduled Caste Members, but others are also interested in participating.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You conclude within another 10 or 15 minutes.

श्री सूरजभान : हम यह भी एग्जामिन कर लें कि इसकी नेसेसिटी है या नहीं। आर्टिकल 246 और संवन्ध शिड्यूल की फर्स्ट लिस्ट की एन्ट्री 70 के मुताबिक पार्लियामेंट सेंट्रल सर्विसिज के बारे में कोई कानून बना सकती है। असल में इसके लिये पार्लियामेंट के पास एक्सक्लूसिव पावर है। जहां तक स्टेट का ताल्लुक है, संवन्ध शिड्यूल की सैकेंड लिस्ट की एन्ट्री 41 के मुताबिक यह उसकी काम्पीटेंस में है।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ

दिलाना चाहता हूं कि रिजर्वेशन कब और क्यों हुआ था। आदरणीय स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेडकर और कुछ और लोगों ने सैपरेट इलेक्ट्रेट की मांग रखी थी। आखिर में डा० अम्बेडकर ने महात्मा गांधी के साथ एक काम्प्रोमाइस (समझौता) किया। उनकी भूख हड़ताल के बाद पूना पैक्ट हुआ। वह एक लम्बी कहानी है। उसका नतीजा यह रिजर्वेशन है। अगर कहीं यह काम्प्रोमाइज न होता और सैपरेट एलेक्टोरेट हो जाता जैसी कि मुसलमान भाइयों ने मांगी थी और जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि मुल्क की तकसीम हुई और पाकिस्तान बना, अगर उसी तरह की बात हो जाती तो आज इस देश की यह शकल नहीं होनी थी। इसका फर्दर डिवीजन हो सकता था। इसलिए इस मुल्क का साल्मियत को, इसकी इंटिग्रिटी को बचाने के लिये स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेडकर ने काम्प्रोमाइज किया, सैक्रिफाइस किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसको राइट अनैस्ट स्पिरिट में नहीं लिया जाएगा? आज जिन लोगों को सब कुछ मिला हुआ है वह महज अपनी ताकत के कारण मिला हुआ है। अभी चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह नाम ले रहे थे भिडरावाले का। वह नाजायज चीजें भी सरकार से मनवाता चला जा रहा है। विधान में जो कुछ नहीं है उसको लिखवाने के लिए, उसको अमेंड करने के लिए कांस्टीच्यूशन को जला रहा है, उसकी घज्जियां उड़ा रहा है और हम लोग हजारों साल जुल्म और सित्म सहने के बावजूद भी हम ने कभी इस मुल्क को विट्टे नहीं किया, इस मुल्क के खिलाफ कभी आवाज नहीं उठायी। लेकिन बद-किस्मती की बात है कि आज तो कांस्टी-

[श्री सूरज भान]

च्युशन में लिखा हुआ है, जो स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेडकर लिख गए हैं उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए भी आनाकानी हो रही है। इसके नतायज क्या होंगे? कहीं यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब भी तंग आकर वही गलत रास्ता न अख्तयार कर लें, इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको अर्नेस्ट स्पिरिट में इम्प्लीमेंट कीजिए।

अभी हो यह रहा है इस रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी पर, आम इम्प्रेशन तो यह है कि नान-शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड नान शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब कहते हैं कि सारी पोस्टें यही ले गए और इनको मिलता कुछ भी नहीं है। ऊपर से घड़े में पानी डालते हुए दिखाया जा रहा है और घड़े के पेट में उसके नीचे सूराख किया हुआ है। पानी की एक बूंद भी घड़े में टिकती नहीं है। लोगों को नजर आता है कि यही सब कुछ ले रहे हैं और हमें मिलता कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए यह सूराख उसमें से खत्म हो जाय उसके लिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐक्ट बने। इस ऐक्ट को बनाने के लिए येल्लैया परिमल कमेटी ने रेकमेंडेशन की थी, कमिश्नर फार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स ने रेकमेंडेशन की, लेकिन सरकार के कान पर जूँ नहीं रेंगी। वह कहती है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर से काम चल जाएगा।

मेरे इस बिल में पीनल क्लॉज भी है कि अगर कोई रिजर्व्ड पोस्ट के अर्गेस्ट रिजर्व्ड आदमी को नहीं लेता तो उसको कम से कम 15 दिन की कैद हो और 50 रुपये जुर्माना हो। 15 दिन की कैद

इसलिए रखी, 6 महीने भी रख सकता था, कि अगर एक दिन की भी कैद किसी एम्पलायी को हो जाय तो वह नौकरी में नहीं रह सकता। इस पीनल क्लॉज के साथ यह बिल पास होने के बाद कोई भी सरकारी अधिकारी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का हक छीनने के लिए अपनी नौकरी को खतरे में नहीं डालेगा। कमिश्नर फार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स ने अपनी 26 वीं रिपोर्ट में रेकमेंड किया। पहले भी रेकमेंड किया था, फिर किया है। मैं उसका एक पैरा पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“In his Report for the years 1971-73 the Commissioner emphasized that an important and effective measure that could be adopted for ensuring proper implementation of reservation orders was to undertake legislation for the purpose, and therefore, recommended that the Government should consider the desirability of undertaking legislation for introduction of reservation in the services and posts under the Central Government as well as State Government.”

यह कमिश्नर ने कहा है।

आपकी जानकारी के लिए एक बात और कह दूँ कि तीन स्टेट्स ने आलरेडी ऐसे कानून पास कर रखे हैं, उड़ीसा, वेस्ट बंगाल और मणिपुर ने ऐसा कानून पास किया है और वेस्ट बंगाल में तो पीनल क्लॉज भी है। फिर सेंटर को माडेल होना चाहिए। अगर स्टेट्स पास कर सकती है तो सेंटर क्यों नहीं पास कर सकता है? इस बारे में मेरी अपनी पार्टी की पोजीशन बड़ी क्लियर है। हमने दो साल पहले कोचीन में नेशनल एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल में यह रेजोल्यूशन पास किया था।

मेरे पास उसकी प्रिन्टेड कापीज हैं। उसमें लिखा था :

“The National Council of the BJP calls upon the Government to publish a White Paper giving full facts about the extent and manner in which the reservation policy has been implemented at the Centre and in the States, both with regard to services as well as educational institutions.”

आप व्हाइट पेपर दीजिए। कहा जाता है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट इनएफिशिएन्ट हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ आप व्हाइट पेपर इश्यु करके बताइये कि हास्पिटल्स में आपरेशन करते हुए टेबल पर कितने मरीज मरे और उसमें कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट डाक्टर इन्वाल्ड थे? कुछ तो पता चले। इसी तरह से आप बताइये कि कितने रेलवे ड्राइवर्स ने एक्सीडेन्ट्स किए हैं और उनमें कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ड्राइवर थे?

रेजोल्यूशन आगे कहता है :

“The objective of reservations was to raise these neglected sections to the level of the rest of society. If even after the lapse of three decades, there has been no appreciable change in their overall conditions, the responsibility lies squarely with the Establishment—the ruling politicians no less than the bureaucrats—who have failed to implement the reservation policy earnestly.”

Further, they say,

“Not many may be aware that large numbers of reserved seats in Government services remains unfilled year after year, and in course of time, become dereserved. If this state of affairs were related only to higher posts, the plea of non-availability of qualified personnel may perhaps have been plausible.

But when one finds from successive reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission, that even posts of peons and other Class IV employes shown as going a—begging and subsequently are dereserved, the total failure of Government to implement the constitutional mandate regarding reservations becomes patent.”

In the last part, it is said,

“One of the reasons for...”

(Interruptions)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : यह कहां का रेजोल्यूशन है?

श्री सूरज भान : यह बी. जे. पी. का रेजोल्यूशन है। This is the only political party which has passed such a resolution. You take a lead by passing this Act.

अगर आपमें ईमानदारी है तो आप इस बिल को पास कर दीजिए, बात तो खत्म हो जायेगी। (व्यवधान)

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर) : आपकी कोई जिम्मेदारी तो है नहीं। (व्यवधान)

श्री सूरजभान : हो सकता है कल जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर से हट जाए। कल हमारे ऊपर भी जिम्मेदारी आ सकती है क्योंकि यह डिमोक्रेसी है। (व्यवधान) शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के प्रति आपकी सरकार कितनी ईमानदार है और कितनी श्रद्धावान है उसका इसी बात से पता चलता है कि मकवाना जी कुछ कह रहे थे तो उनको होम मिनिस्ट्री से निकाल कर फेंक दिया गया। (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : आपकी यह बात सही नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : आपको मालूम नहीं है मैंडम ये मकवाना है जो देवली गए लेकिन फिर उनको साधूपुर जाने नहीं दिया गया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर हाउस से उनको बुला लिया गया।

(व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को एक महिला मन्त्री से बात करने की तहजीब आनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : This is the factual position. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order, please. Please sit down. Please address the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When one Hon. Member is speaking, if you want to seek any clarification from that Member, you must ask him if he is yielding. If he is not yielding you cannot seek any clarification from him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Will you please ask the Hon. Member not to bring in matters which are controversial ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can speak on controversial things also. But when the Members from the other Party speak, they can contradict that.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Then the BJP resolution says :

“One of the reasons for Government's failure on this account is the non-existence of legislative sanctions to back up the reservation policy. Everything has depended on executive orders. The BJP urges the initiation of suitable legislation in this regard.”

The Committee on the Welfare of

Scheduled and Scheduled Tribes also says :

“The Committee desire that Government should bring forward comprehensive legislation to provide for all matters concerning the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. The Government have, since independence issued a number of orders providing for the safeguards and concessions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee would like that the entire scheme of reservations including the recognition of associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the setting up an independent quasi-judicial Tribunal as recommended in para 2.26 of the Report should be incorporated in the proposed legislation.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ रिजर्वेशन इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन इसके खिलाफ लोग बहुत तेज हो गए हैं। गैर-अनुसूचित जातियों और गैर-जनजातियों की ओर्गेनाइजेशन बनी हुई है और उन्होंने जो कुछ भी किया है, वह सब की नजर में है। मैं आपको कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सुनाता हूँ।

The Commission in its 27th Report for 1979-81 says :

“It is our considered opinion that if these anti-reservation activities are allowed to go unchecked, a time would come when it might take a shape of an organised movement on a large scale which would be difficult to control.

In view of the position explained above, it is felt that before it is too late some effective remedial measures are necessary to counteract the progress of this type of activity. It is recommended that the Government should take serious view of this matter and examine it in its entirety,

if necessary, in consultation with the Ministry of Law in order to curb organised anti-reservation activities of non-SC&ST employees organisations."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आर्टिकल 335 में लिखा है—पोस्ट और सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन होगा। वहां यह नहीं लिखा है कि एक्सैप्ट इन डिफेंस सर्विस। कहीं किसी प्रकार की एक्सैपेशन नहीं है। 1943 में श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील तालिव ने सेंट्रल एसेम्बली में एक रेज्यूलेशन पेश किया कि डिफेंस सर्विसेज में भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। वह पस हो गया। उसके बाद महार और चमार दो रेजीमेंट बनी। इत्तिफाक से बाद में दोनों तोड़ दी गई। डा० अम्बेडकर के प्रयत्नों से महार रेजीमेंट की बहाली हुई लेकिन दूसरी रेजीमेंट टूट गई। अभी हमने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को बुलाया और उनसे पूछा कि बताइए कि आर्मी में रिजर्वेशन क्यों नहीं है? कहा गया है कि डिफेंस बहुत नाजुक मसला है। इतना अत्याचार सहने के बाद मुल्क के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं किया। हम चाहते हैं कि डिफेंस मजबूत हो। तुम हमें जीने का हक नहीं दे रहे हो तो कम से कम मुल्क के लिए मरने का अवसर दे दो। वह भी हमें नहीं मिलता है।

मैंने साफ लपजों में कहा—We do not want any relaxation in physical strength.

हमें एजुकेशन रिलेक्सेशन नहीं चाहिए। उसके बाद तो दे दीजिए पूरा हिस्सा। उसके बाद क्या हिचकिचाहट है आपको। जवाब मिलता है कि हम कास्ट के आधार पर नहीं कर सकते। मैंने कहा तो जाट-रेजिमेंट, सिक्ख रेजीमेंट, राजपूत रेजीमेंट, गोरखा रेजीमेंट ये सब क्यों हैं। हमारी

रेजीमेंट को आप रीस्टोर क्यों नहीं करते। कर दीजिए नंबर एक, नंबर दो, नंबर तीन रेजीमेंट। इस रिजर्वेशन से केवल सर्विसेस पाना हमारा उद्देश्य नहीं है—It will go a long way to curb the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

आज एस० पी० और डी० सी० जिला हेड क्वार्टर पर बैठता है और अत्याचार गांवों में होते हैं। अगर गांव के 5-10 आदमी आर्मी में जाएंगे तो छुट्टियों में घर आएंगे, रिटायर होकर आएंगे तो वे अपने सामने अत्याचार नहीं होने देंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हजारों साल से हमसे हथियार छीन कर रखे गए हैं क्या आजादी के बाद भी आप हमको हथियार देना नहीं चाहते। आप हमको आर्मी में किसलिए नहीं जाने देना चाहते। इसकी वजह हमको बताइए। एक सवाल मैंने पूछा था। उसका जवाब डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने दिया है। सीधा जवाब नहीं दिया। जवाब देते हैं—

"As far as the three Services are concerned, there is no category of uniformed persons in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV. On the civil side also, existing classification is Grade A, Grade B, Grade C and Grade D. There is no reservation prescribed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Armed Services. Consequently, figures regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services are not maintained, nor do the Services maintain particulars of caste, creed, community, religion or of other personnel. Collection of this information will involve much labour and take a long time."

ये फिगर भेंटेन होते रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट में डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट्स आती रही हैं, लेकिन जब आवाज उठनी शुरू हुई तो

[श्री सूरज भान]

फिगर मेंटेन करना बन्द कर दिया। कब तक यह ज्यादाती होगी। स्टेट्स में तो और भी बुरी हालत है। एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के सीनियर-मोस्ट आई० पी० एस० आफिसर श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र, डी० आई० जी० थे। उनको 1982 में एक दिन कहा गया कि एक एस० पी० रिटायर होने वाला है, आप तीन महीने की छुट्टी चले जाईए ताकि वह डी० आई० जी० होकर रिटायर हो सके। उसने इस बात को मान लिया। सर्विसेस में ऐसा होता रहता है। लेकिन छुट्टी के दौरान ही उसको आसाम जाने का आर्डर दे दिया जाता है। उसने विरोध किया कि यह गलत है। वह दो साल तक बगैर तन्ख्वाह के बैठा रहा। उससे जूनियर 6 आई० जी० बन गए। जब पार्लियामेन्ट में मैंने मामला उठाया तो उसको प्रमोट तो कर दिया लेकिन आई० जी० रूल्स बना दिया। रूल्स बनाते रहो बैठकर। आज अगर उसको सौंप दिया जाए तो वह एक हफ्ते में पंजाब की हालत ठीक कर देगा। वर्तमान पुलिस अध्याक्ष वहाँ हरियाणा केडर के हैं। He has made a mess of the whole affairs.

काबिल आदमियों को आगे नहीं आने दिया जाता। दो साल तक बगैर तन्ख्वाह पर उसको रखा गया। उसका कुसूर था कि वह सीनियर मोस्ट था, दूसरा उसका कुसूर यह था कि वह बेकसर था उसके खिलाफ कोई चार्ज नहीं था और तीसरा कुसूर उसका यह था कि वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्विसेस चाहे

पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में हों, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट में हों या स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट में हों, हरियाणा में तो खैर परमीशन के लिये क्लास टू के लिए रिजर्वेशन है ही नहीं, इन सब को ठीक करने के लिए, मैं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आप कह रहे हैं, मैं राइट टू रिप्लाय में कह लूंगा....।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got the right to reply but you have already taken 54 minutes and Mr. R.N. Rakesh may require another ten minutes for recommendation.

श्री सूरज भान : मैं अपनी बात कन्क्लूड करना चाहता हूँ, स्वर्गीय बाबा साहब अंबेडकर का एक कोटेशन देकर। जब उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन पेश किया और उनकी आखिरी स्पीच थी, उसमें वे कहते हैं—

“On the 26th of January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality.”

and those who suffer are definitely the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

“...will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up.”

इन अल्फाज के साथ अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत दिन हो गए हैं, अभी तक कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। क्या एक भी उदाहरण दे सकते हैं जबकि किसी गवर्नमेंट आफिसर को वार्निंग इश्यू की हो या उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई हो। जब तक कोई सख्त कानून नहीं होगा तब तक इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन नहीं हो सकता। पूरे सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को पास करें और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हालात को सुधारें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Mool Chand Daga, are you moving your Amendment for consideration Motion ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Yes, Sir,

Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 31st July, 1984.” (3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak now on it,

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, he is from an upper community. Let some Scheduled caste person speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't know. Here Hon. Members are not called on any community. He is a Member of Parliament and a person who speaks.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, he can give a good lecture on economic...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is also going to support it. Why do you oppose ? Upper community people only must speak on that. Let us know that attitude.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Provided they know the facts.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूरज भान जी ने बड़ी मेहनत की है इसलिए उनकी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। महात्मा गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि मेरा सपना तब पूरा होगा जब एक हरिजन कन्या राष्ट्रपति के उच्चतम पद पर आसीन होगी। उन्होंने राजनीतिक आजादी के साथ-साथ रचनात्मक कामों में भी रुचि ली थी। क्या कभी यह भी सोचा है कि जो अनुसूचित जाति या जन-जाति के थोड़े-बहुत लोग उच्च पदों पर हैं, उनका खानदान ही उच्च पद पर बैठेगा और इकोनामिकली वीकर सैक्शन के लोग पीछे ही रहेंगे। मैं सूरज भान जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि उनके इस बिल का सदन पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता है। संविधान में सभी यह शाय ली है कि जो कुछ भी अनुच्छेद हैं, उसके प्रति सब प्रतिबन्ध हैं।

लेकिन मैं चाहता था कि आप उसमें सुझाव दें। आज बड़ा असंतोष फैल रहा है। कुछ अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों ने पद प्राप्त कर लिये हैं। वे लोग ही अपने घरों की रक्षा करने के लिये, अपने कुटुम्ब और अपने लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। आप उसमें भी डिस्टिन्क्शन करते कि जो इकोनामिकली वीकर हैं वह होने चाहिए। अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति के लोग होने चाहिए जिनको कानून ने दे रखा है। कानून का यह मंशा नहीं था कि उसमें कुछ लोग आगे बढ़ जायें और हजारों लोग पीछे रह जायें।

अगर आज एक भूखंड का आबंटन करना है। अगर कोई मन्त्री के पद पर आसीन है, उसके 3 भूखंड हैं, फिर भी वह चाहते हैं कि उसके लड़के को भूखंड मिल

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

जाये क्योंकि वह अनुसूचित जाति का है। इस पर क्या गवर्नमेंट यह विचार करेगी कि वह व्यक्ति जो आरक्षण में आता है, लेकिन उसके पास इतनी सम्पत्ति है, उसने अपना विकास कर लिया है, वह आज के युग में आगे बढ़ सकता है, और दूसरी तरफ और जाति के लोग हैं, वह बनेंगे।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं क्लैरी-फिकेशन चाहता था। क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि यह बात कहकर जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ापन है, शिड्यूलड कास्ट और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब का, वह मौलिक प्रश्न है, उसकी आप उपेक्षा क्यों करते हैं? जब डा० अम्बेडकर ने 10 साल का समय रखा था, उसमें आपने सुधार किया होता, रिजर्वेशन पूरा किया होता आपकी नियत ऐसी हुई होती तो वह तो आप समय से नहीं कर सके, लेकिन अगर 2, 4 आई० ए० एस० अफसर आज क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 के पद पर हैं तो इसके हो जाने से जो 25 परसेन्ट हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी है, उसमें कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन तो नहीं हो जाता। आप यह कहकर हमारे मौलिक प्रश्न को कम मत कीजिए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मौलिक प्रश्न पर मैंने आपकी मूलभूत भावनाओं के विरुद्ध नहीं कहा है। मेहरबानी कर के समझिये कि आरक्षण में हमारी कांग्रेस की पार्टी ही नहीं, सारा हाउस इसके साथ है। प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि जो लोग इसके नाम के कारण होंगे, तो इकनामिकली जो बीकर सैक्शन के लोग हैं, क्या वह भी लाभान्वित होते हैं? उसके लिये कोई कंसीडरेशन होगा या नहीं?

आप एक टाउन में प्लाट एलाट कर रहे हैं, या एजेन्सी एलाट कर रहे हैं उसके एलाट करते समय क्या आप यह सोचेंगे या नहीं कि आरक्षण के अन्दर जो लोग हैं, उसमें जो गरीब हैं उनसे ज्यादा, उनको प्रॉफरेंस दिया जाये? जो आदमी आज गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं उनको प्रॉफरेंस दिया जाये या नहीं?

मंडल कमीशन ने माना है कि इतना कोटा मुकर्रर किया जाये, मैं उसको चैलेंज नहीं करता, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मंडल कमीशन के आधार पर केवल आरक्षण का काम शुरू कर दें, लेकिन उसने यह बात नहीं कही कि जो इकनामिकली बीकर हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर हैं, उन आदमी का भी कंसीडरेशन पहले होना चाहिये।

आपने एक नया कानून बनाने की बात कही। आप एक बिल इस सदन में लेकर आये हैं। आप समझते हैं कि आपने एक अच्छा बिल पेश किया। मैं इसमें यह संशोधन चाहता था कि आरक्षण के मामले में जो बात संविधान ने कही है, उसके प्रति प्रतिबद्ध होते हुए भी जो लोग कमजोर हैं, आरक्षण में उनको प्राथमिकता या प्रायर्टी दी जाये। आप जैसे महान सदस्य से मैं यह चाहता था।

श्री सूरज भान : यह तो फूट डालने वाली बात है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं फूट डालने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं जो अनुभव कर रहा हूँ, वह कह रहा हूँ।

इसमें कुसूर हमारा है। अगर देश का, या शरीर का, कोई अंग कमजोर

रहता है, तो देश विकलांग रहता है। देश को मजबूत करने के लिए हमें आरक्षण की नीति का पालन करना होगा। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमने कुछ प्रगति जरूर की है।

श्री सूरज भान : क्या इससे आपकी तसल्ली है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सरकार ने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, उनके मुताबिक 1982 में एक्सोलूट टर्मज में शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स की संख्या में कैटेगरी ए में 2662, कैटेगरी बी में 5106, कैटेगरी सी में 159616 और कैटेगरी डी में 55188 की वृद्धि हुई है। इसी तरह शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज की संख्या में कैटेगरी ए में 531, कैटेगरी बी में 344, कैटेगरी सी में 53888 और कैटेगरी डी में 43052 की वृद्धि हुई है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज से सम्बन्धित पार्लियमेंटरी कमेटी ने क्या कहा है, जिसके चैयरमैन श्री ए० सी० दास हैं। उसने कहा है :

“The Committee find that the overall percentage of representation of the Scheduled Caste employees in Class II and Class III posts came down as on 1.1.1982 as compared to 1.1.1981 As on 1.1.1981 out of 2386 Class II employees the number of Scheduled Caste employees was 104—4.5%. As on 1.1.1982, out of 2789 employees, the number of Scheduled Caste employees was 110.”

माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हमने कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम संविधान के प्राविजन्ज के अनुसार काम करते आ रहे हैं। अगर माननीय

सदस्य मण्डल कमीशन वाला आरक्षण चाहते हैं, तो उसमें पहले संविधान के आर्टिकल का अनुपालन होना चाहिए। वह कहते हैं कि 40 परसेंट सीट्स हमें दी जाएं। आरक्षण का उनका दृष्टिकोण बिल्कुल ठीक है। मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका शासन भी यहाँ पर रहा है, लेकिन उन तीन सालों में उन्होंने यह पायंट नहीं उठाया।

श्री सूरज भान : हमने उठाया था, लेकिन सरकार ने नहीं माना। मैं केवल आपको ब्लेम नहीं करता।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मंडल कमीशन किस आधार पर रिजर्वेशन मांगता है? एक आधार तो यह है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर हैं। आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर लोग हैं उन लोगों को आगे बढ़ाया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mandal Commission was appointed by them. The Report was released when you came to power. Therefore, you have got to implement it.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा यह सवाल कि जो प्रतिभा आज हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा रही है, जो पलायन हो रहा है उसके अन्दर यह न हो जाय कि आने वाले समय में कुछ लोग जो आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जो प्रतिभाशाली लोग हैं वह सब के सब यहाँ से चले जायें। आपने मैडिकल कालेज के लिए यह रखा है कि 33 परसेंट भी इनको मार्कस मिलें तो इनको लेना चाहिए और इनको एम० बी० बी० एस० और एम० डी० बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन जो 80 परसेंट मार्कस लेकर आए हैं वह क्या करें आप यह कहते हैं कि जो कम मार्कस पाते हैं उनको भी आन प्रोबेशन रख दो। यानी

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

33 परसेंट से भी आप सेटिस्फाइड नहीं है। इससे भी आगे बढ़ गए। आप देखिए क्लास 10 में आप क्या कहते हैं :

Clause 10—proviso : Provided further that :

“In case adequate number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates do not qualify a prescribed test, such of the candidates who have appeared in the test and who fulfil the prescribed educational qualifications but have failed in the prescribed test shall be arranged in the order of merit and recruited on probation.”

