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Friday, April 16, 1982
Chaitra 26, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 16, 1982/Chaitra 26,
1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : भारत
सरकार ने अनाज, गेहूँ का भाव

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing
anybody.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राकेश बाबू क्वेश्चन
आवर चल रहा है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे एक बात समझ
में नहीं आती कि जब सारे हाउस में बात
होती है फिर भी आप ऐसा करते हैं। मेरा
तो फर्ज यही है कि मैं आपको बात करवा
दूँ, डिस्कशन करवा दूँ। इससे ज्यादा
मैं कुछ नहीं करवा सकता हूँ।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिस्कशन हो रहा
है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप हाउस को
चला लें।
(व्यवधान)

श्री मूल चन्द डाया : रूल 32 के
अन्दर, क्वेश्चन आवर में यह नहीं
होना चाहिए। हर रोज ये उठा लेते हैं
इस तरह से सवाल को और आप उसको
एक्सपेंज नहीं करते हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बड़े बुजुर्ग
आदमी हैं, यह आपको शोभा देता है ?
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स
चल रही हैं, आप बोलते क्यों नहीं।
डिस्कशन से काम चलेगा, धींगामुश्ती से
तो काम चलेगा नहीं।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल के अण्डर
काम होगा। डिस्कशन से ही होगा।
डिस्कशन के अलावा और मैं क्या कर सकता
हूँ? क्या आपको यह शोभा देता है ?
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा लगता है ?
शोभा देता है आपको ?
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बुरा लगता है,
सही नहीं लगता।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से काम
नहीं हो सकता। ऐसे काम नहीं चल सकता।
यस श्री ए० सी० दास।
(व्यवधान)

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो इस तरह से कर रहे हैं जैसे आप ही हैं, और मेंबर भी इस हाउस में हैं। गलत बात है। मैं किसी को एलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूँ। .. I have not allowed anybody.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या तरीका है? यह पार्लियामेंट का चलाने का कोई तरीका है?

(At this stage, Sarvashri Mani Ram Bagri, Multan Singh and R. N. Rakesh came and sat on the floor of the House near the Table).

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: If you give any assurance to them, they will...

MR. SPEAKER: What sort of assurance? I can assure this House that there is going to be a discussion. The discussion is going on the floor of the House. What more assurance you want?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not the way. I have allowed you full discussion, I can allow you more time even today. I can allow you sitting up to 12 O'Clock in the night or till 4 O'Clock in the morning. Come on and discuss. That is what I can do. That is within my power and I will do it.

कोई मुझे यह बताए कि मैंने कभी डिस्कशन नहीं होने दिया। कोई यह बताए कि मैं टाइम नहीं दे रहा। और लीजिए टाइम। आज भी मैं एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि और टाइम दीजिए। रात का 10 बजे तक, 12 बजे तक, सुबह 4 बजे तक,

कल सुबह 10 बजे तक बैठिए और कर लीजिए डिस्कशन। लेकिन यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। ... Come on, have a discussion.

I do not mind.

कोई इस तरीके की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह तो डिक्टेटरशिप है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल कह रहे थे — There is enough of time. It was the House demand

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There is so much chaos here. (Interruptions). It is good that you will allow discussion. But the Ministers can assure and the problem can be settled.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the assurance that they should give in the House?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: They have to give an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of assurance. It is already there it is going on. The discussion is on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But the Government can assure, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What can they assure?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You cannot assure. It is good that you allow discussion. But they can assure.

MR. SPEAKER: What can they assure?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That is what the hon. Members insist.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you discussion. More time will be given if it is needed. That is what I can do, but not like this. I am not going to be cowed down, no.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेरे खिलाफ भी कोई बात हो, तब भी मैं एलाऊ नहीं करूंगा।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: My argument is different.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और क्या कर सकता हूं, डिसकशन ही एलाऊ कर सकता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Let there be a gesture from the senior Ministers. The Members are squatting. Let there be a gesture from the Finance Minister....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It does not behave you.

जब पार्लियामेंट चल रही है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पार्लियामेंट के सामने । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : नहीं, यह कोई मतलब नहीं है। मुझे क्यों घसीटते हैं बीच में ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अगर पार्टी बनूंगा तो आपको अच्छा लगेगा ? कल आपको ही नुकसान होगा। दिस इज नाट माई जाब। मेरा जाब एक ही है कि मैं आपके लिए डिसकशन करवा दूं। उसके लिए मैं तैयार हूं। समय और बढ़ा देता हूं, लेकिन यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। इस तरह से किसी का काम नहीं होगा। यह तो आपकी ही भलाई के लिए है।

This is what I can do.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप जानते हैं कि किसानों की स्थिति सबसे ज्यादा खराब है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: At least you request the Finance Minister and other Ministers..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कहूं ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:...to say something at least.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मिनिस्टर आफ एग््रीकल्चर ने रिप्लार्ड करना है। आप बोलिए, अभी तो उन्होंने जवाब देना है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा नहीं लगता, अब आप बैठ जाइए, शोभा नहीं देता।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन-चार बातें सदन में आईं, आप सदन के सेंस को समझिए। गुजरात में हरिजनों का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डिसकशन करिए और सारे हाउस की सेंस बनाइए। कुछ भी करिए। डिसकशन चल रहा है। आप चर्चा कीजिए, रात 12 बजे तक, सुबह 4 बजे तक, जो बात करनी हो करिए, I do not mind, मगर इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए।

(At this stage, Sarvashri Mani Ram Bagri, Multan Singh and R. N. Rakesh went back to their seats).

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the way. No discussion like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 734.

11.10 hrs.

Iron ore for Malaysia

*734. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaysia has expressed a desire to buy iron ore from India;

(b) if so, the total quantities of iron ore Malaysia wants to import from the country annually;

(c) whether any contract has been signed by M.M.T.C. with Malaysia for channelising export; and

(d) if so, when the export is going to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Draft Supply Contract has been signed by M.M.T.C. for supply of 2.5 lakh tonnes of iron ore per annum for three years commencing from 1984-85 to Sabah Iron & Steel Company (Eastern Malaysia).

SHRI A. C. DAS: Has any bilateral trade been started between Malaysia and India? If so, since when it has started? Which are the main items exported and imported from Malaysia at present?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We have bilateral trade with Malaysia since long. We have been exporting to Malaysia Machinery and equipments, iron ore etc. Joint ventures have also been established with Malaysia. We are importing from Malaysia things like Palm oil, rubber, etc.

SHRI A. C. DAS: Does Malaysia want to import iron ore from India for iron plants? Do some other countries also import iron ore from India for the same purpose? What will be the total amount of foreign exchange earned annually by exporting iron ore to Malaysia and other countries?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Malaysia is importing iron ore from India. We have already sent 50,000 tonnes of iron ore to Malaysia and a contract is likely to be entered into between the two countries for supply of 2.5 lakh tonnes of iron ore to Malaysia. Other countries also import iron ore from India.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know about the bilateral agreement between Malaysia and India regarding supply of iron ore from India. I would like to know which are the States and projects including Kudremukh Project? Is M.M.T.C. involved or covered also?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The supply of iron ore will be made by MMTC. The delegation had gone to Malaysia and they had discussed this matter with the authorities in Malaysia. They have signed a draft agreement. It is not a final agreement or contract but a draft agreement has been signed between Malaysia and India. The factory has to be started in the year 1984-85 in Malaysia and for that factory they want to take iron ore from India. Probably they require 5 lakh tonnes of iron ore. They are wanting to take iron ore not from one country but from another country also i.e. two countries. They do not want to take from one country only. Half of the iron ore is likely to go from India to Malaysia. As to the time schedule and price all those things will be decided at that moment. They would evolve a formula. That formula would apply and they would take iron ore from this country.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The hon. Minister has not given the figures as to what is the total amount of export that India has made to Malaysia and what is the total amount of import that India is going. The amount of import that we are doing is more than Rs. 260 crores according to the *Economic Times* figures. May I know that is the total export quantity that we are making to Malaysia and, at the same time, may I know whether the pollet variety of iron ore from the Kudremukh project is also included in this contract?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has not answered that point.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The export and import figures are like this:

| | Export | Import |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Rs. in millions | Rs. in millions |
| 1976-77 . . . | 304.5 | 339.3 |
| 1977-78 . . . | 336.3 | 2210.3 |
| 1978-79 . . . | 452.4 | 2411.9 |
| 1979-80 . . . | 537.9 | 2073.3 |
| 1980-81 . . . | 549.5 | 2534.8 |

For the period upto September, 1981 the export was to the tune of Rs. 254.1 millions and the import was to the tune of Rs. 1104.1 millions. The iron ore pellets from the Kudremukh project are also tried to be exported to Malaysia.

Setting up of Electronic Unit in West Bengal

+

*735. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has requested the Central Government to set up an Electronics unit in West Bengal;

(b) if so, when Government received the proposal from the State Government;

(c) what are the salient points raised by the West Bengal Government in the said proposal;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision;

(e) if not, how long it will take to take a decision in this regard; and

(f) what are the reasons for the inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VANKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, during 1978-1981.

(c) The proposals relate to establishment of an electronics complex for

avionics, and location of units of BEL and HAL in West Bengal.

(d) to (f) Requests have been received from a number of State Governments. All relevant factors would be taken into consideration before taking a final decision. No decision has been taken so far.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, due to the partition of India lots of people were uprooted in the erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh. They had come to West Bengal and settled there. For this reason West Bengal has become a problem State. Further, a recent study of the Association of Indian Engineering Industries indicates that the whole of eastern region accounts barely for 9 per cent of the licences issued while it is 45 per cent in west, 27 per cent in south and 27 per cent in north. The State of West Bengal has become very keen in establishing an electronics industry in the State. For this purpose, the Government has allotted 100 acres of land in West Bengal. Furthermore, a good deal of foreign currency is being paid for the import of electronics goods. In view of these facts, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government would give a green signal for setting up the electronics complex in West Bengal.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The problem of West Bengal refugees will be one of the factors that will be taken into consideration in deciding the location. As many as 11 States have requested for the location of this Unit and each one has pleaded some special consideration in respect of each one of them. Government will take a decision on the merits of the case.

So far as the second point about the percentage of licences is concerned, I think that the question should be put to the Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Steel and Mines who is in-charge of licensing.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: My second supplementary is which are the States and places where the electronic complexes are at present working and why

is Government not issuing licenses to Pieco Electronics and Electricals Ltd., for the manufacture of electronic goods in West Bengal?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will not be able to say in respect of all electronic industries because it will be outside the purview of Defence portfolio.

So far as Defence is concerned, the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have electronic complexes.

In Andhra Pradesh, there is no electronic complex. There are other things but not electronics.

In Orissa, there is the MIG-complex but no electronic complex.

These are the electronic Complexes we have.

As I said, the question of locating these industries will depend on the utmost advantage that Defence would get from such location and, therefore, we will have to consider it from that angle.

If the Hon. Member wants information about all the electronic units in Defence, I can also furnish that information. But I do not think it is necessary.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the reason for the Department of Defence not issuing licence for setting up electronic complex in West Bengal is that the State is a border State. If so, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the logistics of modern warfare have made every part of our country vulnerable to destruction.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Being a border State is also one of the considerations. In fact, one of the factors to be taken into account is whether it is a border State and whether it would affect our production. But we will take not only one item into consideration but we will take all the factors into consideration before taking a decision.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: As far as this electronic complex is concerned, it is quite apt that Government should also take into consideration the congenial atmosphere for its growth, local labour tranquility and everything. but the hon. Member on that side himself admits West Bengal has become a problem State.

From this point of view, for this computer complex, we are having a very peaceful atmosphere in Gujarat. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Minister of Defence would agree to grant this complex to Gujarat in view of the very healthy industrial peace there and peaceful labour, tranquility and everything.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: industrial harmony will be one of the considerations but it will not be the only consideration.

Wide Differential between Import duties on Steel Sheets and Folded Angles

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*737. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA:**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to wide differential between import duties on steel sheets and folded angles, leading to huge imports of cold rolled steel sheets under the guise of folded angles which in fact are nothing but sheets folded in the form of angles that are subsequently flattened and sold to utensil industry, thus causing huge loss to the exchequer;

(b) the extent of loss caused to the exchequer per year; and

(c) Government's reaction to the wide import duty differential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The rate of Customs Duty on angles of stainless steel is lower than the duty leviable on stainless steel sheets. Recently, Government's attention has been drawn to certain importations of stainless steel sheets in the guise of 'folded' angles. While the importers claimed assessment of these goods at the lower rate, the Customs authorities held that the goods were nothing but sheets and accordingly were chargeable to higher rate of duty, viz., 220 percent under Heading 73.15(2) of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. The importers, however, took the matter to the High Court and obtained interim orders allowing the clearance of the goods at lower rate of duty applicable to 'angles' and covering the differential duty by suitable bonds.

(b) Since, under the Court's orders, the differential duty in the cases is covered by bonds/guarantees, and since the matter is still sub judice, it cannot be said at this stage that there has been any loss to the exchequer.

(c) With a view to preventing abuses of the type mentined above, a Bill to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, namely, The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1982 has been interoduced in Lok Sabha on the 15th April, 1982.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: On every tonne of stainless steel sheet imported as angles or circles, the Customs are losing about Rs. 40,000 as import duty besides the foreign exchange cost of Rs. 222/- per tonne. These angles which are imported are generally made of 26-gauge sheets. My question is whether the Finance Minister has received any memorandum from the Indian Stainless Sheet Rollers' Association and if so, the contents of the memorandum.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: In the recent past, this question has come up before the Finance Ministry whether the angles and circles which are being imported from other countries into our

country come under the definition of 'plain sheets' or there is a difference between these two articles. The Customs Department has taken the stand that they come under the definition of 'plain sheets'. Therefore, the question of levy of duty was decided by the Customs Department, that it also comes under the same category and, therefore, there cannot be a differential rate of duty. But the importers have taken the matter before the High Court and they have obtained a stay order. This matter has come before the Finance Ministry by various representations from the Indian factory-owners and other people also. We have taken note of it, and the remedial measures have been taken. This question has been discussed in Rajya Sabha also through a Call-Attention and the Finance Minister announced that remedial measures would be taken at the appropriate time. In this connection I may say that, yesterday, with your permission, I have moved the required Amendment to the Tariff Act and that is under the consideration of the House. So, this matter has been fully discussed. The Finance Ministry is quite aware of the situation and the seriousness of it and it has taken the necessary steps to see that misuse is not made, misinterpretation or ambiguous stand is not taken from the side of the importers.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Apart from what has been mentioned in reply to parts (b) and (c) of my question, I would like to know whether any other measures have been taken in order to cope with the situation that has arisen out of import of stainless sheets as angles.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: In the amending Bill which is before the House, the Finance Ministry has proposed that this measure should have retrospective effect, so that those persons who have tried to import and take the benefit of the interpretation do not get that benefit; it will have retrospective effect and from the date this Bill has been moved in the House, the Government has taken the stand that the rate of duty should be even more than what it is at present. All other loopholes

which are possible and the interpretation of which the importers can take benefit, have been carefully examined and Government has taken a stand; we are trying to see that no misuse or extra benefit is made by making use of any of the measures which are at present in existence.

रबर का उत्पादन और आयात

* 738. श्री जय राम वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रबर पर आघारित बड़े और छोटे उद्योगों की मांग पूरा करने के लिए देश में रबर का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन नहीं होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में रबर का कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाता है ;

(ग) रबर का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भरता कब तक प्राप्त कर ली जायेगी ;

(घ) इस समय रबर के स्टॉक की क्या स्थिति है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि यदि रबर का शीघ्र आयात नहीं किया जाता है तो छोटे उद्योगों के समक्ष बंद होने का खतरा पैदा होने की संभावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) The estimated stock of natural rubber as on 1-4-82 is 45,000 tonnes.

(e) Government have already authorised the State Trading Corporation of India to import 30,000 tonnes of natural

rubber during 1982-83 to meet the demand-supply gap and further imports may be allowed if necessary. Hence the question of small scale industries facing the danger of closure would not arise.

Statement

(b) The figures of production and import of natural rubber during the last four years are as under:—

| Year | Production | Import |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | (In tonnes) | |
| 1978-79 . . . | 1,35,297 | 25,850 |
| 1979-80 . . . | 1,48,470 | 21,100 |
| 1980-81 . . . | 1,53,100 | 9,250 |
| 1981-82 . . . | 1,52,000 (Estimated) | 42,750 |

(c) The Rubber Board is implementing various developmental schemes with a view to increasing natural rubber production in the country. The most important of these scheme is the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme, sanctioned for implementation during the Sixth Plan period. Under this scheme, Various incentives like cash subsidies for new planting replanting, input subsidies, soil conservation subsidy, interest subsidy at the rate of 3 per cent on the loans availed under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation's programme are offered to the rubber growers. Free extension advisory support is also offered to the growers at all stages of planting and maintenance.

The production and consumption of natural rubber by 1989-90 are estimated at around 2,62,000 tonnes and 3,42,000 tonnes respectively. Despite determined efforts to increase natural rubber production in the country it would take many more years to attain self-sufficiency in natural rubber production to full meet the domestic requirements.

श्री जय राम वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाएंगे कि इस वक्त इंटर-नेशनल मार्केट में जो रबर के दाम हैं वह

हमारे देश में पैदा हुए रबड़ के मुकाबिले में कम हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के दाम कहीं ज्यादा हैं इंटरनेशनल मार्केट के मुकाबिले में ? यदि हां, तो इन दामों में क्या फर्क है और क्या सरकार ने जो आयातित रबड़ है वह छोटे उद्योगों में लगे हुए लोगों को सीधे देने की कोई व्यवस्था कर रखी है जिससे उन को

देश में पैदा हुए रबड़ के ऊंचे दामों से मजबूर हो कर अपने काम को बन्द न करना पड़े ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : श्रीमन्, यहां के रबड़ की जो कीमत है वह बाहर के रबड़ की कीमतों से कहीं ज्यादा है । 1980-81 और 1981-82 में जो रबड़ की कीमतें थीं वह इस प्रकार थीं :—

| माह | 1980-81 | | 1981-82 | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | कोट्टायम | मलयेशिया | कोट्टायम | मलयेशिया |
| अप्रैल | 1100.00 | 1138.49 | 1504.00 | 948.99 |
| मई | 1100.00 | 1058.74 | 1573.80 | 997.59 |
| जून | 1127.55 | 1079.15 | 1540.00 | 972.98 |
| जुलाई | 1279.00 | 1052.95 | 1575.00 | 905.39 |

यह बहुत लम्बे आंकड़े हैं और इससे पता लगेगा कि जो कीमत मलयेशिया की थी उससे दुगुनी कीमत हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए रबड़ की थी पूरे आंकड़े देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि करीब-करीब दुगुनी ज्यादा कीमत थी । उन्होंने पूछा इसलिए मैंने बताया अन्यथा मैं लिख कर भेज देता ।

पड़ता है ? इन दोनों चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर हम उसका बैलेंस करके जितना आयात करना जरूरी है उतना आयात करते हैं ।

श्री जय राम वर्मा : मैंने तो यह जानना चाहा था कि जो आयातित रबड़ है वह छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को सीधे दिया जाता है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ?

दूसरा सवाल जो उन्होंने पूछा है कि जो कारखानेदार हैं रबड़ के छोटे, उनका क्या कर रहे हैं । तो पहले हमारे पास जो रबड़ की उपज होती है उसको ध्यान में रख कर हम उसका आयात करते हैं । जितनी जरूरत होती है रबड़ को उतना ही आयात करने की व्यवस्था करने हैं । मगर यह करते समय भी हम यह ध्यान रखते हैं कि रबड़ की उपज जो हमारे यहां है उस पर असर न पड़े । उतना ही हम आयात करते हैं जितना कारखाना चलाने के लिए आवश्यक होता है । उससे ज्यादा आयात नहीं करते । उससे ज्यादा आयात करने से यहां को रबड़ की उपज पर भी असर

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : यह खास करके जो मुविधा बनाई गई है यह छोटे उद्योग धन्धों के लिए बनाई गई है । इसका आयात हम एस० टी० सी० की तरफ से करते हैं । एस० टी० सी० को इन्स्ट्रक्शंस दिए गए हैं कि जो छोटे उद्योग धन्धे वाले हैं उन को इसके अन्दर रबड़ की सप्लाय हो । बड़ों को भी अगर जरूरत हो और उन के पास कमी पड़ती है तो उनको भी रबड़ देने की व्यवस्था इसमें है ।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, according to the statement and the reply given by the hon. Minister, there is a wide gap between production and consumption.

The production and consumption of natural rubber by 1989-90 are estimated at around 2,68,000 tonnes and 3,42,000 tonnes. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government has taken any steps to fill up this gap, if so, what are those steps to fill up this gap?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we are quite conscious that we should not continue to import rubber for long time. In order to produce rubber, we have plans with us. The Sixth Plan provides that Rs. 50 crores will be spent for planting the rubber trees and for producing more rubber that is required in our country.

Now, the plans are made and those are being implemented. Under these plans, the agriculturists will be given subsidies for planting the rubber trees. The small agriculturists will be given a subsidy of about Rs. 5,000/- per hectare while bigger ones will be given a little less. Research Stations are established for the purpose of giving information to those who are in this kind of agriculture, industry or business. They get the information from them and they make use of that information. We have established cooperative societies also for the purpose of procuring rubber that is produced and giving the same to the industrialists.

A comprehensive plan I am not giving all the details of it—is made for this purpose.

Setting up of Office of ICICI in Gauhati

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India had set up an office in Gauhati.

(b) whether the ICICI proposes to give special assistance to industrialisation efforts in the North Eastern region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has set up a Development Office at Gauhati with effect from November, 1981.

(b) and (c). ICICI's Development Office would help to explore the investment needs of the region and the industrial projects in the region would receive due priority. Besides providing financial assistance, ICICI's efforts in the region would also be directed towards development of human resources related to industrial finance, organisation and management and formulation of viable industrial projects.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the outgoing Finance Minister who has given this Development office. While I congratulate him, I hope, you will think of having industries in my area and will show the same attitude which he showed when he was in Finance.

Sir, the Minister, in his reply has said that human resources are being explored. I would like to know from him what progress has been made in the development of human resources related to industrial finance, organisation and management and formulation of viable industrial projects in the North-eastern region after setting up this particular development office. Secondly, since its formation, how many applications have been received by the same organisation and how many sanctions have been accorded?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I agree with the hon. Member that the industrial development in the North-Eastern region has been poor. For that purpose only, this development office has been set up. The ICICI has made an attempt in that regard and it has set up this office. The ICICI has also set up

an industrial and technical consultancy organisation with the other institutions. Not only that. He has asked for some statistics about the industrial projects which have been pending for clearance. No new viable project proposal has so far been rejected. In the North-Eastern region, the flow of money is not a problem. But, so far as development of that area is concerned, the financial institution started this office. The IDBI also has got its regional office in that region—in Gauhati. Not only that. There are about 762 branches of the banks also in the North-eastern region.

The State Bank of India's local head offices are there to meet the requirements of this region. The main problem is not financial assistance. There are other factors which have contributed to the non-development of this area. One of the main reasons is that there is dearth of entrepreneurs and lack of availability of infrastructure facilities. There is also lack of marketing and communication facilities and so many other reasons which are responsible for non-development of that area. As to how many proposals are pending and other things I would require a separate notice.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the driver is known by the mudguard he maintains. A financial organisation is known by its activities. The Minister's reply itself has given statistics that they have failed totally because of the entrepreneurs not coming forward which is also one of the functions of the Government to promote. Sir, one of the paper mills, Ashok Paper Mill which is a joint

venture of IDBI as well as Governments of Assam and Bihar is still closed because of lack of working capital. May I know what was the reason for rejecting the application of that Mill which is appointing two thousand labourers? These workers are now without any salary. I would like to know whether Governments of Assam and Bihar are considered good entrepreneurs by the Ministry and whether their case will be favourably considered by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, it is not fair to discuss the project of any individual company or even a joint venture on the Floor of the House. Sir, if hon. Members come forward to know whether any individual private sector company is going to be financed or not then it is not fair to discuss it on the Floor of the House. If the hon. Member wants to seek any information in respect of any individual concern then he can write to us. Perhaps it would not be desirable to discuss individual projects on the Floor of the House.

Continuation of Managing Directors of Public Sector Undertakings beyond the term of two years

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*740. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

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

(a) whether some of the Managing Directors of those Public Sector Undertakings whose Headquarters are located in New

Delhi are continuing in their post beyond the dates of their term or period of two years;

(b) whether a few⁷ of them were also given their extension of term for a further period of one year;

(c) if so, the facts thereof including the names of all those who are still continuing together with exact date of expiry of their terms of employment; and

(d) the steps being taken to replace them by suitable incumbents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAJ SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Presumably the reference is to Managing Directors who have stayed beyond their approved tenure. As the initial tenure and extension thereof are decided by Government, the question of the Managing

Directors staying beyond their approved tenures does not arise.

Generally, the tenure of Chief Executives is between two to five years or till the age of superannuation whichever is earlier. Government, however, in some cases appointed persons for shorter tenures.

In the case of deputations from Government services, the existing policy requires that they decide to get absorbed in the public enterprises where they are serving or revert to their parent cadres within two or three years. The time limit is two years for those deputations appointed to posts carrying pay scales of Rs. 2500/- to 3000/- and above and three years in all other cases.

Information in respect of those Chief Executives located in Delhi whose appointments have been approved by Government for a period of more than two years or the time stipulated for exercise of option (in the case of deputationists from Government) is given below:

Chief Executives of Public Enterprises Located in Delhi who are continuing for more than two years

| Name of the Chief Executive/public enterprise | Approved tenure | Remarks |
|--|--|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>A—Public Sector Chief Executives</i> | | |
| 1. Brig. O. P. Narula, CMD, Engineering Projects (I) Ltd. | 1-1-80 to 31-71-82 (Date of superannuation) | |
| 2. Dr. R. S. Hamsagar, CMD, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. | 15-10-79 to 14-10-84 | |
| 3. Shri H. U. Bijlani, CMD, Housing & Urban Development Corpn. | 18-8-72 to 17-8-84 | |
| 4. Shri S.P. Chibber, CMD, MTC (DP&R) Ltd. | 8-5-79 to 7-5-84 | |

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B—Deputationists

(i) Whose initial tenure was more than two years

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| 5. Shri D. R. Sikka, CMD, National Projects Const. Corpn. Ltd. | 1-7-78 to 30-6-83 | |
| 6. Shri Moosa Raza, M.D., National Textile Corpn. Ltd. | 12-2-79 to 7-6-82 | |
| 7. Shri T. Balaraman, M.D., National Seeds Corpn. Ltd. | 26-6-78 to 25-6-81 | Has been granted extension for one year from 25-6-81. |

(ii) Whose initial tenure was two years

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|
| 8. Shri R. Parthasarthy, M.D., Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. | 1-4-80 to 31-3-82 | Has been granted extension for one year from 1-4-82 |
| 9. Shri M.P. Shukla, CMD, Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd. | 1-8-78 to 31-7-80 | Has been given extension for two years from 1-8-80 |

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the concept of public sector undertakings and its performance is judged on the basis of the prevailing working situation as well as the persons holding the office of Managing Director in those undertakings. As far as I know nearly fifty offices of the public sector undertakings are located in Delhi and its functionaries are elsewhere. The Bureau of Public Enterprises assesses and evaluates and recommends the names for these posts but in some cases—as has been pointed out in his statement itself—even though they have not been recommended by the Board of Bureau of Public Enterprises they are in their office beyond their tenure. Therefore, I would like to know performance-wise how many of them have continued in office? I would also like to know

the net losses and profits which have been reported because of such inefficient people being posted in such organisations.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, there are 48 Chief Executives located in Delhi out of the total of about 200 all over the country. Out of this 48 only 9 Chief Executives come in the category referred to in the Question whose appointment has continued beyond two years and also those whose tenure had been extended beyond two years. Of these, 5 are deputationists from Government services. There are two categories of the Chief Executives serving in the Public Sector Undertakings. Some of them are recruited from the public sector organisations or from outside; some of them are from the

regular Government service. The PESB selects persons and every appointment is made on the recommendation of PESB, by the administrative Ministry. As far as these Government deputationists are concerned, there are two categories, people who are on the pay-scale of Rs. 2500-3000; they are recruited initially for 2 years. Those persons in the pay scale of less than Rs. 2500 are recruited for more than 2 years. Therefore, this is the position. No appointment is made without the recommendation of the PESB.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, my question was this. In some of the public sector enterprises some of the top executives are there who have not been assessed properly; they have not been included in the recommended category and yet they have been not only given extension, but appointed regularly. And I am told that in one case a serious thing has happened. I bring it to his notice and this happened in the case of the NTC (National Textile Corporation). This category is called 'Deputationists' according to the information furnished to me by the Minister. Sir, this NTC has been running into huge losses for several years. The Bureau has not recommended this person and yet he has been staying there for a long time. He has ordered sub-standard machinery from a sub-standard company. I would like to quote. Here it is stated:

'Purchase of machinery worth crores of rupees from the Indo-Equip Engg. Co. Ltd. Bombay without looking to the quality of the machinery.'

The person who has ordered those things is staying here. As against the normal period fixed generally, he has been staying there for a long time, and merrily. Even some of the managing directors are hobnobbing with private sector and monopoly houses and so on and therefore NTC is losing its popularity and even the Chairman has decided to wind up the retail show-rooms of NTC. He has created a situation where retail shop sale is stopped and NTC's products are also losing their popularity, and therefore private sectors are all going on merrily. This is not the concept of our Government. This

man has been recommended of course during the Janata period and my question is, why this person has been continued. Similarly there are other people who have been staying over and above their tenure. We have to check about their performance. I would like to know about their performance. We should assess how far the top man is efficient because efficiency is very necessary for the success of the public sector undertakings. You should have an overall view of it and have an evaluation to see that necessary reconstruction of public sector undertakings is made. We should see that our public sector undertakings get a reputation in this country and they should produce more.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us have a Half-an-hour discussion.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): So far as the performance of the public sector undertakings are concerned, the report of the BPE is made available to the Hon. Member every year. They get an opportunity to discuss the annual report. The overall performance of the public sector is much better compared to their last performance. But still I do agree that there is room for improvement. The moot question is in regard to the mode of selection of the Chief Executives of the public sector enterprises. As my colleague has explained, there is the procedure under which the Public Sector Enterprises Selection Board recommends persons and thereafter it is for the administrative ministry to take their view about it. After that, this matter goes to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet and then appointment takes place. In regard to the particular concern which the hon. Member mentioned,—and he dwelt upon it so long.