आप अगर यह सजेशन देते हैं(व्यवधान)....देखिए जब आप ने यह बिल पेश किया है तो उसके लिए आपके अन्दर दूसरों की बात सुनने की क्षमता है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। आप ऐसा न कर दें कि जो शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोग हैं, वैसे मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह जाति पांत कुछ नहीं है, लेकिन शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोगों को जो 33 परसेन्ट मार्क्स लाने पर भी उसके अन्दर लेने का प्राविजन है, जिसमें 56 परसेन्ट वाले को नहीं लेंगे और शेड्यूलड कास्ट या ट्राइब के लोगों को लेंगे, उनको डाक्टर बनाएंगे, मगर यदि वह 33 परसेन्ट भी नहीं ला पाए तो आप कहते हैं उसको आन प्रोबेशन रखिए, तो जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं वह मेहनत करने में पीछे रह जायेंगे। यानी तो वह 33 परसेन्ट मार्क्स लाते हैं वह भी उससे कम लाएंगे। आप चाहते हैं कि 20 परसेन्ट भी लाएं तो उनको आन प्रोबेशन रखा जाए। मैं कहता हूँ हिन्दुस्तान को आखिर दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ खड़ा होना है। कहा है कि—

खुदी को कर बुलन्द इतना

कि तकदीर से पहले

खुदा वन्दे से खुद पूछे

बता तेरी रजा क्या है ॥

तो आप यह तो नहीं करते हैं। उलटे यह बिल लेकर चले आए हैं। सूरज भान जैसे आदमी यह बिल लाए हैं, वह सूरज जो आसमान में चमकता है उसके जैसा आप को होना चाहिए।

आरक्षण के मामले में जो आप न बात कही है उसका मैं शत-प्रतिशत समर्थन करता हूँ। आप ने जो सजा की बात रखी है मैं कहता हूँ कि सजा देनी चाहिए 6 महीने की, साल भर की। आपकी कलम वहाँ क्यों रुक गई जो 15 दिन कर दिया? जब आपने कदम उठाया है तो मजबूती से उठाना चाहिए। अगर नियम बन चुके हैं और कोई पालन नहीं करता है तो एक साल की सजा मिलनी चाहिए थी। 1984 में जब आप बिल रख रहे हैं तो आपका बिल एक माडल होना चाहिए। आपने जो बातें कही हैं उसमें मण्डल कमीशन का हवाला भी आना चाहिए था। शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स की मांग पूरी होने के बाद मण्डल कमीशन ने जो जो रेकमेंड किया है वह कोटा पूरा किया जायेगा, ऐसा आप कहते।

श्री सूरज भान : यह बिल तो 1980 का है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप तो बिल लायें वह मेहरबानी करके ऐसा लायें जिसको आने वाला समय भी पड़े।

आजकल यह जो आरक्षण का सवाल

उठ रहा है उसके बारे में तो जो आपकी कमेटी है उसके जो मੈम्बर और चेयरमैन हैं वे उन लोगों को बुलाकर कहें और सरकार को भी ऐसा प्राविजन करना चाहिए कि जो उसको पूरा न करें उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, you are a very learned person. Therefore, I am asking you to give your considered views on the system of merit that is in vogue in this country. What are your impartial views on that ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : We have fixed that students belonging to SC/ST must get passing marks if they want to become doctors. For others, we have fixed 80 per cent or 70 per cent marks and only then they are taken as doctors or engineers. Now, you say that students belonging to SC/ST, even if they do not get the passing marks...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : This relaxation is given only at the time of admissions. At the time of annual examinations, they have to compete with others.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं डागा जी से एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ जो लोग 30 परसेन्ट नम्बर लेकर ही पैसे के बल पर, डोनेशन देकर एडमिशन करा लेते हैं उनके बारे में आप क्या कहेंगे ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा दिमाग तो इस बारे में बिल्कुल साफ है कि पासिंग मार्क्स लेने वाले लड़कों को ही केवल लिया जाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

They must get at least the minimum passing marks. For others, let it be 80 percent or 70 per cent marks. I do not mind. Now, for SC/ST students you say that even if they fail, they should be taken.

इस तरह से तो आप उनको और भी ज्यादा कमजोर बनायेंगे। इसलिए मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ।

वैसे तो सारे आंकड़े आपके पास भी हैं और मेरे पास भी हैं। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो गलतियाँ हुई हैं उनको सुधारना चाहिए और उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें भी बहुत सारे संशोधनों की आवश्यकता है—वही मुझे कहना है।

श्री राजेश कुमार (फिरोजाबाद) : उप-अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री सूरज भान, द्वारा पदों तथा सेवाओं में रिक्त स्थानों का (अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए) आरक्षण विधेयक, 1980 पर मैं अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

संविधान के निर्माताओं के मन, जिन्होंने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी, जो देश को चाहते थे, लोगों को चाहते थे, आरक्षण की बात बिल्कुल साफ थी। उन्होंने समझा था कि इस मुल्क में एक बहुत बड़ी आबादी शोषित है, पीड़ित है, जिनकी सैकड़ों वर्षों से अवहेलना हो रही है। जिनको कोई अवसर नहीं है। जिनकी जिन्दगी-जिन्दगी नहीं है। उन निर्माताओं में महात्मा गांधी हो सकते हैं, डा० अम्बेडकर ही सकते हैं, जिन्होंने इस विचारधारा को दिया। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश को आजाद हुए 35-36 वर्ष होने जा रहे हैं और संविधान का भी एक युग निकल गया है, लेकिन सारे देश के अन्दर एक आवाज आ रही है कि हमें जो आरक्षण

[श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह]

प्रदान किया गया था, संविधान के निर्माताओं द्वारा, वह पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है, उसमें हम अभी बहुत पीछे हैं। एक बात यह भी मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार ने देश के निर्माण में एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा यदि पीछे छोड़ दिया तो देश का संपूर्ण रूप से विकास नहीं हो सकता है। डागा जी आंकड़े देने में बहुत माहिर हैं। गांव में एक हरिजन का लड़का छोटी सी पाठशाला में दीया जलाकर पढ़ता है और शहर में आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० का लड़का पैदा होते ही इंग्लिश बोलने लगता है। और ये दोनों कंपीटीशन में आते हैं, तो गांव का लड़का पीछे दिखाई देता है। उसका कहीं भी मेंटल टेस्ट नहीं होता है कि उसकी दिमागी शक्ति कमजोर थी। ऐसा कुछ नहीं होता है। जहां तक की आरक्षण का सवाल है, वह अभी तक पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं हुआ है। सूरज भान जी ने जो डिफेंस की बात कही, हिन्दुस्तान में 66 अनुसूचित जातियों में से एक आदमी भी सिपाही में भरती नहीं है। यह जिम्मेदारी किसकी है—दो लोगों की है एक सरकार और दूसरे समाज की। मैं बहुत से ऐसे ट्राइब्ज को जानता हूँ जो आज भी खानाबदोश की तरह से घूमते हैं। जिनके बच्चों ने कभी स्कूल नहीं देखा है। नौकरी के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का दफ्तर नहीं देखा है। सरकार ने अभी तक मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को भी लागू नहीं किया है। मैडिकल और इन्जीनियरिंग में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को नहीं रख सकते हैं तो उसके लिए भी मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन प्रिस्क्राइब कर

देनी चाहिए। आपको बुनियादी शुरूआत को भी मद्दे नजर रखना पड़ेगा।

मैं एक बात मिलिटरी के बारे में कह कर बिल पर अपनी बात कहूंगा। मिलिटरी में कुछ कामों के लिए रिजर्वेशन है। बड़े कामों में बनिए भाई भी हैं और राजपूत भी भरती हो सकते हैं। वहां प्रेस्क्राइब्ड है कि जाट, यादव और गुजर लिए जायेंगे दूसरी जातियों का नाम नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात हमें इसके बारे में सोचनी पड़ेगी—यह ठीक है कि इन रेजिमेंट्स की कुछ शौर्य गाथायें हैं, जिनसे सिपाही को प्रेरणा मिलती है लेकिन हमें एक दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से भी सोचना पड़ेगा—आज दुनिया के अनेक देशों में जो रेजिमेंट्स बने हुए हैं वे जातियों के आधार पर नहीं हैं और उनकी शौर्य गाथायें भी हमारी रेजिमेंट्स के मुकाबले कम नहीं हैं। यह सोचना कि किसी एक जाति के लोग ही बहादुर होते हैं, सही दृष्टिकोण नहीं है, बल्कि ऐसी परम्परा बननी चाहिए जिसमें जाति भेद नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ—महाराज छत्रपति शिवाजी का देश में कितना सम्मान है, वे भी एक पिछड़े हुए सम्प्रदाय में पैदा हुए थे, लेकिन जब उनको अवसर मिला तो उन्होंने अपने शौर्य और बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय दिया और आज वे देश के महान सपूतों में गिने जाते हैं। इसलिए इन पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों में भी ऐसे लोग निकल सकते हैं, यदि उनको अवसर दिये जाएं तो वे भी देश का नाम रोशन कर सकते हैं। उनके नाम भी स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखे जा सकते हैं। इसमें जहां तक फिजिकल वाली बात का प्रश्न है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन जाति के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। आम लोगों को भी

उन रेजिमेण्ट्स में जाने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

श्री सूरज भान जी ने अपने बिल में आयु, फीस के शिथिलीकरण और यात्रा भत्ते का उल्लेख किया है। उनकी ये मांगें बिल्कुल ठीक हैं, क्योंकि हमारे इन भाइयों के सामने आर्थिक दिक्कतें बहुत ज्यादा हैं। आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण वे समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं, अच्छे स्कूल में बड़ी-बड़ी फीस नहीं दे सकते जिससे दूसरों के मुकाबले उनका विकास नहीं हो पाता है। यहां एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ—जहां रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हो पाता है और जहां एडहाक नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं, वहां आरक्षण पूरा होने पर जिन लोगों को एडहाक नियुक्त किया गया है, उनका भविष्य अन्धकार में न पड़े, हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होगा। यहां यह भी देखना होगा कि जहां आरक्षण दिया हुआ है, वहां उसका दुरुपयोग करके कुछ लोग षडयन्त्र के द्वारा उसका फायदा न उठा लें। हमें इन सब बातों को ईमानदारी से लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री सूरज भान जी ने कहा है कि नियुक्ति की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए—यह ठीक बात है और अवश्य होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यहां एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने 60 परसेण्ट रिजर्वेशन की बात कही थी और यह भी बताया था कि यह रिजर्वेशन किन-किन लोगों को मिलना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा था—माइनारिटीज, बैकवर्ड, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और महिलायें....

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती)

रामबुलारी सिन्हा): हमको इस तरह के रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत नहीं है, हम तो योग्यता के आधार पर ही आना चाहते हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : यह ठीक है इस देश में महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई हुई है, लेकिन इस तरह से सबको अवसर नहीं मिल पायेगा। मैं माननीया मन्त्री जी से यह कहूंगा—सब को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिले, देश खुशहाल हो, देश की एकता बनी रहे, इस दृष्टि से सरकार को स्वयं ही कोई विधेयक लाना चाहिए। अगर इसमें संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो इसमें संशोधन किया जाए। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बिल पास नहीं होगा लेकिन एक अर्ज जरूर करूंगा कि हमारे महा-पुरुषों का जो इरादा था, कांस्टी-ट्यूशन की जो भावना थी, उस भावना को सही रूप में अमलीजामा पहनाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएं। नहीं तो कभी-कभी स्थिति बिगड़ भी जाती है, जैसे पंजाब की हालत दिखाई दे रही है। ऐसी स्थिति न आए, स्थिति बदतर न हो, ऐसे ही चलता रहे, इतनी बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): While expressing my views on this important Bill, I am reminded of a wise saying—'Not knowing how to punish great people, God created disciples.' In this unfortunate country we had Gandhiji and we are supposed to be followers of Gandhiji. His saying were quoted by Dagaji—that the dreamt that a Harijan girl would become President of India some day. But in his own country his own people who framed the

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

Constitution 30 years ago could not impart justice to the most down-trodden people. That is the reality of life. Under our Constitution we had guaranteed certain safeguards to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also to the Backward Classes. We gave political reservations to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that is how we see that young and brilliant people like Sri Suraj Bhan are present here today. I do not think if there was no provision, people like him would have ever dreamt of coming to this House and voicing their own grievances. But what

about the Backward Classes people who were supposed to be given some protection under Art. 340? We conveniently forgot about them over the last 30 years and to-day we are reminded of them. When are we reminded of them? When the agitation is going on against reservation in Bihar, Gujarat and other places. It is an irony of fate.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were to be given reservation not only politically but also in Government services. But these were executive orders and how they were executed can be seen from the report that was presented by this very Government this very years. As on 1.1.82—

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
A — Class I	5.49%	1.70%
B — Class II	9%	1.43%
C — Class III	13.39%	3.47%
D — Class IV	23.41%	7.45%

I am not surprised by the statistics that have been given under categories C & D.

After all, they are shudras and they should be employed in this particular category. They are not meant for higher posts. We still believe in that sort of a thing and that has been depicted in this report. That is the most unfortunate part of it. That is why Shri Suraj Bhan has come here with a demand that there would be codification, there should be a law and that law should protect the interests of the people. Otherwise, they are not going to get justice and they will never join the mainstream of this nation. No nation can go strong unless all the sections of the people are identified and unless all the people are taken together.

Sir, in your own State the backward class people are protected and you have seen what progress you have achieved. I was a Member of the Bombay Legis-

lature for twenty-three years. I was under the wrong impression that we were industrially highly developed State. And, when we visited your State, we found that they were equally industrialised. We were not aware of it. You did not speak about it. You do not advertise about it. You did it and you could achieve it. That was because you got the cooperation from the lowest to the topmost men. That is why you could achieve it. To-day, only one man has gone in the space. All of us can go. But, that is possible only if all the people are taken together. If they are given equal opportunities, if they are given equal chances, then only they can go in space. This half-hearted business is not going to help. Madam, if you think that the Madam is ruling and therefore, all the ladies are equal and they are getting all the benefits, then you are mistaken.

I will narrate one story. It happened in the neighbouring State—Haryana.

Madam, you will be shocked to know that in Mr. Suraj Bhan's constituency, Raipurani, District Ambala, a Banjara boy, a criminal tribe boy belonging to my community was suspected to have stolen something. He was taken into custody. His mother was called. She was beaten; the boy was also beaten. They were stripped naked; the boy was forced to sleep with his mother. May I ask, Madam, what steps are you going to take against the officer? The only step that was taken against the police officer was to transfer him. Is this the rule of law? Does your culture allow it? Does any commonsense allow it? You must see that such fellow is hanged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
Have you brought it to our notice?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : It has come in the papers. Madam, if you think that only good things should appear in the paper and bad things should not appear in paper, then you are mistaken. You must tighten the screw of your department. You are after all in charge of the Home Department. Then how is it that you did not know this? It has happened on 15-2-1984 in a place very close to Delhi. This is the fate of the backward-class.

That is why rightfully, Mr. Suraj Bhan requested you that let there be legislation so that some justice can precolate to us and we can also join the mainstream.

Something was said by Mr. Daga is a great man. I remember when he advocated the case for the increase in our salary and in our D.A. How sincere he was!

17.04 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJ-
PAI in the Chair.]

I also know that when he spoke about the Mandal Commission and when he spoke to-day. He spoke about the inefficiency; what he spoke about what we achieved was less. Why does he forget that it is the first generation from the backward class that has ruled the three Rs. for the first time. Why does she forget that? Why does he not feel that our forefathers were also educated and that is why we must get all the things together. It is not so. For the first time, we were introduced to schools some time back by the British missionary. That is why you find among the tribals also that it is only Schedule IV tribals that find a place in the I.A.S., I.P.S. and the Allied Services and no tribals under Schedule V. The credit goes to the missionary and not to our people.

I wish to point out that it is a Bill which should be accepted by the Government. If it cannot be accepted then, they must give an assurance that everything will be done so that scheduled castes and scheduled tribe people will be given proper representation in the Government and their quota of posts in the executive line will be filled.

Mr. Suraj Bhan quoted one example and said that one I.G. was made in charge of rules and regulations and other things. Sir, I remember, some time back in 1939 or so, when the first Government was formed in Tamil Nadu, an MLA like me was after Rajaji. Seeing that it was not possible to avoid him, Rajaji appointed him as a Minister of Stamps. Don't appoint these Harijans and Girijans in such places where they cannot exercise their executive powers, where they cannot protect their own people.

According to Mr. Daga, ours is a classless society. But how is it that we don't like Harijans and Girijans as officers? How is it that we want to be ruled only by upper class men some of whom do not feel ashamed to do injustice to the backward classes?

Sir, this is a Bill which has come at the right time. Government should promise that their quota will be fulfilled in a certain period.

Mr. Daga asked Mr. Suraj Bhan what he did during the 2½ years during their regime. Fortunately they had only 2½ years at their disposal. But we have had 4½ years...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : That cannot be an argument that they have not done anything in their regime. That is no argument.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : The Mandal Commission Report was given in December, 1980. What are we doing about it? Are we doing anything in that direction? What we have assured these people under Article 340, have we done that during the last 3½ years? No. I suppose, Sir, not knowing how to punish themselves, the people elected us to this House. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि हम में से कुछ लोग जरूर ऐसे हैं जो श्री सूरजभान के बिल की स्पिरिट को अभी समझे नहीं हैं और ना ही बिल को उन्होंने पढ़ा है। मेरा खयाल है कि श्री डागा भी आज उनमें से एक थे।

इन्होंने साफ लिखा है :—

1. It was on account of their social deprivation and discrimination for centuries that reservation in services and legislatures for SC and ST was incorporated in the Constitution. The objective of reservation was to raise these neglected sections to the level of the rest of the community.

2. It is, however, sad to note even after a lapse of more than 3 decades, there has been no appreciable change in their overall conditions for which the responsibility lies squarely with the establishment—the ruling politicians—no less than the bureaucrats who have failed to implement the reservation policy.

3. One of the reasons for Government's failure on this account is the non-existence of legislative sanction to back up the reservation policy. Everything has depended on executive orders only.

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन 3 बातों से स्पिरिट में कौन आदमी अन्तर कर सकता है। आज जो दुहाई देते हैं कि जो आर्थिक रूप से बैकवर्ड हैं, पिछड़े हैं, उनको भी वह सुविधा देनी चाहिए, और ऐसे समय कहते हैं जब कि हरिजनों के आरक्षण की बात होती है, नौकरी की बात होती है।

मैं सोचता हूँ कि उन्होंने वे परिस्थितियाँ नहीं देखीं और उन कारणों को जानने की कोशिश नहीं की, जिनसे रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान किया गया था। इस तरह की बातें वे लोग करते हैं, जिन्होंने हरिजनों को रोटी और पैसा दूर से फेंक कर दिया है, जो हरिजनों को पैसा या रोटी दिए बिना उनसे जबर्दस्ती दिन भर काम लेते रहे हैं, जो हरिजनों की परछाई पड़ने से तीन-तीन बार नहाते थे, जिनके घरों में हरिजन पीढ़े पर—खाट तो बहुत दूर की बात है—नहीं बैठ सकते थे, जिनके घरों में घुस नहीं सकते थे, अगर दरवाजे पर खड़े हो जाएं, तो बैठ नहीं सकते थे। अगर ठाकुर साहब आएँ, तो भले ही उनके पास दो पैसे का धनिया भी न हो; तो ऐसे

लोगों द्वारा उन्हें खाट या कुर्सी पर बिठाया जाता था। अगर कोई विप्र महोदय आए, तो वह आदर सम्मान से पंडित जी कहलाते थे, चाहे उनके घर में आटा भी न हो। ये लोग समाज में इज्जत पाते थे।

वर्ण-व्यवस्था में हजारों सालों से शूद्रों पर अत्याचार हुए और उनमें हीन-भावना पैदा हो गई। उसको दूर करने के लिए और सब लोगों को समाज में बराबरी के स्तर पर लाने के लिए ये रिजर्वेशन के प्राविजन किए गए थे। उस समय डा० अम्बेडकर और बहुत से अन्य लोग कांस्टी-ट्यूएन्ट एसेम्बली में थे। उन्होंने यह प्राविजन क्यों नहीं किया कि आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए भी रिजर्वेशन रखा जाए? इसलिए कि ब्राह्मण भले ही गरीब हो, लेकिन समाज में उसकी स्थिति ऊंची है। रास्ते में लोग उसको पायलागी करते हैं, चाहे वह पढ़ा-लिखा हो या न हो, चाहे वह धनी हो या न हो। इसी तरह ठाकुर साहब को ठाकुर साहब कहा जाएगा और उसे बैठने के लिए स्थान दिया जाएगा। लेकिन शूद्र के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। वह तो काम करने के लिए बना है। कह दिया गया कि सिर तो ब्राह्मण है, हाथ और छाती क्षत्रिय, पैर वैश्य है और पैर शूद्र है। वे लोग यह भूल गए कि वगैर पैरों के ये तीनों चीजें कैसे चल सकती हैं।

मैं नहीं कहता कि जो आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं, उन्हें राहत न दी जाय। मैं इस बात का हामी हूँ कि उनके लिए अलग व्यवस्था की जाए। लेकिन यह बात केवल तभी क्यों उठती है, जब शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को कुछ देने की बात कही जाती है। इसके लिए डागा साहब अलग से बिल क्यों नहीं

लाते हैं? वह बहुत से बिल लाते रहते हैं। कौन से बिल में वे बिल चले जाते हैं, यह मुझे पता नहीं। अगर वह आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं, तो वह बिल लाएं। हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन उनको यह याद तभी आता है, जब हरिजनों के संबन्ध में कोई बिल पेश होता है।

आज उन्होंने एक और कमाल की बात कर दी। वह चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड दोनों को आपस में लड़ा दिया जाए। इसलिए आज उन्होंने कहा कि यह मांग करो कि जब हमारा कोटा पूरा हो जाए, तभी बैकवर्ड क्लासिज का कोटा शुरू हो। वह जानते हैं कि हरिजन और बैकवर्ड इस देश में 66 67 प्रतिशत हो जाएंगे, तो सारे देश में हुकूमत उनकी होगी और उनका जमाना गया।

मेरा कहना यह है कि इस प्रकार की बात डागा जी को नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी कि हरिजनों का कोटा पूरा होने के बाद बैकवर्ड का हो। यह उन्होंने ठीक बात नहीं कही और जो एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड हैं उनका जिक्र भी इसमें हो, यह बात भी ठीक नहीं कही। उनको अलग से इस संबन्ध में सोचना चाहिए। हम सब उसमें साथ देंगे।

अब अगर हरिजनों की कंडीशन सब सुधर गई है तो मुझे कोई बात कहने को नहीं है। समाज में उनको वही स्थान प्राप्त हो गया है जो सवर्णों को है तो फिर इस बिल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन अगर प्रामाणिकता से यह बात दिल में समझते हैं कि बहुत प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी अभी समाज में जो स्थिति

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हरिजन और आदिवासियों की होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पायी है तो फिर आपको इस के विषय में अपनी सहमति देनी ही होगी। है कोई ऐसा इस हाउस में, जो यह कहे, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, आप चाहे तो घंटी बजाकर और लोगों को भी बुला लीजिए, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग हैं वह क्या बराबरी पर आ गए हैं दूसरे वर्गों और दूसरे वर्गों के मुकाबले में, ? ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय और वैश्य के मुकाबले में ? ऐसा कोई कह दे तो मैं कहूँगा सूरज भान जी से कि वह अपना बिल वापस ले लें। कोई यह कहने की हिम्मत करे।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और ग्रावास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : यह भी तो ठीक है कि पहले वाली स्थिति नहीं है। उससे थोड़ा आगे निकल गई है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं यह कब कह रहा हूँ ?

श्री सूरज भान : बूटा सिंह जी, पहले से भी बिगड़ती जा रही है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह गलत बात है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने मान लिया कि पहले जैसी नहीं है, पहले से सुधरी है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : बात यह है कि इसके दो पहलू हैं। यदि आप कहते हैं कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था की बात उसके बराबर नहीं आई तब तो कुछ और बात है। अगर सामाजिक व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं तो आज अस्पृश्यता उस ढंग से उस विकराल रूप में नहीं नजर आती है। यह ठीक है, मैं

मानता हूँ कि गांवों में बहुत दूर जो गांव हैं जहां सही ढंग से शिक्षा का प्रसार नहीं हुआ है वहां पर अस्पृश्यता देखने को मिलती है। परन्तु समूचे तौर पर देश को देखें तो अस्पृश्यता का वह रूप नहीं है जो आज से 35 वर्ष पहले था।

श्री सूरजभान : बूटा सिंह जी, पढ़े-लिखे लोगों में ज्यादा है, सविसेज में ज्यादा है, अनपढ़ों में शायद उतना नहीं है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह आपकी भावना है।

श्री सूरज भान : भावना नहीं है। मैंने तो केसेज कोट किए हैं, सविसेस के केसेज कोट किए हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं उस बात से किसी हद तक सहमत हूँ कि पहले से स्थिति कुछ अच्छी हुई है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन आपने निर्धारित किया तो उसको 36-37 वर्षों के बाद भी पूरा क्यों नहीं कर पाये ? अगर आपने उसे पूरा किया होता तो और अच्छी स्थिति हो गई होती।

एक बात और है कि हरिजनों में जो जरा आगे बढ़ जाते हैं, वह चाहे पी० सी० एस० हो जायें या हमारे मंत्री जी की तरह मंत्री हो जायें तो वह समझने लगते हैं कि बाकी सब भाइयों की हालत अच्छी हो गई है। यह भी एक बात है।

दूसरी बात डागा जी ने कही इन-एफिशियेंसी वाली। इनएफिशियेंसी होती है हरिजनों के जो कैंडीडेट्स होते हैं उनमें, यह बात उन्होंने कही। मैं यह कहना

चाहता हूँ कि जिनका एटमास्फेयर बहुत बैकवर्ड रहा हो, जिन्हें आपने जूते से मारा हो प्रताड़ित किया हो हजारों तक और जिनके छू जाने मात्र से आप नहाये हों, ऐसे लोगों का जो फैमिली एटमास्फेयर या जो उनके गांव या पड़ोस का एटमास्फेयर है उन लोगों में से जो बच्चे आएंगे उनको आगे बढ़ने में देर लगेगी, सब बात समझने में देर लगेगी। आपकी बिरादरी में भी जो ऐसे लोग होंगे जिन का स्तर आर्थिक रूप से ऊंचा नहीं है उनमें भी यह बात होगी। इसलिए थोड़े दिनों तक हमें उनको माफ करना होगा। अगर वह कुछ गलतियां भी कर जायें तो हमें उनको माफ करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आपकी अप्रोच गलत है। अगर आपने इस तरीके से अप्रोच किया है कि उनमें सब निकम्मे लोग हैं, ठीक काम नहीं करते, पढ़े-लिखे ज्यादा नहीं हैं तो यह गलत अप्रोच है। जो कमी है उनके साथ उसको ठीक करने के लिए हमें उपाय करने चाहिए।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामा-बाद) : एक बात सुन लीजिए। निकम्मा मत कहिए। वह पूरी तरह से समझते नहीं हैं, यह कहिए। निकम्मा बेकार आदमी को कहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : ब्यूरोक्रेट्स यह कहते हैं।

मैं दो-तीन मिनट में ही समाप्त करूंगा। उनका दिमागी दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए और अच्छी प्रकार से शिक्षित करने के लिए आपको अलग से ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स खोलने चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आजकल समाज में शिक्षा किस प्रकार की है? एक तरफ तो रुपए और रुतबे वालों की शिक्षा है और दूसरी तरफ गरीब आदमी की शिक्षा है। एक तरफ कान्वेन्ट स्कूलों में आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, पी० सी० एस० और मिनिस्टर्स के बच्चे पढ़ेंगे, बजारों रुपया महीना खर्च करके, वही बच्चे आगे चल करके कमिश्नर, कलक्टर और एस० पी० बनेंगे। दूसरी तरफ जिला परिषद और म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में जो बच्चे पढ़ेंगे, जिन स्कूलों की बिल्डिंगें नहीं हैं, जहां महीने में केवल एक बार ही मास्टर अपनी तनख्वाह लेने के लिए जाता है, जहां बैठने के लिए बच्चे घर से चटाई लाते हैं—वहां से निकले हुए बच्चे चपरासी भी नहीं बन पायेंगे। इस तरह से एक तरफ तो शासकों की फौज खड़ी होती जायेगी और दूसरी तरफ शासितों की फौज खड़ी होती जायेगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली को, कान्वेन्ट की शिक्षा को आप समाप्त कीजिए। एक ही स्कूल में मिनिस्टर के बच्चे, मेहतर, जाटव या कोरी के बच्चे बैठकर पढ़ें। उसके बाद हम देखेंगे कि उनकी कैसी बुद्धि है। अभी तो उनको वह एटमास्फेयर ही नहीं मिलता है जिसमें बड़े लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को इस बिल के बारे में चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए। अभी आप कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर भेजते हैं तो उसका पालन नहीं होता है लेकिन अगर ऐक्ट बना देंगे और सजा की व्यवस्था कर देंगे तो उसका पालन किया जायेगा। लेकिन दुःख तो इस बात

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

का है कि 37 सालों से आपकी सरकार आर्डर्स पर ही चल रही है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में आपने मिनिस्ट्री का एक्स-पेंशन किया उसमें आपने नाकाबिल लोगों को भी मिनिस्टर बना दिया। फिर अगर कोई हरिजन भी कलक्टर या पी० सी० एस० बन जायेगा तो क्या हो जायेगा? अगर उनको आप मिनिस्टर बना सकते हैं तो क्या नौकरी नहीं दे सकते हैं? आप देख लीजिए कि यू० पी० में आपने क्या किया है। अगर शेड्यूल्ड कार्ट्स में कुछ कमी है तो कुछ अयोग्य लोगों को भी आप मिनिस्टर बना सकते हैं फिर आप उनको मास्टर की नौकरी क्यों नहीं दे सकते हैं? यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। यह बिल जो है वह तो नेसेसरी लीगल सैंगन को इम्पोज करने के लिए ही लाया गया है इसलिए इससे असहमत होने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ सभी को इससे अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. That time is over. There are so many speakers who want to speak on this Bill. Will the House like to extend the time by two hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time is extended by two hours.

श्री वृद्धिचन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभा-पति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य सूरज भान जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस की भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ। एक दफा विधानसभा का सदस्य होने के नाते

मैं भी अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति समिति का सदस्य रहा। जिन-जिन जिलों में भी हम गए, जहाँ जाकर अध्ययन किया वहाँ हमने पाया कि रोस्टर सिस्टम का अनुपालन नहीं हो रहा है। एप्वाइंटिंग अथारिटीज द्वारा रिजर्वेशन के मामले में सही तरीके से अनुपालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। जब हम उनके खिलाफ कदम उठाना चाहते थे कि क्या कदम उठाया जाए, उस वक्त हमारे पास कोई आल्टर-नेटिव नहीं था कि कोई कदम उठा सकते। यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सारे राज्यों की जानकारी एकत्र करके हमें दें। अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के प्रोमोशन के हिसाब से रोस्टर बनाया गया था, उस रोस्टर का पालन किया गया या नहीं? अगर नहीं किया गया, तो इस बारे में किन-किन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कदम उठाए गए हैं। जब यह सारी जानकारी हमें मिल जाएगी, तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि हमारी सरकार जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लिए रिजर्वेशन में कमेटेड है, उसका पालन कहां तक हो रहा है। यदि नहीं होता है तो हमें एक लैजिसलेशन बनाना पड़ेगा। लैजिसलेशन बनाकर ही हम उनके खिलाफ कदम उठा सकेंगे। इसी के लिए माननीय सदस्य द्वारा यह लैजिसलेशन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें सजा का समावेश भी करना चाहिए। एप्वाइंटिंग अथारिटी आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० आफिसर होते हैं और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी होते हैं, कानून बनाकर ही उनके खिलाफ कोई-न-कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए। एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर पर डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी करने के बाद साफ मालूम हो जाएगा कि रोस्टर

सिस्टम का पालन किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है। त्रुटियां मालूम पड़ जाने के बाद भी हम कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, यह हमारी कमजोरी है, और इसी के लिए सूरज भान जी द्वारा यह लैजिसलेशन लाया गया है। मैं उनकी भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ कि ऐसा लैजिसलेशन होना चाहिए। इस बिल की क्लोजेज के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है।

उसको सिलैक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जा सकता है, उस पर डिस्कशन किया जा सकता है, परन्तु यह अवश्य होना चाहिये कि रिक्तमेंट और प्रमोशन में जो रिजर्वेशन की सुविधायें देते हैं उसका लाभ उनको अवश्य मिलना चाहिये। अगर वह लाभ उनको नहीं मिलता है तो हम अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे।

हमें यह भी देखना है कि जो आई० ए० एस० या आइ० पी० एस० जैसी बड़ी-बड़ी सर्विसेज हैं उनमें इन जातियों के लोग क्यों नहीं आ पाते हैं? इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इनकी शिक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में होती है, अभाव की स्थिति में होती है। जो विद्यार्थी होस्टल्ज में रह कर शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं, वहां भी हालत अच्छी नहीं है, अच्छा वातावरण नहीं मिलता है, खाने की क्वालिटी बहुत इन्फिरियर है। मान लीजिये आप उनके लिये 100 रु० छात्रवृत्ति फिक्स करते हैं, आज के मंहगाई के जमाने में 100 रुपयों में वे कैसे अच्छी तरह से रह सकते हैं और अच्छा खाना खा सकते हैं। जब उनको अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलेगा तो पढ़ाई क्या करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाना चाहिये जिससे वे भी दूसरे लोगों के मुकाबले में आगे बढ़ सकें। इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और

राज्य सरकारों को मिल कर सोचना पड़ेगा। जो विद्यार्थी आई० ए० एस० और आइ० पी० एस० की परीक्षा देते हैं उनके लिये एक साल या दो साल की विशेष ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करनी होगी जिससे वे भी दूसरों के मुकाबले कम्पीटीशन में स्ट्रैंड कर सकें।

हमें यह भी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि हमारे जो आई० आर० डी० पी०, एन० आर० ई० पी० के कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये जो कम्पोनेन्ट प्रोग्राम हैं उनमें ऐसा प्रयास किया जाय जिससे उनको लाभ पहुंचे, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो, उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति मजबूत हो। अभी भी देश में यह स्थिति है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को कुंओं से पानी नहीं पीने दिया जाता। हालांकि इस स्थिति में पहले के मुकाबले काफी सुधार हुआ है। स्कूलों में दोनों तरह के विद्यार्थी साथ-साथ पढ़ते हैं जिससे छुआछूत की भावना काफी कम हुई है। इस भावना को और ज्यादा समाप्त करने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको पंचायतों के चुनावों में खड़ा होना चाहिए। मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि वे केवल रिजर्व्ड सीट से ही खड़े न हों बल्कि उनको जनरल सीट से भी खड़ा होना चाहिये। पंचायत समितियों, लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट के अन्तर्गत म्युनिस्पैलिटी के चुनावों में सक्रिय भाग लेना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी हमेशा उनकी भलाई के लिए सोचा करते थे। हमारे बड़े-बड़े नेता जवाहर लाल नेहरू, डा० अम्बेदकर सब ने उनकी भलाई के लिये सोचा। हम भी उनको पूरी तरह से मदद दें जिससे वे आम जनता के साथ बराबरी

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

के लेवल पर आ सकें। संविधान में शुरू में 10 साल के लिये व्यवस्था की गई थी कि उनको बराबर की स्थिति में लाया जा सके, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं लाया जा सका है— यह हमारे लिये गौरव की बात नहीं है, बल्कि कलंक की बात है। हमें अब भी ऐसा प्रयास करना चाहिये जिससे देश के तमाम अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों का विकास हो, उनको सब के बराबर लाया जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Madam Chairman, I fully support the Bill moved by my Hon. friend, Shri Suraj Bhan. The Bill has been brought forward with a specific purpose. It is a common knowledge that the quota for reservation provided in Government services for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have not been fully achieved. The progress so far made is far from satisfactory, particularly in the case of Class I and Class II posts. The mover himself has given enough statistics, others also have very profusely quoted from various official reports. So, I need not go into the figures again.

Madam, we have to seriously consider the reason why even after 36 years of Independence, this Constitutional guarantee to assure adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Services has not been met. This failure was due to the lack of any legal sanction for the Executive Orders in regard to Reservations that are still in existence. The mover of this Bill, Shri Suraj Bhan has rightly asked a question—how many officers, who have been found wanting in efforts to implement the reservation orders, have been proceeded against? The answer we all know is in the negative.

The fact is that there are a number of officers who are still prejudiced against the reservations, I don't say that all the Officers belonging to the upper castes are prejudiced and that they deliberately prevent the implementation of the reservation orders. I don't say that. But I must say while there are honest officials, there are dishonest officials also. We have got even the experience of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. When first appointed by the Maharaj of Baroda, you know what reception did he receive? What experience he had in that Office, even from the Peons and the Chaprasis. He was refused even water. And in utter disgust such a highly talented person had to leave office.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Talk of the present, not of the past.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I don't say that the present situation is not different from the past, of course, the situation has improved. But these social prejudices are so deep-rooted and since they come from the thousands of years of the history of our society it is not easy to wipe them out at one stretch. We have to see therefore, that those who have got prejudices against the weaker sections and those who want to prevent in any way the implementation of the Reservation Order, should be punished. If they have to be punished, then, of course, the Reservation Orders should have statutory sanction. They should have legal authority behind them.

Now, Sir, innumerable instances can be given to show how the prejudices are still existing. I will give you a small example from my own State. In my State there is a Post Master General of the Kerala Circle. There candidates belonging to the Pulaya community, which is a recognised Scheduled Caste community, are denied appointment because their certificates issued by the legally competent Government officials, show that they belong to the Pulaya community.

Whereas, in the Scheduled Castes order issued by the President this community's name is written as 'Pulayan'. It is a practice in Kerala that when a community's name is written the full name which ends in many cases with the alphabet 'n' is not used, it is written as 'Pulaya community' or if it is a Ezhuva community, though we call an Ezhuva as 'Ezhuvan', yet when it is written, it is written stating that he belongs to 'Ezhuva' community, not 'Ezhuvan' community. Similarly, when a Pulaya community is referred to, it is not written 'Pulayan' community, but 'Pulaya' community or 'Pulaya jati'. So all the certificates are issued as 'Pulaya'. But this Postmaster-General, on flimsy technical ground, denies appointment to candidates belonging to the Pulaya community on the ground that the community to which the candidates belong should be 'Pulayan' and not 'Pulaya'. He says, 'So, you people belong to a different community'. This is a very live issue in Kerala and this community is still agitating over it and, Madam Chairman, the Government of Kerala has issued a clarification that the terms 'Pulaya' and 'Pulayan' are the same. They belong to the same caste and community. So, the certificates issued by the competent authorities in the State are valid. They should not be rejected, they should be accepted as valid certificates. Even then, this Postmaster-General refuses. You can see how a prejudiced official can go against the interest of these weaker sections. This incident, I think, can give you an idea.

Now, Madam, there is a misunderstanding amongst some people and amongst some Hon. Members of this House also.

When Mr. Daga was speaking, he was saying that the benefits of reservation have been cornered by a minority among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and when they reach high positions in society or in the Services, they try to get the benefits for their own sons, their own children and their own family members.

Madam Chairman, in this context, the problems of the economically weaker sections also should be taken into consideration

17.50 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Sir, their problem is different from the problem that my Hon. friend Shri Suraj Bhan has brought before the House in the form of this Bill. I for myself am not opposed to any special facilities being given to people belonging to economically weaker sections even if they belong to the upper castes. I am not opposing it. What I want to point out here is, that some facilities and benefits may be extended to the economically weaker sections without affecting various concessions and benefits now being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. SPEAKER: We should give some consideration for the great Choudhary Sunder Singh. You please sum up and conclude.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Now, Sir, because of the wrong impression among some people that a section of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have already attained high position or become economically better, they say that this section of SC and ST are cornering the benefits. Because of this wrong impression, some of the institutions in our country have started introducing a sort of income limits for extending educational concessions and other facilities to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a very unjust step. I support, with all the energy and power at my command, the Bill moved by my Hon. friend Shri Suraj Bhan.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, जो शख्स यह बिल लाया है, उसकी पार्टी का कोई आदमी इसे सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहा है।

श्री सूरज भान : मैंने रैजलूशन पढ़कर सुनाया है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : यह हमारा अधिकार मार रहे हैं और क्या कर रहे हैं ? महात्मा गांधी ने डा० अम्बेडकर को कानून मंत्री बनाया था। इसलिए बनाया था कि तुम कानून को जैसा चाहो बना लो। उन्होंने अपने तौर पर कानून बनाया। तमाम दुनिया महात्मा गांधी नहीं बन सकती। उनके दिल में हमारे लिए सौफ्ट कार्नर था, इसलिए हम उनके साथ थे। अब ये चाहते हैं कि सारी दुनिया महात्मा गांधी बन जाये, यह कैसे बन जायेगी ? आज मैटीरियलिज्म का जमाना है। हर एक आदमी तरक्की करना चाहता है और अच्छी जिन्दगी बिताना चाहता है। लेकिन ये लोग हमें उपदेश देते हैं कि नौकरियों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। यह ठीक है कि बुरी हालत है लेकिन उसका इलाज क्या है ? श्री जैन ने बताया कि जो आदमी छुआछूत करे, उसको सजा देनी चाहिए। सजा कौन देगा ? आज हालत यह है कि संसद के मेम्बरों को भी चारपाई पर नहीं बैठने दिया जाता। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो हम कहते हैं, उस पर हमें अमल भी करना चाहिये।

अमल से दुनिया बनती है,

जन्नत भी जहन्नुम भी,

यह खाकी अपनी फितरत से

न नूरी है न नारी है।

“No man can get his right by request, rights are wrested from unwilling hands.”

संसद के मेम्बर और विधायक अपने-अपने इलाकों में और विधानसभाओं में हरिजनों के अधिकारों के लिए लड़ाई

क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? असल में खुद हरिजनों में भी कमजोरी है। उनमें ताकत नहीं है। वे दूसरों से एकसप्लायट हो जाते हैं। वे नौकरियों और ऊंचे पदों के लिए अपने आप को बेच देते हैं। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू मेरे मित्र थे। मैंने उनकी सहायता से हरिजनों के लिए बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे काम करवाए। हमें प्रधान मन्त्री से मुलाकात का मौका मिलना चाहिए हमें उनसे मुलाकात का मौका नहीं मिलता है। सूडो-लीडर आगे आ जाते हैं। वे सही राय नहीं देते, बल्कि अपने इन्ट्रेस्ट के लिए गलत राय देते हैं। सही लोगों की राय लेनी चाहिए।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सब लोग महात्मा गांधी की शिक्षा को मानें। आज भी देश में मार-धाड़ हो रही है। हममें इतनी ताकत होनी चाहिए कि हम कह सकें कि जो शरूस शरारत करता है या किसी को मारता है, वह मेरे इलाके में आकर तो देखे। मैं जब मंत्री था, तो हरियाणा और पंजाब में कुछ लोग जनता को परेशान करते थे और लोगों की मार देते थे। हमने उन्हें ठीक कर दिया। हमें यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि एक आदमी के मर जाने से दुनिया में हलचल मच जाए। यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि श्री वाजपेयी भी महात्मा गांधी की बात करते हैं।

Knowledge without character is a power for evil only. As has been seen in so many instances, talented thieves are gentlemen rascals is the world.

(Interruptions.)

कोई भी काम है, हर एक आदमी उसको कर सकता है। हमें अपने आप को ठीक करना चाहिए, दूसरों की नुकताचीनी नहीं करनी चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी ने अपने

आप को ठीक किया था। अंग्रेजों के पास कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं था, जो महात्मा गांधी का मुकाबला कर सके। इसी वजह से अंग्रेजों को इस मुल्क को छोड़ कर जाना पड़ा।

To be good cheers and believe that we are selected by the Lord to do great thing and we will do that. Hold yourself in readiness. Be pure and holy. Love for lover's sake and love the poor and be miserable to the downtrodden. God bless you.

आप कहते हैं कि हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरे साथ भी यही हुआ। मेरे लिये भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू से मिला, वह एक शानदार आदमी थे, उनकी मदद लेकर मैंने सब को सीधा कर लिया, जो कुछ लेना था वह ले लिया। मैं कहता हूँ कि हरिजनों को आज कुछ नहीं मिलता है तो हरिजनों का कसूर है। जो दबाता है उसका कसूर नहीं है, जो दबता है उसका कसूर है। अपोजीशन वालों से मैं कहता हूँ कि तुम्हारी वजह से हम कमजोर हैं

....(व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन्दर सिंह जी, अब दोबारा फिर बोलिएगा।

18.01 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER
 RE HER FORTHCOMING VISIT TO
 CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister to make a statement.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Members know of the proposal for my visits to Libya,

Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt. This was in response to invitations which had been extended and accepted a long time ago. Libya and Tunisia have not been visited by any Indian President or Prime Minister, and they have been reminding us that such visits were overdue.

These four are important member of the world community and prominent in the Non-Aligned Movement. We have had always close relations with them and have shared assessments with them on important international developments. We also have increasing mutually advantageous economic relations with these countries. The object of my visits was to strengthen our bilateral relations as also to discuss courses of action regarding the deterioration of the situation in West Asia and elsewhere. In spite of the importance of the subjects to be discussed, since the House is in session and events in our country need close watch, the stay in each country was anyhow to be very short, a day or two in each capital.

Owing to the situation in Punjab, we did consider postponement of these visits. However, it was felt that it was too late to cancel the visits to Libya and Tunisia which are to be held tomorrow. It has now been decided to visit these two countries from the 7th to 9th April and to postpone the visits to Algeria and Egypt for the time being.

The Governments of Algeria and Egypt have been most understanding and have agreed to my coming at a later date soon. We are grateful to them for their helpfulness.

The House knows that wherever I am, I am kept in constant touch with developments at home and receive all essential papers. It is my sincere hope that all sections of the people of Punjab will work together for countering the distrust and violence.

It will be my privilege to carry the greetings and good wishes of the Indian people and of their elected represen-

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

tatives in this august House to the Governments and peoples of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Tunisia.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : *Bon voyage.*

18.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE SITUATION
ARISING OUT OF REPORTED
DECISION OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SRI
LANKA TO IMPOSE MILITARY
RULE IN JAFFNA AND RENEWED
SPATE OF KILLINGS OF
TAMILIANS OF INDIAN ORIGIN
LIVING IN SRI LANKA—(CONTD).

MR. SPEAKER : We will continue with the discussion under Rule 193. Shri Kabuli to continue his speech.

श्री अब्दुल रसीद कातुली (श्रीनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ चन्द बातों की तरफ ही ध्यान दिलाऊंगा और चाहूंगा कि यह ऐवान उन बातों का खास ख्याल रखे। पिछले दिनों सीलोन में जाफना के मुकाम पर चुन्नकम और मल्लकम में जो दस आम आदमी मारे गए जिसमें एक प्रेग्नेट (हामिला) खातून भी थी और वह इस वजह से, बहाना यह बना दिया कि कुछ एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स ने चार पुलिस के व्यक्ति मार दिये, इसके अलावा एमर्जेंसी डिफेंस फण्ड का बनाना और न्यू मिनिस्ट्री आफ नेशनल सेक्योरिटी को बनाना, साथ-साथ श्रीलंका आर्मी को जो पूरे-पूरे पावर्स मिले हुए हैं अन्डर ऐंटी टैररिज्म ला, ये वह हालात हैं जिनकी तरफ हमें तवज्जह देनी है। और इस सिलसिले में हम भूल नहीं सकते हैं कि 1983 के बाद वहां पर जो दुर्दशा हुई, जो जुल्म हुआ, जो अन्याय

हुआ लोगों पर और जिसमें तकरीबन 600 करोड़ की जायदादें तमिल बोलने वाले लोगों की नुकसान की गई और कई सौ आदमी कत्ल कर दिए गए। इसके अलावा हजारों आदमियों को अपना घर-बार छोड़ना पड़ा।

18.06 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI
BAJPAI in the Chair]

श्रीलंका का जो ईस्टर्न पार्ट है वहां से लोग भागकर आए और कैम्पों में चले गए और जहां तक नेरी इत्तला है हजारों की तादाद में अभी तक लोग उन कैम्पों में पड़े हैं, बेसहारा बेचारगी की हालत में, और वे वापस घर जाना नहीं चाहते हैं बल्कि उनकी कोशिश और मांग यह है कि उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान भेजा जाये। तो आज जो सबसे बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो रहा है तमिल बोलने वालों के लिये वह यह है कि एक साजिश के तहत एक सिलसिला शुरू किया गया है जो तमिल बोलने वाले इलाके हैं, जो तमिल नस्ल के लोग हैं उनकी आबादी वहां पर घटाई जाए। चुनावे उसी सिलसिले में बट्टी कालबा, कलकुड़ा—यह दो जगहें हैं जहां पचास हजार सिंहलीज को लाकर बसाया गया ताकि उन इलाकों में तमिल नस्ल के लोगों की जो आबादी बढ़ी है उसको घटाया जा सके और उन पर सिंहलीज मेजारिटी कम्युनिटी को मुसल्लत किया जाए। यह एक बहुत बड़े खतरे की बात है क्योंकि हमने देखा है इजरायल भी यही कर रहा है और साउथ अफ्रीका में भी यही सब हुआ। हम देख रहे हैं इजरायल के उन इलाकों में जो फिलस्तीनी लोगों का हिस्सा था, जहां पर इजराय-

लियों ने कब्जा जमाया है, वहां पर इजरायली अब नयी वस्तियां बसा रहे हैं, इजरायली नस्ल के लोगों की तादाद वहां बढ़ा रहे हैं ताकि असली फिलस्तीनियों की तादाद और ताकत को खत्म किया जा सके और उनका जो हक है मांगने का उसको छीन लिया जाए। इस बात की तरफ मैं इस एवान को खबरदार करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि यही सिलसिला सीलोन में भी शुरू हुआ है। मैंने दो मुकामात की तरफ अभी इशारा किया है और वहां के जिम्मेदार लीडरों की तरफ से यह बयान आया है कि यह सिलसिला वहां शुरू हुआ है और अगर यह सिलसिला जारी रहा तो मुझे खतरा है कि जाफना के इलाके में, प्रीडामिनेन्टली तमिल स्पीकिंग लोगों का मेजारिटी इलाका है वहां पर भी उनकी हालत तबाह करने के लिए एक्टिसादी तौर पर और माशी एतवार से, आवादी के लिहाज से उनकी तादाद कम करने के लिए सिहली लोगों को वहां पर बसाया जायेगा। इस तरीके का खतरा उनके लिए पैदा कर दिया गया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछली बार वहां पर जो कुछ हुआ उसमें किसी को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया। 6 जुलाई, 1983 के वाकए के बाद खास तौर से वे लोग जो एलम के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखते, जिन्होंने कभी अलहदगी की मांग नहीं की, इन्डियन ओरिजिन के जो पुराने लोग जिनकी तादाद 6 लाख है और जो प्लान्टेशन वर्कर्स हैं उनकी जिम्दगी भी दूभर कर दी गई, उनके हकूक तल्फ कर दिए गये। जो थोड़े से लोग वहां पर अपना अलग होने का मूवमेंट चला रहे हैं उनका साथ इन लोगों ने कभी नहीं दिया लेकिन पिछले साल जो वारदातें वहां पर हुईं, जो

तशद्दुद वहां पर रचाया गया, उसमें इन्डियन ओरिजिन के प्लान्टेशन वर्कर्स को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया और अब तक यह सिलसिला जबर का, नाइंसाफी का उनके साथ जारी है। इन हालात में मैं समझता हूं एक खतरा पैदा हो रहा है और पिछले साल जो वाकयात हुए, अगरचें उस नवैयत के हालात इस वक्त नहीं हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि वहां जिस किस्म के कानून वापस किए गए हैं जिस किस्म की इमर्जेंसी पावर्स श्रीलंका सरकार ने ली है और जो व्यवहार इन लोगों के साथ किया है उससे खतरा पैदा हो रहा है कि जेनोसाइड का, नस्लकुशी का सिलसिला फिर से न शुरू हो जाए। यह बहुत बड़े खतरे की बात है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं 27 मार्च के "हिन्दु-स्तान टाइम्स" में यू एन० आई० की यह खबर छपी है :

"A fresh wave of violence against the Tamils is feared under the cover of a major anti-terrorist offensive to be launched by the Sri Lankan Government, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) Secretary-General, Mr. Amrithalingam, said today."