MR. SPEAKER: This time he was not so long.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not possible for me to comment on that individual undertaking but I hope that the Commerce Minister who is the administrative Minister has noted the points.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, last year the Prime Minister assured the House that within December 1981, the vacant posts of Chairmanship of all the Public Sector Undertakings in the country would be filled up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he has any information available with him as to the number of public sector undertakings which still do not have Chairmen on a permanent basis.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The existing vacancies of full time Chief Executives are as like this. It will be seen that as on April 2, 1982, there were 16 vacant posts of full-time Chairmanship and for those posts selection has been made and finalised by the PESB except in 5 cases. Those 5 vacancies occurred during the last two months and the P.E.S.B. is expected to complete the selection in respect of these posts also.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The political interference in the selection of the Chief Executives is a reality and a very disturbing factor. I know of several cases where brilliant persons—engineers and technicians—were selected and recommended by the Public Enterprise Selection Board and their names are still pending before the Ministry, but they were not selected. But those names which were not recommended for selection are considered. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of some cases of pending names in the Steel Ministry, Energy Ministry, Department of Coal and the Ministry of Railways. After the P.E.S.B. has selected the names and recommended them, what are other factors and considerations which prevents their selection by the Cabinet Committee or any other Committee? When it does not recommended their names, I would like to know what the other factors are which lead to the continuation in the service by whose names have not been recommended.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There is no other factor, but it is after all the Administrative Minister who is responsible and accountable to the House and to the people, and ultimately the responsibility

lies on him. Therefore, he has to make a choice. As mentioned earlier, the normal practice is that whatever recommendation is being made by the Public Enterprise Selection Board is usually accepted by the Administrative Ministry and thereafter it goes to the Appointment Committee. It depends on the various categories. For minor appointment, it does not go to the Administrative Ministry. They themselves take care of it. But for certain other types of appointment, they go there and in respect of the particular organisation which the hon. Member has in mind, he can put a separate question.

SHRI A. K. ROY: What I wanted to know is whether those considerations are subjective or objective.

AN HON. MEMBER: In this world everything is subjective!

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Namgyal—No. Shri Harish Rawat—No. Shri George Fernandes—Absent. Shri Ajoy Biswas—Absent. Shri Xavier Arakal—Absent. There is a clean sweep. Q. No. 746—Shri Nanje Gowda—No. Shrimati Krishna Sahi. She is there. You broke the run.

Overtime in Banks

*746. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that overtime in banks is still being paid not on the basis of the number of hours that an employee puts in beyond office hours but on the basis of an agreement reached in 1966 with the bank union which stipulated that every workman will be paid 175 hours of overtime on approved rates whether he really works overtime or not;

(b) whether despite Government's pointed and firm orders that overtime has to be brought down in nationalised banks, this advice during 1981 has not been implemented by banks as the figures so far

available do not show any decline in overtime bill and in some cases it has increased; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure implementation of their orders in the nationalised banks?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) There is no agreement which provides that a workman would be entitled to payment of overtime allowance to the extent of 175 hours in a calendar year at the approved rates whether he really works overtime or not. The nationalised banks have generally reported that overtime allowance is paid to the employees in respect of authorised overtime work performed beyond office hours and not otherwise. Government, however, have received complaints from time to time that certain employees were resorting to unethical practices to claim overtime. Reports were also received that the employees were coercing the local managements of the banks to sanction overtime without there being adequate justification for such overtime work. Government had therefore issued instructions to the public sector banks in May 1981 to reduce the amount of overtime paid to employees during 1981 to 50 per cent of the amount paid in 1980. The banks have further been instructed to restrict the amount of overtime to be paid during the year 1982 to 50 per cent of the amount paid during the year 1981.

By the time the banks had initiated steps to curtail payment of overtime on receipt of the instructions of the Government, half of the year 1981 had already elapsed and a substantial expenditure had already been incurred on payment of overtime to the employees. However, an analysis of amount of overtime paid by public sector banks during the latter half of the year 1981 reveals that almost all banks had cut down their expenditure on

overtime as compared to the corresponding period during the previous year.

(c) The banks have been instructed to ensure that overtime payment is allowed only for actual work performed outside office hours and only when it becomes absolutely necessary. The banks have also been asked to monitor payment of overtime from time to time and to keep the Government informed of such payments.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर प्रश्न नहीं पूछना है।

Working of Defence Production Units

*748. **SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our defence production units are working to their full capacity;

(b) whether the products produced by them are likely to succeed in competition for export to other developing countries; and

(c) if so, have any efforts been made to increase production and explore the export potential of our products?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The capacity utilisation of defence production units is largely dependent on the requirements of Defence services from time to time.

The items manufactured by the defence production units are meant primarily for the use of our Armed Forces and no capacity has been established specifically to cater for exports. However, exports of selective items of Defence Production have been done from time to time. A policy relating to exports is under consideration.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, I have gone through the statement which the hon. Defence Minister has laid on the Table of the House. My idea was to ask the hon. Minister very clearly whether our Defence Production Units are working to the full capacity. The reply to the part (a) of my question, is that they are working as per the requirements of the service. But it does not clearly say on this point. But anyway my supplementary is this. The Public Accounts Committee in its 29th Report of 1980-81, has clearly said that the production in the Vehicle Factory at Jabalpur has fallen down considerably and due to that the cost of production has gone up by 257 per cent. May I know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken to overcome this shortfall? Is it a fact that a huge amount of sophisticated productive process equipment are lying unutilised at your R & D Units, especially at the R&D Unit, Bangalore and the item of gas turbine which is worth Rs. 70 crore has not been utilised for the last one year?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, there are 33 ordnance factories and nine public sector units under Defence. So far as the 33 ordnance factories are concerned, their utilisation is over 75 per cent. There may be individual cases where the particular unit is not fully utilised. For instance, if you take the public sector units, the HAL group, Bangalore is not fully utilised, whereas Lacknow and Kanpur are 100 per cent utilised. Therefore, in individual units it may not be fully utilised for particular reasons, but if you take the overall picture the utilisation of the public sector units will be as I give the figures: The Hindustan Aeronautics 70 per cent, in 1981-82; the Mazagon Docks 80 per cent, Goa Shipyards 95 per cent, Praga Tools 71 per cent and so on. This is the position with regard to these. Of course, there may be individual units...

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, my question is very simple. Time is very short before the Hon. Speaker says the Question Hour is over. The PAC Report has shown that production has gone down considerably in Vehicle Factory; and you

know vehicle is a very big requirement for the Army. Today units which are authorised for four jeeps are having two jeeps.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, if the Hon. Member had put a question about vehicle factory, I would have collected all the material about vehicle factory. He has put general question about the productivity of the defence establishments, therefore I have collected material with regard to total productivity. If he wants individual figures, he may please put a question separately.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, vehicle units are defence production units. Jabalpur is a defence unit.

MR. SPEAKER: Individual cases you cannot tackle here.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, vehicle is a defence production item. Anyway, Part (b) of my question is that there are lot of sophisticated items which are lying unutilised in the R & D units. What is the reply of the Minister to this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the R & D units are concerned, they will be utilised to the extent to which they are needed. In some cases they are used when a particular research is taken up and in some cases they may not be used at a particular time. To our best of information the R & D units are now being utilised to a very large extent. I don't have information that R & D units are under-utilised.

Facilities of Boats, Launches, Mini Buses and Elephants for Tourist Sports

*750. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the tourist spots selected where Government have extended facilities of transport like boats, launches, mini-buses and elephants in the country; and

(b) whether some money has also been sanctioned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Funds Released to State Governments for the Purchase of Mini-buses, Elephants, Boats and Launches during the Sixth Five Year Plan

Mine-Buses/Jeeps:

Rs. 10.31 lakhs were released to the State Governments for the purchase of mini-buses for Sasangir; Bharatpur and Sariska; Hazaribagh; Kaibul Lamjao Park and Jaldapara.

Elephants:

Rs. 1.35 lakhs were released to the State Government for the purchase of elephants for Betla for viewing wild life in the Palamau National Park.

Boats:

Rs. 13.22 lakhs were released to the State Governments for the purchase of boats for Pong Dam; Tilaiya lake; Patna; Ukai lake; Bilaspur; Siliserh, Jaisamand (Alwar), Jaisamand (Udaipur), Nakki lake (Mt. Abu) and Ana Sagar (Ajmer).

Motor Launches:

Rs. 36.50 lakhs were released to State Governments for the purchase of launches for the Sunderban and for river and coastal cruising in Goa.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, I have gone through the statement made by the Hon. Minister and I felt that very meagre amount has been allotted to this facility of boats, launches, mini-buses and elephants for transport.

In this context I don't want to put a question, but want to suggest that more money should be allotted to these facilities.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, this is a suggestion for consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri N. Dennis.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Question No. 753.

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Advice to States Regarding Revision in Pay Scales of their Employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre had advised the State Governments not to revise the pay scales of their employees without consulting the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Central Government have not advised the State Governments in general not to revise the pay scales of their employees without consulting the Centre. However, since revision of pay scales often involve large financial commitments, it has been suggested that an arrangement for consultation between the Centre and the States needs to be evolved before large scale revision of pay scales is undertaken so that serious anomalies and disparities in pay scales are avoided and the resources for the plan are not eroded. So far there is no reaction to the above suggestion

Revised Estimates for Construction of Thermal Building at Leh

*741. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that highly inflated revised estimates for construction of Leh air terminal building have

been submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir State P.W.D.;

(b) if so, what was the earlier estimated amount and what is the present amount;

(c) what is the present position of the construction of the said building;

(d) whether, in the light of the state of affairs in respect of the construction of the proposed building, Government now propose to hand over the construction of the building to the Border Roads Organisation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) The construction of the New Civil Terminal Building at Leh airport was designed by State P.W.D., Jammu and Kashmir as a "deposit work" and is also being executed by them. It was sanctioned in June, 1979 at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.95 lakhs. The revised estimate as furnished by the State P.W.D., is for Rs. 28.14 lakhs and is under scrutiny.

(c) The work is likely to be completed by the end of 1982.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. At this stage, it will not be possible to get the work executed through some other agency.

राजीव गांधी आश्रम बोर्ड के अंतर्गत नगरीय क्षेत्र को सीमा निर्धारण हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का अनुरोध

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने, रानीखेत छावनी बोर्ड के अंतर्गत नगरीय क्षेत्र को सीमा निर्धारित करके नगर पालिका बनाने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने के लिए मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया है; और

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

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देब) : (क) जी, नहीं। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने रक्षा मंत्रालय को लिखे गए 9 फरवरी, 1982 के अपने पत्र के साथ रानीखेत छावनी की सीमा निर्धारित करके उसकी म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में माननीय संसद् सदस्य का प्रस्ताव भेजा है। उन्होंने अनुरोध किया है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाए और इस मामले की स्थिति से राज्य सरकार को यथासमय अवगत कराया जाए।

(ख) सेना की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए रानीखेत छावनी का कोई भी क्षेत्र उसमें से निकालना संभव नहीं है।

Functioning of Coimbatore Marketing Division of National Textile Corporation

*743. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI is investigating the mismanagement and other aspects of the functioning of the Coimbatore Marketing Division of the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, whether any preliminary report has been made available; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) The CBI has registered and is investigating four cases involving the Divisional Manager of the Coimbatore Marketing Division of NTC and others for alleged mal-practices.

Income Tax due from Companies

*744. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) how many companies have not deposited taxes on income due to them upto December, 1981;

(b) total amount involved in this way; and

(c) details of steps taken by Government to collect the arrears of income-tax from these companies?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Complete information of all the companies which are in arrears of income-tax as on 31-12-1981 is not available. The department collects periodically information about the assessee against each of whom Income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 10 lacs were outstanding. According to the presently available information there are 483 such companies against each of which Income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 10 lacs remained outstanding as on 31-12-1981.

The total amount of Income-tax involved in these 483 cases as on 31-12-1981 is as under:

| | (Rs. Crores) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Tax in arrears | 109.01 |
| (ii) Demand not enforceable | 148.60 |

(c) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities for recovery/reduction of the outstanding demands. These steps include, *inter alia*, requesting the Appellate. Authorities for expeditious disposal of pending appeals, taking garnishee proceedings under Section

226(3) of the Income-tax Act and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issue of Recovery Certificates to the Tax Recovery Officers under Section 222 of the Income-tax Act.

Setting up New Units of H.A.L.

*745. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is going to set up new units, if so, what are they;

(b) have Government decided the sites for the new units of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.; and

(c) is it a fact that the Kerala Government have offered land, powers water etc. for it and the decision is still pending before the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) HAL has proposed a project for the manufacture of advanced avionics equipment.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Acquisition of Land of Village Hamidpur and Katharia, District Amritsar for Military Purpose

*747. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some land in the village of Hamidpur and Katharia of Block Verka, Tehsil and District Amritsar have been acquired for military purpose on 9 February, 1978 and 19 July, 1980, respectively;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that compensation has not been paid to land owners of both the villages so far;

(c) whether his Ministry have released any fund for this purpose recently;

(d) if so, the details; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) be in negative; the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The award for acquisition of 697.69 acres of land in village Hamidpura was declared in 1978, though physical possession was taken only on 18th July, 1979. The compensation for this land had been paid to the land owners in 1978. Another 23.21 acres of land in village Hamidpura and 1,439.125 acres in village Kathania are also to be acquired shortly.

(b) to (d). Compensation for 697.69 acres acquired in village Hamidpura has already been paid in 1978. An amount of Rs. 43,15,185/- for additional 23.21 acres of abadi land and structures thereon in Hamidpura and Rs. 2,64,26,007/- for 1,358.125 acres in village Kathania have been placed at the disposal of the Special Land Acquisition Collector, Amritsar in March, 1982. These lands will be taken over after payments have been made to the land owners.

Details of compensation for the balance 81 acres of land in village Kathania have not yet been assessed.

(e) Question does not arise.

Impact of Export of Essential commodities of Availability and Prices.

*749. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
YEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study regarding the impact of exports of essential commodities on their availability and prices; and

(b) the present policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No specific

study regarding the impact of exports of essential commodities on their availability and prices has been made. However, in deciding policy in respect of individual items, due care is taken of domestic availability and prices.

(b) The primary object of the Government is to promote exports to the maximum extent, but in a manner that the economy of the country is not affected by unregulated exports of items essentially needed within the country.

Loans to Fisherman

*752. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that scheduled banks have stopped loans to fisherman;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that due to stoppage of loan it is very difficult for them to operate vessels or build new vessels to earn their livelihood; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue directions to scheduled banks to give financial facilities to these illiterate and poor people?

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

Statement

Reserve Bank of India have not issued any instructions for stopping or slowing down of loans to fisherman by the commercial banks in any part of the country. With a view to curbing inflationary pressures in the economy, the commercial banks were instructed by Reserve Bank of India to undertake a serious and critical reappraisal of their lending proposals so as to ensure that they adhere to the guidelines set out by RBI from time to time regarding credit expansion. At the same time, it was reiterated by RBI that the commercial banks should ensure that special attention was given to the credit

needs of the weaker sections of society as identified under the 20-Point Programme and that they should also be actively involved in the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The Institution-wise and sector-wise impact of measures taken by Reserve Bank are assessed by them. In the case of any specific complaint received regarding any sector of economic activity, which is allegedly being deprived of the bank credit, the matter is looked into by the Government and Reserve Bank and remedial action taken wherever necessary.

ग्रेनाइट के निर्यात से अर्जित आय

* 753. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया :
श्री एन० डेनिस :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा कितने और किन-किन देशों को ग्रेनाइट का निर्यात किया जाता है और निर्यात करने वाली फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) सरकार का ग्रेनाइट के निर्यात से प्रति वर्ष कितनी आय प्राप्त होती है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान ग्रेनाइट के निर्यात से कितनी अतिरिक्त आय होने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) :

(क) ग्रेनाइट का निर्यात खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस पर किया जाता है। लगभग 150 गैर सरकारी उत्पादक / निर्यातक विभिन्न देशों को ग्रेनाइट निर्यात कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम तथा अन्य राज्य सरकारी उपक्रम भी ग्रेनाइट का निर्यात कर रहे हैं। मंगलौर तथा मद्रास पत्तनों से निर्यात करने वाली फर्मों की उदाहरण स्वरूप सूची क्रमशः अनुबन्ध 1

तथा 2 पर सलग्न है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई (देखिए सख्या एन-टी-यू 3959/82)]

जिन देशों की भारत से ग्रेनाइट निर्यात किया जाता है उनके नाम और साथ ही 1979-80 के दौरान हुए निर्यात के मूल्य तथा मात्रा का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध 3 में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) ग्रेनाइट के निर्यात पर कोई निर्यात शुल्क नहीं है और इस लिए निर्यातों के फलस्वरूप सरकार द्वारा कोई राजस्व अर्जित नहीं किया जाता।

Setting up of National Tourist Authority

*754. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL:

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI) have urged upon Government for setting up a National Tourist Authority with representation from both public and private sectors for the formulation of the tourism policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Resolution urged the Government to set up a National Tourist Authority with the object of implementing the National Tourism Policy.

(c) No, Sir as the Government has under consideration the proposal to revive the Central Tourism Advisory Board.

इंडियन हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एम्पोरियम, महारौली,
नई दिल्ली के विरुद्ध शिकायत

8106. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एम्पोरियम, महारौली, नई दिल्ली को विदेशी खरीददारों के लिए किम बर्ष मान्यता प्रदान की गई थी ;

(ख) अधिक कीमत लेने तथा सप्लाई के मामले में अनियमितता करने के सम्बन्ध में किमी शिकायतों के बारे में एम्पोरियम के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ;

(ग) क्या एम्पोरियम की उक्त मान्यता वापिस ले ली गई है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या विदेशी प्रोटोकॉल डिबी-जनों से लोगों को अभी भी वहां लाया जाता है और खरीदारी करने के लिए राजी किया जाता है; और

(च) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुशीब आलम खान):

(क) से (च). केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग की दुकानों को मान्यता अथवा अनुमोदन प्रदान करने की कोई स्कीम नहीं है। तथापि, आवेदनों के प्राप्त होते ही एक कमेटी द्वारा, जिसमें भारत सरकार पर्यटक कार्यालय, राज्य पर्यटन विभाग और भारतीय यात्रा अभिकर्ता संघ के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होते हैं, आमतौर पर पर्यटकों द्वारा खरीदी जाने वाली वस्तुओं को बेचने वाली दुकानों का निरीक्षण किया जाता है ताकि

“वेयर टू बाई” ब्रोशर में शामिल करने के लिए उपयुक्तता का अनुमान लगाया जा सके। अतः 1976 में इंडियन हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एम्पोरियम, महारौली, नई दिल्ली का निरीक्षण किया गया था।

दुकानों के बारे में जैसे ही शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, चाहे उन दुकानों को “वेयर टू बाई” ब्रोशर में शामिल किया गया हो अथवा नहीं, उन्हें पर्यटकों को तसल्ली करते हुए मैत्रीपूर्ण ढंग से निपटाने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

इंडियन हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एम्पोरियम के खिलाफ जो पांच शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं उनमें से तीन का निपटान कर दिया गया है और बाकी दो शिकायतों पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

विदेश मंत्रालय का प्रोटोकॉल सेक्शन विदेशी प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों को खरीदारी के लिए किसी प्राइवेट दुकान पर नहीं भेजता।

CBI Raid on Officials of ITDC

8107. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI officials raided in January, 1980 the residence of an ITDC Officer who was the then Controller, Duty Free Shops and found unauthorised duty free goods at his residence alongwith some incriminating documents relating to his properties and other side activities;

(b) is it also a fact that two more simultaneous raids were conducted on the residences of two more duty free shops employees and cases were registered against all these three employees;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the three persons were suspended immediately thereafter, but reinstated after a few months despite CBI case pending against them; and

(d) if so, the consideration for revoking their suspensions and awarding further promotions to two of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). While one official was not suspended, the other two were suspended by ITDC on 19-9-1980 after considering a report against them submitted by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the ITDC. Keeping in view the fact that the suspension of both the officials was ordered long time after the investigations were started by CBI, they were re-instated on 30-1-1981 after due consideration.

Two of these officials were, however, promoted on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee of the ITDC.

CBI Enquiry into Catering Contract of IA

8108. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a C.B.I. enquiry has been ordered into a catering contract supplying food to the passenger of Indian Airlines; if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact previously the supply was given to the Airport Hotel and the recent switching over to a private catering contractor was protested by the employees of the Airport Hotel; if so, facts in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that this private catering contractor has constructed a palace near Dumdum airport to entertain high officials of Indian Airlines in various ways; and

(d) if so, steps taken against the officers responsible to give contract of catering to such party, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The reported presence of human hair in the lunch packet and a number of dead insects in the pudding container of a passenger on board flight No. IC-402 on 30th December, 1981 and the complaint received from Indian Airlines on 19-1-1982 alleging that rotten masala omelette was served on Calcutta-Delhi flight are under investigation of CBI.

(b) Yes, Sir. Due to labour unrest faced by India Tourism Development Corporation at Calcutta the supplies made to Indian Airlines were irregular and as such contract for partial supplies was given to a private caterer.

(c) Government have no information in this regard.

(d) The decision to give partial catering contract to private party was taken in the commercial interest of the Indian Airlines.

Alleged Engagement of Middle man by S.T.C. for Salt Purchase

8109. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much salt was exported last year from Tuticorin and on what date;

(b) whether the buyer has opened the L.C. in the name of the S.T.C. as usual;

(c) if not, who was the middle man;

(d) is it a fact that the middle man could purchase salt from producers at the rate of Rs. 11.50 per M/T by the help of S.T.C. which created competition among the Salt Producers Association and got the lowest price; and

(e) what interest S.T.C. had in this transaction to engage a middle man against our Government policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) A quantity of 1,14,769 M. T. salt was exported from Tuticorin during the calendar year 1981.

(b) The L/Cs were opened by the buyers in the name of STC or its associate suppliers.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Allegation Against class I officers Regarding their wards working in Industrial houses

8110. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that some Class I Officers working in his Ministry have got their sons and other near relations working on lucrative salaries and perks in some of the Industrial Houses in the capital;

(b) if so, whether they took prior Government permission in this behalf and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether he will lay on the Table a statement showing the names and designations of Class I Officers working in his Ministry and attached and subordinate offices whose wards and other close relations are working in some of the industrial houses; and

(d) what check is being exercised to see that these persons in private employment are not misusing their position for the benefit of their employers and they are not having free access to the records and the colleagues of their parents and other close relations through whose good offices they secured such employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

इण्डियन टूरिस्ट हाउसिंग सोसायटी का गठन किया जाना

8111. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक इण्डियन टूरिस्ट हाउसिंग सोसाइटी का गठन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सोसाइटी के उद्देश्य और कार्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इण्डियन टूरिस्ट हाउसिंग सोसाइटी का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में धार्मिक स्थानों पर धर्मशालाओं का निर्माण कराने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्थानों की संख्या क्या है और उस पर कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ङ) क्या इस योजना को रामपुर जिले के सिरपुर और चम्पारण में भी लागू किया जायेगा ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :

(क) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने किसी इण्डियन टूरिस्ट हाउसिंग सोसायटी का गठन नहीं किया है । तथापि, विभाग ने "भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति" नामक एक स्वैच्छिक समिति पंजीकृत की है ।

(ख) मुख्य तीर्थ केन्द्रों/पर्यटक केन्द्रों को बड़ी संख्या में यात्रा करने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए खास कर उनके वास्ते जो समाज के कमजोर वर्ग से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, वहां आवास सुविधायें जुटाने हेतु इस समिति की स्थापना की गई थी ।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति ने मध्य प्रदेश में चित्रकूट में एक यात्रिका (धर्मशाला) बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

(ङ) फिलहाल भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति की रायपुर जिले के सिरपुर और चम्पारन में यात्रिकाओं की व्यवस्था करने को कोई स्कीम नहीं है।

वैट और सी० एस० डी० आर्मी कैंटीन की संख्या

8112. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैट और सी० एस० डी० आर्मी कैंटीन्स की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वैट आर्मी कैंटीन में बेचे जा रहे सामान के मूल्य सी० एस० डी० आर्मी कैंटीन और बाजार में बेचे जा रहे सामान की तुलना में ज्यादा हैं और सामान घटिया किस्म का है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन वैट-कैंटीनों के ठेके देने में अधिकारियों द्वारा अनियमितताएं बरती जाती हैं और इस बारे में जांच कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह बेच) : (क) सेना में यूनिट पंजीकृत उन कैंटीनों की संख्या 2484 है जो कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग के खुदरा स्टोरों के रूप में काम करती हैं। वैट कैंटीनों की कुल संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) मौजूदा अनुदेशों के अनुसार वैट कैंटीनों को ऐसे सामान का स्टॉक रखने की अनुमति नहीं है जो कैंटीन

स्टोर विभाग की कैंटीनें बेचती हैं। अतः इन दोनों के सामान की कीमतों और किस्म के बीच तुलना करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि वैट कैंटीनों के माध्यम से बेचा जाने वाला सामान स्थानीय बाजार के सामान को तुलना में घटिया किस्म का है तथा उसकी कीमतें भी ज्यादा हैं।

(ग) हाल ही में ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

Posting of Chinese Armed Forces on Korakoram Road

8113. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Armed Forces have been posted on Korakoram Road passing through the Pakistan occupied Kashmir Territory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) There is no confirmed information to suggest that Chinese armed forces have been deployed on the Korakoram Highway.

(b) Government keep all developments impinging on our security under close watch and take adequate measures to maintain full defence preparedness.

Scandal connected to Export Inspection Council

8114. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scandal of Rs. 60 lakhs connected to the Export Inspection Council; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A complaint on supply of Chappais of inferior quality worth about Rs. 60 lakhs was referred to the C.B.I. The C.B.I. have filed a Charge Sheet in the Court. The matter is sub-judice.

Representation from Ex-Servicemen's League, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi

8115. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received by Government from the Indian Ex-Servicemen's League, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi for the revision of pension rates, removal of disparity on basis of grant of periodic reliefs, restoration of commuted portion of pension, family pension and the restoration of *ad hoc* increment in 1979 and also another Memorandum from the League, entitled "Ex-Servicemen Ki Pukar" demanding employment till the age of 58 years, parity in rates of pensions, equations of pension, dearness allowances and carry forward of unfilled reservation quota for ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the Memoranda and on each one of the demands made therein and the date on which the decision has been taken; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far—the likely date by which a decision is likely to be taken, alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Recently a representation dated the 15th February 1982 has been received from the Indian Ex-Services Leagues, 9 Nyaya Marg, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi. Earlier in 1978 also a pamphlet titled "Ex-Servicemen Ki Pukar" (Appeal) 1978 was received. Very recently a pamphlet titled

"Ex-Servicemen Ki Pukkar" (Appeal) 1979 sent by the League under their letter dated 24th March 1982 has been received. The points raised by the League and also those in the question are given below together with their position:—

(i) *Grant of service pension to Ex-Servicemen who had served in World War II for over 6 years but less than 16 years:*

During World War II, enrolments in the Army were made for the duration of war and 12 months thereafter or for so long as their services were required. Service rendered on war engagement terms was non-regular and was not pensionable. Apart from this, the minimum service for earning pension is 15 years. As such these individuals are not entitled to pension. They were entitled to war gratuity and special gratuity, which was paid to them.

(ii) *Grant of relief to those who are in receipt of war injury pay:*

Earlier, reliefs sanctioned by the Government on pension, were not admissible to those who were in receipt of war injury pay. However, with effect from 1-1-1981 these individuals have also been made eligible to all reliefs which have already been sanctioned or which would be sanctioned in future, to the pensioners.

(iii) *The benefit of merger of DA with pay should also be made applicable to those who have already retired.*

Liberalisations in the pensionary benefits are given only prospective effect as a matter of general policy and are not made applicable to those who had already retired. The benefit of the merger of dearness allowance with pay for retirement benefits cannot, therefore, be made applicable to those who had already retired prior to the date of effect of this benefit.

(iv) *Age relaxation for children of ex-servicemen belonging to Scheduled Caste for recruitment in the Defence Services.*

The ages for enrolment in the Army have been prescribed keeping in view the

highly exacting physical standards as also youthful profile essential to carry out the role assigned to the Army. Any age relaxation which will compromise the above basic requirement is not in the national interest. Any one who is desirous and fulfils the standards laid down for enrolment, can join the Army without any distinction on the basis of caste, creed or religion. However, other things being equal, SC/ST candidates are given preference.

(v) *Continuous alternative employment in any form till the age of 58 years (civilians age of superannuation)*

Approximately 50,000 personnel are released from the Armed Forces every year. Taking into account the overall unemployment position in the country, it is not considered administratively feasible to organise a system whereby such large number could be provided lateral entry into civil services. However, vacancies have been reserved for released Armed Forces personnel in Central and State Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. Further, training is being given to ex-servicemen in various trades in order to facilitate their re-settlement. Similarly, training is also arranged for officers to enable them to find suitable employment after their release/retirement. Ex-Servicemen are also being assisted in ways to settle down in agriculture or self employment.

(vi) *Carry forward of unfilled reservation quota for ex-servicemen.*

Under the existing rules instructions of reservation for ex-servicemen in posts under the Central Government Departments, there is no provision to carry forward the unfilled reservation quota for ex-servicemen. A proposal for maintenance of a Roster on reservation for ex-servicemen on the pattern of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was considered in 1980, which might have resulted in carry forward of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen but it was not found possible to accept the same.

(vii) *Equation of pension of all those who retired before 1973.*

Retiring benefits of all Governments servants, both civilians and servicemen, are

regulated under the rules in force at the time of their retirement, and as a matter of general policy, any liberalisation made in the pension rules, is not given retrospective effect. This means that those who have retired before the date of effect of a particular liberalisation, do not get this benefit. It is available only to those who retire on or after the crucial date. Keeping in view this general policy, rates of pension made effective from 1-1-73 as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, were made applicable only to those who retired on or after that date. Similarly, the revised rates of pension made effective from 1-4-79, have been made applicable only to those who retire on or after that date. The individuals who had retired prior to 1-1-73/1-4-79 were not given the revised rates of pension. They have, however, been compensated to some extent by the following steps:—

(a) Those who retired prior to 1-1-73 have been granted *ad-hoc* reliefs ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- p.m. temporarily increase and *ad-hoc* increase depending upon their date of retirement.

(b) Those who retired prior to 30-9-77 and have not been benefited by the merger of dearness allowances with pay are getting periodic relief which is 20 per cent higher than that admissible to those who retired thereafter.

(c) As per announcement made by the Finance Minister in the Parliament on 27-2-82, the minimum amount of retiring pension including relief would be raised to Rs. 150/- per month.

(viii) *Restoration of commuted portion of pension.*

Service pensioners, like civil pensioners, have an option (i) either to draw their full quantum of pension every month for the rest of life, or (ii) to commute a portion thereof and to draw the same in one lump-sum instead of getting it every month. While opting for the latter they undertake to forego the commuted portion of pension for life, and draw only the residual amount of pension every month. If they live

beyond the period for which commutation is assessed, the pension commuted is not revived. Similarly, no recovery is effected if the pensioner dies earlier. This is, however, not peculiar to the Armed Forces pensioners alone, but applies equally to civilian pensioners, and as such the question of restoring the commuted portion of pension is to be considered in the over-all context. This scheme has to be viewed as part of package which is based on the longevity of the entire lot retired employees and that this is in the nature of life insurance, the financial viability of which depends on a balance between losses and gains. The issue is therefore the concern of the Minister of Finance.

(ix) *Grant of same rate of dearness allowance for pensioners and serving employees.*

The Third Pay Commission had recommended that the serving employees should be granted one instalment of dearness allowance for every 8 point increase in the 12 monthly average of price index. In the case of pensioners, the Commission had recommended the grant of one instalment of relief at 5 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- and a maximum of Rs. 25/- per month, for every 16 point increase in the 12 monthly average of price index. These recommendations were accepted by the Government and relief to serving employees and pensioners were being granted accordingly. The Government have now made further improvement in this regard and the relief to pensioner is now being granted at 2-1/2 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50 and a maximum of Rs. 12.50 per month for every 8 point increase in the price index.

(x) *Grant of family pension to the widows of Pre. 1-1-1964 retirees.*

Based on a similar scheme on the civil side, the existing Ordinary Family Pension Scheme for service personnel was introduced from 1-1-1964 and is applicable only to those who retired on or after this date, in keeping with the general policy of the Government to give only prospective effect to liberalisations in the pension rules.

(xi) *Parity in the rates of pension*

The rates of pension of service personnel are based on pay admissible for various ranks and are arrived at with reference to the maximum pay of the scale, the number of years of qualifying service and the benefit of additional years of service allowed at weightage for early retirement. As such, service personnel are already being compensated for early retirement by allowing them the benefit of maximum pay of the scale and additional years of service in the computation of their pension rates.

(xii) *Pension and pensionary benefits NOT to be deducted from the Salary of Ex-Servicemen who are re-employed in Government Departments or Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks.*

In such matters, Ministry of Defence is guided by the orders issued by the Ministry of Finance and Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Accordingly, as and when any order is issued by them, the question of its extension on the defence side is examined. No unilateral decision can, therefore, be taken in respect of Ex-Servicemen re-employed as civilians under the Ministry of Defence.

(xiii) *Provision of Medical facilities by State Governments.*

This is a subject which concerns the various State Governments.

(xiv) *Consideration of previous service of Ex-Servicemen for the purpose of promotion and fixation of Salary, Grade and Seniority.*

In matters relating to giving seniority for promotion, this Ministry is guided by the orders issued by the Ministry of Finance and Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Accordingly, as and when any order is issued by them, the question of its extension on the defence side is examined. No unilateral decision can, therefore, be taken in respect of Ex-Servicemen re-employed as civilians under the Ministry of Defence.

As regards giving equivalent grade while fixing their pay, orders already exist for

giving one advance increment for each completed year of service rendered in past equal to or higher than the re-employed post.

Indian Airlines to Employ Commercial Pilots Licence Holders

8116. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines is planning to employ commercial pilots licence holders who could not pass the aptitude and other tests;

(b) is it proposed to employ such C.P.L. holders as Pilots in Vayudoot;

(c) are Government aware that this may result in a large number of air-accidents; and

(d) do Government propose to give topmost importance to air safety and employ only competent pilots?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Export of Coconut and Coconut Oil

8117. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantity of Coconut exported from India, State-wise during the last five Calendar years;

(b) the details of Coconut oil exported during the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by such exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Destination-wise export of Copra and Coconut Oil from India from 1976-77 onwards is indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

| Item | Year | Destination | Quantity (Rs.) | Value (Rs.) |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Copra | 1976-77 | Nepal | 292000 | 14,69,398 |
| | | Total | 292000 | 14,69,398 |
| | 1977-78 | Nepal | 278000 | 13,36,830 |
| | | Total | 278000 | 13,36,830 |
| | 1978-79 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| | 1979-80 | Malaysia | 18000 | 94,484 |
| | | Nepal | 440000 | 21,63,253 |
| | | Total | 458000 | 22,57,737 |
| | 1980-81 (April-December) | Nepal | 638000 | 17,98,595 |
| | | Total | 638000 | 17,98,595 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Coconut Oil | 1976-77 | Nepal | 5710 | 33,538 |
| | | U.S.A. | 32 | 854 |
| | | Total | 5742 | 34,402 |
| | 1977-78 | Malaysia | 200 | 1,570 |
| | | Nepal | 831 | 9,880 |
| | | Total | 1031 | 11,450 |
| | 1978-79 | France | 100 | 1,515 |
| | 1978-79 | France | 100 | 1,515 |
| | | Kuwait | 11300 | 1,13,624 |
| | | Nepal | 199 | 2,640 |
| | Total | 11599 | 1,17,794 | |
| | 1979-80 | Greece | 3000 | 21,394 |
| | Total | 3000 | 21,384 | |
| | 1980-81 (April-December) | Nil | Nil | Nil |

Trusts in Delhi Exempted from Income Tax

8119. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Trusts (Foundations of Societies) are exempt in Delhi from Income Tax under Section 10(22) of Income Tax Act, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number and names of such trusts; and

(c) whether a trust/society running schools and property business has been considered as a University, College or a school under the above section of Income Tax Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODA): (a) to (c) In regard to Delhi the position is that Trusts (Foundations or Societies) are exempted from income tax under section 10(22) of the

Income-tax Act, 1961. There are fifteen such trusts and their names are as under:—

- (1) Raunaq Education Foundation
- (2) Laxmipat Singhania Education Trust
- (3) Ramjas Foundation
- (4) Delhi Tamil Association
- (5) Delhi Public School
- (6) Delhi Kannada Education Society
- (7) Dhanpatmal Virmani Education & Management Society
- (8) Jain Shiksha Parcharak Society
- (9) Delhi Bureau of Text Books
- (10) Institute of Democracy and Socialism
- (11) Institute of Hotel Management Catering & Nutrition
- (12) Sawan Public School
- (13) Tagore Educational Society
- (14) Summer-field School
- (15) Modern School

There is no case in Delhi where a Trust/Society running schools and property business has been considered as a University, college or school under section 10(22) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Upper Age Limit for Recruitment to Class I-IV Posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings

8120. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the existing upper age limits for recruitment to Class I, Class II (non-gazetted), Class III and Class IV Services of the Central Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether Government have a proposal for the relaxation of upper age limit in the recruitment of certain categories of services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) The age limits for recruitment to posts in public enterprises analogous to Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV under the Central Government are prescribed by the public enterprises. As per the available information the upper age limit for recruitment to Group A, B, C & D services ranges between 40—45, 35—40, 25—35 and 25—30 respectively. In the case of the SC/ST candidates and handicapped persons, the upper age limit is relaxed by the public enterprises by 5 years and 10 years respectively. The Boards of Management of these enterprises are competent to relax the upper age limit in specific cases wherever warranted.

Government Agency not Purchasing Tobacco from producers in A.P.

8121. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh produces the largest quantity and the finest quality of tobacco in the country but the farmers this year have received far below their remunerative cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that the farmers are being exploited because no Government agency has made any purchase there this year and middlemen have fully exploited the farmers;

(c) whether the Tobacco Board has made any purchase and if so, the total quantity out of the total produce purchased and the rate of payment made; and

(d) whether the Tobacco Board does not have been even a full time Chairman and the Board has failed to give the necessary support to agriculturists, and if so, what steps are being taken to revitalise the Board so that it can play a meaningful role in helping the farmers from being exploited by middlemen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Andhra Pradesh produces about 80 per cent of the total production of virginia tobacco in India. During 1982 virginia tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh have received prices higher than last year and also above the minimum support price fixed by Central Government

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The appointment of regular Chairman is being processed and it is expected that he will be in position shortly. Number of measures have been taken in the interest of virginia tobacco growers like introduction of Tobacco Leaf Purchase Voucher Scheme for ensuring expeditious payment to growers, standardisation of grading at growers' level, regulation of production of virginia tobacco to avoid excess production, undertaking price support operations in the event of excess production of virginia tobacco, empowering the Tobacco Board to establish auction platforms for sale of virginia tobacco etc.

Inventory level of Public Enterprises

8122. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overall inventory level of the Public Enterprises excluding the Cotton Corporation of India, Food Corporation of India, Industrial Development, Consultancy, Tourist, Financial and Insurance Services have declined from 183 points in 1969 to 113 in 1981; and

(b) if so, the detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: (a) Yes, Sir. The average inventory has reduced from a level of 183 days in terms of number of days output at the end of 1968-69 to 113 days at the end of 1980-81.

(b) It is the endeavour of every manufacturing organisation to reduce its inventories to achieve higher operational efficiency. It has been possible to achieve the above improvement through improved systems, better control over inventories, application of modern and scientific techniques of material management and others.

Setting up Hotels by ITDC in West Bengal

8123. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to set up hotels in West Bengal by the ITDC;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of the ITDC envisages the construction of a city hotel of Calcutta. Subject to satisfactory feasibility studies and availability of resources, the project will be taken up for implementation during the Plan period.

Daily Deposit Collection Scheme

8124. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Daily Deposit Collection Scheme of the Canara and Vijaya Banks;

(b) the year-wise collection of amounts by these banks through the above scheme for the last five years;

(c) names of other commercial banks which are having this type of scheme;

(d) is it a fact that Vijaya and Canara Banks have issued orders banning the opening of new accounts under the above schemes;

(e) if so, what are the reasons;

(f) what will be the fate of Daily Deposit Collectors who are engaged in this job; and

(g) whether he proposes to ensure that the scheme is continued both in the interest of the poor depositors and the deposit collectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Canara Bank and Vijaya Bank have schemes of daily deposit collection through collecting agents. The banks have entered into agreements with the deposit collectors by laying down terms and conditions according to which these daily deposit collectors collect deposits at the doors of the depositors, give them proper receipts, render proper accounts of money collected and deposit the amount on a particular branch at the commencement of the business hours on the next working day. These daily deposit collectors earn commissions on deposits collected and are treated by the banks as commission agents and not employees.

(b) The amount of deposits collected under the scheme in Vijaya Bank as at

the end of the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 were as under:—

| | Rs. in crores |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1976 | 6.59 |
| 1977 | 9.03 |
| 1978 | 13.06 |
| 1979 | 17.71 |
| 1980 | 21.57 |

Similar information in respect of Canara Bank is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House to the extent available.

(c) All the public sector banks with the exception of Bank of India Allahabad Bank and Oriental Bank of Commerce have schemes of Daily Deposit Collection through agents under various names such as Pigmy Deposit Collection Scheme, Daily Deposit Collection Scheme, Tiny Deposit Scheme, Janata Deposit Scheme etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The reasons leading to stoppage of opening of further accounts under the schemes by these 2 banks are as under:—

(i) the schemes have become unremunerative and are not viable economically or commercially on account of the high cost of collection of funds.

(ii) There has been high incidence of mis-appropriation of funds and frauds committed by the Daily Collectors causing inconvenience, losses, dislocation of internal work, loss of manpower in investigation etc. besides damaging the image of the bank.

(iii) A large number of accounts are closed before maturity.

(iv) The labour involved in maintaining and servicing of daily deposit accounts is very high while sometimes hampers the smooth functioning of the branch.

(f) The Vijaya Bank and the Canara Bank have not scrapped the scheme and the daily deposit collectors would continue to service the existing accounts and

earn commission on the deposits collected by them in these accounts.

(g) The question whether a particular scheme has to be continued in the existing form or modified suitably has to be decided by the concerned banks themselves taking into account all relevant factors. However, the daily deposit collectors have raised several industrial disputes and filed writ petitions before several High Courts seeking appropriate reliefs and directions. The matter, therefore, is subjudice.

Custom house agent licences to Scheduled Castes

8125. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the Scheduled Castes for the grant of Custom House Agent Licences for handling exports and imports during the last two years;

(b) the number of applicant who have given such licences; and

(c) if answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Custom Agents Licensing Regulations, 1965 which govern the grant of Custom House Agents Licences do not provide for separate quota of licences for the Scheduled Castes. Consequently, the proforma prescribed under the Regulations for grant of Custom House Agents Licence also has no column to indicate whether the applicant belongs to a Scheduled Caste. As such, it is not possible to furnish the information in this regard.

Relaxation of margins loans to small farmers

8126. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed their policy and suggested to the

Reserve Bank of India regarding the relaxation of margins on loans to small farmers so as to provide them loans at concessional rates; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The existing norms relating to margin money requirements continue to be in force. They are that for crop loans upto Rs 5,000/- to small and marginal farmers, sanctioned in accordance with the standard scale of finance, there is no margin money requirement. In case of term loans upto Rs. 5,000/- if a subsidy is provided by the Government, the same would be taken as margin; otherwise only a margin of 5 per cent would be necessary. For higher agricultural loans a margin money requirement of 15 to 25 per cent is usually necessary.

New schemes for trading houses

8127. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have introduced some new schemes for the trading houses;

(b) if so, what are those new schemes;

(c) whether any such scheme has been introduced to ensure greater export; and

(d) the details about the response from the export houses to those schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A new scheme of Trading Houses was introduced in the last licensing period 1981-82 and is still in operation during the current licensing period. The relevant provisions regarding Trading Houses are contained in paragraphs 195 to 198 of the Import and Export Policy 1982-83 (Volume I), copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Five Export Houses, who were eligible under the scheme, have been recognised as Trading Houses during 1981-82.

MES Land under civilian possession in Delhi

8128. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some land originally belonging to Defence MES is under the possession of civilians in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are some cases, pending in courts of law for disputed property of MES in Delhi;

(d) if so, the number of such cases and since when;

(e) the names of the courts in which suits for disputed property are pending and their details regarding the names of the property date etc.;

(f) whether there are some cases in which any civilians have been authorised to charge rent of MES properties and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether pension has been given by MES to any one to rent out their property?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). There are certain buildings at Anand Prabat, which accordings to Government records, exist on Khasra Nos. 1050/356 and 1051/356, and were acquired by the Ministry of Defence under Land Acquisition Collector, Delhi's Award No. 904, dated 3-9-1958. However, Ramjas Foundation, an educational trust, have claimed that these buildings are located on Khasra No. 1049/356 owned by that organisation.

(c) Yes, Sir. One case is pending in a court of law.

(d) There is only one such case and pending since July, 1981.

(e) The Court of Shri Nathu Singh, Revenue Assistant, Room No. 41, First Floor, Tis Hazari, Delhi.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) No such permission has been given by the MES.

Production of controlled cloth

8129. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of controlled cloth produced in the country in public and private sectors during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the quantity out of that reached the rural areas during the said period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cloth supplied to rural areas is much less than the requirement;

(d) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard; and

(e) if so, what are the findings and what steps are being taken to meet the demand of rural-areas for controlled cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Production of mill-made controlled cloth by the NTC mills and private mills during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (April-December, 1981) is as under:—

| Year | NTC mills | Private mills | Total |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| (Figures in million sq. mts.) | | | |
| 1980-81 | 414.69 | 84.95 | 499.64 |
| 1981-82 (April- Dec.-81) | 224.67 | 5.83 | 230.50 |

(b) On the basis of the number of retail outlets in rural areas it is estimated that roughly 80 per cent of controlled cloth is distributed in rural areas.

(c) to (e). Though no study has been made to determine the exact requirement of controlled cloth in the rural areas, Government's ability to provide controlled cloth is limited by resources available for this purpose.

Expansion of trade between India and Iran

8130. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special committee has been set up to study the ways of expanding trade between India and Iran; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in production of viscose staple fibre

8131. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that indigenous production of viscose staple fibre is on the decline;

(b) whether it is also a fact that imports of the viscose staple fibre have increased during the current fiscal year;

(c) whether Government propose to protect the industry from imports and adopt other corrective measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Government are alive to the responsibility of protecting the domestic industry. However, liberalised imports of Viscose Staple Fibre (including HWM fibre) over past few years do not appear to have affected adversely the indigenous

production. The variation in the level of annual imports as well as total annual consumption of Viscose Staple Fibre appears to depend to some extent on cotton availability whose shortage has to be met by substitute fibres. On the other hand, liberalised imports, have helped in holding prices of yarn at steady levels and ensured adequate availability of this material for the predominantly decentralised handloom and powerloom sector and the textile mills.

Whenever the need for protection arises, Government reviews the Import Policy and fiscal levies on imports appropriately.

STATEMENT

(a) Against an installed capacity of 98,000 tonnes for manufacture of Viscose Staple Fibre (including HWM) production over past few years is estimated as under:

| | (Qty. in tonnes) |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1978 | 91,582 |
| 1979 | 91,827 |
| 1980 | 74,737 |
| 1981 | 94,122 |
| 1982 (Jan.Feb.) | 10,657 |

(b) Estimated Imports for past few years are as under:—

| | (Qty. in tonnes) |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 1978-79 | 70,029.80 |
| 1979-80 | 45,855.23 |
| 1980-81 | 42,855.61 |
| 1981-82 | 62,991.67 (Provisional) |

(April-'1981—Feb. '82)

Loan assistance to weavers by Banker Market Branch of Central Bank of India, Varanasi

8132. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bankar Market Branch of Central Bank of India

at Varanasi was opened specially to provide loan assistance to weavers;

(b) the amount provided to weavers under Government sponsored scheme by the said Branch in 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(c) the percentage during the same period in the total advance made by the Branch?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Bankar Market Branch Varanasi is situated in a locality where handloom weavers are operating in a large number. However the credit portfolio of the branch includes other advances apart from the advances to weavers. While the figures for the year 1981 are not available the advances made by the branch to weavers during the years 1979 and 1980 were as under:

| | (Rs. in lakhs) | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Year | No. of weavers financed | Amount outstanding | %age to total advances |
| 1979 | 303 | 5.75 | 74 |
| 1980 | 368 | 6.18 | 52 |

Expenditure on publicity by public sector units

8133. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Public Sector units under his Ministry with the names of the Chairman, Managing Directors and the publicity staff, unitwise;

(b) the details of the funds spent for publicity by these units during the last three years, year-wise with the names of the news dailies and periodicals utilised for advertisement by these units unit-wise during the said period year-wise; and

(c) the details of the press releases released by these units and names of the Central Government accredited correspondents in the mailing lists of these units, unit-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The details of the Public Sector Units under the Ministry of Defence with the names of the

Chairman, Managing Directors and the Publicity Staff are given in the attached statement.

(b) The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The cost and labour involved will not be commensurate with the purpose to be served.

Statement

Details of the Public Sector Units under the Ministry of Defence with names of the Chairman, Managing Directors and the Publicity staff, unit-wise

1. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Chairman | Shri B.K. Kapur |
| Managing Directors | Shri K.K. Kirtikar, MD (BO) Shri Raj Mahindra MD (D&D) Shri G. Narasimhan, MD (M) Shri H.K. Singh, MD(A) |

Category-wise/Unit-wise particulars of public relation staff

| <i>Name of Unit</i> | <i>Category</i> | <i>No. of officers</i> |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Corporate office | Grade II | 1 |
| Bangalore Complex | Grade III | 1 |
| | Grade II | 1 |
| Nasik Division | Grade III | 1 |

2. Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Chairman (Part-Time) | Prof. M.G.K. Menon |
| Managing Director | Shri N. L. Krishnan |
| Chief Public Relations Officer | Shri Mahendra Prasad |
| Public Relations Officer Bangalore Complex | Shri K. G. Ramaraju |
| Public Relations Officer Ghaziabad Unit | Shri Vivek Joshi |
| Dy. Public Relations Officer Head Office | Shri Fahin Munshi |
| Asstt. Public Relations Officer with supporting non-executive staff | Shrimati Sumitra Manmohan |

3. Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Chairman & Managing Director | Maj. Gen. S.N. Bhaskar PVSM |
| Senior Public Relations Manager | Shri M. V. Krishnaswamy |

4. *Mazagon Dock Limited*

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Chairman (Part-time) | | Vacant w.e.f. 1-4-1982. |
| Managing Director | | Shri N.K. Sawhney |
| Senior Public Relations Officer | | Shri K. A. Viswanathan |
| Public Relations officer | | Shri A.M. Dhuru |

5. *Goa Shipyard Ltd., Vasco-da-gama, Goa*

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Chairman (Part-time) | | Vacant |
| Managing Director | | Vacant |
| Public Relations Officer | | 1 |

6. *Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited, Calcutta*

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| Chairman & Managing Director | | Commodore A.K. Sarkar |
| Public Relations officer with Asstt. Supervisor | | Shri Jyoti Bhattacharya 1 |

7. *Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad*

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Chairman & Managing Director | | Brig. T.A. Abraham |
| Public Relations Staff | | |
| Shri K.V. Subbarayudu | | Secretary |
| Shri Janandarao | | Junior Officer (PR) |

8. *Bharat Dynamics Ltd., Hyderabad*

| | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|
| Chairman (Part-time) | | Dr. Raja Ramanna |
| Managing Director | | Shri Z.P. Marshal |
| There is no separate Public Relations Officer. | | |

9. *Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad*

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Chairman (Part-time) | | Dr. Braham Prakash |
| Managing Director | | Dr. S.K. Gupta |
| In-Charge Public Relations Department | | Shri M.V.K.N. Rao |
| Public Relations Officer | | Shri M. V. Surender |

Expansion Plan Programmes of HAL

8134. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has drawn up expansion programme for manufacturing overhauling and servicing of new equipments and spares;

(b) if so, the main features of the expansion plan; and

(c) the monetary allocation for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Hindustan Aeromautics Ltd. has proposed a project for the manufacture and overhaul of some advanced avionics equipments.

(c) The proposals are still under consideration.

Lodge for Tourists in Rann of Kutch Sanctuary

8135. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the area of the Little Rann of Kutch Sanctuary and is it the largest in the country;

(b) whether to visit this sanctuary, a lodge is proposed to be constructed;

(c) if not, the reason why no budget provision has been made for this project; and

(d) what co-ordination has been established with the State Government for the construction of the lodge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The area of the Sanctuary in the Little Rann of Kutch is 4900 sq. kms and it is the largest Sanctuary in the country.

(b) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism has no proposal for the present to construct a Forest Lodge in the Sanctuary due to constraint on resources and other priorities. However, it is understood that the State Government have plans to construct a forest lodge to service the tourists who visit the Sanctuary.

Selection Grade to LDCs in Group 'C'

8136. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) under which specific clause and rule, selection grade to LDCs in Group 'C' has been denied so far in subordinate offices including Safdarjang/Dr. RML/LNJP Hospitals of Government; and

(b) which are the categories of employees in Group 'C' who have actually not been recommended Selection Grades as per 3rd Pay Commission Report 1973 but have since been granted Selection Grades with effect from 1st August 1976 in various offices including subordinate

offices of the Government and what is the number of such employees who have been benefited on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Third Pay Commission found that the promotion prospects of LDCs in Subordinate Offices were better than those of the LDCs in Central Secretariat Clerical Service. Accordingly, the Commission did not recommend introduction of Selection Grades for LDCs in Group 'C' posts in Subordinate Offices. Later on, it was decided that each case for grant of Selection Grade to LDCs in Subordinate Offices might be considered on merits where the conditions laid down in the Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F. 7 (21)-E.III/74 dated 10-1-1977 are satisfied. Accordingly, Selection Grade is now granted even to LDCs working in Subordinate Offices. The case for grant of Selection Grade to LDCs working in Safdarjang/Dr. RML/LNJP Hospitals of Government will be considered on the above lines when referred to this Ministry.

(b) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Infrastructure of Guiding Tourists in Himachal Pradesh

8137. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the infrastructure provided by the Government to guide and to help tourists in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government consider this to be sufficient to meet the requirements of tourists in the State; and

(c) if not, action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A statement showing the

facilities provided for tourists in Himachal Pradesh during the various Plan periods in the Central Sector is attached.

(b) and (c). The development of tourist infrastructure is a continuous process to meet the growing requirements of tourists. As a long term measure, following travel circuits in Himachal Pradesh have been identified for tourism development in consultation with the State Government. Tourist infrastructure will be developed at these centres in an integrated and phased

manner by pooling the available resources in the Central State and private sectors:

(i) Parwanu-Chail-Kufri-Warkanda-Parwanu.

(ii) Mandi-Kulu-Manali-Kulu-Mani-karan-Kulu-Mandi.

iii) Dalhousie-Chamba-Dalhousie-Nurpur - Trilokpur-Gogal-Dharamsala-Kangra - Jwalamukhi-Kangra-Palampur-Jogindernagar - Barot - Jogindernagar - Mandi - Bilaspur - Simla-Bilaspur-Nainai devi (Chandigarh).

The schemes taken up/proposed in the Central Sector are as follows:—
Department of Tourism

| S. No. | Schemes | Remarks |
|--------|---|---|
| 1. | Club House Building at Manali | Nearing completion. |
| 2. | Hydrographic Survey for the development of hot water spring baths at Vashishta. | Completed |
| 3. | Development of hot spring baths at Vashishta | Details to be worked out. Scheme will be taken up subject to suitable land being made available by the State Government feasibility study, and availability of funds. |

India Tourism Development Corporation

Expansion of the existing Travellers Lodges at Kulu and Manali. In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 a lumpsum provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for expansion of existing T.L's including those at Kulu and Manali.

Statement

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Centres already developed by the Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation

April 1956—March 1982

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Kufri | 1. Ski Hut |
| Mandi | 2. Rest House (Improvement) |
| Kulu | 3. Tourist Bureau |
| | 4. Rest House |
| | 5. Tourist Bungalow |
| | 6. Travellers's Lodge |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Manali | 7. Tourist Bureau |
| | 8. Rest House |
| | 9. Tourist Bungalow |
| | 10. Camping grounds |
| | 11. Travellers' Lodge |
| | 12. Club House Building (Neering completion) |
| | 13. Hydrographic Survey for development of Hot spring baths. |
| | 14. Trekking equipment for trekking tours. |
| | 15. Boats for selected lakes in H.P. |
| Dalhousie | 16. Tourist Bureau |
| | 17. Youth Hostel |
| Dharamshala | 18. Rest House |
| | 19. Tourist Bungalow |
| Nangal | 20. Rest House |
| Katraian | 21. Cottages |
| Govindsagar | 22. Cafeteria |
| | 23. Motor launches. |

Total amount (Approx) spent by Centre from April 1956 to March 1982 Rs. 79,37,581.00

In addition 10-day ski courses have been started from 1979-80 winter season at Narkanda for which ski equipment, one portable ski-lift and services of 2 ski instructors have been provided by the Indian Institute of skiing and Mountaineering set up by the Central Department of Tourism at Gulmarg (J.&K.)

Loss on Account of Unauthorised Clearance of Watch Components

8138. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-chequer has suffered a loss of about Rs. 100 crores due to unauthorised clearance of watch components imported by a number of small-scale units during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons for releasing these imports at concessional rates; and

(c) what are the steps now being taken to plug the loopholes in the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Notification No. 240-Cus. dated 30-12-1978 provides for partial exemption from Customs duty on imported watch parts provid-

ed the proper officer is satisfied that the parts are imported for the manufacture of watches in accordance with the production programme duly approved by the Ministry of Industry|DGTD and are used for such manufacture. For this purpose certificates issued by the Ministry of Industry or the Director General Technical Development are acceptable. In some cases, however, the benefit of the concessional assessment has been extended to importers on their producing certificates issued by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.

A question has lately arisen whether the certification by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Industry, can be regarded as certification by the Ministry of Industry itself for the purpose of the aforesaid notification. Until such time as a final view on this question is available, it cannot be said that there has been unauthorised clearance of watch components or a loss of revenue to the Ex-chequer.

Export of Potatoes, Onions, Vegetables, Cotton and Sugar

8139. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of potatoes, onions, vegetables, cotton and sugar exported from India during each of the last three years;

(b) the extent of profit and loss in respect of each item exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned in respect of export of each of the above items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

(b) Exports of potatoes, vegetables and cotton are on OGL-3. As such the profit and loss figures are not maintained by Government.

Export of onions are canalised through NAFED. Since private associates of NAFED are also allowed to export, the profitability figures are not maintained by Government. Exports of sugar are canalised through STC. The extent of profit and loss is as given below:

| | Value—Rs. crores |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1978-79 | (—)21.43 |
| 1979-80 | (—)1.40 |
| 1980-81 | (—)2.66 |

Statement

| Year | Potatoes | | Onions | | Vegetables | | Raw Cotton | | Sugar | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value |
| | (Tonnes) | | (Tonnes) | | (Tonnes) | | (000T) | | (000T) | |
| 1978-79 | 16033.0 | 1.7 | 95542.6 | 13.6 | 4967.0 | 1.9 | 11.8 | 16.02 | 568.2 | 128.94 |
| 1979-80 | 13985.0 | 2.0 | 79370.0 | 11.2 | 4678.0 | 1.6 | 65.6 | 75.10 | 77.5 | 35.96 |
| *1980-81 | 1046.0 | 0.2 | 181238.0 | 29.2 | 7211.0 | 3.3 | 105.3 | 129.64 | 173.5 | 155.14 |

*Provisional

Income Tax Arrears

8140. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise-charge-wise break-up of income-tax arrears as on 31st March, 1981; and

(b) whether Government propose to tighten the administrative set up responsible for recovering of Tax arrears and also make the law more stringent so that the amount of arrears could not be kept for

long by the big Assesseees and utilised by them at the cost of revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Information relating to income tax arrears is not maintained State-wise. Such information is available only according to the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax. The requisite information in respect of 'tax-in arrears' and 'demand created but not fallen due' as on 31-3-81 is given in the attached statement.

(b) The Income-tax law as it stands have sufficient provisions in the form of charging of interest, levy of penalty as well as prosecution in respect of tax defaulters. Recently, 5 posts of Commissioners of Income-tax (Recovery) have been sanctioned to be located at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Ahmedabad. This step would give a great fillip to the work of recovery at these places. How-

ever, the question of tax administration and its rationalisation and improvement has been referred to the Economic Administration Reforms Commission. Further measures to tighten up the administrative machinery in respect of recovery of taxes will therefore, be taken in the light of recommendations which may be received on the subject from the said Commission.