"The TULF leader, accompanied by Mr. R. Sampandan a former M. P. from Trincomalee, both present in New Delhi, conveyed this apprehension of the Tamil population to the Prime Minister's Special Envoy, Mr. G. Parthasarathy, with whom they had two rounds of inconclusive discussions during the day."

यह बात वहां से जिम्मेदार लीडरों ने, जो टी० यू० एल० एफ० से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, भारत सरकार को बता दी है। आज के हालात को देखते हुए ऐसा लग रहा है कि कोई तूफान आने वाला है, जिससे यह मुल्क

[श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली]

मुताआसिर हुए बगैर नहीं रह सकता है। हर लिहाज से उस मुल्क के साथ हमारे संबंध गहरे और सांस्कृतिक मिलाप के रहे हैं। इसको हम नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह मुल्क मुत्तासिर करेगा, जो कुछ भी हालात वहां पर पैदा किए जायेंगे। हमारी परेशानियों को दूर करने का कर्तव्य सरकार का है। जिस दिन से सरकार और मोहतरिम फाइन मिनिस्टर ने यह जिम्मेदारी कबूल कर ली है कि वह तमिल स्पीकिंग लोगों के लिये, उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये श्रीलंका सरकार से बात करेंगे, उसी दिन से समस्या के हल की उम्मीद कायम हो गई है। यह जिम्मेदारी आपको निभानी है, इसको आप अधूरा नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं। इस समस्या के हल के लिए किसी न किसी हल तक पहुंचना आपका फर्ज बनता है। इसका कोई न कोई नतीजा सामने आना चाहिए। श्रीलंका में जो हिन्दुस्तानी नस्ल के लोग अपने हकूक के लिये लड़ रहे हैं, उनका मसायल हल होना चाहिए। हम कोई जंग नहीं चाहते हैं, श्रीलंका से। सरकार की पालिसी के लिए मैं उसको बधाई देता हूं। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि जंग से कोई मसला हल होगा। श्रीलंका हमारे देश के छोटे से छोटे प्रान्त के बराबर नहीं है उसका हमारे से क्या मुकाबला है। न हिन्दुस्तान की खवाईश है कि किसी मुल्क पर वह कब्जा करे या किसी मुल्क के टुकड़े कर दे। लेकिन श्रीलंका का फर्ज बनता है कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को महसूस करे। हम लोगों का आपस में जो जजबाती रिश्ता है, आपसी मसायल हैं, उनको वह नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकता है और न ही हमारी सरकार।

मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां की सरकार की तरफ से यह भी चर्चा की जा रही है कि यहां हिन्दुस्तान में ट्रेनिंग कैम्प शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। मद्रास तमिलनाडु में उसकी ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। हमें श्रीलंका को इत्मीनान देना चाहिए कि इस तरह की कोई ट्रेनिंग यहां पर नहीं दी जा रही है, लेकिन श्रीलंका को भी हमें इत्मीनान देना पड़ेगा कि इंडियन ओरीजिन के लोगों के साथ, तमिल स्पीकिंग लोगों के साथ कोई नाइंसाफी नहीं होगी। यह उनका फर्ज बनना है और वन-साइडेड रिलेशनशिप नहीं हो सकती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उनको इत्मीनान दे कि इस तरह की प्लानिंग हमारे मुल्क में नहीं हो रही है। हम उनकी हर पसन्द और हर प्रोपेगेंडे को ऐसे ही कबूल नहीं करेंगे, यह दो तरफा रास्ता होगा। जिसमें हमें यह साबित करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे यहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन उनको भी यह साबित करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे यहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन उनको भी यह साबित करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे मुल्क की जो शिकायतें हैं, हम लोगों ने जो आरोप लगाए हैं, सही आरोप हैं, उन का उसको खंडन करना पड़ेगा, सफाई देनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए मुल्क को विश्वास में लेना पड़ेगा। हमारी सरकार को भी दिखाना पड़ेगा कि उस मुल्क में जो डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स क्रश किए गये हैं, उसमें तबदीली लाई जा रही है और उनके हक उन को वापिस दिये जा रहे हैं।

मोहतरिमा, इस सिलसिले में एक परेशानी और पैदा हो रही है। पिछले दिनों वहां जो कानून बगैरह पास हुए और गुजस्ता सालों में तामिल लोगों के साथ जो

सुलूक किये गये और हमने पार्लियामेंट में उस सिलसिले में जो शुब्हात और शुक्क पेश किये—

“A person dying while in custody or during army or police action will not necessitate an inquest under one of the provisions, which last year evoked much concern and furore in Tamil Nadu and prompted India to take up the matter with the Sri Lanka Government.”

अब फिर वही बातें हो रही हैं ! जिस तरीके से वहां गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं, लोगों को पकड़ा जा रहा है, वह इस बात का सुबूत है कि किस तरह से तहजीब, तमद्दुन और वैल्यूज को मिटाया जा रहा है। यह बात मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहनी पड़ रही है। बातचीत उनके साथ जरूर होनी चाहिये, बातचीत को आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन यह बात मैं खुद नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि खुद लंका सरकार ने इस बात को माना है। खुद लंका सरकार के पार्लियामेंटी अफेअर मिनिस्टर ने यूनाइटेड नेशनज की स्पेशल कमेटी के सामने अपने बयान में कहा है—उस मुल्क में जो इंसाफ, जो न्याय सभी कम्यूनिटीज को मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। वह कहते हैं—

“If we have had reversals in our endeavours we are making honest to efforts to restore and maintain communal harmony in the country.

We are a multiracial society in which we have established a complete constitutional, judicial and administrative framework to provide safeguards for the preservation or the human rights of all citizens, irrespective of race.”

इस बात को वे खुद मानते हैं कि जो उन

की कोशिशें थीं, जो उनके एनडेवर्स थे, वे पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। दुनिया में इंसाफ की जो सबसे बड़ी सभा है उसके सामने जो उनका कमिटमेंट है, जो उनका वायदा है, उसको निभाना उनका फर्ज है। हमें उनको उनके इस वायदे को याद दिलाना चाहिये।

इस सरकार से मेरी कुछ गुजारिशत हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि फारनअफेअर्ज मिनिस्टर इस हाउस को कान्फिडेंस में लें और कुछ बातों के बारे में हमें भी बतलायें। पहली बात—वहां पर पिछले झगड़ों में तामिल लोगों का जबरदस्त नुकसान हुआ है, इसका अन्दाजा 600 करोड़ रुपये है। उनके मकान उनकी फैक्ट्रीज, जला दी गई, उनके फार्मज छीन लिये गये, उनकी प्रापर्टीज को तबाह कर दिया गया और उनके ऊपर जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लिया गया। सरकार ने जुलाई, 1983 से अब तक वहां की सरकार के साथ बातचीत करके उन लोगों के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है, उनका जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसको पूरा कराने के लिये क्या फराएज अन्जाम दिये हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल—हमें बतलाया गया है कि वहां कुछ मुकामात पर जैसे “बट्टी-कालोआ और कालकुडा” में 50 हजार सिहालीज को आबाद किया गया है। टी० यू० एल० एफ० के लीडर्स ने हमें यह इतिहा दी है कि इस तरह से यह कोशिश की गई है कि तामिल आबादी को घटाया जा सके, और उनकी जुबान-बन्दी की जा सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या इस सिलसिले में भी उनके साथ कोई बातचीत हुई है ?

आखिर में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह इलाका बड़ा सेंसेटिव इलाका है।

[श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली]

مشری عبدالرشید کا بلی

مैं जानता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ी पावर्स इसमें लगी हुई हैं। डिप्लोमाटिक्स का जैसे मसला है। सारी दुनिया के अटॉमिक वैंपस वहां लगा दिए गए। एक ऐसा कन्फ्यूजन पैदा किया गया जिससे माहौल को बिगाड़ा जा सके। डिप्लोमाटिक्स में इतना बड़ा अटॉमिक असला और सफोस्टिकेटेड वैंपस जमा कर दिए अमरीका ने, उससे आज खतरा पैदा हो गया है। कहीं ये श्रीलंका जैसे छोटे मुल्क इंपीरियलिज्म के हाथों विक न जाएं और ऐसे मुल्कों को हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल न किया जाए। इसलिए मामले को बड़ी हिकमतअमली से काम लेना होगा। इस मामले को बड़ी डिप्लोमेसी से हल कराएं और कोशिश यह हो कि श्रीलंका और हमारे ताल्लुक बहाल हों, अच्छे हों। श्रीलंका ही नहीं बल्कि यह जो हमारा जोन आफ इन्फ्लुएंस है, इसमें बंगलादेश, श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान जैसे छोटे-छोटे मुल्क आते हैं, इनके साथ डिप्लोमेटिक लेवल पर हमें कोशिश करनी होगी, ताकि ये किसी फारेन पावर के हाथ में आकर हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल न हों। आज यह ऐवान और पूरा मुल्क यह चाहता है कि इस समस्या का हल निकलना चाहिए और एक डिसीसिव डिसीजन (Decisive decision) होना चाहिए। यह बहुत बड़ा मसला है और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए अहमियत रखता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

ادھیکش ہوندے۔ میں صرف چند باتوں کی طرف، ہی دھیان دلاؤں گا اور چاہوں گا کہ یہ ایوان ان باتوں کا خاص خیال رکھے، پیچھے دنوں سیٹوں میں جہافت کے مقام پر جیکم اور ملک میں جو دس عام آدمی مارے گئے جس میں ایک پرینٹس (حاملہ) خاتون بھی تھی۔ اور وہ اس وجہ سے بہانہ یہ بنا دیا کہ کچھ ایکسٹریٹس نے چار پولیس کے ویکٹی اردیٹے اس کے علاوہ ایمرجنسی ڈیفینس فنڈ کا بنانا اور نیو مشری آف نیشنل سیکوریٹی کو بنانا ساتھ ساتھ مشری لنکا آرمی کو جو پورے پورے پادرس نے ہوتے ہیں انٹلڈ اینٹی ٹیورزم لایہ وہ حالات ہیں جن کی طرف ہمیں توجہ دینی ہے اور اس سلسلے میں ہم بول نہیں سکتے ہیں کہ ۱۹۸۳ء کے بعد وہاں پر جو روڈ شاپوں کی جو غلطی ہو، جو لوگوں پر اور اس میں تقریباً ۶۰۰ کروڑ کی جائیدادیں تمل بولنے والوں کی نقصان کی گئیں اور کئی سو آدمی قتل کر دیئے گئے۔ اس کے علاوہ ہزاروں آدمیوں کو اپنا گھر بار چھوڑنا پڑا۔ مشری لنکا کا جو ایسٹرن پارٹ ہے وہاں سے لوگ بھاگ کر آئے اور کیمپوں میں چلے گئے۔ اور جہاں تک میری اطلاع ہے ہزاروں کی تعداد میں ابھی تک لوگ ان کیمپوں میں پڑے ہیں، بے سہارا بے چارگی کی حالت میں اور وہ واپس گھر نہیں جاسکتے ہیں بلکہ ان کی کوشش اور مانگی ہے کہ انھیں ہندوستان بھیجا جائے۔ توجہ جو سب سے بڑا خطرہ پیدا ہو رہا تمل بولنے والے لوگوں کے لئے وہ یہ ہے کہ ایک سازش کے تحت ایک سلسلہ شروع کیا گیا ہے کہ جو تمل بولنے والے علاقے ہیں جو تمل نسل کے لوگ ہیں ان کی آبادی وہاں گھٹائی جائے، چنانچہ اس سلسلے میں ٹی جی کالوا کلکٹر۔ یہ دو جگہیں ہیں جہاں پچاس ہزار سہیلینز کو لاکر لایا گیا

تاکہ ان علاقوں میں تھلی نسلی کے لوگوں کی جو آبادی بڑھ
 رہی ہے اس کو گھٹایا جائے اور ان پر سنہلیز مہجاری
 کمیونٹی کو مسلط کیا جائے، یہ ایک بہت بڑے خطرے
 کی بات ہے، کیوں کہ ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ اسرائیل بھی یہی
 کر رہا ہے اور ساؤتھ افریقہ میں بھی یہی سب ہوا
 ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ اسرائیل میں ان علاقوں میں جو
 فلسطینی لوگوں کا حصہ تھا جہاں پر اسرائیلیوں نے
 قبضہ جمایا ہے وہاں پر اسرائیلی اہل بیستیاں بنا
 رہے ہیں، اسرائیلی نسل کے لوگوں کی تعداد وہاں بڑھا
 رہے ہیں تاکہ اصلی فلسطینیوں کی طاقت اور تعداد کو
 ختم کیا جاسکے اور ان کا جو حق ہے انکے کا اس کو کھینچ
 لیا جائے، اس بات کی طرف میں اس ایوان کو خبردار کرنا
 چاہتا ہوں کیونکہ یہی سلسلہ سیلون میں بھی شروع ہو
 رہا ہے، میں نے دو مرتبہ اس کی طرف ابھی اشارہ کیا ہے
 اور وہاں کے ذمہ دار سٹیڈ رڈ کی طرف سے یہ بیان
 آیا ہے کہ یہ سلسلہ وہاں شروع ہوا ہے اور اگر یہ سلسلہ
 جاری رہا تو مجھے خطرہ ہے کہ جانا کے علاقے میں جو
 پریکٹس میڈیٹیشنل تھلی اسپیکنگ لوگوں کا میجرائی علاقہ
 ہے وہاں پر بھی ان کی حالت تباہ کرنے کے لئے اقتصادی
 طور پر اور معاشی اعتبار سے آبادی کے جانا سے
 ان کی تعداد کم کرنے کے لئے سنہلی لوگوں کو وہاں پر بٹایا
 جائے گا۔ اس طریقے کا خطرہ ان کے لئے پیدا کر دیا گیا
 ہے، میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کچھ بار وہاں گیا
 جو کچھ ہوا اس میں کسی کو بھی نہیں چھوڑا گیا، ۶ جولائی
 ۱۹۶۳ء کے واقعے کے بعد خاص طور سے وہ لوگ
 جو ایلم کے ساتھ کوئی تعلق نہیں رکھتے۔ جھونکے نے کبھی
 علیحدگی کی مانگ نہیں کی، انڈین اور چین کے جو رہنے
 لوگ جن کی تعداد لاکھ ہے اور جو پلانٹیشن ڈگریس
 ہیں۔ ان کی زندگی بھی دکھ کر دی گئی، ان کے حقوق
 تلف کر دیئے گئے، جو تھوڑے سے لوگ وہاں پر اپنا

الگ ہونے کا موڈ مینٹ چلا رہے ہیں، ان کا ساتھ
 ان لوگوں نے کبھی نہیں دیا لیکن پچھلے سال وہاں
 پر جو وارداتیں ہوئیں جو تشدد وہاں پر چھایا گیا
 اس میں انڈین اور چین کے پلانٹیشن ڈگریس کو بھی
 نہیں چھوڑا گیا اور اب تک یہ سلسلہ جو نا انصافی کا
 ان کے ساتھ جاری ہے، ان حالات میں میں سمجھتا
 ہوں ایک خطرہ پیدا ہو رہا ہے اور کچھ سال جو وقت
 ہوئے اگرچہ اس نوعیت کے حالات اس وقت نہیں
 ہیں لیکن ایسا لگتا ہے کہ وہاں جس قسم کے قانون
 پاس کئے گئے ہیں جس قسم کے ایمر جنسی باورس
 شری لنکا سرکار نے لی ہیں اور جو ویو پارٹن
 لوگوں کے ساتھ کیا ہے اس سے خطرہ پیدا ہو رہا
 ہے جنیوا ایڈ کا، نسل کشی کا سلسلہ پھر سے شروع
 ہو جائے یہ بہت بڑے خطرے کی بات ہے، اس سلسلے
 میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں، ۱۶ مارچ ۱۹۶۳ء کے
 ”ہندوستان ٹائمز“ میں یو۔ این۔ آئی کی یہ خبر
 چھپی ہے۔

“A fresh wave of violence against the Tamils is feared under the cover of a major [anti-terrorist] offensive to be launched by the Sri Lankan Government, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) Secretary-General, Mr. Amrithalingam, said today.”

“The TULF leader, accompanied by Mr. R. Sampadan, a former M.P....from Trincomalee, both present in New Delhi, conveyed this apprehension of the Tamil population to the Prime Minister's Special envoy, Mr. G. Parthasarathy, with whom they had rounds of inconclusive discussions during the day.”

کی طرف سے یہ بھی چرچائی جا رہی ہے کہ یہاں ہندوستان میں ٹریننگ کیپ شروع کر دیے گئے ہیں اور تل ناڈو میں اس کی ٹریننگ بھی دی جا رہی ہے لیکن شری لنکا کو بھی ہمیں اطمینان دینا پڑے گا کہ انڈین اور جین لوگوں کے ساتھ تل اسپیکنگ لوگوں کے ساتھ کوئی نا انصافی نہیں ہوگی۔ یہ ان کا فرض بنتے اور دن سائڈ ڈریٹیشن شب نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ میں جاہلوں کا کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کی پلاننگ ہمارے ملک میں نہیں ہو رہی ہے، ہم ان کو ہر پسند اور ہر پروسیجر کو ایسے ہی قبول نہیں کریں گے یہ دوطرفہ واسطہ ہے۔ جس میں ہمیں یہ ثابت کرنا ہوگا کہ ہمارے یہاں کچھ نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ لیکن ان کو بھی یہ ثابت کرنا پڑے گا کہ ہمارے ملک کی جو شکایتیں ہیں ہم لوگوں نے جو آرڈر لگائے ہیں صحیح آرڈر ہیں۔ ان کو اس کا کھنڈن کرنا پڑے گا، صفائی دینی پڑے گی۔ اس کے لئے ملک کو دشواری میں لینا پڑے گا۔ یہاں ہی سرکار کو بھی دکھانا پڑے گا کہ اس ملک میں جو ڈیو کرنگ ریشس کر رہے ہیں ان میں سے کسی ایک کو دبا دیا جا رہا ہے۔ اور ان کے حق ان کو واپس دینے چاہئے ہیں۔

محترم اس میں ایک پریٹنٹی اور پیدیا ہو رہی ہے۔ پچھلے دنوں وہاں جو قانون وغیرہ پاس ہوئے اور گزشتہ

سال میں عمل آئے ان کے ساتھ جو سلوک کئے گئے اور

“A person dying while in custody or during army or police action will not necessitate an inquest under one of the provisions, which last year evoked much concern and furore in Tamil Nadu and prompted India to take up the matter with the Lri Lanka Government”

یہ بات وہاں کے ذمہ دار لیڈروں سے جوئی۔ یو ایل ایف سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں، بھارت سرکار کو بتا دی ہے، آج کے حالات کو دیکھتے ہوئے ایسا لگ رہا ہے کہ کوئی طوفان آنے والا ہے جس سے یہ ملک متاثر ہوئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا ہے۔ ہر لحاظ سے اس ملک کے ساتھ ہمارے ہندو گہرے اور ہانسکریٹک ملاپ کے رہے ہیں، اس کو ہم نظر انداز نہیں کر سکتے ہیں یہ ملک متاثر کرے گا جو کچھ بھی حالات وہاں پیدا کئے جائیں گے ہماری پریٹنٹیوں کو دور کرنے کا کوئی سرکار کا ہے جس دن سے سرکار اور محترم فارن مشن نے یہ ذمہ داری قبول کر لی ہے کہ وہ تل اسپیکنگ لوگوں کے لئے ان کی سمیٹوں کو حل کرنے کے لئے شری لنکا سرکار سے بات کریں گے۔ اسی دن سے سمیٹ کے حل کی امید قائم ہو گئی ہے، یہ ذمہ داری آپ کو سنبھانی ہے اس کو آپ ادھورا نہیں چھوڑ سکتے ہیں۔ اس سمیٹ کے حل کے لئے کسی نہ کسی حل تک پہنچانا

آپ کا فرض ہے، اس کا کوئی نہ کوئی نتیجہ سامنے آنا چاہیے۔ شری لنکا میں جو ہندوستانی نسل کے لوگ اپنے حقوق کے لئے لڑ رہے ہیں ان کے مسائل حل ہونا چاہئے، ہم کوئی جنگ نہیں چاہتے ہیں شری لنکا سے، سرکار کی پالیسی کے لئے نہیں اس کو بددعائی دیتا ہوں۔ میں نہیں سمجھتی کہ جنٹ سے کوئی مسئلہ حل ہوگا۔ شری لنکا ہمارے دلش کے چھوٹے سے چھوٹے پرانت کے برابر نہیں ہے، اس کا ہمارے سے کیا مقابلہ ہے۔ نہ ہندوستان کی خواہش ہے کہ کسی ملک پر وہ قبضہ کرے یا کسی ملک کے ٹکڑے کر دے، لیکن شری لنکا کا فرض بنتا ہے کہ وہ اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو محسوس کرے، ہم لوگوں کا آپس میں جو رشتہ ہے ایسی مسائل ہیں ان کو وہ نظر انداز نہیں کر سکتا ہے اور نہ ہی ہماری سرکار

میں آپ کو یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں کی سرکار

اب پھر وہی باتیں ہو رہی ہیں جس طرح سے وہاں پر
 گرفتاریاں ہو رہی ہیں۔ لوگوں کو پکڑا جا رہا ہے وہ
 اس بات کا ثبوت ہے کہ کس طرح سے تہذیب اور تمدن
 اور ویلوز کو مٹایا جا رہا ہے، یہ بات مجھے بہت افسوس کے
 ساتھ کہنی پڑ رہی ہے۔ بات جیت ان کے ساتھ ضرور
 ہونی چاہیے، بات کو آگے بڑھایا جاسکتا ہے۔ لیکن یہ
 بات میں خود نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ بلکہ خود لنگا مہر کا نے اس
 بات کو مانا ہے۔ خود لنگا مہر کار کے پارلیا منیٹری افسیئرز
 منسٹر نے یونائیٹڈ نیشنز کی اسپیشل کمیٹی کے سامنے
 اپنے بیان میں کہا ہے۔ اس ملک میں جو انسان جو نیٹ
 سبھی کمیونٹیز کو ملنا چاہیے وہ نہیں مل رہا ہے وہ کہتے ہیں

“If we have had reversals in our
 endeavours we are making honest
 efforts to restore and maintain com-
 munal harmony in the country.”

We had a multiracial society in
 which we have established a com-
 plete constitutional, judicial and
 administrative framework to pro-
 vide safeguards for the preservation
 of the human rights of all citizens,
 irrespective of race.”