Statement

(In Crores of Rupees)

| Sl. No. | Name of charge | As on 31-3-81 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Tax in arrears | Demand created but not fallen due |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Agra | 3.44 | 1.64 |
| 2 | Allahabad | 7.08 | 6.03 |
| 3 | Amritsar | 8.59 | 4.44 |
| 4 | Andhra Pradesh-I | 2.72 | 3.84 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh-II | 5.86 | 2.00 |
| 6 | Visakhapatnam | 2.77 | 2.68 |
| 7 | Assam | 8.33 | 4.63 |
| 8 | Baroda | 7.69 | 4.14 |
| 9 | Bihar | 6.09 | 2.63 |
| 10 | Ranchi | 5.05 | 0.43 |
| 11 | Bombay City-I | 7.48 | 5.26 |
| 12 | Bombay City-II | 6.65 | 19.49 |
| 13 | Bombay City-III | 14.70 | 20.00 |
| 14 | Bombay City-IV | 10.80 | 5.92 |
| 15 | Bombay City-V | 9.19 | 4.20 |
| 16 | Bombay City-VI | 12.48 | 5.31 |
| 17 | Bombay City-VII | 5.52 | 5.00 |
| 18 | Bombay City-VIII | 11.73 | 2.91 |
| 19 | Bombay City-IX | 10.72 | 3.45 |
| 20 | Bombay City-X | 8.08 | 2.75 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 21 | Bombay City-XI | 4.59 | 0.38 |
| 22 | Bombay Central-I | 7.75 | 8.48 |
| 23 | Calcutta Central-I | 9.64 | 16.18 |
| 24 | Calcutta Central -II | 7.20 | 2.27 |
| 25 | Delhi-I | 24.39 | 14.09 |
| 26 | Delhi-II | 12.88 | 32.90 |
| 27 | Delhi-III | 17.43 | 10.34 |
| 28 | Delhi-IV | 8.19 | 3.94 |
| 29 | Delhi-V. | 14.20 | 9.37 |
| 30 | Delhi-VI | 4.32 | 2.08 |
| 31 | Delhi Central-I | 12.04 | 14.09 |
| 32 | Delhi Central-II | 3.23 | 9.61 |
| 33 | Gujarat-I | 1.37 | 14.62 |
| 34 | Gujarat-II | 7.81 | 1.33 |
| 35 | Gujarat-III | 7.34 | 2.27 |
| 36 | Gujarat Central | 7.91 | 4.56 |
| 37 | Haryana | 1.53 | 1.34 |
| 38 | Jullundur | 3.63 | 1.71 |
| 39 | Karnataka-I | 8.95 | 4.50 |
| 40 | Karnataka-II | 9.51 | 9.18 |
| 41 | Karnataka Central | 8.70 | 7.77 |
| 42 | Cochi | 7.21 | 3.70 |
| 43 | Trivandrum | 4.24 | 2.53 |
| 44 | Kanpur | 6.40 | 11.29 |
| 45 | Bombay Central-II | 8.57 | 13.17 |
| 46 | Kanpur Central | 5.76 | 15.49 |
| 47 | Ludhiana Central | 3.30 | 1.75 |
| 48 | Bhopal | 15.34 | 6.68 |
| 49 | Jabalpur | 9.13 | 2.80 |
| 50 | Madras Central | 5.55 | 11.10 |
| 51 | Meerut | 5.75 | 5.52 |
| 52 | Nagpur | 6.79 | 9.16 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 53 | Nasik | 1.24 | 0.95 |
| 54 | Orissa | 2.62 | 0.96 |
| 55 | Pune | 5.20 | 5.60 |
| 56 | Kolhapur | 1.01 | 0.96 |
| 57 | Rajkot | 3.01 | 2.88 |
| 58 | Jaipur | 8.17 | 7.50 |
| 59 | Jodhpur | 2.43 | 1.42 |
| 60 | Patiala | 4.92 | 2.18 |
| 61 | Lucknow | 11.20 | 4.11 |
| 62 | Tamilnadu-I | 4.31 | 4.78 |
| 63 | Tamilnadu-II | 5.61 | 2.55 |
| 64 | Tamilnadu-III | 8.24 | 3.66 |
| 65 | Tamilnadu-IV | 8.73 | 4.71 |
| 66 | Madurai | 5.73 | 5.29 |
| 67 | Coimbatore | 12.64 | 4.55 |
| 68 | West Bengal-I | 6.80 | 2.89 |
| 69 | West Bengal-II | 11.82 | 3.74 |
| 70 | West Bengal-III | 18.59 | 12.80 |
| 71 | West Bengal-IV | 13.18 | 6.22 |
| 72 | West Bengal-V | 8.10 | 5.17 |
| 73 | West Bengal-VI | 11.03 | 4.09 |
| 74 | West Bengal-VII | 1.76 | 1.71 |
| 75 | West Bengal-VIII | 8.06 | 1.77 |
| 76 | West Bengal-IX | 11.00 | 4.62 |
| 77 | West Bengal-X | 11.55 | 3.07 |
| 78 | West Bengal-XI | 16.03 | 13.78 |
| 79 | West Bengal-XII | 7.84 | 2.45 |
| 80 | West Bengal-XIII | 3.52 | 1.35 |
| 81 | West Bengal-XIV | 5.57 | 0.72 |

Selection Grade for LDCs Working in Subordinate Offices

8141. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any indication or mention in Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure O.M. No. F.7(21)-E III(A)/74 dated the 10th January, 1977 that LDCs working in Subordinate Offices are not entitled for selection grade;

(b) if there is any mention about this point, under which para and clause of the O.M. under reference; and

(c) why LDCs working in Subordinate Offices of Government have been denied and deprived of the benefit of selection grade when LDCs working in Main Ministries/Departments/Attached Offices have been granted selection grade since 1st August, 1976 like other employees in group C and D cadres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the Third Pay Commission found that promotional prospects of LDCs in Subordinate Offices were generally better than those of L.D.Cs. of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and that there was no selection grade in the CSCS, they did not recommend selection grade for LDCs in Subordinate Offices. Notwithstanding this, each case for grant of selection grade to LDCs even in Subordinate Offices is considered on merits if the conditions laid down in Ministry of Finance's O.M. No. F.7(21)-E,III(A)/74 dated the 10th January, 1977 are fulfilled.

Steps to Check Smuggling on West Coast

8142. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by the marine and preventive division of

Customs to check smuggling on West coast;

(b) if so, the total worth of contraband seized on West coast by the Custom authority in the last three months;

(c) what are the different varieties of contrabands seized in that period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During the period December, 1981 to February, 1982, the Customs authorities having jurisdiction along the West coast seized smuggled goods totally valuer at about Rs. 7.8 crores.

The goods seized include: gold, diamonds, wrist watches, synthetic fabrics, electronic goods etc.

Exemption of Excise duty on Zinc Ingots

8143. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to exempt zinc Ingots and zinc unwrought etc. from excise duty to avoid double taxation; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Both zinc ingots and zinc unwrought fall under the same Tariff Item 26 B(1) and carry the same rate of duty. However, zinc ingots have been exempted from the whole of the duty of excise if such ingots are used in the manufacture of zinc dust, and the zinc dust so manufactured is used in the manufacture of zinc unwrought within the factory of production. This has been done with a view to avoiding payment of duty over again and again on zinc ingots and zinc dust when used in the manufacture of zinc unwrought within the factory of production.

Selection grades in group C and D cadres

8144. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while implementing the Government orders in main Ministries/Departments/Attached Offices different criteria has been adopted for the employees working in subordinate offices for the purpose of selection grades in group C and D cadres; and

(b) if not, then why LDCs in Subordinate Offices of the Government have been denied/deprived of this benefit so far, particularly when their counterparts in the said offices have long back been granted selection grades effective from 1st August, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Though the Third Pay Commission found that the promotion prospects of LDCs in Subordinate Offices were generally better than those of LDCs of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and the Commission did not recommend Selection Grade for them, the LDCs in the Subordinate Offices are not denied or deprived of the benefit provided conditions laid down in the relevant Government instructions granting Selection Grades to Group 'C' and 'D' employees are fulfilled.

Ad-Hoc Assistants officiating on the post of Selection Officer

8145. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of ad-hoc Assistants who are officiating on the posts of Section Officer and since when;

(b) whether his Ministry have received nomination of regular candidates who have qualified Section Officers' Grade

Combined Departmental Examination, 1980 if so, what is the number of those who have not been accommodated by the Ministry and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether candidates referred to above have not been accommodated just to continue the *ad-hoc* appointees which is against the rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No *ad-hoc* Assistant is officiating on the posts of Section Officer. 32 Permanent Assistants were, however, officiating in the Grade of Section Officer on *ad-hoc* basis as on 31-3-1982 from different dates.

(b) 15 qualified candidates were nominated to the Finance Ministry on the basis of Section Officers' Grade Combined Departmental Examination, 1980. Out of these, 14 officers have already been promoted as Section Officers. The remaining one candidate could not be accommodated because his allotment to this Ministry was in excess of the number of vacancies reported by us to the Department of Personnel and AR.

(c) No, Sir.

Production by Indo-Thai Joint ventures

8146. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to Thailand, he visited Joint Indo-Thai ventures in Thailand;

(b) if so, the number of Indo-Thai Joint ventures; and

(c) how many of these have started production and the time when the remaining ventures will start production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Three Joint Ventures were visited.

(b) and (c). Six Joint Ventures have gone in production and three are likely to

go in production at the end of the year. One Joint Venture set up for bidding for tenders for railway construction projects has not obtained any contract so far.

Selection Grades for group C and D employees of Central Government

8147. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the ^{TA} Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection grades have been introduced in Group C and D categories of employees of the Central Government merely as per recommendations of the Third Pay Commission Report 1973 or as per subsequent and specific orders of Government; and

(b) if so, what is the number and date of that order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). On the basis of recommendations contained in para 53 Chapter 8 (Vol. I) of the Report of the Third Pay Commission, Selection Grades have been introduced in Groups 'C' and 'D' categories of Central Government employees vide Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F7(21)-E.III(A)/74, dated 10th January, 1977.

Loan granted to Mahindra and Mahindra

8148. **SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the loans granted to Mahindra and Mahindra by different remedial measures as it falls within their years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): During the last two years, the all-India term lending financial institutions viz. the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have sanctioned Rs. 839 lakhs (including rupee equivalent of foreign currency loan of Sw. Kr. 5,88,932) to Mahindra and Mahindra Limited.

Unhygienic condition of sea-beach of Puri

8149. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing unhygienic conditions of the sea beach of Puri in the absence of proper arrangement to provide dry latrines for the poor fishermen there;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to keep the above sea beach of national importance clean; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government are aware that in the absence of proper facilities for public conveniences, the fishermen use the beach area for their morning ablutions. Since the Central Department of Tourism does not have funds for providing basic civic amenities, the matter is being brought to the attention of the State Government for taking remedial measures as it falls within their purview.

(c) Does not arise.

जेट विमान सेवा से 15 और नगरों को जोड़ने का निर्णय

8150. श्री रामावतार शारद्वी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जेट विमान सेवा के माध्यम से 15 और नगरों को जोड़ने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस काम को सरकार का कब तक पूरा करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) से (ग). 1981 के दौरान, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने भोपाल, ग्वालियर, त्रिची, जोधपुर, इंदौर, जम्मू और बड़ौदा के लिए बोइंग 737 जेट सेवायें प्रारम्भ की।

पुणे और सिल्चर के लिए 1 जून, 1982 से तथा कानपुर, विशाखापत्तनम और मदुरै के लिए 1982-83 की शीतकालीन समयसारणी में बोइंग 737 परिचालन प्रारम्भ करने की योजनायें हैं वशतें कि वे हवाई अड्डे इन परिचालनों के लिए उपलब्ध करा दिए जाएं।

Reservation of SCs/STs in MMTC

8151. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India orders providing reservation for SCs|STs at the time of initial recruitment and in promotion stage are not being followed in Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., particularly from the date of the above orders, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if implemented, the total number of employees, grade-wise and regional-wise from the formation of this Corporation along with SCs|STs employees among them;

(c) is it also a fact that there is a heavy backlog due to non-observance of Reservation orders and if so grade-wise and Regional-wise particulars from group 'A' to 'D'; and

(d) any action taken to wipe off the backlogs and if so, the details thereof, cadre-wise and Regional-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. The Presidential Directive in regard to reservation for SC|ST communities under direct

recruitment quotas was received by MMTC in January 1970 and was implemented with effect from 1-1-1970. As regards reservation in promotion quota, the directive was received by MMTC in April, 73 and was implemented with effect from 1-4-1973.

(b) Information as on 1-3-82 is given in Statement I laid on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir. Grade-wise and region-wise details of the shortfall as on 1-3-82 are given in Statement II & III.

(d) MMTC has taken a number of measures to wipe off the backlog of SC|ST vacancies such as:

(i) It has not converted SC|ST vacancies to general category and vacancies have been carried forward.

(ii) It has introduced training-cum-scholarship scheme for filling up reserved posts at the level of Junior Assistants and Stenographers. As a result of this scheme, the shortfall in this category has been considerably reduced.

(iii) It has resorted to campus selection to pick up SC|ST candidates straight from the institutions.

Cadre Review of Non-Gazetted Officers in DGI (Including Foremen)

8152. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4426 on 16th September, 1981 regarding minimum qualification for recruitment of foreman in DGI and state:

(a) whether cadre review of non-gazetted officers (including foremen) has since been completed, if so, the salient features thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(b) number of posts of JSOs sanctioned during the last five years in proportion to the grant of fresh Peace Establishments in DGI organisation;

(c) comparative list of JSOs before and after upgradation of Controllerates and Inspectorates in DGI; and

(d) measures taken to compensate engineering degree holders stagnating as Foreman in lieu of the three advance increments available to them in DGI till September, 1972?

make recommendations in this regard is awaited.

(b) to (d). The information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The cadre review of non-gazetted officers (including foremen) has not yet been completed, the report of the Working Group appointed to

(b) The number of posts of JSOs sanctioned during the last 5 years in proportion to the grant of fresh PE in the DGI Organisation is shown below:—

| Name of the Establishment | No. of posts sanctioned during the last 5 years | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | JSOs posts | Other non-gazetted technical posts |
| 1. IME, Bhandara | 1 | 12 |
| 2. IME, Dehu Road | 1 | 9 |
| 3. I of A. Chanda | 2 | 34 |
| 4. CIL Bangalore | 6 | 66 |
| 5. CIS Secunderabad. | 1 | 39 |
| 6. CISV, Dehu Road | 1 | 84 |

(c) The following Establishments were upgraded during the last 5 years from Inspectorates to Senior Inspectorates and their authorisation of JSOs before and after upgradation is given below:—

| | Before | After |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| (i) I of A Madras | 2 | 2 |
| (ii) I of A Calcutta | .. | 1 |
| (iii) IME Aruvankadu | 4 | 4 |
| (iv) I of V (EZ) Calcutta | .. | .. |
| (v) I of V (WZ) Bombay | 1 | 1 |
| (vi) CIE Dighi* | 8 | 7 |
| (vii) I of E Bombay | 1 | 1 |
| (viii) IGS (WI) Bombay | 5 | 5 |
| (ix) I of V (SZ) Madras | .. | 1 |

* Upgraded from Chief Inspectorate of Engineering Equipment Dighi to Controllerate of Inspection, Engineering, Equipment, Dighie.

(d) The general question of restoring the concession, regarding grant of three advance increments to technical personnel working in the Defence Establishments, on their acquiring engineering degrees, has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance and final decision would be taken as early as possible. However, in the meantime, the following measures have already been taken to remove stagnation in the grade of Foremen and other feeder grades for promotion to the post of Jr. Scientific Officer:—

(i) 153 posts in the category of Foreman, Chief Draughtsman and Senior Scientific Assistant were upgraded to that of Junior Scientific Officer and persons promoted as Jr. Scientific Officers *in situ*.

(ii) 40 posts of Principal Foreman in the scale of Rs. 840—1200 have been created to provide promotional avenues to those foremen, who are stagnating at the maximum of the grades, but are otherwise not eligible for promotion to the grade of Jr. Scientific Officer.

News item Captioned "Flying Standing on IA"

8153. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Flying standing on IA" appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated 26th March, 1982;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps which he proposes to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three Indian Airlines officers against whom *prima facie* case was established through a preliminary enquiry, for violat-

ing the regulations, have been suspended pending disciplinary proceedings which have already been initiated.

(c) Strict instructions have been reiterated to all concerned in Indian Airlines to follow the safety regulations rigidly.

Introduction of Auction Platforms for Virginia Tobacco

8154. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present system of making Virginia tobacco is causing untold misery to the growers and they are deprived of legitimate prices for their produce;

(b) have the Central Government and Tobacco Board introduced Auction Platforms for Virginia tobacco etc. in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to help the farmers to realise maximum price possible;

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the negative what is the reasons thereof and when are Government going to take effective steps to introduce Auction platform system for tobacco; and

(d) have Government received any representation from the packers against introduction of Auction Platforms and if so, what is Government's reaction thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). At present the growers bring their tobacco to the buying platforms of the buying companies for sale. The auction system for sale of virginia tobacco is proposed to be introduced first in Karnataka and thereafter in Andhra Pradesh. Efforts are being made to introduce auction system for sale of virginia tobacco in Karnataka at the earliest possible.

(d) No, Sir.

Activities of Border Road Organisation in North-Eastern Region.

8155. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities of Border Road Organisation in north-eastern region and the details of the work done by this organisation up-to date; and

(b) the details of the roads being constructed by Border Road Organisation at present in the north-eastern region and the allocation therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The main activity of the Border Roads organisation in the north-eastern region has been construction, improvement and maintenance of roads. In addition, this Organisation has undertaken certain building constructions works in this region.

Till February, 1982, this Organisation had laid/improved/surfaced 10.170 Kms. of roads and had constructed buildings to the value of approximately Rs. 1364 lakhs. Further, a financial allocation amounting to approximately Rs. 4684 lakhs has been made in the Works Plan for 1982-83 for the roads being laid/improved by this Organisation in this region. It will not be desirable to disclose details of roads in sensitive areas.

Restoration of Aid Cuts by U.K.

8156. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the restoration of aids cuts by U.K. so also the IDA; and

(b) details of projects in which U.K. has shown interest to participate and what will be the effect of the same on our economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Sir, as mentioned in my Statement on 31st March 1982, the recent visit of the Prime

Minister to the United Kingdom has resulted in encouraging signs of restoration of U.K. assistance as also of their contribution to I.D.A. Specific indications in regard to these are expected to be available at the next Aid-India Consortium Meeting.

(b) The United Kingdom has expressed interest in assisting us in various high-priority sectors such as energy, railways, telecommunications, steel etc. Specific projects are to be identified and agreed upon mutually.

Analysis of Chit Fund Companies

8157. SHRI SAMINUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several chit fund companies in the country had failed due to diversion of funds and mismanagement;

(b) whether Government have made any analysis of the chit fund companies running in the country and the circumstances leading to the failure of several companies; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has a scheme to enforce control and conduct audit of these units; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Some instances of chit companies having failed have come to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The Banking Commission (1972) examined in depth the role of various classes of non-banking financial intermediaries (including chit fund companies), their structure and methods of operation and recommended measures for their orderly growth. A Bill to regulate the conventional chit funds has already been introduced in Parliament. The conduct of Prize Chits and Money Circulation Sche-

mes has been banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978.

(c) Under Section 45 N of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Reserve Bank of India is empowered to carry out inspection of books of accounts of companies conducting chit business.

Income-tax on Indians Serving as Consular Representatives

8158. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Indians serving as Consular Representatives are assessed to income tax for the income they receive for such services rendered to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The remuneration received, if any, by an Indian citizen for services rendered to a foreign country as its Consular Representative in India is liable to be taxed in India.

Placing of 'B' Grade Clerks in the Grade of Upper Division Clerks in Various Departments

8159. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the basis of the recommendations of the First Pay Commission, the Bombay High Court delivered a judgment on the 23rd July, 1979 in the case of erstwhile 'B' Grade Clerks of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, placing them in the grade of Upper Division Clerks with effect from 1st January, 1947;

(b) whether on the basis of the above judgment, all such 'B' Grade Clerks have been given the benefit of Pay fixation, arrears of pay seniority, promotion etc. with effect from 1st January, 1947;

(c) whether 'B' Grade Clerks working in the Departments/Offices have not yet been placed in the Upper Division Clerks Grade with effect from 1st January, 1947; and

(d) the reasons for not yet placing all such 'B' Grade Clerks in the Upper Division Clerks Grade with effect from 1st January, 1947?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders have already issued to give the benefit of the Court's judgement to all the similarly placed 'B' Grade Clerks in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

(c) and (d) Each such case of 'B' Grade Clerk working in other Government Departments/Offices for according similar benefit is/would be considered on merits when received from the concerned Department/Office.

Punishment to Employees of Border Road Organisation.

8160. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state how many employees of the Border Road Organisation were punished with:—

(i) dismissal (ii) Suspension (iii) court martial (iv) denial of promotion (v) break in service (vi) forfeiture of pay and allowances (vii) barring increments etc; year-wise details during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, in connection with agitation, collective bargaining and other trade union activities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The number of employees of the Border Roads Organisation, who were punished with dismissal, denial of promotion, break in service, forfeiture of pay and allowances and barring increments, during the years

1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 for indulging in agitations, collective bargaining and other trade union activities is as under—

| | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Dismissal | Nil | 23 | 2 |
| Denial of promotion | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Break in service | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Forfeiture of pay and allowances | Nil | 89 | 13 |
| Barring increments | Nil | 4 | 1 |

2. Suspension and court martial do not by themselves constitute punishments. However, information in respect of the personnel suspended/tried by court martial is as follows:—

| | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Suspension | Nil | 15 | Nil |
| Court martial | Nil | 26 | 5 |

Mulberry and Tasar Rearers Covered by Cooperatives

8161. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mulberry and tasar rearers covered so far by the cooperatives of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa;

(b) who are the organisers of these cooperatives, the businessmen or the workers; and

(c) the numbers of members and the organisers of these cooperatives belonging to Tribals and Scheduled Castes, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The number of mulberry and tasar rearers covered so far by cooperatives in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is as follows:—

West Bengal—about 6,000 (mulberry)
Bihar—about 3,000 (tasar)
Orissa—about 30,000 (tasar)

(b) The organisers of these cooperatives are rearers themselves.

(c) The members of cooperatives in Bihar and Orissa are mostly tribals. In case of West Bengal, the mulberry sericulturists are mostly nontribals and non-scheduled castes.

Death of a Sub-Manager of Lakhimpur Kheri Branch of Punjab Sind Bank

8162. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1979 a Sub-Manager of Punjab and Sind Bank Mr. A. P. S. Uppal was found dead of gun shots inside Lakhimpur Kheri Branch;

(c) if so, details thereof stating the circumstances under which the death of Shri Uppal occurred; and

(c) the result of the investigations made in the case?

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

Yes, Sir. The Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that on 18th April, 1979 Shri Uppal was found lying injured on the floor of the strong room of the branch, with a gun in his hand. He was rushed to the Civil Hospital Lakhimpur Kheri where he succumbed to his injuries.

(c) The matter was enquired into by U.P. State C.I.D. whose finding was that it was a case of suicide, not murder.

उद्योगों के विकास के लिये उदार आयात नीति

8163. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए उदार आयात नीति की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो उद्योग के किन-किन क्षेत्रों के लिए उदार नीति की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) क्या यह नीति लागू कर दी गई है तथा देश के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में यह नीति कहां तक सफल हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) चाबू आयात नीति इन उद्देश्यों को लेकर बनाई गई है कि उद्योग को घरेलू उपयोग तथा निर्यात दोनों के लिए औद्योगिक उत्पादन हेतु आवश्यक आयातित अन्तर्निवेश आसानी से प्राप्त हो जाने चाहिए और स्वदेशी उद्योग के विकास के लिए आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। इस प्रकार की नीति उद्योग के उन क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेषकर आवश्यक है जिनके लिए अन्तर्निवेश अपेक्षित सीमा तक स्वदेशी तौर पर उपलब्ध नहीं है और साथ ही निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए भी। सरकार द्वारा अपनाई जा रही आयात तथा निर्यात नीति निर्यातों के स्तर

में हुई वृद्धियों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों में से एक है।

Export Earnings from Agricultural Commodities

8164. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to encouraging performance so far in regard to farm production exports of agricultural items have exceeded target for the second year in succession;

(b) if so, whether export earning from agricultural commodities in the first nine months of the current financial year have shown an increase of about 30 per cent over the same period last year;

(c) if so, whether in view of this increasing trend Government are considering to utilise the earnings through farm exports for betterment of the farmers and also for improving agricultural production in the country;

(d) what are the commodities which have shown increase in exports and what steps the Union Government consider to take during the next financial years for improving production of those farm goods; and

(e) if so, whether Government are confident of increasing the farm export during the next financial year also?

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

(c) and (d) Major agricultural items which have shown an increase in export earnings are tobacco, cashew processed foods, rice, sugar and castor oil. The mechanism of the minimum export price is utilised in respect of many items to ensure to the growers a fair and remunerative price for their products. The State Governments are also being advised to increase production.

(e) Efforts are being made to increase the export of agricultural items.

Stoppage of Funding Sick Units

8165. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has in a major policy shift decided to stop funding sick units to meet their cash losses; and

(b) if so, the alternative source of fund available with such sick units, as need assistance, to meet their cash losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There has been no shift in the policy of IRCI regarding provision of funds required by sick units. The Corporation is however laying more emphasis on aspects meaningful for rehabilitation such renovation, modernisation and updating of technology etc. instead of financing the units to meet their cash losses. The cash losses are also being financed by IRCI to the extent these losses are projected as an integral part of an agreed rehabilitation scheme.

Export of Iron Ore to South Korea

8166. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Korea has agreed to buy more iron ore from India;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) the quantity proposed to be supplied now and the terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). India exported a quantity of 3.06 million tonnes of iron ore to South Korea during 1981-82 as against 2.21 million tonnes during 1980-81.

MMTC has concluded two agreements with South Korea for supply of iron ore during the years 1982-83 to 1985-86. Negotiations regarding the quantity to be supplied during 1982-83 are yet to be held.

Robbery in Garha Branch of S.B.I. Madhya Pradesh

8167. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Garha Branch of the State Bank of India in Madhya Pradesh was looted by robbers on the 13th March, 1982;

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

(c) whether any arrest has been made; and

(d) whether any preventive measures been taken by Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that on 13th March, 1982 some armed robbers entered its Garha (Jabalpur) Branch. After forcing the Branch Manager and the Head Cashier to open the cash box and cash safe they decamped with a sum of Rs 1,58,403.

(c) According to the bank six persons are reported to have been arrested and an amount of Rs 1,58,005 has also been recovered by the police.

(d) The security measures obtaining in the public sector banks are constantly reviewed by the banks themselves and also by the Government. Government have issued detailed instructions to the public sector banks towards strengthening their internal security arrangements. Government have also requested all the State Governments to curb effectively incidents of dacoities and robberies in banks.

Purchase of Public Sector Products by Government

8168. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which public sector undertakings have been allowed to sell their products to Government, especially to the Director General of Supplies and Disposal, at a much higher price when the same products can be purchased at cheaper rates from private sector units;

(b) the difference of prices that has been allowed for products of the public sector units; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this higher margin of prices leads to delay in placing orders and execution of works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA (a) The price & purchase preference policy has been re-introduced keeping in view that investments in public enterprises are made on overall grounds of public policy and not merely on commercial considerations, to ensure that the capacities created are utilised optimally.

(b) A maximum of 10 per cent price preference has been provided.

(c) The policy on the subject is clear and there should not be cause for any delay in placement of order and execution of works.

Tea Industry in North Bengal

8169. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tea industry in North Bengal has been affected by unsatisfactory supply of coal by the Railways to the tea gardens;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the adequate supply of coal to the tea gardens of North Bengal?

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

(b) and (c). The matter was discussed in the National Meet on Tea held in New Delhi on 3-8-1981, where the representative of the Railway Ministry was also present. The meeting urged the Railways to provide full movement facilities for transport of coal to meet the requirement of the tea garden. More recently, a meeting was conducted by Tea Board on 4-2-82 with Tea Producer Associations. Railways and Coal India to review the movement of coal the tea gardens in North Bengal. It was pointed out to the representative of the Railways that out of 120 rakes sponsored by Tea Board in 1981, the Railways had moved only 30 rakes. The industry had thus to procure the balance requirement of coal by road transport at higher cost. The representative of Eastern Railway explained that heavy loading of coal having been committed for the power houses, the percentage of loading for high priority sectors had considerably increased. The tea industry being a non-priority industry had, therefore, been denied the normal quota. He, however, assured that the Railways would try to improve coal movement for the gardens.

News-Item captioned "Bihar May raise Silk Production"

8171. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Bihar may raise silk production" as published in the "Economic Times" dated 18th March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether production of raw silk is expected to increase to 2.42 lakh kg. in Bihar during the current financial year as against 2.22 lakh kg. in 1979-80;

(c) whether a provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for development of sericulture during the next financial year which is expected to boost the production in future;

(d) whether over 1.25 lakh families, mostly belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are engaged in the silk industry; and

(e) if the answers to (b), (c) and (d) be in the affirmative whether Government propose to give technical assistance and financial help in the field if so, how, and if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No budget provision for next financial year (1983-84) has yet been made under any scheme. The budget provision for 1982-83 under the Interstate Tasar Project is Rs. 1.44 crore, out of which Bihar also will get its due share.

(d) It is correct that most of the families producing tasar silk in Bihar belong to Scheduled Tribes/Castes.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Central Silk Board of Government of India provides technical assistance to the State Government by conveying technical approval to the sericulture development schemes proposed by the State Government every year. Besides, the Board has set up a Research and Training Institute, Sub-stations, Extension Centres and Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centres in the tasar and mulberry belt of Bihar.

नौ ग्रहों के एकत्र होने का पृथ्वी पर प्रभाव

8172. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला में नौ ग्रहों के एकत्र होने से

पृथ्वी और जलजीवन पर पड़े प्रभाव के बारे में कोई विशेष अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ; और

(ग) क्या इससे पुरातन भारतीय खगोल-वेत्ताओं की महानता सिद्ध हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद अलम खान) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Requirement of Cotton by NTC Mills

8173. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton required by N.T.C. Mills during 1981-82; and

(b) whether this cotton is purchased within the country or it is imported from outside?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The consumption of cotton of N.T.C. mills during 1981-82 was 9.50 lakh bales approximately.