اس بات کو وہ خود مانتے ہیں کہ جو ان کی کوششیں ہیں جو
 ان کے انڈیو رس تھے وہ پورے نہیں ہوئے ہیں۔ دنیا
 میں انصاف کی جو سب سے بڑی سمیٹ ہے اس کے سامنے
 جو ان کا کمٹ مینٹ ہے جو ان کا وعدہ ہے اس کو نبھانا
 ان کا فرض ہے۔ ہمیں ان کو ان کے اس وعدے کی یاد
 دلانا چاہیے۔

اس سرکار سے پھر کی کچھ گزارشات ہیں، میں چاہوں
 گا کہ فارن افسیئرز منسٹر اس معاملہ کو کانفیڈنس میں لیں
 اور کچھ باتوں کے بارے میں ہمیں بھی بتائیں۔ پہلی بات وہاں
 پر پچھلے چھ گھنٹوں میں تمل لوگوں کا زبردست نقصان ہوا ہے۔
 اس کا اندازہ... ہا کروڈ روپے ہے۔ ان کے مکان ان کے
 فیکٹریں جلادی گئیں، ان کے فارمز چھین لئے گئے۔ سرکار

نے جولائی ۱۹۴۳ء سے اب تک وہاں کی سرکار کے ساتھ
 بات چیت کر کے ان لوگوں کے ساتھ جو اینٹے ہوا ہے ان
 کا جو نقصان ہوا ہے اس کو پورا کرنے کے لئے کیا فراٹس
 انجام دیئے ہیں۔

میرا دوسرا سوال۔ ہمیں بتلایا گیا ہے کہ وہاں کچھ
 مقامات پر جیسے بٹی کالوا اور کانکرٹا میں پچاس ہزار

منہا لیز کو آباد کیا گیا ہے۔ ٹی یو ایل ایف کے ایڈرس

نے ہمیں یہ اطلاع دی ہے کہ اس طرح سے یہ کوشش
 کی گئی ہے کہ تمل آبادی کو گھٹایا جاسکے اور ان کی زبان
 بندی کی جاسکے، میں عانت چاہتا ہوں۔ کیا اس

سلسلے میں بھی ان کے ساتھ کوئی بات چیت ہو رہی ہے؟
 آخر میں میں یہ بتنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ علاقہ بڑا

سینیٹیو علاقہ ہے۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ بہت بڑی پارٹس
 اس میں لگی ہوئی ہیں۔ ڈیگورگارشیا کا چھوٹا حصہ

ساری دنیا کے اٹانک ڈیپنس وہاں لگا دیئے گئے
 ایک ایکنفیونز پیدا کیا گیا ہے جس سے ماحول کو
 لگاڑا جاسکے۔ ڈیگورگارشیا میں اتنا بڑا اٹانک صلح

اور سفو سٹیکینڈ ڈیپنس جمع کر دیئے۔ امریکہ سے اس کو
 آج خطرہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ کہیں یہ سڑی لنگا جیسے قبوٹے

ملک امپریلزم کے ہاتھوں تک دجا میں اور ایسے ملکوں
 کو ہمارے خلاف استعمال نہ کیا جائے۔ اس لئے اس معاملے

میں بڑی حکمت عملی سے کام لینا ہو گا۔ اس معاملے کو بڑی
 ڈیپلومیسی سے حل کرنا اور کوشش یہ ہو کہ جو ہمارا زون آن

انفلوینس ہے اس میں بنگلہ دیش، مشرقی لنگا اور پاکستان
 جیسے چھوٹے چھوٹے ملک آئے ہیں ان کے ساتھ ڈیپلومیٹک

لیول پر ہمیں کوشش کرنی ہوتی تاکہ یہ کسی فارن پاور کے
 ہاتھ میں آکر ہمارے خلاف استعمال نہ ہوں۔ آج یہ یون

اور پورا ملک یہ جانتا ہے کہ اس سمیٹ کا اصل نکلنا

چاہیے اور ایک ڈسپنسر ڈسپنر ہونا چاہیے۔ یہ
 بہت بڑا مسئلہ ہے اور پورے ہندوستان کے لئے اہمیت
 رکھتا ہے۔ ان شعبوں کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات سمجھت
 کرتا ہوں۔

*SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengal-
 pattu) : Madam Chairman, I would
 like to speak about the problems of
 Tamils in Sri Lanka in Tamil as I feel
 that I would be able to bring home
 better the feelings of Tamil people in
 India. I would like my friends to excuse
 me for this.

From 1948 onwards, racial riots
 and ethnic violence have been taking
 place in Sri Lanka regularly every two
 years once. In these racial riots,
 valuable human lives are sacrificed. I
 pay my obeisance to the heroes who
 are dead in their fight for equal rights.
 I say that their fight for equal rights
 should continue and they should meet
 with success. My tears are my homage
 to those who have lost their lives in
 this struggle.

I welcome the diplomatic initiatives
 taken by our Hon. Prime Minister for
 giving protection to the life and prop-
 erty of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Our Hon.
 Prime Minister has been acting speedily
 but steadily in a systematic manner to
 give succour to the suffering Tamils in
 Sri Lanka. We have to commend the
 political diplomacy of our talented Hon.
 Foreign Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha
 Rao and also the statesmanship of our
 leader Mrs. Indira Gandhi, which have
 contained the conflagration. On
 behalf of the Government of India,
 Shri G. Parthasarathy was sent to Sri
 Lanka to create an amicable atmos-
 phere for finding a lasting solution
 to the recurring ethnic conflicts. It is
 unfortunate that this approach has not
 met with success. The Tamils and the
 Sinhalese were living like brothers for

centuries. They never thought of mutual
 animosity. Before independence of Sri
 Lanka, i.e. before 1948, what was the
 position? The people of Tamil origin in
 Sri Lanka had citizenship rights and
 they had representation in the Senate
 of Ceylon. They had 9 elected represen-
 tatives in the Ceylon Senate. 70% of Sri
 Lanka Tamils were in the services of
 Ceylon Government. Immediately after
 the Sinhalese came to power, the plann-
 ed effort to wipe out the Tamils began.
 The present President, Shri Jayawardane,
 was then a Minister in the Council of
 Ministers. He introduced a Bill in the
 Senate forfeiting the citizenship rights
 of the people of Tamil origin and for
 eliminating their representation in the
 Senate. How can you expect justice
 from him now? He looks a grand and
 good man giving the impression that he
 is all concerned about the welfare of
 Tamils in Sri Lanka. But in his heart of
 hearts he is not so.

**As a Minister in 1948 he forfeited
 the citizenship rights of people of Tamil
 origin and now as the head of the State
 he is the source of racial riots in Sri
 Lanka for wiping out the Tamils.

So far as I am concerned, I would
 say that these are not simple racial con-
 flicts. It is not a murder here or there.
 It is a continuous conflagration. I have
 to call it genocide—a ceaseless effort to
 eliminate the Tamil race from Sri
 Lanka. Last week when the Sri Lankan
 Air Force men started the shooting
 spree on the pretext of a terrorist having
 shot someone, they shouted the slogan
 "Down, Down India Down Down
 Indira." My friends have conveyed
 this to me. This reveals to what extent
 the animosity towards India has grown
 in Sri Lanka. But we do not consider
 Sri Lanka as an enemy country. We
 still hold that Sri Lanka as a friendly
 neighbour. In Sri Lanka a drama of
 duplicity is being enacted. You know
 that the entire Tamil Nadu, for that
 matter the entire country, was agitated

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

on the killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka. In fact, there was a sense of revulsion on this senseless murder of Tamil people in Sri Lanka. Some political leaders in Tamil Nadu resigned their public offices to express their sympathy and solidarity with the lot of Tamils there. I feel that they did this in a hurry, because that has not solved any problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One thing I want to tell you. You have said something derogatory to Mr. Jawaweredene.

That is not proper. That should not be allowed to go on record.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : It is not unparliamentary.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Let it be on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I am not allowing it. You must be careful in making speeches, when are talking about a friendly country. Naming all these things is not proper. So, I am not allowing only this thing. You please continue.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : It is all right. If you feel it is unparliamentary or derogatory against the Head of a State, I am prepared to withdraw it.

One of the Ministers in Sri Lanka Cabinet, Shri Cyril Mathews, has stated that all the Tamils be killed and buried in the bowels of Indian ocean. This report has appeared in the newspapers. You can well imagine the fary of Tamils and how their blood started boiling. This is the extent of conspiracy of Sinhalese. Let the Minister of External Affairs ponder over this. I had read about Idi Amin of Africa. who derived great pleasure in murdering his political adversaries.

**Shri Jayawardhane has gone one

step ahead *** in wanting to wipe out lakhs of Tamils in Sri Lanka. We have to express our sympathy for the victims of such wanton killing. The Government of India should take steps for protecting the rights of Tamils and for securing their life and property. Some people have suggested immediate invasion of Sri Lanka. This is just political expediency. This is not a wise plea. Sri Lanka is an independent country.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I want to know whether any objective has been achieved so far by the present policy of the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will explain that.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : The steps taken by the Government of India have stopped the racial riots. These racial riots have not escalated into a global uprising. The blood-shed in Sri Lanka did subside because of the Centre's sagacious approach, though we have not been able to bring back to life the dead. As I stated earlier, Shri Jayawardhane has gone one step ahead ** in trying to eliminate the Tamil race from Sri Lanka.

Some friends were advocating invasion against Sri Lanka. That is not a realistic approach. India is sready sitting on a volcano. Pakistan is making inimical moves on our borders. China may at any time prove a threat to the security of India. We do not know whether Nepal and Burma will be friendly to us in times of crisis. America is making offensive moves. Trincomalle on the east coast of Sri Lanka has become an American base. All the countries around India are showing signs of animosity towards India. The C.I.A. agents in India are creating disturbances in the Punjab and in Assam. At this juncture, it is not good for us to wage

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

***Not recorded.

a war on Sri Lanka. It is also not just and proper. But we should extend our moral support to these suffering in Sri Lanka. The Tamils are fighting for their rights. Presently the negotiations have been postponed for the next two months. The people are apprehensive that the racial riots may flare up again if the negotiations are stalled in this fashion. Shri G. Parthasarathy, our Prime Minister's special envoy, should be sent again to Sri Lanka for re-starting the negotiations. The round table talks should be resumed forthwith.

I do agree that we cannot involve 70 crores of people of our country for the sake of 20 lakhs of Tamils in Sri Lanka. But we should at least give a warning to Sri Lanka about the serious consequences that will follow if racial riots are not controlled. Some conditions must be imposed for the restoration of normalcy. We should also use all the international forums like the U.N.O., the Human Rights Committee etc. for highlighting the denial of basic rights to Tamils in Sri Lanka. We cannot remain silent spectators taking shelter under the plea that this is an internal problem of an independent country. This is not merely an internal issue of Sri Lanka. People of Indian origin and stateless people of Tamil origin are the victims of this vandalism. We should draw the attention of the countries of the world to this problem. Without resorting to a war, the Government of India should work for the protection of life and property of Tamils there. It is a life and death struggle for the Tamils there. I would suggest that we should not hesitate, if the situation worsens, to evacuate the stateless people of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka—I mean the Tea Estate workers numbering about 6 lakhs.

There is demand for a separate State of Elam. We cannot support the secession, but we must appreciate the circumstances that have compelled them to raise this demand for a separate

State. When it is a question of survival, when it is a matter of life and death, they have to take recourse to this ultimate step of demanding for a separate State. It is a just demand. That does not mean we are supporting the demand for a separate State, Here it is very necessary that Shri G Parthasarathy should be sent again to Sri Lanka to create a climate of confidence among these people.

Shri Lanka Government has been repeatedly saying that Elam tigers are being trained in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is the torch-bearer of Indian culture. Tamils have inherited the noble and the highest traditions of living in peace and amity with others. The Tamils give their lives for protecting the lives of others. They will not train people to murder others. That is not in our biological system. This is a baseless allegation. The Sri Lanka Government is concocting such stories to hide its inept handling of the situation.

I want that the Tamils of Sri Lanka should ceaselessly endeavour to establish their rights and to demand protection for their life and property. We should extend our moral support to this legitimate demand of Tamils there.

Buddhism is the home of Ahimsa and Truth. But the tenets of Buddhism have been thrown to the winds by the Sinhalese professing to be Buddhists. There is a saying in Tamil which refers to the habit of reading Ramayana but destroying the temple of Rama. The Sinhalese are doing this in Sri Lanka. They swear by the name of Buddhism and at the same time they take a vow to wipe out Tamils. Buddhism has become the source of inspiration for these atrocities.

Sri Lanka's government representatives want to visit Tamil Nadu for assessing the extent of training being given for Elam Tigers. The Government of India should also send a parliamentary committee comprising of all leader-

of various political parties represented here to Sri Lanka for assessing the atmosphere of violence and hatred in Sri Lanka. I request the Hon. Foreign Minister to give his serious thought to this proposition.

With these words I take leave of you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not take leave. You continue to sit in the House till the debate is over.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : This is a problem of Indian origin Tamilians in Sri Lanka and other Indians. It is getting aggravated day by day. So many times it was discussed in this House. But no solution is coming so far out of this discussion. At times we were all hoping that this problem was going to be solved ; that discord was going to be settled and the people of Sri Lanka will live in unity irrespective of their language, religion and ethnic difference, but it is not coming through.

Indian origin Tamilians are being attacked repeatedly. So many hundreds of people, belonging to Indian Tamilians were killed. And this killing is being instigated by the ruling party of Sri Lanka. Naturally in the present situation in the world the imperialist forces are very much interested to fish in the muddy waters. But unfortunately, the fish itself is muddying the water in Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka the Indian origin Tamilians have contributed their mite to building up that country. Whatever material wealth they have it is due to the labour of the Indian origin Tamilians and other Indian people as will. Mainly it was all their creation, or I may say, a considerable share is due to their labour, to create that material wealth of Sri Lanka. Without considering that, now interested forces are trying to suppress those people who have become a part of Sri Lanka by residing there for centuries together, by working there, and contributing to building up that country and their wealth.

Sir, our country is also facing a very serious situation internally. So many crises are growing up in different parts which is a threat to the independence and integrity of our country. I do not want to go into the details of them. Behind that certain forces are also working, especially the American imperialism. We all very well know it. What is happening in Sri Lanka today in my opinion is encouraged by the same imperialist forces also. They want to de-stabilise the countries which are not prepared to toe their global strategy. They want to exploit all the countries of the world, to bring them to their feet, to plunder them, to perpetuate their economic domination. As part of that they are surrounding our country from all sides.

They are arming Pakistan. They are building military bases there; they have started to build military bases in Bangladesh, and they have started developing the Trincomalli port of Sri Lanka. Then they have their military aims. The Sri Lanka Government have taken a position, in siding with the policy of this American imperialism. They want to create disunity among the people. If the democratic forces in Sri Lanka are unified, the reactionary forces of Sri Lanka and the U. S. Imperialists very well know that the people of Sri Lanka will definitely look after their own interests, that they will never allow any foreign country to subjugate them. Because, for centuries together they were under the British people. They have that bitter experience of colonial domination.

So, naturally, they cannot afford to allow American imperialism to dominate them. But the exploiters of Sri Lanka who are ruling now, are hand in glove with those imperialist forces for their narrow aims. They are whipping up anti-Indian feelings among the people. They think that only by doing that they can keep their exploitation and perpetuate their power in Sri Lanka. They have alleged that in India the Indian origin Tamilians of Sri Lanka are be-

[Shri M.M. Lawence]

ing trained. Papers had reported that their intelligence forces had come to India and gathered first hand report that this training is being given for the Indian origin Tamilians of Sri Lanka in Tamil Nadu. Our Government have denied that categorically. But I want to know from the Government whether their intelligence forces had come to India or not. Recently I was given to understand that our Prime Minister had written a letter to Dr. Jayawardene. I would like to know the content of that letter. Sir, my party has deep sympathy towards the Indian origin Tamilians of Sri Lanka, who are facing this savage genocide.

One thing I want to point out at this hour. Only with the unity of the democratic forces of Sri Lanka whether they are Tamilians or Sinhalese, the problem faced by the Tamil minority people of Sri Lanka can be solved. Now certain extremists have taken some position. But Sri Lanka Government is using that as a camouflage to let loose repression and subjugate the minority Tamil community of Sri Lanka. We cannot deny the fact that this kind of extremism was started only because of the policy of the Sri Lankan Government. But we have to bear in mind that once a section aloof from the majority of Sri Lanka's Tamils started talking some extreme steps, that section alone is not going to face the reprisal, but it is the common people also who may be forced to face the reprisal. So, without supporting such extremist tactics or policy, we have to try to settle this issue in a democratic way. This problem is to be solved in a democratic manner by keeping the unity of Sri Lanka. The imperialist forces are trying to split that country. They want either to stabilise their grip on that country or to disintegrate that country. That is the tactic they are playing all over the world.

Especially in Sri Lanka they are play-

ing that. Without fighting that tactics Sri Lankan people cannot keep their independence, develop their country, their economy and solve the problems facing the common people of Sri Lanka. So all these devices and tactics have to be fought back. I hope Sri Lankan people, the Sinhalese majority, will definitely come for the salutation of the Sri Lankan Indian community. Our Government has to take further steps, speedy and strong measures, to solve this problem as early as possible by using whatever strength they have in their hands. I hope that the policy which is being pursued so far will be continued and will be strengthened. At the same time, in a strong manner, we have to warn the Ceylonese Government that we are not going to see all these atrocities on the Tamilian minority community of Indian origin with folded hands. We have to express our strong protests to highlight the problem and to bring the Ceylonese Government to a genuine solution of this problem. In whatever forum we can do it, we have to use that. With these words, I once again request the Hon. Minister to disclose the content of the letter which has been written by our Prime Minister to the Sri Lanka Government and also to place before this House the facts regarding the intelligence force of Sri Lankan Government working inside our country. With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, before I call Mr. Mayathevar, I would make a request to the House that whenever we mention about the leader of another nation, we shall not make any personal remarks and let us avoid that.

AN HON. MEMBER : As a precedent we can...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I say that, immediately. You must reply. I am saying that for your information. You do not achieve any thing by that.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy to

note that the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Minister concerned had given consent yesterday for converting the Calling Attention notice into this 193 full discussion. I am happy and I will congratulate you also, Sir.

The tone which I have heard from the Members from all political parties at present is different from what I heard last year in August 1983 because of the failure on the part of the Sri Lankan Government to bring a lasting or durable solution to Sri Lanka's Tamils' problems.

At the outset, I want to comment on behalf of the DMK Party that this Government is having a lengthy tongue to talk lengthy things but no teeth to bite. This is the proverb we have studied from the international law. The International Court of Justice and the Security Council were having lengthy tongues to discuss the matters and decide but no teeth to bite towards implementation. That is what is applicable to this Government.

So far as the clashes between the two ethnic groups in Sri Lanka are concerned, before independence of that country, that is, before 1948, as the Hon. Members have correctly put it before the House, there were no clashes. But immediately after Independence in 1948, the trouble started. Upto 1948, what we could understand is that there were equal political and civil rights at all levels for the Sri Lanka Tamilians and the Sinhalese. They enjoyed all equality in governmental activities and in public life. But subsequent to Independence of that country, almost all the Sri Lanka Governments became inimically disposed to the Tamilian cause. All the Prime Ministers of that country, all the Presidents of that country and most of the Ministers both of the past Cabinets and the present Cabinet are inimically disposed against the Tamilian rights. Now there is discrimination in civil services; there is discrimination in universities; there is discrimination in the military; there is discrimination in admission to the

medical colleges. There is no recruitment of the Tamilians in the Sri Lanka Armed Forces. Tamilians are brilliant and intelligent persons. They were having the business and the entire economy of Sri Lanka was in their hands. Even the World Bank last year i.e. in 1983 was pleased to note that the entire economy of Sri Lanka depends upon the persons of the Tamilian community there.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Tamil Estate workers.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Tamilian Estate workers as well as the business community. In the event of their exit from Sri Lanka, the entire economy of Sri Lanka would go to dogs. This is the severe warning that has been by the World Bank.

After Independence, the Tamil language was not given constitutional protection. Not only were the Tamilians treated as second rate citizens in that country, but even their language was not given equality. Even now out of one million estate workers, half a million workers are on strike. The President of Sri Lanka has been very adamant to settle the problem with the workers because they are originally the Tamilians. That is the vengeance that the President of that country and the Government of that country are having in their own minds. That is why I don't think they will come forward to the round table conference to solve the problem by mutual and peaceful means.

The Tamilians demanded their natural rights and civil rights. They demand human rights also. All these legitimate and birth rights were denied by the Sri Lanka Government. That is why they were forced to fight to get their rights. Therefore, nobody on Earth can blame the liberation tigers as they are having arms or killing this and that. Who are responsible for abetting them to resort to all these things there? I charge that Government is responsible for all these things. Therefore, that government should pay for that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL
(Jaipur) : Which Government ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Shri Lanka Government. Partly this Indian Government also. All the rights enjoyed by the Sri Lanka Tamilians during the British regime were not given to the Tamilians in Sri Lanka. Even now there is no trouble at all. Even during the Portuguese rule there were independent Tamilians kingdoms there. Sinhalese were independent and the Tamilians were independent. That is why even before the Portuguese came to rule Ceylon, Chola kings were ruling entire Ceylon. Therefore, traditionally and historically the Tamilians were ruling there. We are having rule by ourselves. Therefore, by this reasons we are emboldened to demand a separate Tamil State because there is no other alternative.

The Prime Minister of this Government and the Hon. Minister are putting their heads together to find a solution by peaceful means, but all the peaceful means failed very miserably.

19.00 hrs.

So far as my party is concerned, we legitimately demand a separate Eelam or a separate Tamil State within the territory. We got Independence in 1947. Our country was India, but it was divided into two. There was only one Pakistan, but it was divided into two. Therefore, there is no illegality or unconstitutionality or anti-national attitude in this matter for demanding a separate Eelam for the present and also far the future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are supporting their demand. It is not ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Yes. In July 1983, 4000 to 5000 Tamils were massacred or slaughtered in a genocide. On 25.7.1983 the Sinhalese sucked the blood of the Tamils in the streets as well as in the jails. The jails were broken by the Sinhalese fanatics

through the assistance of the military and the police of the Sinhalese Government and they murdered all the innocent liberation tigers. Again on 28th July, 1983 they died, on the same day on which the Hon. Minister of External Affairs came here. But the Hon. Minister came here and told that there was incident at all.

On 28th correctly speaking, 58 tigers were killed in Jail. We raised our voice in the Parliament last year. The Hon. Minister for External Affairs was pleased to make a statement on 28.7.83 that the Hon. Prime Minister had a telephonic talk with President Jayawardane, who readily agreed to receive the External Affairs Minister. That is what the Hon. Minister told in the House. Then our Minister went there and stayed there for two days, i. e., 28th and 29th and on 30th he returned to Delhi. At the time of his stay there the second jail massacre took place. The Minister was not allowed to visit, them. About 15 refugee camps of the Tamils were set up and not less than 80,000 to 90,000 Tamils were dumped in one place without giving any attention and without any facilities at all. He could not contact even Mr. Amritalingam or even Tamil Tigers in the relief camps. He had telephonic talks with Mr. Amritalingam and Mr. Sivachidamparan at that time. I condemn the Hon. Minister for his failure to meet the most suffering and aggrieved people at the camp. He should have visited them and got first hand information. That was not done by the Hon. Minister in August 1983 itself.

At the time our Minister was there, the Armed force of Sinhalese Government was out of the Control of the President of Sri Lanka and the anti-social elements and the Sinhalese Police and all the Tamil enemies put together into one group were massacring the Tamils there. They were out of the control of the Government itself. The present Head there was only a titular head at that

time. Therefore, there was no law and order there. That is the reason why we wanted to send the Army there to save the Tamils there because the President there was incompetent to control them. On 2.8.83 our External Affairs Minister made a statement without any substance. Then Mr. Jayawardhane's brother came to Delhi. He was given a red carpet reception without any use, without any fruitful solution to the problem. Then, the Sri Lanka External Affairs Ministers came to Delhi to attend the South East Asian Foreign Ministers Conference at Delhi.

Shri Brahmananda Reddy, a very senior Member of the Congress, an experienced Minister of this Government, made a very powerful plea in this House in August 1983 recommending the Government to discuss the problem in the South East Asian Foreign Ministers Conference. But it was not done by the Government. It was the foremost, fundamental, supreme duty of the Government to have brought that matter in the South East Asian Foreign Ministers Conference. Pakistan, Bengla Desh and our other neighbours were the Members. Most of them are enemies to us. What was the reason which barred the Government to raise the matter in the South East Asian Foreign Ministers Conference? That opportunity has been lost by you.

On 12.8.1983 the Prime Minister told this House that Shri Jayawardhane has given the following assurances :

He would place certain proposals before the Round Table Conference which *Inter alia* include :—

- (a) Full implementation of laws relating to District Development Level Councils.
- (b) The use of Tamil as an official language under the Constitution of Srilanka.
- (c) Amnesty proceedings to drop cases.

(d) Discontinuance of active role of armed forces from Jaffna.

(e) Repeal of the prevention of Terrorism Act.

Have these promises been implemented? No. Nothing was implemented. Our Prime Minister has been cheated. Great and mighty nation—India has been cheated.

Prime Minister announced Rs. 1 crore for relief to the suffering Tamilians. We were happy. We appreciated that. But I want to know, did that Rs. 1 crore reach the suffering Tamilians? Was it entrusted to the Red Cross Society to do the needful? Even now this Government does not know what happened to Rs. 1 crore. I charge that this money was given to Srilanka Government and it was mis-used. This money should have been used through our High Commission's Office. Neither food, nor clothes, nor medicines were supplied. There was a complaint even from the International Red cross which was not taken notice of by the Government. It was very much commented upon.