(b) Normally, cotton is procured by N.T.C. mills indigenously. However, during 1981-82, N.T.C. procured a eligible quantity of cotton of a particular variety imported by the Cotton Corporation of India.

Anomalies under New Pension Liberalisation Rules

8174. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious anomalies under the new Pension Liberalisation Rules which give more pension to an Army Major recently retired as compared to a Major General retired under the previous Rules; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to look into the matter again?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Government decided to merge a portion of dearness allowance with pay in respect of those who retired on or after 30-9-77 and also to introduce a liberalised formula for assessment of pension in respect of those retiring on or after 31-3-79. Consequently, the rates of pension of service officers were revised. The analogy cited is, however not correct. A Major who retired after these liberalisations is now entitled to a pension of Rs. 875 plus periodic relief of Rs. 275 i.e. a total of Rs. 1150 per month. As against this, a Major General who retired immediately before the above liberalisations is entitled to a higher pension of Rs. 1425 per month (pension Rs. 1050 and relief Rs. 375).

(b) Does not arise.

Board of Directors of Six Nationalised Banks

8175. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the notification of Board of Directors of six Nationalised Banks out

of 20 Nationalised Banks is held up, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether letters to the proposed Directors of six Nationalised Banks asking for their consent have been issued;

(c) if so, reason why delay in notification;

(d) whether any changes are contemplated in the construction of these Boards;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof and under which rules;

(f) whether any such changes have taken place in the past also and the details thereof even after obtaining the consent of the proposed Directors; and

(g) whether Government have proposed the names of SC/ST members on these boards, if so, their names and also the names of SC/ST members on the boards of Directors of other nationalised banks for which notification have already been issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (g). Government have already issued notifications constituting new Boards of Directors of 19 nationalised banks out of a total of 20 nationalised banks. Action is in progress to constitute the Board of Directors of the remaining one bank. The consent of the person proposed to be appointed as a Director is normally taken along with other declarations. Appointments of Directors are finally made by Government in accordance with the provisions of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970, and 1980.

One non-official Director in each of the 17 out of 19 Boards of nationalised banks, which were constituted recently, belongs to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. The names of these persons are indicated in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing names of Directors belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe on the Boards of Directors of 17 Nationalised Banks.

| S.No. | Name of the Bank | Name of the Director | Whether belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Central Bank of India | Shri Dayarambhai Jannadas Vaishnav | Scheduled Caste |
| 2. | Bank of India | Shri Jaidev Baghel | Scheduled Tribe |
| 3. | Punjab National Bank | Dr. Bhanu Prasad Pandya | Scheduled Caste |
| 4. | Bank of Baroda | Shri Bhag Singh | Scheduled Caste |
| 5. | Punjab and Sind Bank | Smt. Jamuna Solanky | Scheduled Caste |
| 6. | Canara Bank | Dr. N.D. Kamble | Scheduled Caste |
| 7. | United Bank of India | Shri Horen Jones R'Jeen | Scheduled Tribe |
| 8. | Deccan Bank | Shri Kalidas Parmar | Scheduled Caste |
| 9. | Syndicate Bank | Dr. Ishwar G. Chavan | Scheduled Caste |
| 10. | Union Bank of India | Dr. K.D. Vasava | Scheduled Tribe |
| 11. | Allahabad Bank | Shri Dinesh Chandra Barman | Scheduled Tribe |
| 12. | Indian Bank | Shri A. Ponnudurai | Scheduled Tribe |
| 13. | Bank of Maharashtra | Shri Ramesh Jivan Bansod | Scheduled Caste |
| 14. | Indian Overseas Bank | Shri Ram Charan | Scheduled Caste |
| 15. | Corporation Bank | Shri T. Babu Master | Scheduled Caste |
| 16. | New Bank of India | Shri Daulat Ram Negi | Scheduled Tribe |
| 17. | Oriental Bank of Commerce | Shri Narendra Pratap Singh | Scheduled Tribe |

Acquisitions of the Property of Sanchaita for Equitable Distribution among Depositors

8176. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has suggested to the Union Government the enactment of a law to enable the Centre for the acquisition of the property of the Sanchaita for equitable distribution among the depositors;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to introduce a Bill in this behalf in this session of Parliament;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) measures being thought of by the Central Government to protect the interest of the depositors of the Sanchaita?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The State Government of West Bengal has forwarded a copy of a special law enacted in 1948 by the then State Government of Mysore for consideration whether a similar law could be enacted by the Central Government in relation to M/s Sanchaita Investments of Calcutta. This proposal, alongwith other matters arising out of recent judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, is being examined, in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

**जीवन बीमा निगम कर्मचारी फंडरेशन
द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया पत्र**

8177. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा
निगम कर्मचारी फंडरेशन के महासचिव
ने निगम के कर्मचारियों को जीवन बीमा
निगम के अध्यक्ष द्वारा जारी की गई दिनांक
22 जनवरी, 1982 के अपील के बारे में
उन्हें 17 फरवरी, 1981 का एक पत्र प्रस्तुत
किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त पत्र
तथा इस अपील का व्यौरा क्या है ;
और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया
क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन
पुजारी) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जीवन बीमा निगम के अध्यक्ष
के दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 1982 के परिपत्र
और अखिल भारतीय जीवन बीमा कर्मचारी
फंडरेशन के महासचिव के दिनांक 17 फरवरी,
1982 के पत्र की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर
रखी जाती है ।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयीं । देखिए संख्या
एल - टी - 3961/82] ।

(ग) जीवन बीमा निगम एक सेवा
प्रदायी संगठन है । जो समाज के विभिन्न
वर्गों के बहुसंख्यक ग्राहकों की सेवा करता
है । इसलिये, पालिसीधारकों को तुरन्त
और कुशल सेवा प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता
पर जितना भी जोर दिया जाय उतना ही
कम है ।

Hindi Work Load in C.C.I. and E. Office

8178. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any study of Hindi work
load has been made in the Office of the
Chief Controller of Imports and Exports;

(b) the number of Hindi Translators
and also the Hindi Officers working in that
office;

(c) whether it is a fact that more Hindi
Officers are required to be posted to
attend the disposal of Hindi work;

(d) whether it is proposed to create the
post of Senior Hindi Officer at the cost of
Junior Hindi posts;

(e) if so, the details and the considera-
tions thereof; and

(f) what action is proposed to be taken
by Government to reverse this decision of
the Chief Controller of Imports and Ex-
ports Office?

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

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| (b) Hindi Officer | 1 |
| Sr. Hindi Translator | 4 |
| Hindi Translator | 4 |

(c) to (f) Keeping in view the imme-
diate work load involved, two posts of
Senior Hindi Translator and two posts of
Hindi Typist were sanctioned temporarily
on 10th November 1981, pending final
assessment of the requirement. No further
proposals have been drawn up so far.

**Investment from Foreign Countries on
Liberalised Conditions**

8179. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during her
recent visit to U.K., the Prime Minister
extended an invitation for investment from
foreign countries on liberalised conditions;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the British capital thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) During her recent visit to the U.K. the Prime Minister requested the U.K. parties to make investments in our country in high technology industries and export oriented projects within the parameters of our approved investment policy. She also referred to the steps being taken to simplify procedures to reduce delays and to expedite procedural formalities.

(c) It is too early to know the reaction of the prospective investors.

डॉ० जी० आई० में प्रमुख पदों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

8180. श्री ब्या राम शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे सरकारी आदेशों है कि महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों का एक निर्दिष्ट अवधि में स्थानान्तरण किया जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो डॉ० जी० 2 आई० विभाग में ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जिनकी निर्दिष्ट अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भी स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) उनका स्थानान्तरण न करने के क्या कारण है और अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ यह सौतेला वर्ताव कब तक खत्म होगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) से (ग). महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों का एक निर्दिष्ट अवधि में स्थानान्तरण करने के संबंध में कोई सरकारी सामान्य आदेश नहीं है । जहां तक निरीक्षण महानिदेशालय का संबंध

है, ऐसे विभागीय अनुदेश मौजूद है जिनमें इस संगठन को विभिन्न स्थापनाओं में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के लिये सामान्य कार्यकाल की अवधि निर्धारित की हुई है । जहां तक संभव हो, स्थानान्तरण इन अनुदेशों के अनुसार किये जाते हैं बशर्ते कि सरकारी सेवा की अनिवार्यता और गैर योजना व्यय में कृपायत की जरूरत को ध्यान में रखा गया हो ।

Introduction Micro-processor Based E. D. P. Systems

8181. SHRI SOMJI BHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering seriously a proposal for introduction of Micro-Processor-Based E.D.P. Systems in the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether the Income-tax Employees' Associations/Union and Federations representing Class III employees have been consulted for introducing the new Micro-Processor Based EDP. Systems because it will mar chances of promotions and cause retrenchment in Income-tax Department;

(c) if so, what are the views of the Associations/Unions and Federations; and

(d) whether Government are going to abandon the Scheme because it goes against the interest of the employees of the I.T. Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d) An imported Programmable Calculator System is functioning in the Directorate of Organisation and Management Services (Income-tax) since November, 1975. The System has since been declared obsolete by the manufacturers and its continued function to full capacity is not assured because of want of imported spares. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the system by Micro-processor based E.D.P. System which is indigenously manufactured.

The system which has been functioning since 1975 has not caused any retrenchment or marred chances of promotions of the employees of Income-tax Department. It has not, therefore, been found necessary to consult the Employees Associations/Unions and Federations.

Export of Onion Powder and Onions.

8182. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of export of onion powder and onions during the last three years in terms of quantity and value both in public and private sectors; and

(b) what steps have been taken to monitor and also assist this potential source of foreign exchange and local employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Export of dehydrated onions, including onion powder and fresh onions during the last three years has been as follows:

| Year | Qty : M.T. Val : Rs. Crores | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--|-------|
| | Fresh Onions | | Dehydrated onions including onion powder | |
| | Qty. | Val. | Qty. | Val. |
| 1979-80 | 79370 | 11.2 | 113 | 0.12 |
| 1980-81 (Provl.) | 181238 | 29.2 | 203 | 0.22 |
| 1981-82 (Provl.) | 166000 | 29.27 | 516* | 0.64* |

(* for the period April, 81 to Feb. 82)

(b) Export of dehydrated onions including onion powder is allowed freely and Processed Foods Export Promotion Council monitors the export and assists the exporters to develop exports. Export of fresh onions is canalised through NAFED. Private trade was permitted to export onions as associated of NAFED.

Violation by Foreign Fishing Boats on East Coast

8183. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign fishing boats are regularly violating our water on the East Coast; and

(b) the number of foreign fishing boats actually seized in 1981, giving details of

their origin and the fines, etc., levied on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Government are aware that certain foreign fishing boats unauthorisedly intrude in our waters off the East Coast.

(b) The total number of foreign fishing trawlers actually seized in 1981 along with details of their origin is as follows:—

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| Taiwanese | 9 |
| Thai | 14 |
| Sri Lanks | 4 |
| | <hr/> 27 <hr/> |

Legal action against these trawlers is being pursued.

Quantity of Rubber Imported by S.T.C.

8184. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rubber imported by S.T.C during this year;

(b) whether it has affected the domestic price of rubber; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) In calendar year 1982 S.T.C. has so far contracted for import of 13,000 MT of rubber, out of which 12,600 MT has already arrived.

(b) and (c) The policy of the Government to import natural rubber to bridge the gap between production and consumption has facilitated reasonable stability in domestic price of rubber during 1981-82.

Closure faced by small scale dye stuff Units in Maharashtra

8185. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale dye stuff units in Maharashtra face closure following the total withdrawal of exemption from excise duty by the Centre;

(b) whether Government propose to consider continuing the exemption to these units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) There has been no total withdrawal of exemption from central excise duty to small scale

synthetic organic dyestuff units. However, as a part of the 1982 Budget, the exemption scheme in respect of synthetic organic dyestuff units in the small sector has been modified to provide for full exemption from central excise duty to units having annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh and partial exemption to the extent of 50 per cent of the duty payable to units having annual clearances between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 15 lakhs. The ceiling on the quantum of duty advantage available to small manufacturers has not undergone substantial change. There does not seem to be, therefore, any cause for small manufacturers of synthetic organic dyestuffs to close their units on this account.

Powers of Non-Gazetted Officers Acting as Finance and Accounts Officers

8186. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a non-Gazetted Officer, acting as Finance and Accounts Officer, incharge of administration and accounts, can issue orders relating to appointment, increment, verification of service in the service book etc., of the senior Class-II Officers:

(b) whether such a non-Gazetted Officer can sign the statements of finance and accounts for the budget purposes certifying the proper utilisation of grants;

(c) if so, what is the scope of the authority that such an officer has on the administrative and budget matters concerning the Gazetted Class-I Officers; and

(d) whether necessary instructions in this regard are proposed to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There are no non-Gazetted Officers who act as Finance and Accounts Officers in-

charge of administration and accounts. However, non-Gazetted Officers (SAS Accountants) in Audit and Pay and Accounts Offices, incharge of administration and accounts have been designated as Section Officers and have been authorised only to attest the entries in the service books of non-Gazetted officers, other than those on the first page thereof and those relating to annual verification of service which are required to be done by Accounts and Audit Officers. No powers have been delegated to these Section Officers to issue orders relating to appointments, increments, verification of service in the service books etc. of Class II (Group 'B') Officers or to sign the statements of finance and accounts for budget purposes, certifying proper utilisation of grants. They have also no authority in respect of administrative and budget matters concerning Class I (Group 'A') Officers.

(d) There is no proposal to revise the existing delegation of powers to these Officers.

Clearance of Watch Components Imported by Small Units

8188. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to certain lapses in the import policy watch components imported by a number of small units had been cleared by the import authorities in an unauthorised manner, resulting in huge losses and;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated and whether any measures are contemplated to rectify the loopholes in the import policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) No cases have come to notice of Government in which due to any provisions in the import policy pertaining to watch components, any unauthorised imports have taken place resulting in huge losses.

Bifurcation of A. I. and ITDC and Appointment of Joint Chairman

8189. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to bifurcate Air India and ITDC and appoint a joint Chairman for both; and

(b) if so, the decision if any taken by Government in this regard stating the considerations which led the Government to bifurcate Air India and ITDC?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Air India and ITDC are two separate Corporations and have a Chairman of their own. There is no proposal to have a common Chairman for these two Corporations.

उत्पादन-शुल्क को वर बढ़ाने के बजाये अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाना

8190. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों का उत्पादन शुल्क में 40 प्रतिशत शेयर है किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्पादन शुल्क बढ़ाने के बजाये अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाकर अपना राजस्व बढ़ा लिया है और राज्यों को अतिरिक्त राजस्व का शेयर नहीं दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यों को उनका देय हिस्सा न देकर उनकी उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) यह सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा निम्न प्राप्ति का 40 प्रतिशत है। यह

भी सच है कि 1982 के बजट प्रस्तावों में चुनिंदा जिन्सों पर लगने वाले उत्पादन शुल्कों और अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्कों (बिक्री कर के स्थान पर लगाये जाने वाले शुल्क) की दरों में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। परन्तु, अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्कों से होने वाली प्राप्ति में जो वृद्धि होगी वह उत्पादन शुल्कों से होने वाली प्राप्ति में संगत वृद्धि की तुलना में राज्यों को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लाभकारी होगी क्योंकि वे इस कर (अर्थात् अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्कों) से होने वाली कुल प्राप्ति में से संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का हिस्सा निकाल देने के बाद बचने वाली शतप्रति शत निवल प्राप्ति पाने के हकदार हैं। इसलिये राज्यों को उनका उचित हिस्सा देने से इंकार करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Amount to be spent on Purchase of Planes and Airbuses

8191. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total amount to be spent during 1982-83 for purchase of planes and airbuses; and

(b) number of planes and airbuses to be purchased during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government approved Indian Airlines proposal for acquisition of four Boeing 737s and two Air-buses A300B4 at a total project cost of Rs. 16.92 crores, during the period 1982-83. An estimated amount of Rs. 11.15 crores will be spent during 1982-83.

Air India have submitted a proposal for the purchase of three Airbus aircraft during 1982-83 at an estimated cost of Rs. 180.32 crores. They have placed a Letter of Intent for two Airbus aircraft in the first instance making an initial deposit

of \$ 3 million. The purchase of third aircraft is under consideration.

The cost of two aircraft would be Rs. 127.86 crores which would be paid during 1982-83.

गैर-सैनिक स्टोर कीपरों को दिया जाने वाला वेतन

8192. श्री कुम्भा राम शर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थल सेना में गैर-सैनिक स्टोर-कीपरों को वायु सेना और जल सेना के गैर-सैनिक स्टोर कीपरों से कम वेतन दिया जाता है;

(ख) थल सेना, जल सेना और वायु सेना में कितने-कितने गैर-सैनिक स्टोर-कीपर स्नातक हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सभी स्टोर-कीपरों की ड्यूटी और योग्यताओं एक जैसी हैं लेकिन उनके वेतनमान में असमानता है और यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये उसी प्रकार की विभागीय समितियां गठित करने का विचार किया गया है, जैसी विभागीय समितियां प्रतिवर्ष अन्य पदों के लिये गठित की जाती हैं और जो कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति तथा नये वेतनमान के बारे में सिफारिश करती है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी नहीं। थल सेना में सिविलियन स्टोर कीपर स्टाफ का पदनाम स्टोर कीपर है जो 260--400 रुपये के वेतनमान में निम्नतम ग्रेड में है जबकि

नौसेना और वायु सेना में इसी वेतनमान पर काम कर रहे इनके समकक्ष कार्मिकों पदनाम सहायक स्टोर कीपर हैं ।

(ख) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) उपरोक्त (क) को देखते हुये इनके वेतनमानों में विषमता नहीं है ।

(घ) सिविलियन स्टोर कीपर/सहायक स्टोर कीपरों के वेतन ढांचे का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिये विभागीय समितियां गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Import of Stainless Steel during 1981-82

8194. SHRI S. T. QUADRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an article has appeared in the *Economic Times* dated 22 March, 1982 regarding imports of huge quantities of stainless steel during the year 1981-82;

(b) if so, the total quantity so imported and the value thereof;

(c) whether such large scale imports are made on account of defective import policy; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop such imports to conserve the scarce foreign exchange and save indigenous industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (d) There was a news item in the *Indian Express* of 22nd March, 1982 regarding the alleged "irregularities" in steel imports. Representations from the industry were also received regarding these alleged imports.

A Public Notice was issued bearing No. 15-IFC(PN)/82 dated 30-3-1982 to clarify that stainless/heat resisting steel folded sheets and angles were covered by the list of items which were canalised for imports through Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and Steel

Authority of India Ltd., under the import Policy for 1981-82. The same position has also been made clear in the import Policy for 1982-83 announced on 5th April, 1982.

(b) and (c) Complete details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Excise relief sought by Nilgiris Bought leaf Tea Manufacturers Association

8195. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance have received any memorandum submitted by Nilgiris Bought Leaf Tea Manufacturers Association seeking excise relief which will help the small growers of tea in South India; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Seeking Opinion/Advice of Law Ministry on Controversial Articles of Association and Election Rules of AEPS

8196. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount paid in the accounting years 1979, 1980 and 1981 by the Apparels Export Promotion Council on account of lawyers fees and other legal expenses in connection with the legal suits initiated by some members of the Council in respect of defective Articles of Association and Election Rules and also against the elections held thereunder;

(b) whether Government nominees of the Executive Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council have ever considered it necessary to seek the opinion and/or advice of the Law Ministry on the

controversial Articles of Association and Election Rules;

(c) if so, when and with what results; and

(d) if not, whether this is proposed to be done now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The amount paid by the Apparels Export Promotion Council by way of fee to lawyers for contesting cases in the courts of law during 1979, 1980 and 1981 is as follows:—

| Year | Amount (in Rs.) |
|------|----------------------|
| 1979 | 26,850 |
| 1880 | 6,600 |
| 1981 | 18,819 (provisional) |

(b) to (d). The proposal of the council for retention of certain Articles of Association relating to elections and retirement of members of the Executive Committee of the Council was endorsed by the Administrative Deptt. to the Regional Director Department of Company Affairs (Company Law Board), Kanpur in August, 1981.

News-Item Captioned "JCM Circumvented on D.A. Issue"

8197. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news-item appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 17th March, 1982 that JCM had been circumvented on DA issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal of the Official Side for (i) merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned to the Central Government

employees at the average index level 320 with pay for House Rent Allowance, Compensatory (City) Allowance and Retirement benefits, and (ii) payment of the additional amounts of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance resulting from the above merger in the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees till 28-2-1983 and (iii) Payment of the additional Dearness Allowance resulting from three instalments accruing upto 28-2-1982, into the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees, was discussed in a formal meeting of the Standing Committee of the Joint Consultative Machinery held on 15-2-1982. All Members present at the meeting except one agreed to the Government's proposals in this regard. One Member of the Staff Side who could not attend the meeting sent a communication opposing the Government's proposal regarding the mode of payment. Thereafter, considering that the proposals were acceptable to a large majority of the representatives of the employee Government issued orders in this regard. Thus, there was no circumvention of the Joint Consultative Machinery.

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर में थल सेना के प्रयोग हेतु अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति

8198. श्री बन् राम सोलंकी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर जिले में मुरार, मोहनपुर, मेहरा, बड़ागांव आदि गांवों के किसानों की भूमि का थल सेना के प्रयोग के लिये वर्ष 1962-63 में अधिग्रहण किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार किसानों

को क्षतिपूर्ति की बढ़ाई गई राशि के भुगतान की तारीख निकल जाने के बाद भी नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त किसानों को क्षतिपूर्ति की बढ़ाई गई राशि का कब तक वितरण कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) 1963-64 में मुरार, मोहनपुर, मेहरा, बड़ा गांव ललितपुर और लाल कुर्ती गांवों से लगभग 1050 एकड़ भूमि को सेना के इस्तेमाल के लिये मांग की गई थी और सितम्बर, 1971 में इस भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया ।

(ख) और (ग) कलैक्टर द्वारा निर्धारित 24,11,436 रुपये की मुआवजे की भूमि के मालिकों ने स्वीकार नहीं किया और इस संबंध में पंच फसले की मांग की । इसलिए मार्च, 1972 में उन्हें आर० ए० पी० अधिनियम 1972 के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित राशि का केवल 80 प्रतिशत अंश का ही भुगतान किया या । परिणामतः मामले को मध्यस्थ के पास भेजा गया जिसने प्रतिपूर्ति की रकम को 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया । केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार की अपील पर उच्च न्यायालय ने कलैक्टर द्वारा निर्धारित मुआवजा स्वीकार किया । इस पर भूमि के मालिकों ने उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपील की । उच्चतम न्यायालय ने उच्च न्यायालय को आदेश दिया कि औचित्य के आधार पर मामले पर दुबारा विचार किया जाए । इसके फलस्वरूप उच्च न्यायालय ने प्रतिपूर्ति की रकम 5,45,695.70 रु० बढ़ा दी । सरकार ने जुलाई, 1981 में मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय की ग्वालियर पीठ में एक पुनरीक्षण याचिका दायर की है कि जो अभी विचाराधीन है । इस याचिका पर निर्णय प्राप्त होते ही सरकार बढ़ी हुई दरों पर प्रतिपूर्ति की अदायगी के प्रश्न पर निर्णय लेगी ।

Allotment of Export Quota of Sugar to India

8199. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Sugar Organisation has agreed to allot an export quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes to India for the year 1982-83;

(b) the total quantity of sugar available this year for export;

(c) the International price of sugar per tonne; and

(d) the total amount expected to be earned as foreign exchange due to the export of sugar this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. The decision of the International Sugar Organisation is likely to be known by mid-May 1982.

(b) Sugar production is estimated to be over 68 lakh tonnes for the Sugar Year 1981-82 and an exportable surplus would be available.

(c) The price for white sugar based on the London Daily Price on 5th April, 1982 was £172 PMT f.o.b.

(d) The total foreign exchange realisation on export of sugar would depend on the quantity of sugar exported and the International price prevalent at the time of export.

Orders for Export of Bauxite to Dubai

8200. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders for export of huge quantity of bauxite were received from Dubai but these could not

be implemented due to a wrangle between the STC and the MMTC;

(b) if so, whether Government propose inquiring into the causes leading to squandering away of export orders on account of a row between the two public undertakings; and

(c) what steps are proposed to avoid such a situation in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) The Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., had received an enquiry dated 28-1-1982 from a party of Abu Dhabi for export of 1,20,000 MTS of Bauxite with an alumina content of Min. 53 per cent. In case the alumina content exceeds 50 per cent exports are allowed within a limited ceiling on first-come-first served basis. As such, CPC applied for issuance of licence. However, the CPC received a telex from the buyer on 23-2-82 that he had already finalised the contract from another source of supply and as such no export order was given to CPC.

Clear instructions have been issued to the two Public Sector Corporations to avoid any possibility of dispute regarding the handling of export items.

Loans Advanced to Implement 20-Point Programme

8201. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (Bank-wise and State-wise) who were advanced loans during the financial years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 in order to implement economic programme and 20-Point Programme in the category of Rs. 1000—2500, 2500—5000, 5000—7500, 7500—10,000, 10,000—15,000, 15,000—20,000 and above 20,000;

(b) the number of weaker sections benefited by these loans;

(c) the above information bank-wise for the district of Budaun and Ettah; and

(d) guide-lines issued by Government of India for the advancement of loans to weaker sections and others?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) The present data reporting system does not yield statistics, district-wise or bank-wise as sought for in the question regarding bank advances under 20-Point Programme. However, the data relating to assistance to beneficiaries of the programme as at the end of December 1980 (latest available) is given below:—

| | No. of Accounts (in thousands) | Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| State Bank of India Group | 2528 | 952 |
| Nationalised Banks | 2815 | 766 |
| Total Public Sector Banks | 5343 | 1718 |

All the banks have been advised to play an effective role in the implementation of 20-Point Programme. The banks formulate their own schemes and also participate in various Government sponsored development programmes to help the beneficiaries belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The detailed

guide-lines issued by the Reserve Bank of India to commercial banks in October 1980, *inter-alia*, relate to ensure that at least 40 per cent of their advances to the priority sectors should be extended by the year 1985 to agriculture and allied activities, and the direct advances to the weaker sections in this sector should

reach a level of at least 50 per cent of the total direct lending to agriculture by 1983. Similarly, banks were advised that at least 2.5 per cent of their advances to small scale industries should be extended to weaker sections by the year 1985.

Proposal to Scrap Cash Compensatory Support to Export of Garments

8202. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to scrap the cash compensatory support to export of garments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Cut in IDA Loans to India

8203. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.D.A. loans to India are proposed to be reduced by 47½ per cent as against a reduction to IDA contribution by donor countries (from \$4100 million to \$ 2600) by only 36.4;

(b) if so, the reasons for disproportionate cut in IDA loans to India; and

(c) what were the main reasons assigned by the U.S.A. for not contributing its share of the IDA loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Consequent upon a reduction in the contributions of the United States and some other donors to the second instalment of the Sixth Replenishment of IDA, there is a reduction in its commitment authority for the fiscal year 1982. While a reduction in the amount available for commitment to India in fiscal

year 1982 is unavoidable as a result of these developments, the exact amount of IDA resources that will be made available to India is still uncertain.

(c) Domestic economic and budgetary constraints are stated to be the main reason for the reduction in the United States contribution to the second instalment of the Sixth Replenishment of IDA.

Finance under I.R.D.P. by SBI Indore Vidisha District

8204 SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attitude of State Bank of Indore, is very poor towards the financing of Integrated Rural Development Programme cases and implementing 20-Point programmes in Vidisha district;

(b) how many cases have been received and sanctioned by different branches of S.B.I. in Vidisha district upto 31st March, 1982 during 1981-82 under I.R.D.P.;

(c) whether cash subsidy has been granted and credited in each sanctioned account;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) details of sanctioned cases as under;

(i) number of cases and value financed under Agriculture and minor irrigation;

(ii) number of cases and value financed under Dairy Farming and animal husbandry;

(iii) number of cases and value financed in Small Scale Industry and cottage industry; and

(iv) details of other cases not covered above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) The State Bank of Indore (SBI) is

the lead bank for the development of Vidisha district and has participated in the various development programmes of the Government. It is reported that 1,331 cases involving bank loan of Rs. 52.78 lakhs were sponsored by the District Rural Development Agency, Vidisha to the State Bank of Indore and all cases sponsored by Agency upto 31st March, 1982 have been sanctioned.

The cash subsidy to the beneficiaries under the programme is provided by the Government through the Agency and is not provided by the banks. The cash subsidy then granted by the Agency to various beneficiaries is credited to their accounts with the disbursement of loans by banks.

Out of the total sanctioned cases, there were 271 cases relating to agriculture and minor irrigation for Rs. 18.60 lakhs; 680 cases relating to dairy farming and animal husbandry for Rs. 20.40 lakhs; 75 cases relating to small scale industries and cottage industries for Rs. 2 lakhs, and 305 other cases for Rs. 11.78 lakhs.

Raw Material Allotted to Silk Industry of Tamil Nadu

8205. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quota of raw material allotted last year for the silk industry of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the quota of raw material proposed to be allotted for the year 1982-83;

(c) what is the actual requirement of raw silk by the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to meet the actual requirement of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There is no regular allotment of quota of raw material for silk industry of Tamil Nadu or any other State. The weavers arrange

to meet their requirements through the normal trade channels. However, out of the imported silk, 80.5 tonnes was allotted to Tamil Nadu during 1981-82 to meet a part of its requirements.

(b) No quota is proposed to be allotted to Tamil Nadu or any other State during 1982-83. If the market situation warrants *ad hoc* import of silk, the matter will be considered at the appropriate time.

(c) The requirement of raw silk by Tamil Nadu is about 1400 to 1500 tonnes per year.

(d) The State Government has already established an APEX Silk Marketing Federation at Kancheepuram with branches in important silk consuming centres. The Federation is engaged in procurement of raw silk produced in the State with a view to make it available to the weaving industry within the State. Besides, the Federation has also been nominated by the CSB to operate the Raw Material Bank Scheme in Tamil Nadu. The Federation has been provided with a margin money loan of Rs. 15 lakhs by the Central Government through the Central Silk Board (CSB).

Besides, the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board has also established its branches in Tamil Nadu through which raw silk produced in Karnataka is released to the weavers in Tamil Nadu.

Simultaneously, steps are also being taken to increase raw silk production within the country from its present level of about 5000 tonnes to 9000 tonnes by the end of Sixth Plan period (1984-85). Tamil Nadu also has programmes to increase its raw silk production from current level of about 450 tonnes to 1000 tonnes by the end of Sixth Plan period.

Import of Coconut Oil from Singapore

8206. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coconut oil was imported from Singapore through Cochin port in

the name of Coconut Acid Oil during the first week of March, 1982 and if so, when was the sanction given;

(b) whether the price of coconut oil on the same day of import has fallen and if so, how much; and

(c) whether Government are aware that it will adversely affect lakhs of coconut cultivators especially at this peak season of crop in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to the information available, about 321 MT of Coconut acid oil (declared as non-edible) has been imported at Cochin Customs Port. Further details are being collected.

(b) and (c) Government has no such information.

Curtailment of Production of Controlled Cloth

8207. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation has curtailed production of controlled cloth by 23 per cent during the period of January to March this year; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export Deal for Long Staple Cotton by Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation

8208. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation has negotiated a huge export deal for long staple cotton at a price substantially lower than the prevalent domestic price;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had sought earlier an assurance from the intending exporters that the export should not be at a price lower than the prevalent domestic price; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government towards the deal finalised by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation at a price lower than the prevalent domestic price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Permission has been granted to Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation to export one lakh bales of H-4 variety of long staple cotton at a price slightly lower than the minimum export price fixed by the Textile Commissioner mainly in the interests of cotton growers to stabilise domestic cotton prices at reasonable levels. The domestic price is slightly lower than the export price.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Committees and Study Teams appointed to go into various sectors of Textile Industry

8209. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of committees and study teams which have gone into the various

sectors of textile industry during the past five years;

(b) the number of recommendations that have been made by these committees and study teams; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Study Teams and Committees covering textiles may have been constituted by Deptts./Ministries other than these falling within the purview of the Ministry of Commerce. Further such Study Teams and Committees are appointed not only by Government but also by international bodies, autonomous bodies as well as industry-bodies not responsible to the Government. The Government itself appoints various types of committees and Study Teams to consider subjects of varying degrees of matters. The number of such committees and Study Teams within the last five years is likely to be very large and the number of recommendations are likely to be even larger. Important recommendations are considered during policy exercises and those accepted are incorporated in policy statements issued from time to time. Any specific information desired on any particular recommendation/report of a committee or Study team sponsored by Government could be made available.

Supply of Engineering Goods to Pakistan and Bangladesh

8210. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan and Bangladesh provide greater scope for Indian engineering goods in the coming years;

(b) if so, whether uptill recently the engineering goods were not supplied to these countries;

(c) whether both the countries have now desired to obtain engineering goods from India;

(d) whether any such agreement has been reached; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent of exports to those countries envisaged?

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

(b) India has been exporting engineering goods to Pakistan and Bangladesh for the last several years. Export figures of the last 4 years are given below:

| Year | Export (Value in Crore Rupees) | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Bangladesh | Pakistan |
| 1977-78 | 17.18 | 1.76 |
| 1978-79 | 23.48 | 4.00 |
| 1979-80 | 28.97 | 1.35 |
| 1980-81 | 32.00(Prov.) | 3.00(Prov.) |

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The Engineering Export Promotion Council, which is a Government of India sponsored body to promote export of en-

gineering goods, has fixed the following targets for export of such goods to Pakistan and Bangladesh in the next three years:

| Year | Target (In Crore Rs.) | |
|---------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Pakistan | Bangladesh |
| 1982-83 | 16.00 | 42.00 |
| 1983-84 | 22.00 | 50.00 |
| 1984-85 | 30.00 | 55.00 |

Report on Problems of Clothing Industry in India

8211. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations made in the report on the problems of clothing industry in India submitted by Indian National Textile Workers' Federation and Ambedkar Institute of Labour Studies; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not sponsored any such study. It is, however, understood that a study was sponsored and financed by the International Textile, Garment & Leather Workers' Federation, Brussels. The project was jointly undertaken by the Indian National Textile Workers' Federation and Ambedkar Institute for Labour Studies in Sept., 80. The report was apparently submitted to the sponsoring body. None of the above mentioned organisations are responsible to the Government of India. The report does not appear to have been referred to Government.

Advances to Monopoly Houses

8212. SHRI BHOGENDRA IHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 2147 on 5th March, 1982 regarding Tax arrears against Monopoly Houses and state:

(a) whether it is proposed to stop further advances and withdraw the amount already advanced to the monopoly houses and let them run or open industries on their own while accelerating credits to public sector enterprises and small and cottage private enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing norms in respect of provision of financial assistance to monopoly houses by the All-India Term Lending Financial Institutions are sufficiently stringent keeping in view the social objectives of the Government. There are also enough incentives for setting up of projects by non-MRTP companies. In the view of the Government, there does not appear to be any need to stop further advances to monopoly houses and to recall the amounts already advanced to them by the term lending institutions.

Rajasthan's Request for more Cloth

8213. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the Rajasthan State Government for the supply of more cloth to enable the State Government to meet the public demand in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government have taken so far in the matter and when Government propose to meet the increased demand of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to controlled cloth since there is no system of allocation of non-controlled cloth to State Governments. Government have not recently received any demand from the Rajasthan State Government for the supply of more controlled cloth. Controlled cloth is being supplied to the State of Rajasthan in accordance with the criteria adopted for distribution of controlled cloth to all the States. This allocation is done after taking into account the population and having regard to the production level of such cloth fixed for the year, and the availability of cloth during the particular month.

Construction of Calicut Airport

8214. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether the proposal for airport near Calicut has been cleared by the Finance Ministry and Government;

(b) if so, when is the work expected to commence; and

(c) steps taken for expeditious work in since long and growing need for the air view of the project having been delayed service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Karipur near Calicut has been sanctioned by the Government;

(b) and (c). The work will be awarded for execution after completing the codal formalities.

Export of Cobra Skins

8215. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are permitting export of cobra skins abroad;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the particulars of the agencies engaged in this trade; State-wise; and

(d) total quantity of skins exported during the last five years, year-wise?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर के गैर-सैनिक स्टोर कीपरों की वरिष्ठता सूची प्रकाशित न किया जाना

8216. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर के गैर-सैनिक स्टोर-कीपरों की वरिष्ठता सूची गत चार वर्षों से अब तक प्रकाशित नहीं की गई है और क्या नियमों के अनुसार ये सूचियां प्रत्येक दो वर्ष के अन्तराल से प्रकाशित की जानी चाहिये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त वरिष्ठता सूची प्रकाशित करने का है और

यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उनके मुख्य क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक जो प्रति वर्ष दिसम्बर में आयोजित की जाती है, वर्ष 1981 में नहीं बुलाई गई और क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है तथा यदि हां, तो कब तक और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या सेना में काम कर रहे गैर-सैनिक स्टोरकीपरों के बारे में वर्गीकरण संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक निर्णय कर लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है जिसमें वरिष्ठता सूची कितने कितने समय बाद प्रकाशित की जाय और इस बारे में कोई विधि निर्धारित की गई है। फिर भी, यह सच नहीं है कि आर्मी आर्डनेंस कोर के सिविलियन स्टोरकीपरों की वरिष्ठता सूची पिछले 4 वर्षों से जारी नहीं की गई है। उदाहरणार्थ, वरिष्ठ स्टोर सुपरिटेण्डेंटों की वरिष्ठता सूची अगस्त, 1981 में, स्टोर सुपरिटेण्डेंटों की फरवरी, 1982 में और स्टोरकीपरों की मार्च, 1982 में जारी की गई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक अभी तक नहीं हुई है क्योंकि पिछली समिति ने जो पैनल बनाया था वह अभी तक वैध और लागू है। अगली विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक मौजूदा पैनल के समाप्त हो जाने के बाद ही होगी।

(घ) मामला विचाराधीन है।

.Grant of Headquarters special pay to Senior Officers Working in D.G.I.

8217. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3995 on 18th March, and No. 4524 on 16th September, 1981 and state:

(a) the reasons why the Ministry have not taken a decision in respect of a small number of officers working in the Headquarters of DGI, DTD and P(Air) and Directorate of Standardisation even after four years:

(b) when the Legal Adviser (Defence) confirmed the entitlement to one of these organisations, the reasons why no action has been taken to grant this pay at least to that organisation; and

(c) when orders are proposed to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The question of grant of Headquarters Special pay to officers serving in the Headquarters of DGI, DTD&P (Air) and Directorate of Standardisation is still under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The opinion of the Legal Adviser (Defence) that officers working in the Directorate of Standardisation, are entitled to the grant of HQRs special pay, is being kept in view, while considering the general question mentioned in (a) above.

(c) Efforts are being made to expedite final decision.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में हिन्दी में किए गए कार्य का प्रतिशत

8218. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में कुल कितने प्रतिशत कार्य हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है और उन विषयों तथा कार्यों का

ब्योरा क्या है जिनके लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सभी प्रपत्र, टिकट, निविदाएं, ए० टी० एस० समझौते आदि द्विभाषीय रूप में छपवा लिए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इन्हें द्विभाषीय रूप में मुद्रित कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) यद्यपि इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में हिन्दी में किये गये कार्य की प्रतिशतता का पता लगाना व्यवहार्य नहीं समझा जाता है, कारपोरेशन में राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के प्रावधानों का तेजी से कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये जा रहे हैं। जहां तक कार्यालयों में दिन-प्रतिदिन के कार्य में हिन्दी को लागू करने का सम्बन्ध है, सभी स्तरों के कर्मचारियों के लिए राजभाषा कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन करके आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम, (संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयुक्त) तथा राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के अनुसार, इन फार्मों को द्विभाषी रूप में मुद्रित करवाने के निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। यद्यपि ऐसे फार्मों को द्विभाषी रूप में छपवाने को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की जा रही है, जो उनके दिन-प्रतिदिन के कार्य में अधिक प्रयोग किये जाते हैं, अन्य फार्मों को हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में क्रमशः चरणों में छपवाया जायेगा। परन्तु उन फार्मों को, जो जनता के प्रयोग के लिए हैं, अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में छपवा लिया गया है तथा उनका प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

टिकटों को भी द्विभाषी रूप में छपवा लिया गया है।

(ग) वाणिज्यिक संगठन होने के कारण, इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा, जो कि अखिल भारत आधार पर तथा देश से बाहर भी परिचालन करती है, व्यापार की दृष्टि से तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों के साथ प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने के लिए, अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग को जारी रखना अनिवार्य है। इंडियन एयरलाइंस का कार्य-चालन जो कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान परिवहन संगठन का एक सदस्य है, इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों, विनियमों तथा प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा शासित होता है, जिसका कि सारा कार्य अंग्रेजी में किया जाता है।

अत्यधिक तकनीकी तथा परिष्कृत उद्योग होने के कारण, विमानन में निरन्तर परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं। इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमान-बेड़े में जिन विभिन्न विदेशी निर्माताओं द्वारा निर्मित विमान हैं उन से प्राप्त होने वाला तकनीकी तथा परिचालनात्मक साहित्य केवल अंग्रेजी में होता है।

उपरोक्त के बावजूद भी, इंडियन एयरलाइंस, राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के उपबन्धों तथा इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों तथा प्रशासनिक अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन का निरन्तर प्रयास करती है।

Raw Jute Export Contract with USSR.

8219. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has recently concluded a raw jute export contract with Moscow;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to explore the USSR's requirement of finished jute products; if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) how far this deal has resulted in acting as a booster for the sagging domestic market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Jute Corporation of India has concluded a contract with Exportljon, Moscow for export of 5,000 M.T. of raw jute valued Rs. 213.79 lakh for delivery during May to July, 1982.

(c) and (d). Export of Jute goods to USSR is made in terms of Annual Trade Plan Provisions against bilateral trade agreement. USSR is a major buyer of Indian Hessian and Sacking goods. During 1982 USSR has so far purchased 59,000 m.t. of Hessian and 18,000 m.t. of Sacking. Though the purchase so far made compared favourably with the production of these items during December, 1981 and January, 1982, it had only a marginal impact on the price trend obtaining in the domestic market because of the general depressed market condition in jute goods in the USA and E.E.C. countries.

Import of Raw Silk

8220. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of raw silk imported by Central Silk Board during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity and value of raw silk imported under R.E.P. scheme by the exporters during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the quality and value of raw silk imported by exporters under the duty free advance import against export indent scheme during the last five year, year-wise; and

(d) the names of the countries from which imported, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). No separate import statistics are maintained in respect of imports made by Central Silk Board or imports made against REP or Advance import licences under the Duty Exemption Scheme. However, a statement showing import of raw silk country-wise, both in quantity and value terms, during the period from 1976-77 to 1980-81 (upto November 1980) is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3962/82]

Jute Mills Nationalised by Government.

8221. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five jute mills were nationalised by the Union Government in January, 1982;

(b) if so, reasons for the same;

(c) to what extent the purpose of nationalisation has been achieved; and

(d) to what extent the working of the five nationalised mills has improved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The five jute mills, viz., Alexandra, Khardah, Minnison, Union and RBHM were nationalised by Union Government on 21st December, 1980 and not in January, 1982.

(b) These mills were nationalised with a view to securing proper management of the undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute.

(c) and (d). After nationalisation, a programme of modernisation and renovation for a total amount of Rs. 35.90 crores has been drawn up to be implemented in a phased manner. For immediate requirement, a bridging loan for a total sum of

Rs. 635.20 lakhs has been sanctioned by IRCI and is being utilised on priority sectors of the schemes. Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 2 crores during 1981-82. Work of implementation of schemes has already started with money sanctioned by IRCI and Central Government. There has been observable improvements in the operational efficiency of the Mills, even though depressed gunny market conditions are continuing.

Crisis in Textile Industry due to Rise in Cost of Inputs

8222. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent is the present crisis in Textile Industry due to rise in cost of inputs;

(b) how far it is true that there has been a spurt in cotton prices primarily because of the marketing policies adopted by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Federation and the Cotton Corporation of India; and

(c) what steps Government have taken for the textile industry to come out of its condition of crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Textile Industry has been experiencing difficulty on account of increase in input-costs and slack demand. The spurt in cotton prices during the cotton season 1980-81 is attributed mainly to varietal imbalance between demand and supply of cotton in the country in general and imbalance between production of different varieties of cotton in particular. During the current cotton season the prices of cotton are showing a downward trend. With the stabilisation in cotton prices, the textile industry should in the normal course reflect better performance.

Conference of Banking and Financial Institutions . .

8223. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to convene a conference of banking and financial institutions and representatives of large and small scale industries to discuss measures to encourage small scale sector; and

(b) if so, when the details of these discussions will be forthcoming alongwith Government's plans for encouraging the small scale sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the following instructions issued by the RBI exist to encourage the development of small scale industries:—

1. Banks have to ensure that their advances to the priority sector, of which small scale industry is a part, constitute 40 per cent of their total advances by 1985. Further, banks have to ensure that their advances to small scale units with credit facilities upto Rs. 25,000 constitute 12.5 per cent of their total advances to small scale industry.

2. They have to use uniform sets of simplified application and interview-cum-appraisal forms for small scale industrial borrowers whose requirements of credit facilities do not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. They have to adopt a flexible approach towards margin requirements and ensure that no viable proposals are turned down merely for want of margins.

4. They should be largely guided by the viability of the projects. They should not insist on collateral security by way of immovable property or third party guarantee as a matter of routine. They should ensure that no worthwhile proposal is turned down merely for want of collateral security/guarantee.

5. They should fix the repayment programmes in respect of term loans, not in an *ad hoc* manner, but with reference to the units break-even point and its surplus generating capacity.

6. Credit facilities upto Rs. 25,000 for equipment finance or working capital or both to an individual artisan or village/cottage unit should be sanctioned as a composite term loan with repayment:

period of 7 to 10 years or even more, without insistence on collateral security/guarantee/margin.

7. Banks should not charge penal interest on their advances to artisans, village/cottage units and the units in the tiny sector.

8. Branch Managers have to be vested with adequate discretionary powers for ensuring that 60 to 80 per cent of credit decisions are taken at the branch level itself. They have further to ensure that credit limits upto Rs. 25,000 and those exceeding this amount but upto Rs. 2 lakhs are disposed of within a period of 4 weeks and 8 to 9 weeks respectively from the date of receipt of the applications.

9. The interest rate structure for SSI is quite liberal, and the rates, effective from March 2, 1981, are as follows:—

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000 (for Artisans, village/cottage units) | |
| Backward areas | 10.25% 12.15 |
| Other areas | 12.50% |
| <i>Term Loans</i> | |
| Backward areas | 12.50% |
| Other areas | 13.50% |
| <i>Short Term Advances</i> | |
| (i) Upto Rs. 2 lakhs -not exceeding | 15% |
| (ii) Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs | —do— 17.50% |
| (iii) Above Rs. 25 lakhs —do— | 19.50% |

Steps taken to link silk production units with Educational Institutions

8224. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to link the silk production units with educational institutions in the nearby localities at any stage (school or college level);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to link development schemes at District or State level planning with educational or vocational institutions and experts in the area where silk industry is growing and if so, the details thereof.

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Experts at District level are associated with district/state level development Boards in some sericulture states. However, there is no planned educational link up.

Increase in Strength of Army, Navy and Air Force . .

8225. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to double the strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the country;

(b) if so, when such recruitment for Army, Air Force and Navy is going to be held; and

(c) the details about the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Lock out by M/s. Ex-Servicemen Block Gold Transporters (India) Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Sainik Transport (Pvt.) Ltd.

8226. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the lock-out by the M/s. Ex-servicemen Block-Gold Transporter (India) Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Sainik Transport (Pvt.) Ltd. on 11th March, 1982 throwing ex-servicemen out of job and spoiling the scope of resettlement in the coalfield, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is the atrocities of the ex-Military Officer owning those companies which have resulted in such lock-out;

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon; and

(d) whether he proposes to intervene into the matter to see that such companies work as the cooperative of the ex-servicemen rather than the military officers' concern?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). M/s. Ex-Servicemen Black-Gold Transporter (India) Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Sainik Transport (Pvt) Ltd. are the two Transport Companies set up for resettlement of Ex-servicemen, having 90 per cent of their employees as ex-servicemen and 90 per cent of their shares held by the Ex-servicemen employees. Some of the employees of these Companies went on strike on the 9th March, 1982 against an earlier agreement concluded between the management, employees and Assistant Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad. The management was, therefore, forced to declare a lock-out on the 11th March, 1982. The matter has since been referred to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad. An Officer of the Director General Resettlement visited the Coalfields at Chanderpura on the 3rd April, 1982 and discussed the matter with the employees of the Transport Companies. He also offered to arbitrate between the management and the employees, but the employees are keen to have a decision in the matter from the Assistant Labour Commissioner. The decision of the Assistant Labour Commissioner is awaited.

**Ex-Servicemen's Transport Companies.
Working in BCCI, CCL and DVC
in Bihar**

8227. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the Ex-servicemen's transport companies working in BCCI, CCL and DVC in Bihar and if so, details of the names of such companies;

(b) whether these companies are cooperative where the ex-servicemen would

be self-employed as a part of the resettlement plan; and

(c) if so, the facts in details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the names of the Companies working in the BCCI, CCL and DVC is enclosed.

(b) and (c). These companies are not co-operatives, but have been started as self-employment ventures as a part of the programmes for resettlement of ex-servicemen. A scheme was evolved in 1980 to set up transport companies for the transportation of coal from the coalfields of Coal India Limited.

Statement ..

(a) BHARAT COCKING COAL LIMITED

1. Fauji Coal Carriers (Pvt.) Limited,
2. Ex-Fauji Transporters (Pvt.) Limited,
3. Sainik Goods Carriers (Pvt.) Limited,
4. Faujidar Gillson Transport (Pvt) Limited.

(b) CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

5. Ex-Servicemen's Black Diamond Carriers Private Limited.
6. Red Ball Express Carriers (Pvt.) Limited.
7. Ex-servicemen United Coal Enterprises Private Limited.
8. Ex-servicemen Coal Carriers (Pvt.) Limited.

(c) WESTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED

9. Sarvatra Road Runners (Pvt.) Limited.

(d) EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED

10. Black Gold Carriers and Services (Pvt.) Limited.

(e) **DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION**

11. Ex-servicemen Black Gold Transporters (Pvt.) Limited.

12. Sainik Transporters Private Limited.

Pending Claims of East Bengal Refugees

8229. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims pending before the custodian of Enemy Property for East Bengal refugees for settlement and since when;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) the steps proposed to expedite the settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Out of 57,489 claims of Indian nationals/companies whose assets were seized by the Government of Pakistan during the Indo-Pak Conflict, 1965, registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, 58,877 are still pending verification. However, out of the claims pending verification 24,361 claimants have not so far submitted documentary evidence in support of their claims. The last date for filing the claims with the Custodian was 31st July, 1977.

(b) and (c). Verification of claims is a time-consuming process. For the expeditious verification of claims, a post of Officer-On-Special Duty equivalent to the rank of Deputy Secretary, was created in 1980. Further upto July, 1980, there was only one Panel for verification of claims. Government has now approved setting up of 6 Panels. Action has already been initiated to enlarge the Panel upto 6.

Air Violations by Pakistan

8230. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani planes have been violating Indian air space very frequently;

(b) if so, the total number of times the Pak planes have entered into Indian air space violating the rules during the last one year;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether the matter has been brought to the notice of Government of Pakistan; and

(e) if so, the details of the reply given by Pakistan in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But there have been a few cases of air violations by Pakistan. It will not be desirable to disclose details.

(c) to (e). Government have taken up the issue with the Government of Pakistan for preventing recurrence of such incidents.

Vayudoot service for Lucknow-Patna, Lucknow-Allahabad, Gorakhpur-Allahabad and Back

8231. **SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state whether in view of great demand, Government have any proposal to start "Vayudoot" service as under (1) Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Patna and back, (2) Lucknow-Allahabad and back, and (3) Gorakhpur-Allahabad and back?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): At present there is no proposal to start 'Vayudoot' service on these routes.

Freezing of Hotel Tariffs

8232. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to suggest to the hoteliers to freeze their hotel tariffs for the next two years so that the benefit of the abolition of the hotel receipts tax may go to the tourists; and

(b) if so, what are the suggestions made to the hotel and restaurant industry to be treated as a priority export-industry in view of its potential as a foreign exchange earner as well as the incentives given to such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The hotels on the approved list of the Central Department of Tourism have been urged to maintain their tariffs at competitive levels and not to ask for increase unless there are very compelling reasons to do so.

(b) Efforts are being made to extend to the hotel industry some of the incentives given to the export oriented industries.

Investment made in Central Government Undertakings and Corporations in States

8233. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Central Government Undertakings and Corporations in States, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the amount invested as capital in each of them; and

(b) the details of profit and loss of these Undertakings and Corporations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) A statement showing the state-wise distribution of the registered offices of the Central Public sector enterprises and investment thereof as on 31-3-81 is attached.

(b) The details of profit or loss incurred by these Undertaking in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been furnished in pages 34 to 42 of the Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1980-81 laid on the Table of the House on 24-2-1982. Accounts for 1981-82 are yet to be finalised by the enterprises.

Statement

| State & Union Territories | No. of enterprises with their registered offices | Total Investment (Rs. in crores) |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 10 | 412.81 |
| Assam | 1 | 131.78 |
| Bihar | 11 | 581.48 |
| Delhi | 46 | 10,619.92 |
| Goa | 1 | 2.45 |
| Gujarat | 2 | 386.95 |
| Kerala | 5 | 377.44 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----------|
| Karnataka | | 9 | 1,263.97 |
| M adhya Pradesh | | 5 | 46.17 |
| Maharashtra | | 21 | 1,684.01 |
| Meghalaya | | 2 | 84.78 |
| Nagaland | | 1 | 4.12 |
| Punjab | | 1 | 3.50 |
| Rajasthan | | 4 | 170.64 |
| Tamil Nadu | | 9 | 481.06 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | 7 | 1,045.60 |
| West Bengal | | 35 | 3,827.92 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Island | | 1 | 1.75 |
| | | | |
| | Total | 171 | 21,126.35 |

Violation of Fera

8234. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act pending in courts at present;

(b) if so, since when and the names of the firms and the individuals involved in the cases and amount for which prosecutions have been initiated; and

(c) the steps taken to secure bank guarantees against those who are supposed to have violated Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to the tune of Rupees one crore in view of the long periods for which they utilised the foreign exchange amount?

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

Branches of Indian Banks in United Arab Emirates

8235. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian banks have opened their branches in the United Arab Emirates;

(b) if so, the names of those banks which have opened their branches in the Emirates;

(c) the total number of branches of those banks operating in the Emirates; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANNARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). At present only Bank of Baroda is operating

in U.A.E. having 8 branches as indicated hereunder:—

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Dubai | 1 |
| Deira | 1 |
| Abu Dhabi | 2 |
| Ras-Al-Khaimah | 1 |
| Fujeirah | 1 |
| Umm-Al-Quwain | 1 |
| Sharjah | 1 |

Production of Tea Based Cold Drinks

8237. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite India being a major tea grower, suitable steps have not yet been taken to produce tea-based cold drinks in our country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such a drink will have a very good market in our country as also in the whole of Asia; and

(c) if so, what initiative is being taken by Central Government to manufacture such drinks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. Active research is currently under way in tea research establishments in India to develop suitable methods for production of tea-based Cold Drinks.

(b) Cold Drinks based on tea are expected to have good markets in India as well as in other countries.

(c) Question of commercial manufacture will arise only after the method of production has been perfected by Research.

Meeting with Unemployed Commercial Pilots

8238. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have held several meetings with the unemployed commercial pilots with a view to rehabilitating them immediately in suitable posts in different departments;

(b) if so, when was the last meeting held and details of participants and outcome;

(c) whether delay in rehabilitating them has been causing disturbance and will also stand against the question of age; and

(d) if so, what immediate action is being taken to absorb them in positions in departments?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Two formal meetings were held during 1981 and 1982 and a representative of the Unemployed Commercial Pilots Association was also associated in one of these.

(b) The last meeting taken by me on 5-1-82 was attended by senior officers of my Ministry and the organisations under it apart from a representative of the Unemployed Commercial Pilots Association. It was decided to relax the age limit for recruitment to posts suitable to unemployed commercial pilots licence holders in International Airports Authority of India, Indian Tourism Development Corporation and Civil Aviation Department to 38 years as a one time measure.

(c) and (d). India Tourism Development Corporation and International Airports Authority of India have already released advertisements for recruitment to posts of Supervisors and Airport Officer (Operations) respectively at the relaxed age limit. Action is in hand for making amendment to recruitment rules for posts of Aerodrom Officer, Asstt. Aerodrome Officer and Aerodrome Assistant in the Civil Aviation Department. Unemployed Commercial pilots are being considered for appointment to posts in Indian Air Force at relaxed standards. State Governments have also been requested to find avenues of employment to them.

Credit Deposit Ratio of UCO Bank in Orissa

8239. SHRIMATI JAYNTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the credit deposit ratio of United Commercial Bank in Orissa;

(b) what is the total amount of loans disbursed in Orissa during 1981;

(c) how many large, medium and small scale industries have been financed by UCO Bank; and

(d) what is the total amount of loans disbursed by the UCO Bank under this head during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). All the operations of the banks in the sphere of credit assistance to commerce

and industry do not permit compilation of data on disbursement basis. As at the end of December 1981, the outstanding advances of United Commercial Bank's branches in Orissa amounted to Rs. 33.11 crores. In addition, the bank had outstanding investments of Rs. 12.11 crores in securities of the Government of Orissa and their associate bodies. The credit: deposit ratio was 44.9 per cent, while the credit: investment: deposit ratio was 61.3 per cent.

(c) United Commercial Bank has reported that, according to their provisional estimates, as at the end of 1981, their branches in Orissa had financed about 130 industrial units, of which about 1200 were in the small scale sector.

(d) Data regarding outstanding advances to industrial units financed by UCO Bank in the State of Orissa for the last three years is set out below:

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|--|------|------|------|
| 1. Small Scale Industry | 342 | 252 | 375 |
| 2. Large and medium industries | 209 | 254 | 812 |

NOTE : Data for 1981 are provisional.

Discharged Civilian School Masters

8240. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHARA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Civilian School Masters who were discharged due to non-acceptance of lower categories appointments since 1966;

(b) how many of the discharged Civilian School Masters were paid retrenchment benefit and service gratuity under the existing rules;

(c) the number of Civilian School Masters who were having more than ten years service at the time they were declared surplus; and

(d) how many categories with number in each of serving employees have been declared dying out during last ten years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

Items of Furniture Displayed in International Trade Fair at Cologne

8241. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the number of the Indian Wooden Furniture firms participated in the International Furniture Fair at Cologne;

(b) whether those firms had participated through the Trade Development Authority;

(c) what are the main items displayed by the above Indian firms in that International Trade FAIR;

(d) what was the general impression and attraction about the Indian furniture in that Trade Fair; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

The following seven Indian furniture manufacturing firms participated in the International Furniture Fair at Cologne through the Trade Development Authority:

1. M/s. Alankrit Handicrafts P. Ltd., New Delhi.

2. M/s. Abuja Furnishers P. Ltd., New Delhi.

3. M/s. Sita Juneja & Associates, New Delhi.

4. M/s. Chippendale (Exports) P. Ltd., Bombay.

5. The Decorative Laminates (I) P. Ltd., Mysore.

6. M/s. Cochin Wood Industries, Cochin.

7. M/s. C. G. G. Panicker, Trivandrum.

2. The items displayed by these firms were:

(i) Coffee Tables

(ii) Dining room furniture

(iii) Living room furniture

(iv) Cabinets

(v) Decorative boxes

(vi) Chests

(vii) Headboards

(viii) Screens

(ix) Nesting tables

(x) Headboards and footboards for beds

(xi) Chairs in classical design

(xii) Laminated knockdown chairs

(xiii) Furniture components

(xiv) Veneers

3. The general impression with regard to the quality and designing of furniture displayed by Indian firms was quite favourable. Most of the designs evoked a good response from the imports and enquiries are now being received apart from the European buyers, from buyers in Japan, Australia, the USA and West Asia as well. Application of small degrees of Indian hand craftsmanship in inlay and carving have found good acceptability. It is also expected that some of the participants might enter into marketing tie-ups with manufacturers in the Federal Republic of Germany, the UK and Denmark. In addition to that, the Indian participants booked orders worth Rs. 36.33 lakhs and enquiries to the tune of Rs. 300.00 lakhs were generated during the Fair.