Prime Minister favoured round table conference to be held in Ceylon. All the leaders were confident that some durable or lasting solution to the problem will be found. So, our Government was pleased to send special emissary—Shri Parthasarthy. He held repeated discussions with Shri Jayawardhane, Srilanka Government, and TULE leaders. He visited Srilanka four or five times. But what was the outcome? What was the negotiation made by the parties for peaceful solution of the problem? There was no negotiation at all. Even day before yesterday Shri Amrithalingam remarked when Press put a question—there is no meaning in sending Shri Parthasarthy because Srilanka Government may not be happy to receive him. It will not serve any purpose to send him. Therefore, there is no meaning in sending

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this gentleman again to Sri Lanka. That is what I feel. The round-table conference has failed miserably. The talks which the emissary had with the Government of Sri Lanka of different levels ended in dismal failure. And the Foreign Minister went there—and met somebody but not Tamilians—and the meeting ended in dismal failure. Therefore, there is no meaning of peaceful conciliation or settlement hereafter. What is the reason for the abrupt adjournment and postponement of the round-table conference. It was postponed with three months' interval up to 9th May, 1984 without any solution or reason. Sir, the delay tactics followed by Mr. Jayawerdene should be understood by the Government. He was not prepared for any settlement. Even Shri Amrithalingam was confident at that time last year, that the Government of India would solve the problem. Now he also has lost confidence in Sri Lanka Government. But it is proved beyond doubt by facts and figures and character behaviour and conduct of the Sri Lanka Government that the problem cannot be solved at all by peaceful settlement or sending emissary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The subject is to raise a discussion on the situation arising out of the reported decision of the Government of Sri Lanka to impose military rule etc.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, I am not going out of the topic. The Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs had made a statement on 3rd April, 1984 in Lok Sabha :

“The situation in Sri Lanka is again becoming tense. There has been a spurt of violent incidents in the Northern, and Eastern province of Sri Lanka in recent weeks in which lives of innocent people have been lost.”

“This has caused deep concern

and anguish in India especially in Tamil Nadu. Members of the House have given expression to the sentiments shared by people throughout the country at the wanton and senseless killings.”

Please underline “wanton and senseless killings”. It was not mentioned by Shri Anbarasu, not mentioned by Mr. Kosalram not mentioned by Shri Dhandapani, not mentioned by the Deputy Speaker, not mentioned by Mayathevar, not mentioned by Shri Chitta Basu or any other Member. It was mentioned by the Hon. Minister in-charge of the External Affairs Department of the country. I think the Government has understood the problem. That is what I feel. God alone knows or the devil alone knows whether Government has really understood the problem or not. From the statement; I think, the Government has understood the problem properly. You are having teeth, why don't you bite? You are having tongue. You are a literary professor. You are having teeth to bite our enemy. There is no use of paying lip-service to the Tamilians there.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Biting is only one of the functions of the teeth. There are so many other functions.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Our Cong. (I) friend wanted to know, are you going to kick or kiss. Last year, I recommended kicking because the other party deserves kicking only. But this man is also emboldened now to say kicking, in some other language, though not directly because he belongs to Congress-I fortunately or unfortunately.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : No, Baba. We cannot kick.

SHRI K. MAYATHENAR : Sir, the leopard cannot change its colour.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The Government decided not to kick but kiss. Then, there is no question of biting.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Now, it is the duty of the Hon. Prime Minister and the Government of India to shoulder the entire responsibility of saving Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

On 28.3.1984, Air Force men killed 28 Tamilians. This is the renewed genocide, on Tamilians. As expressed by many Hon. Members, Sri Lanka Government decided to annihilate Tamil race from living. Hitler died but his soul-survives in the name of Sri Lanka leaders**. They are making propagan-da like Goebbels. All sorts of false statements and mischievous propagan-da were made by Goebbels. That is what we read during the World-War-II.

The External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka is not less than Goebbels in carrying out false propagan-da against India. He has charged that we are training Liberation Tigers in Tamil Nadu. Where are these Liberation Tigers in Tamil Nadu? That is not a fact. It is only their illusory and imaginery way of thinking. It is only in their imagination. We deny it. All these allegations are false.

They even went to the extent of saying—they were forced to talk like that—that the Government of India is determined to invade them; that India is going to invade Sri Lanka. We are asking them to invade that country for the last one year. They are not at all invading them. We are demanding and pressurising them to invade that country. Our Government is not at all willing to do that. It is not as if the Government is so very potent, efficient and able Government that they are going to invade Sri Lanka, occupy it and hand it over to the Tamilians. They have gone to the extent of dreaming that the Government of India is going to invade them. That is a false and mischievous charge of the External Affairs Minister of that country.

Sir, our Prime Minister is the Chairperson of the NAM consisting of

106 non-aligned nations. She is the biggest leader and we are proud to say that our Prime Minister of the mighty country is the Chairperson of the NAM which is represented by the majority of the population of the world. But I want to put a specific question as to whether you have applied your judicial mind or non-judicial mind or political mind or social mind or national mind or regional mind or linguistic mind or whatever it is to safeguard the interests of Tamilians using the good offices of the NAM consisting of 106 nations. Otherwise, what is the use of being the Chairperson of the NAM if it does not serve any purpose at all?

You are afraid of invading that small country. You can kick it and occupy it in an hour. You are not caring to kick it. Why do you follow the Gandhian way of thinking, not kicking, speaking and all that? I think, I am very reasonable in saying that this Government has miserably failed to utilise the services of NAM which was held last year in New Delhi. They ought to have utilised the services and good offices of the NAM.

Then, there was the Commonwealth Heads of Governments Meet in New Delhi. Britain is the head of the Commonwealth nations. Mr. Jayawardene, unfortunately, is a member of the Commonwealth. What is the purpose of the Commonwealth? Is the Commonwealth working for the common health of the member nations or the common ill-health of the member nations? You are a member of the Commonwealth. Why don't you utilise the good offices of the Commonwealth countries to arrive at a peaceful solution and settlement of the Tamilian issue in Sri Lanka? You did not do it. You only want to get the Nobel Prize for Peace. We welcome it. But along with the Noble Prize for Peace, why don't you take another Noyal Prize from 8 crore Tamilians for protecting the life and property of Tamilians in Sri Lanka. There are 8

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crore Tamilians, 5 crore Tamilians inside the country and 3 crore Tamilians outside the country. Why don't you take another Nobel Prize from we Tamilians?

Finally, I would like to say that a naval base is going to be opened in Trincomallee by USA. All the arrangements have been made by USA. I quote from the report appearing in the newspapers :

"The preparations for the entry of nuclear fleet ballistic missile submarines into the Indian Ocean and their deployment have already been made by the Sri Lankan Government in consultation with the U.S. Government. Trincomallee is going to be a naval base for USA to attack India from the south."

"Mauritius Island was paid 3 million pounds by British Government to detach Diego Garcia from Mauritius Island. Diego Garcia was leased out by UK to USA for a huge amount of 14,000 million dollars to be used as US war base."

Therefore, all the war preparations were made by super-powers. The peaceful Indian zone has been converted into war base for the super-powers like the imperialist USA and for the neo-colonial powers like the UK.

Therefore, we will have to invade Sri Lanka in order to protect our country and to keep our country safe and secure from Sri Lanka, our Southern enemy.

You will have to get separate Eelam. There is no other alternative if the Tamil cause is to be protected. These conflicts and clashes are going on for the last 2,500 years without solution by peaceful negotiation. Therefore, this is the final and effective and legitimate demand of Sri Lanka Tamilians.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker. At the outset I extend my sympathy to the Tamilians in Sri Lanka in their days of agony, suffering and distress. The people of our entire country are with the Sri Lanka Tamilians who have been suffering and who are going through days of distress.

At the same time, I must make it clear that Government of India is following a very consistent and principled policy in regard to Sri Lanka. It is a principled policy.

We must make it clear that in no case Government of India would intervene militarily in Sri Lanka. This is in keeping with our declaration of non-alignment policy and in keeping with the foreign policy which we are pursuing since many years after the attainment of freedom.

If at all India launches military intervention, it would be only with a view to recover our territories which are occupied.

But we never approve of the policy of terrorism. Terrorism should not be an instrument for us to achieve political ends. Our objective may be the noblest in the world but we do not want to achieve our objective through terrorist methods. It may be Sri Lanka, or Punjab or Manipur. Our policy remains the same peaceful policy.

We do not want to internationalise the issue of Sri Lanka. We believe in bilateral negotiations and bilateral settlement.

The major issue involved with Sri Lanka is that our people of Indian origin must be given citizenship rights.

That is one important aspect of this problem. Number two is, autonomy to the Tamil-predominated areas in the north and east. The Tamil people must have equal rights, not only civic and human rights but also all other rights, along with the Sinhalese.

I want to point out that the Tamils had migrated from India and the Sinhalese also migrated from India; the Sinhalese migrated from Orissa and Bengal. They had all migrated from India. Not only that, there was a cultural message carried from India; the message of non-violence, the message of Buddhism, was carried from India. And it is a tragedy of life that those people who had confidence in non-violence, in mutual respect, mutual friendship and cooperation, are now indulging in this type of violence, one section of people torturing the other.

In this background I would point out that, basically we believe in peaceful settlement of the problem and although some initiatives have been taken—it is not that the initiatives taken have gone in vain—all the same we must look into the problem in depth.

As regards the decision of the All Party Conference, which has decided that 93,000 Tamil people should be given citizenship right, that is a good decision, and if that decision is implemented, I am sure much of the tension will come down. But this decision is again subject to two riders. One rider is, when that decision will be implemented no one knows; the time factor has not been specified.

The other rider is, it has been stated that it will be implemented after the people who have opted for Indian citizenship have been repatriated to India. I do not understand what is the significance, importance or import of these two riders. Our stock of information is very limited; our stock of information is mostly from reports appearing in newspapers and journals. I would like to know, if it is not difficult for the Foreign Minister—if it will create further tension, then let him not say—as to what is the import of these two riders, namely, when it will be implemented and what is meant when they say that, after so many Tamil people have been repatriated to India, it will be implemented. We should be enlightened about these.

In this context I want to point out how the tension is being aggravated there. Although the negotiation is going on, although the Round Table Conference was held—it had been delayed for two months—what they are doing now creates suspicion. In some sensitive areas where Tamil administrators were there, they are now being replaced by Sinhalese administrators. This creates tension and suspicion. Also they have taken the step of acquisition of the landed property of the Tamils. Why? One thing has to be made clear, whether Mr. Jayawardene or the Government of Sri Lanka are really interested in negotiation. Or is negotiation a pretension to achieve an advantageous position? Is it a calculated move to eliminate the Tamil people? If there is a genuine desire on their part that there should be a peaceful settlement through negotiation then why are they precipitating the situation by these acts? Land acquisition was not necessary at this stage. Replacement of the officials was not necessary. Then there is one more thing; I did not want to mention this. The Ambassador of Sri Lanka in India has issued a pamphlet or booklet.

I think that has provoked the situation. That is provocative. He alleges that there was no question of separation. The idea of separation penetrated into the politics of Sri Lanka by a resolution of the TULF in 1976. What is the use of talking these things? Will it promote the cause of peace, negotiations and a peaceful settlement?

One aspect of the problem we should not forget—that so far as the predominantly Tamil areas in the North are concerned, some powers should be given. Not only we are canvassing autonomy for the Tamils but we are advising them and we are supporting that as we have our own system which has accepted the autonomy to various regions, to the various cultural and ethnic groups here itself in India. Naturally there is nothing wrong. That is why I can say that the Government's stand is on a solid footing, it is

[Shri Barajamohan Mohanty]

a principled stand and it is a stand based on our own ideological fabric which was built up during the freedom struggle.

I would place before this House that so far as the present position is concerned, the anti-Indian propaganda that has been going on, and from responsible quarters makes it difficult. Our problem is very difficult. Not only here in Sri Lanka but all over South-East Asian countries a certain conspiracy is being hatched against India and particularly this region is the Centre of activities of super powers who want to gain control over it and gain pre-eminence. There again Sri Lanka is situated in the Indian Ocean and it occupies a very strategic position in the whole context of things. And in that background there have been—I would not name the powers—certain powers that are working inside to precipitate the situation. You know the establishment of big transmitters. This is what is admitted. About other things rumours are going on and information is appearing in the Press but no confirmation. So far as these, two things are admitted. The United States of America are setting up very powerful transmitters in Sri Lanka which predominate the entire media in the South-East Asian region. Another aspect is that in that port—Trincomalee—that is also admitted—certain military advantages have been conceded. That is not controversial but other things are controversial. My submission would be—I also once raised this question here—that this is not in keeping with the spirit and ideology of the NAM movement, but that is what is going on. But that is the reality. Even if you desire that it should not take place, it has no meaning. It is a reality and we have to be put up with this type of thing. We are putting up with this type of thing. So naturally we must be very cautious.

Some of my friends from the

Opposition who preceded me were very forcibly saying this and that. My submission would be that they should not think that by this type of emotional attitude or fanning the emotions or sentiments in these days of suffering and distress to the Tamil people, they will gain some political advantage. The people of India are nationalists. They will never allow themselves to be swayed by emotions or sentiments. Let them fan it but they will never be the gainer. They think this is an instrument to attack Mrs. Gandhi and the Government of India. My submission would be that this is not a proper attitude because in this area of polity, we are all one. We have a common approach. We have a common demand. All together we have spelt out our policy in this regard. So absolutely this is not the area where you think this is an occasion to abuse leader of the Party-in-power and to abuse Mrs. Gandhi. But that is not correct.

Don't be little her. As a matter of fact, she is the greatest personality in the Non-aligned Movement. Don't belittle her. This is not the occasion also.

So, Sir, so far as the Foreign Minister is concerned, he should very cautiously try this. The Government of India, with all its influence with all its persuasion—I do not say 'military intervention'—should try to expedite the process of negotiations and see that something concrete happens.

I would like to peace before this House one thing. So far as Tamil predominant area is concerned, it is reported that although the military rule has been declared from 1st April, as a matter of fact, the Administration is at fault. Even the army personnel are not able to go outside. They are so demoralised. This is the state affairs. It is a question of the security of the lives and properties; it is a question of the security of the persons—not only of Tamilians but also Sinhalese. This is

the total situation. It goes counter to the interests of the Sri Lanka Government and the Sri Lanka people—not only against the Tamils but also in the long run it will go against the interests of Sri Lanka people. Certain other forces will take advantage of it. These forces are near about Diego Garcia and they are all over various parts of the Indian Ocean. At any moment they can take advantage of it.

Therefore, my submissions that we have committed ourselves to this ideology and Sri Lanka Government has committed to this ideology that was sponsored by the Non-aligned Movement. And we must be true to that ideology. Let there be genuine negotiations and let there be peaceful settlement—I do not say compromise let the problems of Tamil people be settled and let them have their legitimate rights—the civil rights—and let them share the economy. These are things that must be sorted out and settled. The sooner it is done the better it is.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : This is not a debate on the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am confining myself only to Sri Lanka. I have not said any other thing. So far it is interconnected. Nowadays the problem is total and no issue can be isolated from the other. That is why you have the round table conference.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We must be prepared to sit beyond 10. What can I do if Hon. Member takes more time? They must help me. Touch the points in a nutshell. You can get the Minister's reply also. Suppose the Minister has to reply at 10 o'clock, then it will be very difficult. Please conclude. I would request the Hon. Members not to take more than ten minutes. There are two more members—not only from this side.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :

This will be my last point. I would urge upon the Government that they should persuade the Government of Sri Lanka to expedite the process of the round table conference. Two months had been delayed. It should be immediately called and the entire problem discussed and concrete solutions arrived at. With these words, I once again thank you, the Government of India and the Foreign Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Satish Agarwal. You will be followed by Shri R. V. Swaminathan.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the House is currently discussing a Motion under Rule 193 regarding the situation arising out of the reported decision of the Government of Sri Lanka to impose military rule in Jaffna, Sri Lanka and the renewed spate of killings of Tamilians Indian origin there and the reaction of the Government with regard thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you for reading that.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It covers the entire aspect.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL ; Sir you may kindly recall that yesterday there was a complete commotion in the House. The Members who had given notice of Calling Attention were wanting a discussion just yesterday. Those whose names did not appear in that Motion and those who belonged to Tamil Nadu particularly or Tamil speaking Members were very disturbed and were affected by emotion and they were demanding that a discussion should take place; they wanted that this Motion this Calling Attention, should be converted into a discussion under Rule 193. I am sorry to say that I don't find many of them present in the House when the discussion is just now taking place. The emotion was so high that they were not prepared to have a discussion on Monday. It was good on the part of the External Affairs

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

Minister that he agreed to have a discussion today. Initially, Sir, I had no idea to speak on the Motion because my friend Mr. Shejwalkar was to speak—he had also given his name in writing to the Chair. But he had to leave for Bhopal. Then Mr. R. L. P. Verma who was to speak in his place and participate in this discussion had to leave for Patna this afternoon. So I am the only representative of the party and I want to associate myself with the sentiments expressed over here. You will kindly recall that I am present here right from 10-30 and go at the end whether I speak or not.

Sir, every day I am reading in the newspapers that the attendance in the House is thin. Why it should be so? What is the position? Out of 60 ministers only 2 or 3 are present. Out of 360 members belonging to Congress I party hardly 5 or 6 are present which makes just 2 per cent of their number. Now, out of the Opposition members it will be just 6 per cent of the total of 160 opposition members. Why is this so? This is a situation about which we all feel ashamed. Everyday we see in the newspapers that attendance is thin when the House is discussing important issue. So, Sir, how to rectify this situation? How the people of the constituency would know who have been present in the House and who have been absent? What happens is, always they will tell the people of their constituency, I was present in this Debate but others were absent. What can we do? What to do about it? The number of Members present for such important discussion is very little. So, what I request is this. If the names of the Members who are present are published then naturally the people of the constituency will know about it, they will ask him, your name is not here; you were not present in the House when an important discussion took place. I may be 10 or 15 or 20 names but at least partywise if the names are mentioned then the constituency people will ask that mem-

ber, your name is not there when discussion on the Tamilian question was taking place in the House. This is one thing, Sir, Similarly, Sir, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to report to the Prime Minister that those Ministers who are on roster duty today have not been present. I know that there is a roster system that some Ministers should be present in the House every day. I was Minister during 1977-79 in the Janata Government and I had roster duty in Parliament and I faithfully adhere to that and attended the House according to that duty roster. Out of 60 Ministers, 8 or 10 Ministers who are listed in the roster for roster duty should have been present in the House. Now, where are those Ministers who are supposed to be present on roster duty today in the House? Only the External Affairs Minister is sitting over here. I request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that they may call for the explanation of those who are not present, who are supposed to be present on roster duty today. The names of such Ministers should be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister; such a report should be sent why they are absent today. Apart from that if the Prime Minister is present sometime in the day at least for sometime that will add to the attendance also.

My friend from Tamil Nadu Mr. Era Anbarasu spoke. Another Member, Mr. Mayathevar spoke and he was very violent in his speech. I don't agree with many points that he has said. Sir, how many members from Tamil Nadu are there in the House? Their total number is 40 21 belongs to Congress-I; 3 to ADMK, 3 to DMK and one, you yourself, Sir.

I will add you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. It makes it 40. You are there by compulsion.

Mr. Swaminathan, Mr. Kosalram and Mr. Anbarasu i.e. three Congress (I) members are present. Where are those 18 members belonging to Congress (I) from Tamil Nadu? Those 18

members of Congress (I) and three DMK members plead for them every day. There is one more member present. I do not know his name. It should come in the records. This is the only way to enforce attendance in the House. When members who are absent from the House on such important occasions are exposed to the people of that region or that part of our country, then people will ask those members: "Why were you not present when the issue was discussed?"

From DMK, four members are present: rather five are present here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; four.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, if you come back to DMC, it will be five.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am pleading for this, because I am pained to read this in the newspapers; really, the national dailies are justified in reporting the thin attendance in the House. But the only way to rectify the situation is to constantly—for one month at least from the 6th April to 9th May till this budget session ends—published the names of members present when the House adjourns. Then you will find the attendance to be more than 55 every day in this House. If the number crosses 60, the names may not be published.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please raise it in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. You have very rightly mentioned it just now. You raise it there.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am making it part of the records. Raising it in the Business Advisory Committee meeting alone will not solve the problem. This is how people should be exposed before Parliament.

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): Three Ministers are present now, including Mr. Mallikarjun.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: See the result: now the Ministers are getting their attendance recorded. I know Mr. Mallikarjun is present. Since 10.30 in the morning, I am there in the Central Hall. He generally meets me there and asks me to come into the Chamber, to make up the quorum. He is practically the last person to go out. Unless anybody has got the permission from you, Sir, the Minister who is on roster duty, particularly should be here. Apart from this, all the other senior Ministers should also attend the House.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am on roster duty. I have been here. I am present here.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev and Mr. Uttam Rathod are here. But they are very few. That is why I am able to mention their names. Their names should be made known to the whole country, viz. that these were the persons who were present in the House upto 8, 9 or 10 p.m. But what about those who are absent? They may say: "We were present; others might have been absent."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree with you on this point, i.e. that when special discussions take place, if the Press also publishes the names, it will be good. I agree with you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Thank you very much. I was particularly pained, because yesterday I found some Members fighting like anything for an immediate discussion, from the front benches. I do not find them here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have concluded

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Yes, Sir. I have nothing more to say. This

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

was one of the major points which I wanted to make. This pains me every day. National dailies are right in exposing MPS. to this extent. But we have to find out a remedy. I do not want to suggest anything else.

So far as this question is concerned this is a very sensitive issue. Sir, through you I want to bring to notice a point. Before admitting a notice having this language, we should be very cautious. I have got serious objections with regard to this notice which says :

“...to impose military rule in Jaffna...”

So far as the imposition of military rule in any part of that country is concerned, it is absolutely an internal matter of that country.

We have issued an ordinance yesterday, with regard to the National Security Act, with regard to Punjab and Chandigarh. We may have another measure tomorrow. We may have a military rule day after. I do not wish it, and I do not support it. But suppose a situation of that type arises, will this Parliament like a discussion on the amendment of NSA or imposition of military rule unfortunately in any part of the country—I do not support it—to be taken up by the Sri Lankan Parliament or by the British or Pakistani Parliament, or by the parliament of any other country ?

No, Sir. So far as this part of the motion is concerned, “that this Parliament is discussing the imposition of the military rule in Jaffna,” that should not have formed part of this particular motion; and only atrocities, only the renewed spate of killings of Tamilians of Indian origin in Sri Lanka should have been the subject of discussion. With these observations, I am really sorry and I feel extremely sorry for the unwanted killings that have taken place in Sri Lanka.

India stands for human rights. We are a signatory to the declaration of human rights. In any part of the world, if there is a violation of human rights or there are unwanted killings if there is a genocide, India is morally within her jurisdiction and right to condemn that. So far as this particular aspect of the matter is concerned, I whole-heartedly condemn those unwanted killings of our Tamilian brothers in Sri Lank; and I pay my homage to all those who have been killed in this action.

Let me make it very clear that I am not prepared to support any secessionist move; I am not prepared to ask the Government of India, rather, on the contrary, I would warn the Government of India not to fall a prey to sentiments and emotions and support any move which is secessionist in character or separatists in character. Of course, the reports with regard to training in camps in Tamilnadu are baseless. The Indian Government can never agree to that and we have never agreed to that, so far as the human rights; are concerned. We must defend human rights; we must condemn violation of human rights. Secondly, the Government of India should exercise its moral authority over the Sri Lanka Government to bring all erring functions to a dialogue or a round table conference or some sort of negotiations or settlement or a reconciliation or whatever it is. That particular thing the Government of India has done but has not succeeded well. They can utilize their good offices either through the Ministry or the Prime Minister who happens to be a Chair person of the Non-aligned Movement. But there are certain limitations to that also. We should not forget that in our neighbourhood, as during the debate on the Ministry of External Affairs, the Minister of External Affairs, has categorically stated in this House there is some sort of tension, so far as the security environment all round our country is concerned. I do not want to go into all details, but the security tensions are there since 1980 onwards. He has categorically stated it in this House. I do not want

to go into that particular aspect of the matter; but this is true. Our relations with Pakistan are very strained over the supply of arms by U.S.A. Pakistan is having inherent inbuilt animosity towards India. We cannot rule it over I do not see the possibility of an immediate attack, but I cannot rule it out absolutely, because they have been doing it; they are habitual offenders; they are habitual aggressors; and the only country which they will invade at any point of time, today or tomorrow, will be India; it will not be China; it will not be Russia, it will not be Sri Lanka nor Nepal nor Bhutan nor Burma nor Thailand nor Indonesia; no other country, not even Bangladesh. They have got inbuilt hatred towards India.

So, with this particular aspect in mind, on this side of the country and with our unfortunately deteriorating friendly relations with our friendly neighbours. once upon a time, say, for example, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia and Thailand; fishermen trawler trouble is there, some sort or other of trouble is there with our neighbours. The Minister had assured this House that they shall try to improve our relations with our neighbours, with the rest of the world, particularly with the countries in South Asia region, we shall try to improve our relations. In that context, I am aware of the situation.

I would urge upon the Government to defend all human rights, to protest against violation of human rights persuade both the parties to come to a dialogue, a negotiation or a settlement and impress upon the Government of Sri Lanka to grant citizenship to those Tamilians who are of Indian origin and who have been denied this particular right for long deposite the Sirimavo Bandarnaike pact and all that; that particular problem is hanging fire for a long time. You must pressurise the Government of Sri Lanka to grant citizenship to them, and to which the Sri Lanka Government is committed since long.

And, the Minister should enlighten the House with regard to the latest position, the stand of the Sri Lankan Government, whatever it is, their letter, our reply, their stand our stand and whether the diplomatic efforts which you assured last time for bringing out a solution have brought any results, and are likely to bring about some good results so that the House is not again plunged into discussing unfortunate tragedies, everyday, it is Sri Lanka or Punjab and other places.