Proposals for Development of Tourist and Hotels Construction in Maharashtra, M.P. Rajasthan and Gujarat

8242. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat for the development of tourism and construction of new hotels in these States in the next Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals made by the States; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The development and expansion of tourist facilities is a continuous process. The Central Department of Tourism does not construct hotels. However, in the Central Sector, the construction of hotels as a joint Sector venture has been initiated by the India Tourism

Development Corporation. The position is as follows:—

(i) ITDC have entered into an agreement for constructing a hotel at Bhopal in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation. The proposal is to construct a 60 room 3-star category hotel.

(ii) An agreement has been reached with the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation for providing consultancy services both during construction and thereafter in operation of a restaurant at Khapoli. The proposal to construct a hotel at Nagpur jointly with the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation is under consideration.

(iii) The Gujarat Tourism Corporation has approached ITDC to prepare feasibility reports for the conversion of Palaces located at Jamnagar, Porbander and Bhavnagar. The Gujarat Tourism Corporation has also approached ITDC to prepare a preliminary report for setting up a Yatri Niwas at Somnath and Dwarka.

Visit of Indian Delegation to China to Explore Possibility of Importing raw Pearls

8243. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from India had visited China in the first week of April this year to explore the possibility of importing raw pearls; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAMA : (a) and (b). A 3 member delegation sponsored by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council left for China on the 31st March, 1982, to make an assessment of the existing and future potentiality for import of raw pearls from China and study existing trade Channels, trading practices, etc.

Import of Cheaper Acetate Filament Yarn

8244. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the indigenous production of acetate filament yarn has declined due to a fall in the local demand;

(b) whether it is also a fact that imports of cheaper acetate filament yarn have led to the worsening plight of the industry; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt measures to protect domestic producers from cheap and large imports with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAMA): (a) Sirsilk Ltd., Andhra Pradesh is the only indigenous unit engaged in the manufacture of acetate filament yarn. Its production over past few years is as under:

| | tonnes |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1979-80 | 2163 |
| 1980-81 | 1754 |
| 1981-82 | 1272 |
| | (April-Dec.) |

The unit is reported to be having obsolete plant & machinery and their product is reported to be of poor quality.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Decision to pool cardamom for export purchases

8245. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to pool cardamom for the purpose of exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under the consideration of Government at present to pool cardamom for the purposes of exports.

Representations from ITDC Hotels Workers' Union against Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi

8246. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several representations including the one dated 12 March, 1982 from the ITDC Hotels Workers' Union complaining against the management of Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Union has brought to surface various serious charges against personnel which amount to gross neglect of duties, misbehaviour against the workers including penalisation on false and fabricated reports and misfeasance by seniors in the management causing thereby severe loss to the unit;

(c) if so, the facts of the representation, charges made against whom, the antecedents of all those named therein; and

(d) action being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from the ITDC Hotels Workers Union.

(c) The issues mainly pertained to the misuse of position and *ad-hoc* appointments.

(d) Some of the issues have been resolved by the ITDC management. As regards the others, the hotel management has been advised to meet the representatives of the Union to resolve the pending issues through mutual discussion.

सशस्त्र बलों के लिए कम्बलों और बर्दियों के कपड़े को खरीद

8247. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा सशस्त्र बलों के लिए शीत काल के लिए कितने कम्बल और ग्रीष्मकालीन बर्दियों के लिए कितना कपड़ा खरीदा गया है ;

(ख) उन कपड़ा मिलों तथा फर्मों का व्यौरा क्या है जिनसे यह कपड़ा खरीदा गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का कुछ घटिया किस्म के कम्बलों को सप्लाई के बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न संगठनों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government Employees

8248. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced new Group Insurance Scheme from January, 1982 for Central Government employees, if so, what are the details regarding deduction from salaries and payments etc. thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Assistants in the Grade 425—800 in the P&T Board etc. and other Ministries of Central Government are insured under the scheme for Rs. 40,000/- while the Ex-Cadre Assistants, Junior Accounts Officer etc. in the same scale or higher scale in those offices/Ministries are covered by the insurance of Rs. 20,000/- only;

(c) if so, the reasons for this disparity and the steps Government propose to eliminate it; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this connection and if so, what action has been taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Statement giving details regarding deductions from salaries and payments etc. under the new Group Insurance Scheme is attached.

(b) and (c). The employees are insured in accordance with their classifications (i.e. Groups) under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 and not on the basis of their designation or grade. Accordingly, Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service who are classified as Group 'B' would be insured for Rs. 40,000/- and Ex-Cadre Assistants, Junior Accounts Officer etc. who are classified as Group 'C' would be insured for Rs. 20,000/- only, under the new Scheme.

(d) Government have not received any representation from the employees against the Scheme providing for insurance cover in accordance with their classifications under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

Statement

A new Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government employees has come into force with effect from 1st January 1982.

2. The rate of subscription under the new Scheme is Rs. 10/-, Rs. 20/-, Rs. 40/- and Rs. 80/- per month for Group D, Group C, Group B and Group A employees respectively. The subscription shall be partly credited to an Insurance Fund and partly to a Savings Fund. From the Insurance Fund, payment will be made for an insurance cover of Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 20,000/-, Rs. 40,000/- and Rs. 80,000/- to the families of Group D, Group C, Group B and Group A employees respectively, if they unfortunately die, due to any cause, while in service. From the Savings Fund, an

amount equal to the portion of subscription credited to this Fund together with interest thereon will be returned to the employees on cessation of their employment or to their families if they unfortunately die while in service. Based on current rate of interest it is estimated that on completion of 35 years of service, a Group D employee may get about Rs. 23,460/-, a Group C employee Rs. 46,920/-, a Group B employee Rs. 93,840/- and a Group A employee Rs. 1,87,680/- from the Savings Fund.

3. The employees entering service after the new Scheme comes into force shall be enrolled as members of the Scheme on the next anniversary of the Scheme. However, they will be given benefits of appropriate insurance cover from the date of joining Government service to the date of their becoming members of the Scheme on payment of a small premium of Rs. 3/- per month for every Rs. 10,000/- of insurance cover.

4. In the event of regular promotion of an employee from one Group to another, his subscription shall be raised, from the next anniversary of the Scheme to the level appropriate to the Group to which he is promoted. Until the date of the next anniversary of the Scheme he shall continue to be covered for insurance of the same amount for which he was eligible before such promotion.

विनोद तथा विमल टेक्सटाइल मिल्स उज्जैन

8249. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री विमल तथा विनोद टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के बन्द होने सम्बन्धी तथ्यों की जांच के बारे में 26 जनवरी, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 924 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स विनोद तथा विमल टेक्सटाइल्स मिल्स वित्तीय संकट के कारण बन्द हो गई है और यदि हां, तो इस समस्या

को हल करने के लिए प्रबन्धकों द्वारा भेजे गये वित्तीय सुझावों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त मिल्स को अब तक बैंकों तथा केन्द्रीय और राज्य वित्त निगमों तथा औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि कितनी है और तत्सम्बन्धी अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उपरोक्त मिल्स को खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई सुझाव दिया था और यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या इस मिल्स पर प्राइवेट कम्पनियों और फर्मों की कोई राशि भी

(ख) वित्तीय संस्थाओं के नाम और उनके द्वारा स्वीकृत वित्तीय सहायता की राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

| क्रम सं० | संस्था का नाम | स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रुपये) |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक | 140.00 |
| 2 | भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम | 142.00 |
| 3 | मध्य प्रदेश वित्तीय निगम | 20.00 |
| 4 | राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम | 20.00 |

बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथाओं और रीति रिवाजों और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को शासित करने वाली सांविधियों के अनुसरण में भी बैंकों के अलग अलग ग्राहकों से संबंधित सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती

वकाया है और यदि हां, तो इन फर्मों और कम्पनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) विनोद मिल्स कं० लि०, उज्जैन की विनोद मिल्स और विमल मिल्स 1-12-1981 से बन्द पड़ी हैं इस कंपनी ने 564 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर मिलों को पुनः शुरू करने और आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के वास्ते वित्तीय संस्थाओं । बैंकों से अतिरिक्त सहायता मांगी थी । बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने यह 564 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत नहीं की क्योंकि कम्पनी की भारी देयदाओं संचित हानियों और भारी ब्याज के बोझ के कारण इस प्रस्ताव को अर्थक्षम नहीं पाया गया ।

और इसलिए बैंकों द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता के ब्यौरे प्रकट नहीं किये जा सकते ।

(ग) इस कंपनी को फिर से शुरू करने का प्रश्न, राज्य सरकार, वित्तीय

संस्थाओं और बैंकों के विचाराधीन है। कार्यशील पूंजी और अन्य वित्तीय सहायता के संबंध में राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त एक अनुरोध को, पुनुरुज्जीन कार्यक्रम की परिधि के भीतर रहते हुए, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास

निगम को, विचारार्थ भेज दिया गया है।

(घ) मार्च, 1981 के अंत की स्थिति के मुताबिक, निजी कंपनियों और फ़र्मों पर अतिदेय बकाया (व्यक्तिगत मामले में एक लाख रुपए से अधिक) नीचे दिखाए गए हैं :—

| क्रम सं० | पक्ष का नाम | लाख रुपये |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | सूती वस्त्र प्रतिकर्ता : | |
| | ग्वालियर रेंयंस, नागदा | 3.45 |
| | खीमर्जो विस-रामजी एण्ड संस, बम्बई | 29.75 |
| | पंजाब काटन कं० लि० | 11.94 |
| | राजेन्द्र फाइनेन्स कं०, अहमदाबाद | 2.27 |
| | सदर्न गुजरान काटन ट्रेडर्स | 1.59 |
| | टेकचंद दौलतराज अबोहर | 1.15 |
| | वी० पी० एण्टरप्राइजेज, उज्जैन | 1.39 |
| | विमलचंद प्रकाश चंद | 103.38 |
| | जोड़ : | 154.92 |

2 भंडारण प्रतिकर्ता :

| | |
|---|------|
| एवन कंबाइन, इंदौर | 1.11 |
| एसोसिएटेड ट्रेडिंग कं०, इंदौर | 1.72 |
| ब्राइटेक्स ट्रेडर्स, इंदौर | 3.18 |
| धनराज एण्ड कं०, इन्दौर | 4.99 |
| डी० हकमचन्द एण्ड कं०, इन्दौर | 1.71 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------|--|--------|
| | धूलचन्द विजय कुमार, इन्दौर | 1.99 |
| | हीरा लाल एण्ड संस, इन्दौर | 2.46 |
| | केसर केमिकल्स, इन्दौर | 3.12 |
| | नेशनल कर्मशियल कारपोरेशन, इन्दौर | 1.27 |
| | नागिनदास किलाभाई प्रा० लि०, इन्दौर | 1.87 |
| | पी० जे० संस प्रा० लि०, इन्दौर | 5.18 |
| | प्रीमियर कर्मशियल कारपोरेशन, इन्दौर | 4.06 |
| | सुप्रीम कर्मशियल कारपोरेशन, इन्दौर | 1.61 |
| | सुपर स्पन वाविन कं०, इन्दौर | 2.47 |
| | एस० एम० त्रिवेदी, इन्दौर | 5.56 |
| | ट्रेड इन्वेस्टमेंट्स, इन्दौर | 3.85 |
| | ऋषभ केमिकल्स, बम्बई | 1.02 |
| | जोड़ | 47.17 |
| 3. अन्य | | |
| | कलट पीबडी एण्ड कं० इंक, न्यू यार्क (रायल्टी) | 4.69 |
| | इंडियन काटन मिल्स फंड, बम्बई | 1.12 |
| | मै० जगदीश अमृतलाल ब्रोकर, बम्बई | 1.20 |
| | मै० शाह एजेंसीज, ब्रोकर, बम्बई | 1.28 |
| | मै० एन० सी० सी० एफ० लि०, नई दिल्ली | 1.60 |
| | मै० ताराचन्द यमुनादत्त. अहमदाबाद | 2.11 |
| | जोड़ | 12.00 |
| | कुल जोड़ | 214.09 |

Import of Coconut Oil

8250. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of coconut oil has been imported year-wise and country-wise during the last three years;

(b) what steps have been taken to reduce the import specially from hard currency areas; and

(c) have any efforts been made to refine and export imported oil after canning and adding perfumes to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A statement is attached, showing the imports during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto November 1980).

(b) Import of coconut oil is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Limited. The canalising agency has not made any imports so far. This item is also not allowed for import under the various flexibility provisions of the Import and Export Policy and through Trading Houses. Even as replenishment against exports under the Import Policy for regis-

tered exporters, this item has been put under a common value restriction with Mutton tallow, Palm Oil and Copra in the Import and Export Policy, 1982-83. This provision is comparatively more restrictive as compared to last period.

(c) Government have no such information.

Statement

Statement showing country-wise import of Coconut (Copra) Oil (ITC-REV. 2 Code No. 424.3000) during 1978-79 to 1980-81 (upto Nov., 80)

Value in Rs. Lakhs

Quantity in Thousand Kgs.

| Countries | 1978-79 | | 1979-80 | | 1980-81 (upto Nov, 80) | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value |
| Malaysia | 3312 | 205.20 | .. | .. | 192 | 9.69 |
| Singapore | 41 | 2.97 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sri Lanka | 440 | 26.28 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 3793 | 234.45 | .. | .. | 192 | 9.69 |

Note:— Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Source:— (1) For 1978-79 and 1979-80—Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India—Volume II—Imports published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

(2) For 1980 81 (upto No. 80)—Advance data received from DGCI Calcutta

Utilising defence department lands for agricultural production

8251. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the arrangement and details of utilising defence department lands for agricultural production;

(b) how much land is still unutilised State-wise which could be utilised for agricultural produce; and

(c) have Government considered to utilise ex-servicemen, preferably disabled, to develop such lands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P.

SINGH DEO): (a) As per existing orders, Defence lands which are temporarily surplus can be allotted on short-term lease for agricultural purposes till such time these lands are actually required for defence use. Such lands are to be leased out to ex-servicemen and their co-operatives and if no ex-servicemen and their co-operatives are forthcoming, to landless poor persons. Only those ex-servicemen and landless poor persons who are getting an income of less than Rs. 400/- and Rs. 200/- per month respectively from all sources and do not own 5 acres of irrigated or 10 acres of unirrigated land are eligible.

(b) Only such lands which are temporarily surplus to Defence needs are

leased out. The extent of such lands would depend on the periodic release of projects for which lands have been acquired.

(c) There is no special provision for disabled ex-servicemen. All ex-servicemen whose monthly income is less than Rs. 400/- are eligible for allotment of temporarily surplus lands on short term lease for agricultural purposes.

Deduction allowed for carrying out rural development programme

8252. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of all such assesseses as have been allowed a deduction of more than one lakhs Rupees (year-wise) during 1980-81 under section 35CCA as an expenditure by way of payment to Associations and Institutions for carrying out rural development programme;

(b) what are the rules and guidelines for grant of approval by the prescribed authority of such programmes; and

(c) designation of prescribed authorities for purpose of section 35CC and 35CCA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Under Section 35CCA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, deduction is allowed for expenditure by an assessee by way of payment of any sum to approved associations and institutions for use in carrying out programme of rural development approved by the prescribed authority. The information as to the names and addresses of all assesseses in whose cases deduction of more than Rs. 1 lakh has been allowed during 1980-81 (year-wise) under this section will have to be collected from assessing officers spread all over the country. The time and labour involved in collecting the information will

549 LS—7

be disproportionately high. If, however, the Hon'ble Member desires information about any specific donation, the same can be collected and furnished.

(b) Guidelines for grant of approval for programmes of rural development were issued by the Ministry's Circular No. 231 dt. 14th November 1977 in respect of approvals under Section 35CC and by Circular No. 244 dated 13th July 1978 in respect of approvals under Section 35CCA.

(c) Under Rule 6AA of Income-tax Rules, 1962, prescribed authority for grant of approval for purposes of Section 35CC and Section 35CCA, is State Level Committees consisting of the designated Commissioner of Income-tax as its Chairman and an officer, not below the rank of a Secretary to the Government of the State or, as the case may be, the Union Territory.

Upgradation of Towns and Cities

8253. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several towns and cities are likely to be upgraded as per increase in population according to 1981 census;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in finalising the report by the Census Commissioner; and

(c) steps taken to speed up the Census report and upgradation of towns and cities as per latest population figures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Only the provisional population figures of 1981 census have been published so far. Since the provisional population figures are subjected to detailed tabulation by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, the exact position as to which cities/towns would qualify for classification/upgradation will be known only after the final 1981 census

population figures are received from the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

The detailed tabulation of the 1981 Census schedules is in progress in the Regional Tabulation Offices in the States and Union Territories. The final population figures of cities and towns are likely to be available in the next few months.

Excise Relief to Match Industry

8254. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have recently sanctioned certain relief to the match industry;

(b) if so the details of the excise relief sanctioned;

(c) the date from which the notification will come into force;

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). In the recent past no changes have been made in the general rates of excise duty applicable to the mechanised and the non-mechanised (including cottage and co-operative) sectors of the match industry. However, the following changes have been introduced by way of reduction in excise duty:

(i) By notification No. 97/82 issued on the 28th February, 1982, the rate of excise duty for matches packed in boxes (of 50's each) in which the outer slide alone is made of card board has been reduced.

(a) from Rs. 7.20 per gross to Rs. 6.84 in the case of matches produced in the mechanised sector; and

(b) from Rs. 5.50 per gross to Rs. 5.14 per gross in the case of matches produced in the non-mechanised sector.

(ii) By notification No. 68/82 dated the 28th February, 1982, printed card board boxes intended for packing of match sticks have been exempted from the levy of excise duty.

The two notifications came into force from 28-2-82.

Opening of Branches of Financial Institutions in Orissa

8255. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India financing institutions like IFCI, IDBI, have opened their branches or offices in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons why ICICI being an All India Finance Institution has not yet opened its office or branch in Orissa;

(c) whether the Industrial Sections of Orissa are facing great difficulties in obtaining financial assistance in the absence of the ICICI's office or branch in the State of Orissa;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Centre for early opening of the office of the ICICI in the State; and

(e) the approximate time by which an office or a branch of ICICI will operate in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India are having their offices in the State of Orissa.

(b) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has not opened its office in Orissa as its office in Calcutta is able to cater to the need

for financial assistance in the State of Orissa.

(c) to (e). The industrial sections of the State of Orissa are not facing any difficulty due to the absence of an office of ICICI in Orissa as would be seen from the fact that ICICI's assistance to the State has kept pace with sanctions made by other term lending institutions. The ICICI's present structure revolves round the Head Office at Bombay, the three Regional Offices at Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and a Development Office at Gauhati. The ICICI has not so far opened any state level office and there are no immediate plans for the same since the present organisational structure is adequate to meet the requirements of the industrial sector.

Violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Manpower Recruiting Agencies

8256. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding cases of violation of foreign exchange regulations by man-power recruiting agencies, particularly in Delhi during 1980-81 detected by the Enforcement Directorate;

(b) the details regarding the amount of foreign exchange involved in each of these cases along with the names of firms against whom investigations have been completed and penalty etc. if any, imposed; and

(c) the names of the firms which have not so far desisted from indulging in activities prejudicial to the economic interests of the country, despite having been penalised ones?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Enforcement Directorate registered a number of cases of alleged/suspected violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act during the years 1980 and 1981 against man-power recruiting agents/agencies. Twelve such cases were registered in Delhi, out of which

investigations in five cases have been completed. One case has been closed as no violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act could be established. In the remaining four cases, adjudication proceedings were initiated. Three of these cases are pending adjudication, while in one case, adjudicated on 16-4-1980, a penalty of Rs. 65,000/- has been imposed on the party besides confiscation of S. Rials 5460/-, US\$ 3896/-, £ 1/- and Rs. 2,100/-. The party has gone up in appeal before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board against the adjudication order and the appeal is pending. In respect of the remaining seven cases, investigations are in progress. It is not expedient to disclose further details, at this stage, in the interest of effective investigations.

Use of Bank Credit in Unaccounted Ventures

8257. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been certain cases brought to the notice of Government that some promoters are using bank credit in unaccounted ventures by 'organising sickness' in some industrial units with the connivance of high officials of some banks; and

(b) if so, the details regarding such promoters and the bank officials found guilty, if any, and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The main causes for sickness in industrial units are mismanagement, management deficiencies, faulty initial planning, technical draw backs, labour trouble, market recession, shortage of power and scarcity of raw materials. It is not correct to say that some promoters are using bank credit in unaccounted ventures by 'organising sickness' in industrial units with the connivance of high officials of banks.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Bihar

8258. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks opened in Bihar in the year 1981-82 and the names of the places where these branches have been opened;

(b) the number of branches of nationalised banks proposed to be opened and the names of the places where these branches will be opened in Bihar in 1982-83; and

(c) what are the criteria fixed for opening of a branch of a nationalised bank?

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

(c) The Reserve Bank of India have recently formulated branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85. The new policy envisages opening additional bank offices in rural and semi-urban areas so as to achieve banking coverage of one branch on an average for 17,000 people in the rural/semi-urban areas. The State Governments have been addressed by the Reserve Bank to identify rural and semi-urban centres for branch opening in consultation with the District Consultative Committees. The centres are normally decided upon in response to felt needs of developmental programmes, potential for business development etc. and in such a manner as to maximise the geographical coverage of the branch network by filling up gaps in the existing coverage.

Bihar Government to set up Tourist Villages

8259. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has forwarded names of places for locating

tourist villages in response to the suggestions of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, it has been decided to set up a tourist village in Buxur for which purpose the State Government has been requested to make land available.

(b) Does not arise.

Tea Companies in Financial Management with United Commercial Bank, Calcutta

8260. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tea Gardens/tea companies, Location-wise, which are in financial arrangements with the United Commercial Bank, Calcutta including those which are maintaining Tea Hypothecation Accounts with the said Bank;

(b) whether it is a fact that small tea growers are being neglected in the matter of providing adequate finance while bigger units are provided finance without any agreement with their production capacity despite various serious defaults in their account; and

(c) if so, action being contemplated to provide relief to small growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) United Commercial Bank has financed a total of 65 tea gardens. Their location-wise spread is as under:

| | |
|---|----|
| (i) West Bengal (Doors, Terai & Darjeeling) | 22 |
| (ii) Assam Valley and Cachar | 37 |
| (iii) Tripura | 3 |
| (iv) South India | 3 |

In addition, the Bank has also provided term loan on consortium basis to the Tamilnadu Tea Corporation for development purposes.

(b) to (c). The bank has reported that in the interest of maintaining production, it is continuously disbursing funds to all but four of these gardens. In the case of 4 gardens, it is endeavouring to get their accounts regularised and to see if they could be run smoothly in future under an agreed nursing programme. The bank is not neglecting small gardens and is making assessment in all cases on the basis of accepted norms.

Providing Finance by State Bank of Hyderabad, Calcutta to Drug Manufacturing Units

8261. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of Hyderabad, Calcutta Branch did not provide finance as sanctioned by the IDBI under SRF-1978 to drug manufacturing units which suffered severe losses due to unprecedented floods in 1978; and

(b) if so, the facts of such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Presumably the question relates to M/s. Spur Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta. The State Bank of Hyderabad has not been able to provide further financial assistance to the company as the company has not observed the requisite financial discipline essential for revival of the unit.

**सैनिक अभियन्ता सेवा कर्मचारी संघ
बिहार क्षेत्र रामगढ़ कैंट (हजारीबाग)
से ज्ञापन**

8262. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा रक्षा यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार एरिया मिलीटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस वर्क्स यूनिट (बिहार क्षेत्र के सैनिक अभियन्ता सेवा कर्मचारी संघ) रामगढ़

कैंट (हजारी बाग) ने उनके मंत्रालय को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी विषय वस्तु क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) ज्ञापन में गैरीसन इंजीनियर, रांची के अपसरों के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाये गये हैं ।

(ग) एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मंगाई गई है ।

Steps Taken to Settle Strike in Textile Mills in Bombay

8263. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that loss of production per day in Bombay textile Mills is worth Rs. 4 crores due to prolonged textile strike in Bombay; and

(b) what steps are being taken to settle the strike in the interest of growth with justice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The loss of production in Bombay Textile Mills was roughly Rs. 4 crores per day on account of prolonged textile strike from 18th January. The State Government which is primarily concerned with the matter, had appealed to the workers to resume work. As a result, some mills have restarted partial production bringing down the loss now to roughly Rs. 3.23 crores per day.

अभ्रक के निर्यात व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण

8264. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभ्रक के निर्यात व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए इस पर गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों के एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने के दृष्टिकोण से, गत वर्ष 30 संसद सदस्यों ने एक ज्ञापन दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन का पूरा ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) अभ्रक के निर्यातों के समीकरण के बारे में सरकार की नीति के समर्थन में कुछ संसद सदस्यों का एक संयुक्त अभ्यावेदन गत वर्ष प्राप्त हुआ था। सदस्यों ने सरकार से यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु और कदम उठाने के लिए कहा था कि निहित हितों द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों के कारण विद्यमान नीति को क्षीण न बनाया जाए या उसे उल्टा न जाए।

(ख) अभ्रक के लिए निर्यात नीति का समीक्षा करते समय इन सुझावों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Aerated Water Companies Abusing Provisions for Small Manufacture

8265. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the Budget and the Budget Speech and state:

(a) the names of Aerated Water Companies which misused the provisions for the small manufacture provided for 72 items; and

(b) the approximate loss of excise revenue due to this abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). It had come to the Government's notice that some manufacturers of a few popular brands of aerated waters were availing themselves of the exemption from central excise duty under the general small scale exemption scheme claiming themselves to be independent of the brand name owners. The revenue implications of such avoidance of central excise duty was estimated to be about Rs. 1.5 crores a year. As part of the 1982 Budget changes, aerated waters have been taken out of the scope of the general small scale exemption scheme and a separate exemption scheme has been devised in its place. Reports received by the Government so far indicate that *prima facie* the manufacturers listed in the Annexure [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3963/82], were availing themselves of the exemption from central excise duty under the general small scale exemption prior to the 1982 Budget but would not be eligible to get such exemption in future under the new scheme. However, the competent central excise officers having jurisdiction over these manufacturers would decide their eligibility or otherwise to the exemption in accordance with the legal provisions of the relevant exemption notification.

Agricultural Loans

8266. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of agricultural loans allotted by the Reserve Bank of India to the various States during the last five years; and

(b) the amount of loans disbursed by the Agricultural Refinancing Corporation of India during the above period, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India for short term and medium term agricultural purposes during the last five years are shown in the Annexure I laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3964/82].

(b) The amount of loans disbursed, State-wise, by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation during the last five years are shown in the Annexure II laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3964/82].

Merger of Office of C.D.A. (Factories), Calcutta with Ordnance Factories Board, Calcutta

8267. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had in the past decided in principle to merge the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories), Calcutta with the Ordnance Factories Board, Calcutta in April, 1981;

(b) if so, whether this decision has not been implemented by certain sections of senior employees in the Department which has resulted into various disorders and agitations amongst the employees in CDA (Factories);

(c) the facts thereof and the reasons for delay in implementing the earlier policy of merger along with its various resultant disadvantages so far incurred including that of loss of man-hours due to long-drawn agitation; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to implement the said policy immediately to bring about a sense of confidence in the minds of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) In accordance with the decisions of Government in 1979, the Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories) Calcutta was fully

integrated functionally from the Factory level upward to the level of the Ordnance Factories Board, Calcutta and redesignated as Controller of Accounts (Factories) with effect from 2-4-1979; and the responsibility for cadre management of the Defence Accounts Department staff, manning the various posts in the set-up of Controller of Accounts (Factories) continued to rest with the Controller General of Defence Accounts for a period of two years.

A Committee was set-up in 1980 to examine the issue of Cadre management and allied matters. The report of the Committee which has since been submitted is under examination.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Haryana Government Aircraft used for Political Purposes

8268. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Haryana Government aircraft is being used extensively for political purposes against some payment;

(b) if so, what is the rate and who are entitled to use it for non-official purposes;

(c) has the Haryana Government been authorised to charter the aircraft for non-official purposes according to the Indian Aircraft Rules; and

(d) how many times and for whom the Aircraft has been used for private purposes since 1980?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No Sir. The aircraft is primarily used for official purposes by the State Government dignitaries. It is also allowed to be used by dignitaries of the Centre/neighbouring States on payment basis. The aircraft has been allowed by the State Government to be used by non-official dignitaries also on payment basis but the use has been allowed rarely when the aircraft could be spared.

(b) The State Government is charging Rs. 815/- per hour covering the cost of fuel and oil. The Chief Minister of the State is however, allowed the use of aircraft for private purposes at the concession rate of Rs. 100/- per hour. Dignitaries of the adjoining State and Centre are being allowed by the State Government to use the aircraft for official or non-official purposes in public interest.

(c) The State Government has not been issued with a non-scheduled permit authorising them to charter their aircraft for non-official according to the Aircraft Rules.

(d) A list giving the details is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3965/82].

Executive Pilots Flying Aircraft for Monetary Benefits

8269. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that Executive Pilots fly aircrafts in addition to doing executive jobs in office;

(b) whether Government ensure that these executive pilots do flying with due regard to the rules and regulations; and

(c) how is it that these pilots do office work and also fly on the same day?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) While assigning flying duties to executive pilots, the safety of flights is not compromised. They take early morning flights after having a full night's rest and in the event of their taking late afternoon flights, it is ensured that they had sufficient rest to make them physically and mentally alert. Most of the executive pilots are very experienced and are fully aware of the effect of fatigue on their performance in respect of flight safety.

Income Tax Assesseees

8270. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1007 on 26th February, 1982 regarding income tax assesseees and state:

(a) the reasons for figures of assesseees in IT Department not being readily available;

(b) the reasons why State-wise record is not maintained and Status-wise record is maintained;

(c) whether it is a fact that under Income Tax Act "States" have been prescribed for collection of income tax; and

(d) by what time the required information will be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The status-wise classification of the taxpayers according to ranges of income is available and has been furnished in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1007 on 26th February, 1982. Thus, it would not be correct to say that "figures of assesseees in Income-tax Department has not readily available". The Income-tax Department has not maintained the statistics of assesseees classified on the basis of actual taxes paid during a year since the date about the number of assesseees in each status in present ranges of income is already available and the rate of tax applicable to such assesseees can easily be found by reference to the relevant Finance Act thus the statistical data required for managerial or policy decisions could easily be derived from the information already collected. It is not, therefore, proposed to collect separate statistics regarding payment of taxes in the manner sought by the hon'ble Member in Part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1007 replied on 26th February, 1982.

The status-wise statistics in respect of the assesseees all over the country was furnished in reply to the Question which did not ask for the state-wise break-up of such data.