Also, do not act in bravado, do not accept the advice of Shri Mayathevar, do not invade Sri Lanka, do not send your Army, do not give any training to secessionists, do not give any training to the tigers, do not spoil your relations. These people are fighting a war against some others for Tamil Nadu Naturally; they are fighting there for Tamil Nadu people. Naturally, they are fighting, very much, for them.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I strongly object to the words, "Do not act upon the words of Mayathevar". Those words should be expunged. Otherwise I will fall down into the well. It should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, I will go through the record.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : His brothers are not involved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You must expunge them now. I do not leave him. He must withdraw it. Our Tamilians brothers are being killed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : If Mr. Mayathevar is entitled to advise the Government of India to invade Sri Lanka, I can also...*(Interruptious)*.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I object to this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is all this? I will go through the records.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You go to the well, or you go to the wall. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : He is only a friend. We are brothers. He is only a friend. It must be expungee. It should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records. You do not understand. I will go through the records.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You go through and expunge it now. He has got no authority to advise me. Our people are there.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : His own people are there.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Have you ever acted on our demands.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : My point is that if you are advising the Government, I can also do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Anybody can express his views. What is there? You are all mature people. What is all this?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You passed a resolution about Bangladesh and condemned to killings there. But now you are not doing anything. You are not restraining him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think if there is no order in the discussion in the House I will ask the Minister to reply, and conclude the discussion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAR : We

can advise. You are suggesting to the Government to invade Sri Lanka and I am saying, "Do not do it".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whether it is advice or not, I will go through it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I have a right to express. I have a right to talk.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made some suggestion to the Government, and he says, "Don't accept that suggestion". What is there? It is for the Minister to reply. You wait till the Minister replies.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have said something, and he is saying something. Finally, let us allow the Minister to reply. You both are colleagues wait and let the Minister reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Finally, the Minister is going to reply. They can oppose your point of view also. This is a Parliament.

They can oppose your point of view and some other Member can support your point of view. So, what is there in that?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Even Congress Members are supporting our view to a great extent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are in the midst of a debate. Somebody will support you and somebody will oppose you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Mayathevar has threatened me that this will have every adverse impact on the electoral prospects of the BJP so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. Let it have. I do not care. We are speaking

in national interest. Whether BJP thrives or dies, if it is national interest, we will not take our Party's interest above national interest. Take Punjab issue. BJP is the worst suffer so far as its electoral prospects in Punjab are concerned, on account of our stand motivated by national interest because we do not want to divide the society.

This is his opinion that the Government should do this. My opinion is that so far as this part of the speech of Mr. Mayathevar is concerned, please do not act on it. Everybody is entitled to have his own opinion. Let him publish my speech along with my photograph in Tamil Nadu and say that Mr. Satish Agrawal opposed the suggestion of Mr. Mayathevar for invading Sri Lanka. I will not mind it.

He should remember that yesterday this whole matter was in doldrums and the debate could not have taken place. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan was adamant; Mr. Mani Ram Bagri was adamant. And I suggested a via media to the Speaker that let the first motion be there after 12 o'clock and after that we can take it up and continue it after 6 o'clock. That particular suggestion of mine was accepted by the Speaker and that is why, we are having this debate today.

I was not inclined to speak on this motion because Mr. R. L. Verma and Mr. Shejwalkar were to speak. Because I am present here as usual, that is why I thought to participate in this debate. He must give this credit to me.

It will not be out of place to mention here that in the four financial committees the DMK did not find a place. I told Mr. Dhandapani: I am prepared to withdraw one Member of the BJP from one of the Committees in order to accommodate the DMK representative. This is the sense of accommodation so far as BJP is concerned. And this is the sense of accommodation which Mr. Mayathevar has by unnecessarily interrupting me during my speech.

With this warning and caution to the Government, I conclude my speech.

20 hrs.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Sivaganga): Sir, I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by Shri Satish Agrawal that many Tamil Members are not present. I feel guilty as to why my friends are not present here.

Any way, regarding Tamil problem; the entire world is admiring and also praising India for the restraint shown by the Government, the Prime Minister and also our External Affairs Minister.

So far as the Sri Lanka, Tamils are concerned, many people do not understand the real situation. Ceylonese Tamils come under three categories. Jaffna Tamils who are about 20 lakhs in number are concentrated in Jaffna area which is known as the northern and eastern part of Sri Lanka. They are all concentrated and if there is any attack by Sinhalese people, they can protect themselves. Of course, if there is attack by military or navy, then is a different thing but suppose the Sinhalese people attack these Jaffna Tamils, they can protect themselves. Another category of Sri Lanka Tamils is of estate labours. They are living in the hilly estates and are also concentrated. 100, 200 and 300 labourers are working in each estate and they are all concentrated in one place. If there is any attack on them, they can also protect themselves to a certain extent. The third category of Tamils are the people of Indian origin. They all went there some two-three generations ago. When the Britishers took the estate labourers there, many people went and settled down there. All of them settled in business, some settled down in employment. There is no problem of citizenship with these people. The citizenship problem is only with regard to these estate labours. Jaffna Tamils are all national citizens and these 2-3 lakhs people of Indian origin are also national citizens. Naturally, when they are born in Sri Lanka, they

[Shri R.V. Swaminathan]

are natural citizens of Sri Lanka. But unfortunately, these Tamils live separately. They are not concentrated. In each and every village of Sri Lanka, there will be never two houses of the people of these Indian origin. In Colombo town also there are people who are scattered here and there and when there is an attack, these are the people who are vulnerably attacked. In last July 1983, when there were attacks in Colombo, the most suffered people were these 2-3 lakhs Tamils of Indian origin because they cannot protect themselves. I know Sri Lanka very well because my two sons are married in Sri Lanka. My grand-daughter—my daughter's, daughter—is also married in Colombo. That girl's husband had a very big jewellery business in a place called Maruthana area in Colombo town. There are 2-3 jewellery shops in that area. There was about Rs. 70 lakhs worth jewellery in the shop and at about 10.30 a. m. all that was looted and the shop was burnt. His Mercedes Bonz car was parked in front of his shop and that was also burnt completely. He lost everything. The man who was considered to be a millionaire has become a popper. He has now come down to India with my grand-daughter and is now in Madurai. Similarly one of my second son's close relatives is also working in Ceylon Tea Board. He is a Deputy Commissioner there. While he was working in the office, his house which is situated in Vellavate area in Colombo, town was also attacked at about 11 O'clock. Sinhalese thugs were engaged in that attack. When the house was attacked his wife and two children were there. Those people ran away from the House. But Sinhalese neighbours are very good people. Fortunately, some of their neighbourers who are Sinhalese came to their rescue and took them to their house and has given shelter.

When they came to know that this girl and also her two children were hiding in that House, they began to

attach that house also, They hid them in another Sinhalese house and opened their house and told them to go and see. When they found that these children were not there, they went away. Next evening this boy came and took them away but still they were afraid that they may also be attacked. Then they came to India. Many people like this are originally from Ramnath, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Tiruchi and Selem districts and these are the people who suffered heavily. So, we must try to solve this problem. I thought Shri G. Parthasarathy who went there has done a very good service and that some settlement is going to come, but unfortunately the settlement has not been reached. I don't know what is going to happen now. The round-table conference has been postponed now. But in the meanwhile another flare up has taken place in Jaffna. Of course, the previous day two Sinhalese persons were attacked and killed. To revenge that the Sri Lankan Navy then went and killed about 20 people. Now the Tamil people in Colombo and at other places are terribly afraid and they do not know what will happen if there is an attack again. They have also written letters to inform us of the position there. After that many people have come down here. I thought about two lakh people have come, but today's newspaper says according to the Government figures only 30,000 people have come to India and those who have remained behind want proper protection. Still several million people are suffering there. They are living in panic.

20.12 hrs.

[SHRI CHITTA BASU *in the Chair.*]

Some of the labourers were pressing for citizenship rights. I saw in the newspapers that President Jayawardhane has agreed to solve the problem of citizenship right. But now the Estate labourers are not very much interested in getting the citizenship right. What is the use of that right, when there is no security and safty for their lives.

There must be proper security provided to those people. Therefore, the Government of India should take up this matter again. Shri Amrithlingam says even sending Shri G. Parthasarathy again may not be useful. I don't know whether he is correct or not. It may be useful and it may not be useful. Yes, the Government can send Shri Parthasarathi to have another round of negotiations. But I must say that the situation there is very dangerous. Some of our people who have come here want employment here. They were in Government service or in tea boards and banks as clerks, superintendents etc. They are well-educated people. I have written to many Officers in various departments to give them employment, but they have not yet been provided one. Therefore, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister to protect these people and create some confidence in them. This is of utmost importance for the whole, Tamilians in Sri Lanka, who are now placed in very very dangerous situation there and they ought to be given protection. He should do something to solve this problem. With these words I conclude.

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMA (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to make a few suggestions while participating in the Discussion under Rule 193 on the renewed spate of killings of Tamilians of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

The Hon. Member who preceded me, Shri R V. Swaminathan, referred to the plight of his relatives who have lost their property, avocation etc. He also made a distinction among the Tamils living in Sri Lanka. He spoke about the problems his relatives are facing, but he did not make any suggestion for solving this recrudescence of ethnic violence. Five crores of people in Tamil Nadu are in pangs of sorrow because they have lost their kith and kin,

because their own relations are being burnt alive and are being shot dead, because their houses and shops are being looted and robbed in broad daylight. I do not know when this volcano will erupt. But the Tamil people have immense faith in the leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran. They know that he is equally pained at such want on killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Tamils of Tamil Nadu have shown exemplary endurance so far on the advice of my leader whose life itself is a saga of sacrifice. But there is a limit even for such endurance. I wish that the Central Government takes steps before the people of Tamil Nadu lose their monumental patience. Our Prime Minister's Special Envoy visited Sri Lanka and met Shri Jayawardhane many times. He was keen to create a climate of amity and friendliness. But Shri Jayawardhane has proved to us that.

**In 1948 for the forfeiture of the citizenship rights of people of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka and for eliminating their representation in the Senate of Ceylon, Shri Jayawardhane was responsible. He continues to retain in his Council of Ministers his colleague who has bluntly and openly stated that he would drown alive all the Tamils in the Indian Ocean. Shri Jayawasdhane, who is encouraging the anti-Indian chauvinists, is colonising Sinhalese in Tamil-majority areas. The 105 giant oil tanks in Trincomalle Port, where Tamils in majority are living, have been given on a long lease to an American Company by the Government of Shri Jayawardhane. Even the Trincomalle harbour where at a time more than 300 war ships can be berthed without attracting the attention of other ships moving in the Indian Ocean has also been leased out by an American company. He has permitted a high watchtower to be set up by an American company near Colombo for spying the movement of ships in the Indian Ocean. The Government of Sri Lanka have

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri C. Chinnaswamy]

taken over all the property like houses, shops, factories etc. which were robbed, looted and set fire to. They have not been restered to Tamils. They are being allotted to Sinhalese gradually. He has seen to it that Buddha, the personification of non-violence and truth, becomes the seed-bed for violence. During night the statues of Buddha are buried in Tamil-majority areas and in the day-time they are dug up for staking the claim that these areas are traditional Sinhalese areas. The Tamil refugees who were sent to Jaffna through ships are being shifted to Buddhists-Sinhale majority areas, as he is afraid of collusion between refugees and Tamils.

The World Bank and the I. M. F. have pointed out that the economy of Sri Lanka is in shambles. Sri Lanka Minister has stated that the aid of Rs. 10 crores given by India remains unutilised so far. Only America can salvage the economy of Sri Lanka, as no other nation has so much money to rescue Sri Lanka. That is why Shri Jayawardhane is keen to convert Sri Lanka into another Diego Garcia. The Tamils of Sri Lanka have expressed their opposition to bartering away Sri Lanka to America and they are quoting the example of self-reliant economy of India for Sri Lanka to emulate. That is why Shri Jayawardhane has evolved a plan of action for eliminating the Tamil race from Sri Lanka. The effigy of my leader Thiru Dr. M.G.R. is being burnt in Sri Lanka by Sinhala terrorists. Shri Jayawardhane has planned to finish the Tamil patriots of Sri Lanka and the Tamil youth under the garb of terrorism and extremism. I wonder how we can repose faith in Shri Jayawardhane and start the negotiations.

Shri Thondaman, who is a Minister in his Cabinet, is a representative of Tamils of Indian origin and stateless people. Shri Jayawardhane does not consult him at all about the problems of Tamils. I take this opportunity to demand that the Central Government

should take note of the desire expressed by Shri Thondaman himself, whose patriotism is beyond reproach, that if necessity arises the Government of India should give refuge to all Tamils in Andaman and Nicobar islands. Shri Thondaman has been compelled to take up this stand.

The Government of India should end the confabulations with Shri Jayawardhane, particularly for restoring normalcy in Sri Lanka. It is not right to think that danger to the security of the country will come only from the North. This danger may come via Sri Lanka in the south.

The cumulative sufferings of Tamils during the past 35 years have compelled them to raise the demand for a separate State. Since the Government of Sri Lanka has not given them protection for their life and property, they want a separate State of Elam. This fact must be appreciated by India.

Sir, we are signatory to the Human Rights Convention. We have to raise this issue in the Human Rights Committee. The Hon. Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Panruti Ramachandran has lucidly explained the problems of Tamils in Sri Lanka in the U.N. Assembly. The Government of India should gather support from all the nations of the world for the violation of human rights by Sri Lanka. We should also keep our Navy in alert. The Government of India which extended full support to Bangla Desh Liberation War should oppose the genocide in Sri Lanka and whatever steps are needed to protect the life and property of Tamils in Sri Lanka should be initiated by the Government of India. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :
 The situation in Srilanka as obtains today has been precisely summed up by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs in his statement. He started his statement by saying—

“The situation in Srilanka is again becoming tense” The situation has been

precisely summed up that obtains today in Srilanka. But it is necessary for the House and the countrymen to know the reason for this deterioration of the situation in Srilanka, particularly having regard to the fact that we in this House have been told by the Government that with the starting of the dialogue with the political parties in Srilanka the situation has improved and there was a possibility of coming to an abiding solution of the ethnic problem. As a matter of fact this House would have been glad and happy to know that this kind of political solution of the ethnic problem of Srilanka could be settled through negotiation and other peaceful methods.

This is the saddest part of the story that the situation instead of steadily improving has further deteriorated and deteriorated to such an extent which naturally causes great alarm, anxiety and concern to the people of our country.

Some of our distinguished friends from the South take it as a matter of concern only for them. But I want to dispel from their mind an impression that the question of Tamilians of Indian origin in Srilanka is not a matter of concern for the Tamilians of the South Indian people only.

Sir, it is the concern not only of them but it is the concern of the entire nation, whether they speak Tamil or do not speak Tamil. Our friends from the South should also see that this House representing the nation as a whole has risen equally to the occasion and has responded to the situation. Therefore, they should not have that view that the problem of Tamilians of Indian Origin in Sri Lanka is their only concern. It is the concern of the nation as a whole and the Government has also taken it up.

Now, my important point is what are the reasons which have led to the deteriorating situation when there was symptom of improvements particularly

after the Prime Minister's statement sometime ago? I think, there are two aspects of the deterioration of the situation. One is, the absence of any worthwhile progress in the Sinhalese political situation to the Tamils question in Sri Lanka. Another aspect of deterioration is that the resumption of anti-Indian campaign by the important Sinhalese leaders who actually control the Government and Sri Lanka politics. These are the two important factors which we cannot ignore. If these things are not taken proper note of, I think, we shall not be able to do justice to the subject.

I am really pained to see—I may be wrong, I want to be corrected by the Hon. Minister—that the Bhuddist leader in Sri Lanka has, of late, taken a very tough attitude and hard line. Majority of the Sinhala politicians, I do not know why, have given this impression to me at least that they are not willing to go beyond the matter of offering more opportunities of self-administration for the Tamils in Sri Lanka. These are the dark side of the problem. Unless this attitude is changed in the Sinhala politics and in the Sri Lanka Government, I think, the situation may not improve, as we desire.

Another very important aspect which causes deep concern and which is the most disturbing feature is the involvement of the Government machinery and Army in the riots. Had it been merely riots between two linguistic groups or two ethnic groups, it would not have been serious. We in India are very much aware of it. We know that it happens in India also. I hope this can be conceived of. But when the Government takes part, when the Governmental wing—Army, Air Force and Navy force—takes part in the ethnic trouble, the problem becomes all the more serious. Therefore, the Government should not ignore this very important aspect of the crucial factor. Can they deny? Can the Sri Lanka Government deny that the Army took part in July-August riots? Even in another Jaffna

[Shri Chitta Basu]

incident, Navy and Air Force took part. That is the most disturbing element of the situation. May I know from the Hon. Minister, have you given your thought to this very important problem of involvement of the Government, involvement of the Air Force and involvement of the Army? I think I have got no suggestion to make. Naturally, I cannot make any suggestion to the Government. But this is the thing which disturbs me and everyone. Then the elementary question of security comes. If this continues, the Tamilians of Indian Origin or Sri Lanka Tamilians, as a matter of fact, are deprived of the minimum elementary security.

Therefore, that raises the question of an exodus and, if there is the question of an exodus, coming from that part of the country, West Bengal, I know what really means an exodus. We have been displaced persons and we know what it does mean. You cannot imagine when families are uprooted from their hearth and home with all its moorings, what really it means. An exodus or an encouragement to an exodus is no solution to the problem. Therefore, our Tamilian friends in Sri Lanka should remain in Sri Lanka. There is no way out. Their exodus cannot be in their own interest and also in our interest.

The ethnic unity in Sri Lanka is in the interest of the Sinhalese politicians also, Sinhalese working class, Sinhalese peasants and Sinhalese democratic forces because, as some of my friends, particularly, the CPI (M) friends have pointed out Sri Lanka exploiters can perpetuate their exploitation only because of the fact that there are divisions among the different ethnic groups. Whenever there is a unity among the ethnic groups, they can have a new future, a new better tomorrow, for the Sinhalese people as a whole.

Our Government cannot afford to forget the prolonged deprivation of

Tamilians in Sri Lanka, deprivation in the field of education, deprivation in the field of employment, deprivation in the participation of Government and the deprivation in the system of decision-making. We cannot afford to ignore all these things. If we cannot ignore these things, we have to find out a durable political solution of the ethnic problem which is very much a reality in Sri Lanka today.

I have found in both the statements that the Government have still expressed their hope that the resumption of all-party talks will lead to certain improvement in the situation. I hope, it happens. But not only the Government of India but this House also has all along made it clear that we in India and our Parliament do not want to encourage any secessionist forces and that we want a political and an abiding solution of the problem within the framework of the united Sri Lanka based on more devolution of power to the minorities. Unless there is more devolution of power to the minorities, the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka cannot be solved and the unity of Sri Lanka cannot be preserved. The unity of Sri Lanka can be preserved not by India and Indian people. The unity of Sri Lanka depends upon the people of Sri Lanka and upon the democratic forces of Sri Lanka.

As we in India know, we have to maintain and preserve our unity and integrity. Nobody from outside either Sri Lanka or Bangladesh or anybody can preserve our unity and integrity. The preservation of unity and integrity of Sri Lanka does not depend upon how we respond to it. But it depends entirely upon the attitude of the Sinhalese politicians. Therefore, while we say that there should be a democratic negotiated settlement of the ethnic problem, the Government of India cannot also ignore the problems of Tamilians in Sri Lanka. They are the flesh of our flesh; they are the blood of our blood. An elementary guarantee for their security is our responsibility. How I cannot say.

There are many suggestions. I do not agree with the suggestions. But it remains our moral responsibility, our political responsibility, to see that the most elementary guarantee of security and safety is ensured and, for that, I hope, the Government of India should not absolve themselves of their responsibility.

That responsibility should be discharged in the interests of India and of the people of Sri Lanka.

This is not a debate on foreign affairs and, therefore, I need not explain the implications of the foreign policy of the Government of Sri Lanka. Government is aware of the implications of Sri Lanka being pro-West in its foreign relations and shifting its policies on foreign affairs and economic matters. But this debate is not meant to go in detail into the internal or domestic problems of Sri Lanka or of any country, for that matter.

We in India should also take our position having regard to the environment and the circumstances and the present environment does not warrant any kind of intervention or any kind of action which can be construed as an interference in the internal affairs of any Government.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am glad my friend Shri Swaminathan elaborately explained to the House the differences in the origin of Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

The origin of the Sri Lanka Tamilians is of three kinds. The first is the Indian origin of Sri Lanka Tamilians who went to Sri Lanka 150 years ago. The then British Government gave them the assurance that they would be treated equally on par with the citizens of Sri Lanka.

The second is the Jaffna origin of Tamilians in Sri Lanka. They number

about 20 lakhs and they went to Sri Lanka about 2,000 years ago. The Jaffna Tamilians are living separately in the North of Sri Lanka. I would like to tell my Hon. friends here that, in fact, Sri Swaminathan, Acharya Kripalani, Shri Kamaraj and I paid a visit to Sri Lanka in 1948. In the then D. Senanayake Government there was Shri Ponambalam, Eelam Tamilian, was a Minister. One million people had got citizenship rights. The Indian Tamils were also represented by seven people in Sri Lanka Parliament.

But the Jaffna Tamilians wanted to remove not only the citizenship rights of people of Tamil origin but also then seven Parliament Members.

You must keep this fact in your mind.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: This had happened 36 years ago.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: All right. The fact is there. I am telling the fact.

In the previous riots, our own people of Indian origin had been butchered, our own kith and kin were butchered, our own people of Indian origin had been butchered like anything. Then our Prime Minister warned the Sri Lankan Government, "Our own people of Indian origin are there, some one and a half million people are there; we cannot keep quiet; our own people of Indian origin have been butchered there; therefore, the Government of India can interfere". We can interfere if our own people are butchered by the Sri Lankan thugs or goondas or military, whoever it may be; we have got every right. The Indian Government is here to protect our own people. So, this is the difference between the three kinds of Tamils. The Jaffna Tamils are very safe; they are concentrated in a particular area. But our own people of Indian origin are scattered all over Sri Lanka. As I said, my own cousin was

[Shri K.T. Kosalram]

butchered, was shot down, in a particular village. The kith and kin of my friend, Mr. Swaminathan, were also butchered; I know. We are only bothered about our own people of Indian origin.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let everybody express his own opinion. The Minister will reply at the end.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Because of the warning given by our Prime Minister, our own people of Indian origin, one and a half million people, are safe now. So far there has been no report from Sri Lanka that our own people of Indian origin have been butchered. *(Interruptions)* I have every right to express my opinion.

(Interruptions)

The Parthasarathy Agreement is not a written agreement; it is a gentleman's agreement. Under that, powers are to be given to the District Council. Mr. Mayathevar has said something. I know, powers must be given to the Jaffna Tamils. Law and order must be ensured to the Jaffna people. But at the same time the rights of the people of Indian origin must be safeguarded.

I wanted to say this to the External Affairs Minister. I was in Sri Lanka two years back and I met Mr. Jayawardene. The Tondaiman Committee report was there. They had recommended to the Government that all the Stateless people should be given citizenship. The Sri Lanka Cabinet also had approved. Mr. Jayawardene told me that he was going to give citizenship to all our people.

But he has not implemented it. So we cannot believe President Jayewardene. So I met him and he categorically told me, 'Thondaman report has been approved by my Ministry and it will be

implemented'. Now he is prepared to implement it. How? Because everybody has been assaulted and nobody is prepared to live there. So that is a thing which our Government should consider. Our people are there. A responsible Minister spoke in the Parliament, 'All the Indian Tamil workers will be thrown into the Bay of Bengal.' He has not said 'Sri Lankan Tamils.' He said about our brothers. So our Navy should be there to give protection to our people—not for any military intervention...

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Anyway you send it there.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : So a responsible, Minister's irresponsible statement in the Parliament must be taken into consideration.

My request is very simple. You should again use your good offices. Mr. Narasimha Rao went there. He saved lakhs and Lakhs of people. That I know. He met Mr. Amrithalingam. He met our refugees camps in the refugee. People told me, 'Your Minister came. We have seen. He gave all encouragement.'

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sorry—I want to set the record straight here. I said this in Parliament. I wanted to go into the camps. But, President Jayawardene himself told me, that the camps are not in a condition to be visited by me. Nevertheless some representatives of those in the camps came and met me and those who were kept in a hotel, who were mostly from our Mission, I went and saw them. I met each one of them and heard their individual stories. It is not true that I went to the camps because it was suggested to me that I should not go there.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : At least you went there. That is an encouragement.

Now Mr. Parthasaratny is an intelligent man. I know him. He is an able diplomat and an intelligent man. He is tackling the problem. Unfortunately, the Sri Lankan President has not implemented it. It is a serious matter...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Nothing may come out.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : May or may not come out, but something will take place. Peaceful negotiations may take place. The final thing may be a different thing.

Then, Sir, you should be aware that Trincomalee is in the hands of Americans. Somebody said a huge tower is there. A huge American tower is there. Our High Commission has given in writing to President Jayawardene. 110 tankers are there. I have written to you and to the Prime Minister—that the tankers should be leased out to India. Our Government also approached them and our High Commissioner has given in writing to the Sri Lankan President that we can start an oil refinery in the joint sector. President Jayawardene said, 'We will consider.' Now it has been given to the American government. Trincomalee is there. It is there in the Indian Ocean. You may be aware—I had been there many times—Trincomalee is a beautiful natural harbour. Even 700 to 800 warships can be berthed here. Nobody knows that such a beautiful and powerful harbour is there.

It is in the hands of Americans. So, to protect our nation, to save our nation, we must be prepared for anything and for everything and to safeguard our Indian army and to safeguard our Indian nationals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri C. T. Dhandapani.

SHRI T. C. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House has many views on this subject of killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am not objecting to Mr. Dhandapani. Under 193 there is only one member from the party to speak. Mr. Dhandapani has no right that way. I am not objecting to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Anyway both of you are close friends.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Look at the sense of accommodation that we have.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Yesterday they all fought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mohan, I have told your President also. Shri Dhandapani will be the last speaker.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, the House has many views and sometimes contradictory also. The Members, particularly, from Tamilnadu belonging to Congress have given some backgrounds. I am very sorry to say that the history of the island is given in some other angle.

However, every political party has got its own character in politics. Therefore, I do not want to go into details. Why against this bloodshed and the killing that has happened in Sri Lanka we must understand. Simply telling that two air force men were killed and one excise officer and a driver were killed by the so called terrorists is not enough. It has been stated in the paper as to why it happened. One girl came from Saudi Arabia. She was working there. She came to Jaffna escorted by the very same army officials. She was raped and was murdered. That was one reason. Another one about which I would like our Minister to have it clarified with our High Commissioner's office in Sri Lanka is this. One girl by name Lalitha, came from Singapore. She was working there and she was on leave. After the customs clearance, she was also taken by a bus along with the other

[Shri T.C. Dhandapani]

passengers. In a particular check post, that girl was separated. The other passengers protested against that. In the dark night of 1 O'clock, why was a young girl separated from other passengers? The check post officials said that they know that she was a Tamil girl and she may have some connections with the terrorists and so they wanted to detain her and investigate it. So, she was detained and till now nobody knows about her fate. This is the second incident. The third incident is about this. 9 students including girl students were on fast because they were not able to go to the colleges. The colleges were closed. It is reported in the paper *Tribune*—this is not a story of ours—which stated that the boys were on fast. Army personnel abducted the nine Tamil students who were fasting at Jaffna University to signify the political protest. The abductors took the students away at gunpoint leaving a note saying that the intention was to prevent them from fasting to death. They were abducted by the army people. Till now no body knows the students' whereabouts.

So, these are the reasons for the killing of the two officials. It is reported by the individual sources.

Informed sources in Jaffna said that according to the vigilance and excise department officials the driver was responsible for the killing of a girl from Singapore. He was responsible for that. So these reasons have aggravated the situation. This is the position. I have great respect for the other speakers who have spoken here. They have said here that the Central Government has taken some step. They said how the Central Government was so active, what was the reason etc. I don't want to repeat all these things. I have already spoken in this very same House. But as Mr. Mayathevar has stated here, our Prime Minister has stated the position clearly; they gave some instances here; and assurances were also given by Mr.

Jayawardhane which were transmitted here and read out in this House. But what has happened now? For example, our Hon. Minister is here. You take to colonisation. The issue is this. Colonisation has taken place. Mr. Amrithalingam might have told the Hon. Minister. Sinhalese are being colonised in areas where Tamils are predominantly living, like Jaffna area; 75% Sinhalese and about 25% Tamils. According to Government of Sri Lanka, they say, it is 18 Tamils. If you take it for granted, if there is 50% or 30% of Sinhalese colonised, if they are settled what will be the future situation? The Tamil Member can't be elected to Parliament. That is the position. The Sri Lanka Government calculatively planned and they wanted to liquidate the Tamil population or otherwise the Tamils will have to live in Sri Lanka as slaves. These were the only two alternatives left to the Tamils. Colonisation is taking place. I also said in this very same House about the grabbing of lands. I said it to the Minister. The Minister also assured me. He stated here that Sri Lanka has passed the REPIA Act. They have passed the Rehabilitation of Property and Industries Authority Act. This was passed by them. It is a Government GO issued by the Sri Lanka Government. I took the word of the Hon. Minister that they have done it with good intention. But what is the wording. You take this Article 5 of the Act. It says:

'...to acquire in any manner and held, take or give or lease or hire, mortgage, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of any moveable and immovable properties of tamils.'

No provision is there in this Bill that the grabbed land will be returned to the owner. Till now these lands have not been returned. I earnestly request the Minister to take up this matter because the other day he said about it,—he said about this REPIA. I sincerely believed and I was also very happy that the properties of Tamils which were grabbed and occupied by

the Sinhalese will be returned to the people. But it was not like that. The Act itself is going against the interest of the Tamils.

Regarding plantation workers I have already said that there are 6 lakhs people there. Now what is the position? At the round table conference it has been decided that only 93 thousand people will be given citizenship. That is the agreement. In that case, what would happen to others?

Plantation workers say that the five lakh Shri Lanka estate workers want to return to India. Mr Kosalram has differentiated between the Tamil plantation workers, the Jaffna Tamil people and the merchants. He is like my brother. He may have an interest in the business community. They are of Indian origin. I know that, But as far as I am concerned, I am very much interested in human rights including merchant community from India, and about Tamils that is, who those speak the Tamil language, who belong to the Tamil race—whether they live in Sri Lanka or in any of other 35 countries. I am concerned about them.

21.00 hrs.

Some people who belong to Plantation workers Union had come, viz., Mr. Ayya Pillai, Mr P. V. Kant, and Mr. P. Perumal. They said that integration with Sinhalese also did not work, as Tamils marrying Sinhalese had become the targets of attack Sri Lanka.

The Minister, while replying to my question the other day said he could not do much. The Central Government has a responsibility. The Shastri-Sirivamavo Pacts has not been implemented, and has not been honoured by the Sri Lankan Government. Then, what action is Government going to take? That is why you have suggested the round-table conference. Suppose they come to an agreement there. Tomorrow Mr. Jayawardene goes back on the

agreement arrived at, at the round-table conference initiated by us. What will happen? There are many examples. So, this must be looked into.

Another important thing I would speak about is the round-table conference. This idea was mooted by our Government. Even though the Tamil Eelam people wanted a separate nation, in the TULF was ready to give up the idea of a separate nation, in return for a regional council. That was not given. What has happened? There is one Gamini Navaratne who is a Sinhala reporter. He writes—I would like to quote him :

“The Tamil community has all but given up hope of any solution emerging from the round-table Conference, convened by the President on the ethnic problem. Practically, no headway has been made since the talks began January 10, mainly because of the intransigence of representatives of majority Sinhala Buddhist community, among whom are members of the ruling UNP.”

Buddhist chauvinists have dominance in the ruling UNP. So, this will not come through. This is the position, according to the report from Sri Lanka.

These are the booklets, printed and supplied by the Government of Sri Lanka. I do not know whether the Minister will find time to go through them. I hope some of the Members are getting them. They are supplied by the Sri Lankan Government. All Members are getting them, I suppose.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We are not getting them.

2-1.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They are sending them only to DMK members.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I am getting them regularly. I must thank them ; they are sending two copies

[Shri C.T. Dhandapani]

everytime, so that I can keep one here, and one in my home.

If you go through this booklet, you will come to a conclusion that Jayawardene is not for any negotiations. Even Amrithalingam is implicated in a case saying that his son has written a letter to somebody. It has been stated in *The Tribune*, Chandigarh, dated 28th February, 1984, as follows :

“A few days ago Mr. Jayewardene went on record as saying that the gap between the island’s Sinhalese and Tamils was unbridgeable.” He added helplessly : “A solution to the ethnic problem is difficult.”

This is the difficulty. The President himself says that it is difficult. So, we cannot come to a conclusion. We cannot consider the demands of the Tamilians in Jaffna. That is an autonomy, not separation. He is not ready for that. In that case, what is the solution? I would like to ask my Hon. friends for whom I have great regards—Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Satish Agarwal, Shri Lawrence and others—what is the solution? In the name of terrorists, young boys were completely killed from 15 years to 30 years of age. You cannot see any Tamil boy in Jaffna. All have been killed. Girls were raped. It is stated, it is not the case, according to one news; that is recent news; and about 10-25 people were killed. That is not correct. A report from Canada has stated that 300 people are being massacred and many girls raped. Under these conditions, what is the way out? What happened in Cyprus we have seen. That is why they were able to declare their independence. That is a different question. Whether we like it or not, it was historical compulsion which happened. Therefore, in this case, would only appeal to the Hon. members in this House kindly to tell me what course of action Tamilians can take in future? As far as we are concerned,

the only solution is Tamil Elam. You may say we are against separation and other things. You have seen what has happened before the First World War or after the Second World War. We all know how many independent countries have emerged. Before Second World War it was below 100 countries in UNO. Now about 157 independent member countries are there in UNO. We do not bother about whether it is a small one or a big one.

I have got some information. If it is liberated—Tamil Elam—there are 65 countries which are less populated than Tamil Elam in the world. As far as area is concerned, there are 32 countries with less area than Tamil Elam. As far as GNP is concerned there are 43 countries which are having less GNP in the world. These are the conditions which we are now seeing. Therefore, I will only appeal to the Minister in this case to see that Tamil Elam is recognised. We have seen that the USA the American Government, the so-called democratic government, invaded Grenada just to save the lives of 1000 American citizens. It was a news for ten days. Nothing has happened. That is the only solution in the case of Sri Lanka issue also.

There are some aspects which the Government has admitted, some important things. The members of the House have given an expression to the sentiments shared by the people throughout the country at the wanton and senseless killings. So, we have admitted that it is want only done. Secondly, another fact is, it is true that there has been hardly any progress in search of a lasting political solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. So, this is the statement of the Government It is admitted.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMA RAO :
What is the admission there? These are facts. Do you want the Government to deny facts?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It is good that you are admitting.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :
These facts are well-known.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
Secondly, though nothing substantial has yet emerged from the deliberations, of this conference, these are the things that the Government has said.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Do not call them 'admissions'. They are facts. Call them by the right name.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Why I am saying... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :
I am not an accused. I am not a defendant to admit or oppose. These are the facts. They are well known and there is no controversy about them.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
These statements, we were not able to get from the Government last October, and on the previous occasions. That is why I am saying that the Government has admitted the real situation.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Facts were never denied by the Government. On every occasion I came out with the facts, to the extent they were in our possession.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : As an individual, for the External Affairs Minister, I have great regard for him. I never said that you were misleading the House, or that you are telling the untruth. I have not said that. I have never said it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You are referring to the statement, and you are not disputing the facts. Facts are facts. No problem. It is going to be 9-15 P. M. The facts are not being disputed. Hurry up.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We are happy that the Government is admitting the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : In view of these facts in the statement given by the Government what is the Government proposing to do in the future ? What is the action going to be taken by the Government ? How are the interests of the Tamils—whether of Indian origin or stateless Tamils or Jaffna Tamils—going to be protected, and in what way is the Government going to Act in this matter. I would like to know all these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now. When will the Minister reply, Mr. Dhandapani ? Your leader has spoken.

MR. C. T. DHANDAPANI : Secondly, last point. Many people have stated that the integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka should be protected. That is up to them. As far as I am concerned, I have already stated in the House, that individual sovereignty and individual right is more important than the integrity and the sovereignty of a nation. That is the latest theory. You can see it. Everywhere in the world if the individual is being humiliated, or tortured has any body done any harm to him ? Naturally the entire world community comes to his rescue. That is the position. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister to say what are the concrete proposals, what the Government is going to do, whether they are going to have a dialogue on the basis of their talks, with the Sri Lankan Government. By saying this I will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : I have been waiting from 3 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. No. The Minister will reply.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Please allow me for five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I am not allowing you.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Why are you so adamant ? From that side five Members have spoken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not want the reply is important. I am not permitting you. I know that they only want to speak. That is why, I asked your leader to wind up. (*Interruption*) Please wait and hear the reply of of the Minister. That is very important.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : That is not fair on your part.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can hold that opinion.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : 15 Hon. Members have taken part in this discussion and I am grateful to all of them for the suggestions they have given and the points they have raised I would like to assure them that I have made a note of the suggestions and the counter-suggestions—one suggestion coming from one Member and another suggestion coming from another Member that the first Member's suggestion need not be considered. I do not want to say that the suggestions cancelled each other out. But I would certainly like to say that having noted all the suggestions, we will certainly do what is described as '*sub ka sunna, apna karna*'. Naturally we will not be swayed by one suggestion or the other. We will be guided by Government policy, policy which has been reiterated many times in this House hand outside, and the policy which which we have stood for on all such occasions. It is not merely a policy for Sri Lanka. We stand for the unity and integrity of all countries. We stand for peaceful settlements of disputes wherever and whenever they arise in whatever manner. We do not want any secession. We are against secessionist trends in any country. We also want equal rights to all citizens. These are the parameters subject to which our policy is made and pursued

and, therefore, there is no question of making any compromise on this. I have noted that certain Members—or a party—think that only a certain solution is possible and no other. I do not deny them the right to think whatever they like to think. But I would like to say that there is no possibility of the Government sharing a view like that or acting on a view like that. So the view remains where it is. But it has a right to remain on the records.

Members have a right to hold their opinions. But on behalf of the Government I would like to say categorically that there is no possibility whatsoever for the Government to act on the basis of that opinion. So I shall only place before the House some information. Information has been placed before the House or shared with the House from time to time. Just three days back my colleague, the Minister of State, made a statement in the House. Yesterday, I was to make another statement in the House which has been extended in to this discussion.

But I shall place before the House the information which we have. Part of this has already been given in the discussion through other speeches, but I would like to place it on behalf of the Government, which I think makes a little difference. There has been hardly any progress in the search for a lasting solution of the ethnic issue in Sri Lanka. On the basis of discussions our Prime Minister's special envoy had with President Jayawardene and separately with leaders of TULF over several months, a set of proposals was finalised incorporating the common ground between the Sri Lanka President and that of the TULF. Now, these proposals did not emanate from India, let us make no mistake about that, the proposals emanated as a result of discussions and there was a possibility of these proposals being made the basis of discussions among all the other parties. I may also add that it was not our proposal that there should be an all-party conference. It is not so, Sir...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Then what are the proposals of the Government ?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It was President Jayewardene...*(Interruptions)* Who am I to give a proposal ? This is what I am saying...*(Interruptions)* I am trying to convince the House that the Government of India, as such, has no proposals, cannot have any proposals. We can only make use of our good offices, let this be understood again. President Jayewardene himself mooted the idea of a Round Table Conference, we did not suggest this. This was, in fact, a part of the UNP platform before the 1977 general elections to convene an all-party conference on the Tamil problem. So, it goes back to 1977. It was nothing new and it is a good thing that it came from him instead of any other quarter. Therefore, we said, yes, this is a good proposal, let there be an all-party conference. So, President Jayewardene convened an all-party conference in January to discuss this issue. The proposals finalised through India's good offices, again I repeat and say good offices, were circulated to the all-party conference. These proposals, however, did not come up for serious discussions. The Buddhist clergy, MEP and Sinhala organisations expressed strong opposition to regional councils on the plea that they would be a stepping stone for EELAM. The MEP, and later the SLFP, chose to walk out of Conference. All the Tamil parties, Hindu and Christian organisations as well as Lanka Sama Samaj and the Communist Party supported the proposals and felt that they should constitute an agenda for the Conference. The Muslim organisations mooted a similar idea for the establishment of provincial councils. No consensus was reached and the Conference merely decided to set up two committees to go into the grievances of all communities and suggest solutions, including appropriate systems of government, and to examine the causes of ethnic violence and terrorism and their eradication. The Committee met on February 6 and all the organisations attending the discussions were

requested by the government to put forward their proposals for solving the ethnic issue. The Committees reconvened on February 21st and eight papers were presented. Virtually, all the minorities—the Tamils, Christians and Muslims—with the exception of the All Ceylon Muslim League, in their papers stressed the need for sub-institutions at the regional or provincial level with a substantial devolution of power.

The Council of the Buddhist Clergy, however, stated that nothing beyond the District Development Councils could be offered. The paper presented by the ruling United National Party also echoed the same line. These were the papers presented to the Conference. The Committee met again on March 13—without reaching any consensus on this issue. The Conference was adjourned for over six weeks and is scheduled to re-convene on May 9. The Conference has not ended. It is going to meet again. Naturally, these six weeks could be made use of for ironing out differences and trying to bring about a consensus. This is an effort that has to go on and on and on. I don't see any alternative to it. Therefore, we hope that this interregnum, as I have expressed in this House earlier, would be utilised for getting this consensus which has been eluding everybody so far. Well, there is nothing extraordinary in this. We go on discussing a matter and consensus does not come or a solution does not come. It eludes us and still we do not give up. This has happened every time that a problem has presented itself. We have never thrown up our hands in despair, nor said that we are not going to pursue this line. There is no other line. So far as were concerned, we think this needs to be encouraged.

The UNP had introduced District Development Councils and these councils were already functioning at the time of last July's ethnic violence. This is a part of history. This is a fact.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Without any powers at all.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMA RAO : They were found to be inadequate for meeting the Tamil aspirations, since they were merely in the nature of local advisory committees and had no legislative, executive or financial powers. Nor was the unit of administration large enough to be viable. The TULF had stated that this scheme would be totally unacceptable to the Tamils. Thus, after several months of negotiations the ruling party had mooted a proposal which had already been rejected by the Tamils. This has caused frustration even among the moderate Tamils and in effect weakened the process of negotiations.

At the same time the Sri Lankan Government has undertaken a series of measures to launch a major offensive in the Northern and Eastern provinces. A senior Army Official has been deployed as a Coordinating Officer in Jaffna and he is to oversee matters relating to the civil administration in the area. This I have already said.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Replacing the Tamil Officer, why don't you say that ? He was transferred.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Can you throw some light as to what this really means ? What is the function of the Coordinating Officer ? What is the object ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have said I am placing the facts as we know them. The Sri Lankan Government has recently appointed a senior Army official as a coordinating officer in Jaffna to oversee matters relating to civil administration in the area. A senior Army officer for overseeing the civil administration. This is what it is.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Was there no Officer earlier ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : He was not an Army Officer ?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : And you know he was replaced by a Tamil Officer. This is for your information.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : You are really leading to a point which is rather irrelevant.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You see the newspapers of this country; it is irrelevant.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : In a country it could be a Tamil officer or a Sinhalese Officer. That is not the point. The point is that civil administration has been given for coordination to a military officer. This is the fact which I have brought to the notice of the House. I don't know why you are so excited about it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We have our own ideas and you are free to have your own idea about this.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : While the decision in the matter rests with the Government of Sri Lanka, as Shri Agarwal pointed out, there are apprehensions that this may lead to developments which may further sharpen ethnic divisions. I have made an accurate, but cautious statement. But I cannot just really follow in the footsteps of Shri Mayathevar. It is just not possible.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What you said was not correct so far as facts concerned. So far as this part is concerned.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, the security forces have launched a major search and combing operation and there are reports of large-scale arrests. A growing atmosphere of confrontation in Jaffna and Trincomalee is evident.

It is unfortunate that in this tense atmosphere senior leaders of the United National Party, particularly the Prime Minister, have chosen to contribute to an anti-India build-up to which the local media have given prominent coverage. We, on our part, have conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government that the allegations made against India are baseless, we have reiterated our commitment to Sri Lanka's unity and integrity and have stressed the urgency of continuing the political dialogue with seriousness so that a viable political settlement can be arrived at. A large number of persons have come from Sri Lanka to India following last July's ethnic violence. The number of such persons at present is estimated to be around 30,000. We have stressed the need to create conditions of security by reaching a viable political settlement so that these persons could go back to Sri Lanka to live in safety and honour. A consensus has been reached at the All-Parties' Conference that Sri Lankan citizenship will be conferred on the remaining Stateless persons of Indian origin and their natural increase. The spokesman of the Conference has announced that this would involve a little over 90,000 persons left over from the 1964 and 1974 agreements along with their natural increase. Legislation will be introduced to give effect to this decision. However Sir, later we had a report that the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka announced in Parliament that this decision will be placed before the people at a national referendum. We do not know what the exact position is.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, I am sorry to say this. They have taken some decision. Again they are going to the people, the majority of whom are Sinhalese. How will they vote in favour of Tamils ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What is the referendum ? It has no meaning.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It is nothing but a futile exercise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Do you subscribe for that kind of referendum ? What is your assessment ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Did I tell the House, Did I tell anybody...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu, please hear him. Why can't you let him complete the reply ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am placing before you the facts. Now we will have to find out what exactly is the truth, whether the decision of the All Parties' Conference is going to be implemented, whether it is going again to the people in a referendum. Obviously, if it goes to the people in a referendum, obviously it cannot go through. *(Interruptions)*

The point is, these two reports have come to us. We will have to find out what exactly is going to happen. Apart from these two reports, I have been reporting to the House time and again the firm commitment given by President Jayewardene himself. That stands ; even today that stands.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : He himself violates all these commitments. Therefore, we are sorry, I am not satisfied with the reply of the Government.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You are not satisfied ? That is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply and we are walking out.

[*Shri C.T. Dhandapani then left the House.*]

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply given by the Government. The Government have failed to protect the rights of the Tamils. Therefore, we stage a walk out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not take my permission for that.

[*Shri K. Mayathevar and some other Hon. Members then left the House*]

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, when I referred to the commitment given by the President of a country, now it is not a question of whether you believe or don't believe. The commitment remains. The Government is continuous. Therefore, we have to take that as a fact.

Sir, these are some of the facts which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House.

One Hon. Member wanted me to tell him the contents of the Prime Minister's letter to President Jayewardene. The contents are the same. As I have just stated the Prime Minister very much wants a political solution. The Prime Minister gives an assurance that the Government of India stands for the unity and integrity of Srilanka. These are the contents and there is nothing which could be called new ; because it is an on-going process ; although there has been a long gap, the on-going process is there. Therefore, the Prime Minister has once again reiterated the urgency of working out a viable political settlement and also pointed out the fact that the recrudescence of ethnic violence in Srilanka will inevitably affect us and may well create an uncontrollable situation.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Ceylonese intelligence persons have gathered evidence regarding the training being given to ceylonese tamiliads in Tamilnadu. Have these intelligence persons come to Tamilnadu for gather information ? Is it within the knowledge of the Government or not ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We are still in contact with the Government of Srilanka. We are getting all the information that it is possible to get and we are taking up each of these matters with the Government of Srilanka.

President Jayawardene has recently agreed to send a senior minister of his Cabinet to New Delhi to sort out any misunderstanding that there may be between us or as a result of the unnecessary tirade that has been started. So, we expect this Minister to come shortly. We shall discuss with him. We shall go into all relevant questions. We shall continue the dialogue and so far as we are concerned, our good offices will continue to be available to the Srilankan Government as well as the other parties in Srilanka for the search of a solution of this problem. There is no question of giving up this effort so far as we are concerned.

One or two other questions were raised and I would like to place before the House some information about the supplies that were made after the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House in July last. We have supplied relief goods by way of medicines, clothing, food, beddings, and utensils directly and through the Indian Red Cross, supplies roughly worth Rs. 11 million. We have no information that this aid was mis-utilised.

The Prime Minister has sanctioned Rs. 4 million financial assistance to those still in the refugee camps in Srilanka. A Committee comprising of a representative of Commissioner of Essential Services, an officer of the Refugee Camp concerned and a representative of Ceylon Workers Congress and a representative of the Indian High Commission will screen all applications for assistance. So, reasonable care has been taken to see that the assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries.

About the losses sustained in July last, the estimate made by the Government of Srilanka is around Srilankan

Sri Lanka Govt.'s decision to impose military rule in Jaffna and killings of Tamilians there (U. S.)—Cont'd

Rs. 4 billion. The Government set up Rehabilitation Industries and Properties Authority, in which all damaged properties were vested, to prevent distress sales, unauthorised occupation, summary evictions, etc. The properties of individuals and industries capable of undertaking their own repairs have been divested. Loans have also been given by REPIA to others. There have, however, been apprehensions that Tamil property might be permanently taken over by the Government. We have conveyed that to the Sri Lankan Government. The latter have told us that this is not their intention. So, Sir, this clarification has come and as far as I see, we will have to await further implementation of that law by the authority and we have no reason to believe that there is any intention on the part of anyone there to dispossess these people of their properties or expropriate them.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Have all the insurance monies been paid to those people ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : These are details which I can further give you after getting them from Sri Lanka. But I have given you the outline of its implementation.

Sir, it is true that in Jaffna area, there is mounting tension and some large scale operations seem to be going on. We have been trying our best to get the fullest information possible. But it appears that the communications are far from satisfactory. So, as the information we can always share it with the House, if there is anything of that importance. I shall certainly share it with the House. This is a continuing situation and evolving situation. So, we hope that with their Ministers coming here, discussing all these questions with us and with the continuing offer of our good offices, we will see some satisfac-

tory solution emerged from the deliberations of the conference. I am not suggesting that a solution is round the corner. But at the same time, I would not like to say that no solution is possible. Every problem must have a solution and when we are in search of a peaceful, acceptable solution, it becomes to that extent more difficult. No one pretends that it is going to be easy but then, that is no reason for us to give up. So, this is what I would like to tell the House on behalf of the Government that we shall continue with our efforts and we hope that the efforts on the part of the Parties in Sri Lanka also will be crowned with success.

21.41 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
CONT'D.**

Notification under Central Excise Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 87/84-CE to 89/84-CE (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum granting excise duty relief to capital intensive tyre units, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8106/84].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, the 9th instant at 11.00 a.m.

21.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 9, 1984/Chaitra 20, 1906 (Saka).