(c) Article 265 of the Constitution of India lays down that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law. Income-tax Act is a self-contained code which prescribes the modes for levy and collection of Income-tax. The functions of the various Income-tax authorities who are employees of the Central Government have also been laid down under the Act which does not provide for the delegation of these functions to the various States.

Representation from Federation of STC Employees' Unions, New Delhi

8271. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Federation of the State Trading Corporation Employees' Unions, New Delhi, dated January 8, 1982, detailing the irregularities in the Delhi Branch of the STC, particularly regarding the hiring of premises at Malcha Marg, Delhi and paying enormous rent even on non-occupation;

(b) if so, have Government initiated some investigations into these affairs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Government have received the representation from STC Employees' Union dated 8th January, 1982. The position has been ascertained from STC. The Corporation had put in an advertisement for hiring a suitable accommodation. They were able to locate two buildings, namely National Herald Building at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg and another building at Dharam Marg Shopping Complex. The rent at National Herald Building was Rs. 13 per sq. ft. whereas rent at Dharam Marg Shopping Complex was Rs. 6.50 per sq. ft. STC hired the accommodation at Dharam Marg. The delay in occupation of the building arose because certain additions/alterations had to be carried out to suit the requirements of STC and to

provide for the facilities demanded by the employees. The office has been shifted and is functioning normally at the new premises. No formal enquiry has been conducted.

उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई किया गया कपड़ा

8272. श्री हरोश रावत : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1981 और जनवरी-फरवरी, 1982 में महीनेवार पूरे देश में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई किए गए कपड़े की मात्रा कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ कपड़ा मिलों में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से बेचे जाने वाले मोटे कपड़े के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है और इन कपड़ा मिलों ने निर्धारित मात्रा में कपड़ा सप्लाई नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संता) : (क) से (ग). समस्त देश में उचित कीमत की दुकानों के जरिए सप्लाई किए गए कपड़े के ब्यौरे मंत्रालय में रखे जाते। उचित कीमत की दुकानों, नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों और सहकारी समितियों के बिक्री केन्द्रों के जरिए कंट्रोल के कपड़े का विवरण करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। यह निर्णय करने का काम उनका है कि उनका किस तरह की खुदरा दुकान इस्तेमाल करने का विचार है और प्रत्येक ऐसी दुकान के जरिए कितनी मात्रा रिलीज की जानी है। उचित कीमत दुकानों को मिलों द्वारा कंट्रोल का

कपड़ा सप्लाई किए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि वितरण का समन्वय राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित अभिकरण द्वारा राज्य स्तर पर किया जाता है और मिलें कपड़े की रिलीज वस्त्र आयुक्त के कार्यालय द्वारा जारी किए गए रिलीज अनुदेशों के आधार पर करती है।

Boosting of sale of Jute Products

8273. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of State Marketing Federations to evolve a scheme for increasing the sale of jute products;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for popularising jute products in rural areas also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to convene a meeting of State Marketing Federations to evolve a scheme for increasing the sale of jute products. Inter-departmental meetings have, however, been held recently in the Ministry of Commerce (Deptt. of Textiles) and Ministry of Agriculture with a view to stimulating demand of jute bags by all user organisations for packaging of foodgrains, fertiliser, sugar, cement, etc. The representatives of State Governments also attended these meetings.

(c) The jute Manufactures Development Council and the research Organisations connected with development of new methods and new products of jute have been publicising newer usage of jute/jute goods, economical use of jute sticks and cuttings, through field demonstrations, audio-visual techniques and printed folders.

Non-compliance of Reservation Policy by Administrative Ministries

8274. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the B.P.E. did not adopt reservation policy of reserved vacancies till 1970 though such provisions relating to reservation were inserted in the Constitution as early as 1950;

(b) how and in what manner these losses of reserved quota occurring in these two decades are going to be made good;

(c) whether Government have thought of any solution to the aforesaid huge employment losses to SCs/STs;

(d) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued any guidelines for making good losses to members of SCs/STs; and

(e) whether Government have devised any formula to make good the losses to SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). The Bureau of Public Enterprises was constituted only in 1965. The policy regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in Public Enterprises was earlier dealt with by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the concerned Administrative Ministries. The Public Enterprises were requested to adopt the reservation orders in this regard followed by Government. This was done as early as 1954. Subsequently the Government considered the recommendations made by the Working Group on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes which reported in the end of 1967. On the recommendation of the Working Group, it was decided to issue Presidential Directives to all Public Enterprises, which were autonomous bodies to follow the reservation policy of Government. Accordingly, the BPE formulated the Directives and had these issued to the Public Enterprises through their administrative Ministries in 1969. While there is no provision for covering

the shortfall incurred in the years prior to 1969, the Guidelines specifically laid down that shortfalls in a particular year will have to be carried forward for three subsequent recruitment years. The implementation of these Guidelines is now being watched at the highest level. In order to improve the intake of candidates belonging to SC/ST measures such as provision of in-service training have also been adopted.

Supply of Iron Ore to Malaysia Government

8275. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new steel plant in Malaysia for which contracts were awarded to a Japanese consortium has asked for iron ore supplies from India;

(b) if so, whether India has accepted the request from the Malaysian Government; and

(c) if so, how much iron ore will be provided to the Malaysian Government during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). It is learnt that one of the two new steel plants in Malaysia is being set up in collaboration with a Japanese Company. No request has been received by India so far for supply of iron ore for this plant.

For the other steel plant, an agreement has been signed for supply of 2.5 lakh tonnes of iron ore per annum for three years commencing from 1984-85.

Price Preference Policy for Public Sector

8276. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings sell their products to Government

at 10 to 20 per cent higher prices as compared to the purchases from the private sector units by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that public sector units quota higher prices deliberately to ensure at least 10 per cent more on sales; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove ambiguity in this price preference policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. The price preference allowed to the public sector enterprises under the policy is normally not more than 10 per cent.

(b) No, Sir. The price preference admissibility is on the lowest offer received from other supplies and not on the sale price of the public enterprises.

(c) Does not arise.

Rules for Recruitment of Sportsmen in Public Sector Undertaking

8277. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rules for recruitment of outstanding sportsmen in various public sector undertakings have been eliminated during the last few years;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to revive those rules in order to encourage sportsmen to join the public sector undertakings in a big way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Government have not issued any such guidelines, hence the question of reviving

them does not arise. These are matters which come within the competence of the Boards of Management of the Public Enterprises.

Export of Betel Leaves to Pakistan

8278. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of betel leaves to Pakistan from our country has been stopped in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps Government have taken or propose to take to export betel leaves to Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There has been no export of betel leaves to Pakistan from 1979-80 onwards.

(b) and (c). Trade with India has been restricted by the Pakistan Government only to their Public Sector. These Public Sector agencies have not imported betel leaves from India. Unless the Government of Pakistan revise their present policy we would find it difficult to promote the export of our betel leaves to that country.

Actual Production and Purchase of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

8279. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tobacco farmers of Andhra Pradesh are being given only Rs. 950 per quintal whereas the remunerative price is Rs. 2,000/-;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entire job of purchasing tobacco is virtually being controlled by middlemen who are new concerning major portion of profit;

(c) what is the estimated production of tobacco this year and how much has been purchased by Government agencies;

(d) whether the exploitation of the farmers arises out of the fact that there is no Government agency either Central or at State level to make the purchases; and

(e) whether to give due protection to the growers Government propose setting up a board on the line of Jute Board and if so, when this will be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) During 1982 virginia tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh have received average price of Rs. 12.30 per kg. as against Rs. 9.11 per kg. received by them last year, which is above the minimum support price for virginia tobacco fixed by the Central Government.

(b) to (e). The Central Government intervenes in the market for undertaking price support operations in the event of excess production and low prices. As the production of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1982, which is estimated at about 120 million kgs., is less than the demand therefor, no price support operations were warranted. It is proposed to introduce auction system for sale of virginia tobacco in Karnataka in the first instance and thereafter in Andhra Pradesh, with a view to ensuring better prices to virginia tobacco growers.

Difficulties faced by Tobacco Growers of Andhra Pradesh

8280. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the actual difficulties of the tobacco cultivators of Andhra Pradesh where they are being paid very poorly while there is a fairly a good demand for their produce in the international market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the acreage under tobacco cultivation during the last two years has been showing a steady decline and if so, to what extent

this has gone down in different States and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether in addition to part (b) above, the yield per hectare has also gone down and if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

(d) what steps Government are contemplating to increase both acreage under tobacco cultivation and its quality so that Indian tobacco can continue to dominate world market and whether any scheme has been drawn up in this connection and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) During 1982 virginia tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh have received an average price of Rs. 12.30 per kg. as against Rs. 9.11 per kg. received by them last year which is above the minimum support price for virginia tobacco fixed by the Central Government.

(b) The Tobacco Board regulates production of virginia tobacco keeping in view the demand for it. There was a slight decline in acreage under virginia tobacco during 1980-81 as compared to 1979-80 as the Tobacco Board restricted acreage under virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1980-81 to about 1.4 lakh hectares as against about 1.9 lakh hectares applied for by the growers. However, acreage under virginia tobacco during 1981-82 increased as compared to 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(c) There was no decline in the yield of virginia tobacco during the last two years.

(d) The Tobacco Board is taking steps for augmenting production of quality virginia tobacco by advising growers on adopting better methods of cultivation and curing, supply of seedlings of improved varieties to farmers, discouraging growers from growing tobacco in unsuitable and saline soils, encouraging growing of tobacco in light soils etc.

Remunerative Prices for Jute Products

8281. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute exporting countries had failed to secure remunerative prices and avoid competition in the international markets;

(b) whether Government propose to initiate effective coordination among the jute producing countries to improve quality and image of the jute products in international markets and consider the other problems; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Discussions have been taking place amongst jute exporting countries under the auspices of UN bodies like UNCTAD, BSCAP and FAO for promoting regional economic cooperation on jute matters and adopting a uniform approach on problems of jute goods exports, marketing, strategy, including payment of fair and remunerative prices to jute growers. The Government Consultation among Jute Producing Countries held at Kathmandu from 27—30 January, 1982, under the auspices of ESCAP resolved to hold ESCAP—sponsored Workshop-cum-Training Courses in Dacca on the Improvement of jute productivity, Quality Improvement and Grading of Jute Fibres. Government propose to nominate jute specialists including grading experts to attend that Workshop. A meeting on Standardisation of Jute Goods and Quality Control Methods sponsored by ESCAP was held in Calcutta from 17—20 March, 1982, and was attended to by Directors of Research/Scientists of Jute Producing Countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, China and India.

Loss to Textile Mills in Bombay due to Strike

8282. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in Bombay which have started working after a prolonged labour strike;

(b) the number of textile mills in Bombay which are still closed;

(c) production loss per day in terms of value; and

(d) total loss of wages suffered by the labour since the textile mills were closed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) Of the 60 textile mills that had remained closed, 36 are reported to have restarted as on 10-4-1982. The present estimated loss of production per day is Rs. 3.23 crores and the loss in wages of workers is estimated at Rs. 60 lakhs per day.

भारत से लौह अयस्क का निर्यात

8283. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश से लौह अयस्क का निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए जिन विदेशी फर्मों को ठेके दिए गए हैं उनके नाम पते क्या हैं ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात किए गए लौह अयस्क का देशवार मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रो (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). भारत लौह अयस्क का निर्यात जापान, रूमानिया, दक्षिण कोरिया, पाकिस्तान, मलेशिया आदि में इस्पात मिलों को कर रहा है। लौह अयस्क का निर्यात संयुक्त अरब अमीरात तथा सऊदी अरब को भी इस्पात मिलों के अलावा उद्योगों में प्रयोग के लिए किया जा रहा है। उन देशों के नाम जिनको पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा लौह अयस्क का निर्यात किया गया और ऐसे निर्यातों के देशवार मूल्य को संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाया गया है।

विवरण

1979-80, 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा विभिन्न देशों को किए गए लौह अयस्क के निर्यात का मूल्य

(मूल्य करोड़ रु० में)

| गन्तव्य स्थान | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| जापान | 97.11 | 110.29 | 143.00 |
| दक्षिण कोरिया | 17.62 | 21.66 | 42.39 |
| सोवियत संघ | — | 24.85 | — |

| गन्तव्य स्थान | 1979-80 | 1680-81 | 1981-82 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| पूर्वी यूरोप | | | |
| रूमानिया | 32.87 | 32.45 | 47.85 |
| चेकोस्लोवाकिया | 4.25 | 4.83 | 5.79 |
| हंगरी | 0.91 | 1.60 | 0.98 |
| जर्मनी (पूर्व) | 7.56 | 7.91 | 12.96 |
| यूगोस्लाविया | 5.42 | 7.44 | 5.54 |
| बल्गारिया | — | — | 1.71 |
| उस-योरप | 51.01 | 54.23 | 74.83 |
| | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| अफ्रिका | | | |
| आबू धाबी | 2.64 | 2.73 | 1.48 |
| दुबई | 0.60 | 1.05 | 0.69 |
| मलयेशिया | — | 0.51 | 0.44 |
| उत्तरी कोरिया | 0.42 | 1.87 | 0.62 |
| पाकिस्तान | — | 0.78 | 2.12 |
| सऊदी अरब | — | 0.50 | 1.51 |
| चीन | 0.75 | — | — |
| उपयोग | 4.41 | 7.44 | 6.86 |
| | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| कुल योग | 170.15 | 218.47 | * 267.08— |

*अनन्तिम

Bank credit to Sugar Industry

8284. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Inadequate bank credit-sugar industry in tight corner", as published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 19th March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether major commercial banks with whom sugar units have accou-

nts are not being provided with adequate refinancing facilities for credit to the sugar industry;

(c) whether the Punjab National Bank, the State Bank of India and the Central Bank of India which are bankers to nearly 90 percent of the entire sugar industry, have informed the factories that they are not in a position to provide credit even of the order given last year; and

(d) if the answer to parts (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) to (d). Appreciating the need of the sugar industry for larger credit assistance, the Reserve Bank of India, as an immediate measure, had permitted the banks at the very beginning of the sugar season to allow working capital limits to sugar mills upto the level of 100% of the maximum utilisation of the previous season without obtaining its prior authorisation and to approach it well in time for higher limits in respect of individual mills. During the course of this season, the RBI permitted the banks having a large number of pending applications to permit, as an ad-hoc measure, enhancements of credit limits to the applicant mills upto 125% of their last year's peak level drawings so as to ensure that pending the scrutiny of proposals, production of sugar was not hampered. The machinery under Credit Authorisation Scheme has been geared up for expeditious disposal of proposals for enhanced limits for sugar mills. They have also provided discretionary finance to banks, which were experiencing liquidity, difficulty, to enable them to meet essential production credit requirements of vital sectors, including sugar industry. Government and the Reserve Bank have always endeavoured to ensure liquidation of cane dues by the sugar mills without delay. Towards

this objective, the banks have been advised to monitor the clearance of arrears of payments by mills to sugarcane growers and to ensure that they not only provide credit to mills for payment to the growers but also have arrangements through which it is ensured that the growers get their dues.

Security Checking of Civil Servants and M.Ps/M.L.As. at Civil Air Terminals

8285. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the list of V.I.Ps., Ministers and other personnel alongwith their designations who are entitled to pass without security checkings at the Civil air terminals;

(b) whether it is a fact that many civil servants are allowed to pass through the special or V.I.P. gates or other security gates without being subjected to security check in many of the airports in the country while M.Ps., M.L.As and M.L.Cs. are subjected to strict security check; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for this sort of discriminations and whether a uniform policy for civil servants and public representatives will be adopted?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The following categories of persons are exempted from pre-embarkation security checks :

- INDIAN : (i) President
 (ii) Vice-President
 (iii) Prime Minister
 (iv) Cabinet Ministers of Central Government
 (v) Governors and Chief Ministers of the States (not of the Union Territories)
- FOREIGN : (i) Ambassadors, Heads of Missions e.g. Charged Affairs, Acting High Commissioners and their wives.
 (ii) Foreign Delegation headed by Minister of Cabinet or comparable rank.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Crisis in Handloom Industry

8286. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rebates given to the handloom products and the assistance given by the Centre for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether it is a fact that the handloom industry is facing a crisis; and

(c) the help given to this sector by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Central Government's share of rebate on sale of handloom cloth disbursed to States amounted to Rs. 600 lakhs and Rs. 688.68 lakhs during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. The disbursements are made on submission of audited claims by the State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have taken the following measures to help and develop this sector:

(1) Assistance to State Government for stepping up cooperative coverage to 60 per cent by the end of the Sixth Plan by formation of new cooperatives and revival of dormant cooperative societies.

(2) Share capital assistance to apex marketing societies in order to enable them to play more effective role both in production and marketing.

(3) Managerial subsidy to weavers cooperatives.

(4) Assistance for modernisation of looms in the cooperative sector.

(5) Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations to cater to weavers outside the cooperative sector.

(6) Assistance for creation of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities.

(7) Setting up 25 Intensive Development Projects and 21 Export Production Projects for weavers outside the cooperative sector.

(8) Assistance through the National Cooperative Development Corporation for establishment of handloom weavers cooperative spinning mills.

(9) Strengthening and intensifying the activities of Weavers' Service Centres and Institutes of Handloom Technology in order to render more effective and timely assistance to weavers to develop the designs and to improve their technical skills.

(10) Handloom janata cloth scheme for providing sustained employment to weavers and cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the societies. The proposal for setting up of National Handloom Development Corporation for arrangement of supply of inputs to the handloom weavers and for marketing of the finished products is also under the active consideration of the Government.

Appointment of a Committee to Review Working of Public Undertakings

8287. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a committee to review the working of the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, by when, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no move to appoint any fresh Committee to review the working of the Public Sector Undertakings. An Expert Committee on Public Enterprises headed by Member (Industry), Planning Commission, was appointed by Government in August, 1980, which has completed its work and is expected to submit all its reports by end of April, 1982.

Legal Department of ITDC

8289. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names, academic qualifications and professional experience of the officers manning of legal Department of the India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) list of disputes handled by outside legal firms/advocates who were entrusted legal cases of ITDC during the last 3 years along with the fees charged by them dispute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

I. Shri S. S. R. Krishnan, Legal Adviser, ITDC.

Academic Qualifications:

MA ML Post Graduate diplomas in Social Service Taxation laws; Company, Banking & Insurance Laws, Labour and Administrative Laws; Criminology and Forensic Science.

Experience:

Enrolled as an advocate of Madras High Court on 9-11-1962 and was practising in Madras High Court upto 21-1-76.

From 22-1-1976 to 11-1-1979 worked as Law Officer with Jute Corporation of India, Calcutta (a Public Sector Undertaking).

From 15-1-1979 till date as Legal Advisor, ITDC. 19 years standing in the Bar (13 years in Madras High Court 3 years in Calcutta High Court and 3 years in Delhi High Court) i.e., 6 years experience in two public sector undertakings.

II. Shri K. P. Gupta, Asst. Legal Adviser, ITDC.

Academic Qualification:

M. Com and LLB (Agra University).

Experience:

Soon after doing LLB in 1958 entered the legal profession and started career with a Government Advocate at Bareilly (UP). In 1959, was enrolled as pleader Gd. I with High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. In February 62 was enrolled as Advocate with Bar Council of U.P. In 1965, shifted to Delhi. Since 1960 has been practising on Civil and Labour side.

In 1968 was appointed as part time legal Advisor to the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. an organisation functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Simultaneously was also working as legal adviser to U.P. Breweries Ltd. Ghaziabad (UP).

Has 22 years precritical experience of conducting cases on Civil and Labour side.

Shortage of Trolleys in Arrival Hall of Delhi Airport

8290. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of trolleys in the international arrival hall of Delhi Airport; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide adequate number of trolleys at Delhi Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Shortage of trolleys is felt in the International Arrival hall at Delhi airport during the peak hours.

(b) 141 trolleys were available at Delhi airport before March, 82. In addition to this, 300 more trolleys have been ordered by the International Airports Authority of India. Of these, 74 trolleys have been received and positioned during March, 82. The next batch is expected by the end of May, 82, which would ease the situation.

Action Against Monopoly Houses to Realise Tax Arrears

8291. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 20th February, 1982 in implementation of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 885 on 21st August, 1981 and state:

(a) whether and what action in accordance with Income-tax Act, 1961 is being taken against the specific monopoly houses in the form of attachment, and sale of movable property, attachment of immovable property etc. to effectively ensure realisation of arrears, and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Complete information about all the cases registered under the monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (which can be taken as the cases of monopoly houses referred to in the Question) included in the 9748 cases indicated in the implementation of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 885 on 21st August, 1981, is not available. Information is available about the 84 companies registered under the MRTP Act, 1969 against each of which gross income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding on 31-3-1981. Out of Rs. 78.01 crores of demands outstanding in these cases as on that date, in the 9 months ending 31st December, 1981, Rs. 26.97 crores (34.6 per cent) have been collected/reduced. Out of the balance demands, Rs. 37.27 crores (47.8 per cent) were not enforceable for various reasons such as verification/adjustment of pre-paid taxes, demands the recovery of which is stayed by various Income-tax authorities/Tribunals/Courts etc. The tax in arrears outstanding on 31-12-81 out of the demands of Rs. 78.01 crores is only Rs. 13.77 crores (17.6 per cent). Even out of these amounts, Rs. 11.58 crores are disputed and in these cases, appellate authorities have been requested for priority disposal of the appeals. Wherever necessary, suitable securi-

ties for the payment of demand which may become ultimately payable have already been obtained. Demand to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs have to be reduced by giving effect to appellate orders, adjustments, rectifications etc. which were pending as on 31-12-81. The arrears due from companies in liquidation amount to Rs. 25 lakhs and claims have been made before the liquidator. Rs. 78 lakhs are due from two concerns which have been nationalised. In the remaining 1 case, for recovery of the arrears of Rs. 36 lakhs, rental income from a property has been attached. It will thus be seen that there was no company registered under the MRTP Act against which arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding on 31-3-81 in which any coercive action by way of attachment and sale of immovable property or sale of movable property etc. had to be taken for ensuring realisation of arrears.

Charter of Demands of All India Banks Deposit Collector Federation

8292. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Banks Deposit Collectors Federation has submitted a charter of Demands to the Finance Minister;

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

(c) what has been the experience of performance of these deposit collectors so far and what improvements are contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, a representation has been received from the All India Banks Deposit Collectors' Federation demanding continuance of the scheme of daily deposit collection in various banks on the same terms as have been existing in 1975.

In the past, the deposit collectors have been demanding employee status for themselves with all the attendant benefits. The public sector banks, on the other hand, have been maintaining that the deposit collectors are not the employees of the bank but are only commission agents engaged on contract basis. The banks have reported that their experience of the working of the scheme and the performance of the deposit collectors has not been encouraging and that the scheme is not commercially or economically viable on account of the high cost of collection of funds under the scheme. The public sector banks have reported high incidence of misappropriation of funds and frauds by the daily deposit collectors and pre-mature withdrawal of accounts by the depositors. According to the banks, the scheme requires extensive safeguards, control and checks to prevent misappropriation of funds which is found to be operationally and administratively difficult and uneconomical.

The question whether the banks should continue a particular scheme in the present or a modified form has to be decided by the banks themselves having regard to all relevant factors. The Daily Deposit Collectors, however, have raised industrial disputes and have filed several writ petitions in various High Courts seeking appropriate relief and directions. These cases are *sub-judice*.

Cash Amount or Free Passes in Lieu of L.T.C.

8293. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministries of Railway and Planning have given a proposal to give some amount in lieu of L.T.C. (Leave Travel Concession) to Central Government Employees, if so, Government's final decision thereon;

(b) whether it is proposed to give free passes and leave to all Government employees after reasonable periodic gaps to enable them to take advantage of the same

for having a personal direct experience of different parts and aspects of the country;

(c) if so, the details there about; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee had recommended in its final report that in order to reduce pressure on passenger traffic on the Railways, Central Government employees may be given an option to encash the leave travel concession admissible to them. A similar suggestion was also made by the Planning Commission. Government have not taken a final view in this regard.

(b) to (d). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, the existing scheme of LTC to travel to any place in India once in a period of 4 years already affords an opportunity to the Central Government employees to visit different parts of the country.

Amount Found Missing from Branch of Bank of India at Bangalore

8294. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh in 100-rupee notes was found missing from a branch of Bank of India at Bangalore;

(b) whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action contemplated by Government against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) According to Bank of India, a clerk cashier of its Rajaji Nagar Branch (Bangalore) has reported that on 23rd March, 1982 while receiving cash from the bank's Main Branch at Bangalore, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was found missing from the trunk in

which the cash was kept. The matter was immediately reported to the local police who are investigating the case.

Case Registered by CBI against Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd. and its two Directors for offences under I.P.C. and Fera.

8295. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investigations in India in the case registered by CBI on 5th April 1980 against Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd. and the two Directors of the said Company, namely Shri Ramesh Chauhan and Mr H. M. Golwala for offences under I.P.C. and FERA have been completed;

(b) if so, what are the results of the investigation;

(c) whether Interpol has submitted its findings in this matter, if so, the details thereof;

(d) what is the present stage of the case; and

(e) action proposed to be taken?

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

(b) to (c). On completion of the investigation by C.B.I., and after taking into account the report from Interpol, a complaint under sections 120—B I.P.C. and 22/23 (1A) and 23—C of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 read with Section 420 I.P.C. was filed on 16th April 1981 by the C.B.I. on behalf of the Deputy Director, Enforcement Directorate, Bombay against M/s Bisleri India Pvt. Ltd. and its two Directors, namely, Shri Ramesh Chauhan and Shri H. M. Golwala in the court of the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay. The company and its two Directors, however, filed a writ petition in the Bombay High Court praying for quashing the proceedings in the trial court. The High Court passed orders on 14th January 1982 quashing the proceedings in the trial court.

A Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court of India against the order of the Bombay High Court has been filed on 14th April 1982.

Disputed Claims for Deduction of Post Manufacturing Expenses from Value for Purpose of Excise Duty.

8296. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disputes pending before—

(i) High Courts,

(ii) Supreme Court,

in the matter of claims of assesseees for deduction of post manufacturing expenses from value for purposes of excise duty; and

(b) the amount of excise duty involved in such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Information about the exact number of disputes pending in the Supreme Court and the various High Courts and the actual amount of revenue involved in these disputes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मंत्रालय के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र सेनाओं के अधिकारियों द्वारा दायर मामले

8297. श्री मूल चंद डगा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय और विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं के अधिकारियों द्वारा मंत्रालय के विरुद्ध दायर किए गए कितने मामले लम्बित पड़े हैं और ये मामले वहां कब से लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं ; और

(ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1979, 1980 और 1981 में इन मामलों की वकालत करने में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और उपयुक्त तीन वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान कितने मामलों में फैसला दिया गया और यह फैसला किस के पक्ष में गया है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री. के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) और (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

खाद्य सामग्रियों का निर्यात

8298. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) गत तीन वर्षों से सरकार किन खाद्य सामग्रियों का निर्यात कर रही है ;

(ख) उसका मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) उनका निर्यात किन शर्तों के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) इन मदों में से अधिकांश का निर्यात प्रतिवर्ष बनाई जाने और प्रकाशित की जाने वाली निर्यात नीति के अन्तर्गत विनियमित किया जाता है।

विवरण

| मदें | मूल्य के रूप में निर्यात (करोड़ रु० में) | | |
|---|--|---------|----------------------|
| | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1980 |
| भोजन और जीवत पशुओं मुख्यरूप से भोजन के लिए | 4.29 | 3.09 | 7.24 |
| मांस और मांस से बनी वस्तुएं | 33.25 | 41.34 | 41.66 |
| डेरी उत्पाद और पक्षियों के अंडे | 0.67 | 1.73 | 2.44 |
| मछली की पपड़िया और सोरा तथा उस से बनी वस्तुएं | 221.42 | 249.43 | 143.00 |
| खाद्यान्न तथा खाद्यान्न से बनी वस्तुएं | 127.46 | 206.38 | 110.92 |
| सब्जियां तथा फल | 144.69 | 181.62 | 153.39 |
| चीनी, चीनी से बनी वस्तुएं तथा शहद | 135.53 | 149.75 | 14.53 |
| काफ़ी, चाय, कोको मसाले और उनसे बनी वस्तुएं | 634.44 | 680.97 | 548.44 |
| विविध खाद्य उत्पाद और उन से बनी वस्तुएं। | 6.37 | 6.98 | 6.38 |

Terminal Building at Leh Airfield

8299. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Nissan Type hut air terminal of Leh airfield is in a very bad shape;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the window panes are broken the floor jute carpets are worn out and chairs are broken and insufficient to meet the minimum requirements;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no heating arrangements either in the waiting hall or in the security lounge or for the staff members of the Indian Airlines; and

(d) if replies to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative. What steps Government propose to take to meet the minimum needs for the said terminal building and how long it will take to do the needful?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Nissan huts are being used as an interim arrangement for providing passenger handling facilities. These huts were renovated in November, 1978. Additional furniture is being procured and supplied from Delhi.

(c) and (d). The heating arrangement and other passenger handling facilities will be made available in the new terminal building which is likely to be ready by the end of 1982.

Unfilled Vacancies of Class IV Labourers in M.E.S.

8300. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies of Class IV/Labourers are lying vacant under the Military Engineering Service area-wise and

(b) the reasons why the vacancies of labourers/class IV employes in G.L. Ranikhet Division are not being filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Loan Disbursed by Industrial Finance Corporation of India

8301. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much loan was sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India in the year 1981-82 till date; and

(b) out of the disbursed loan for the above said period, how much amount was given for the projects of less developed areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). During the period from 1st July 1981 to 28th February 1982, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) had sanctioned and disbursed loan assistance aggregating Rs. 130.47 crores and Rs. 105.51 crores respectively. Out of the total disbursements during the period, the share of projects located in the notified less developed districts/areas amounted to Rs. 49.49 crores.

बैंकों में डकैतियां

8302. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में फरवरी और मार्च, 1982 में बैंकों में कितनी डकैतियां डाली गईं और उनमें कितनी धनराशि लूटी गई; और

(ख) बैंकों में डकैतियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार क्या नये सुरक्षा कदम उठा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार, फरवरी और मार्च, 1982 के महीनों में, भारत में, बैंकों में डकैतियां/ लूटमारों के 14 मामले हुए, जिनमें 33.45 लाख रुपये की राशि और 6.83 लाख रुपये के स्वर्ण आभूषण अन्तर्गस्त थे।

(ख) सभी बैंकों के अपने स्वयं के सुरक्षा प्रबंध हैं। स्वयं बैंकों और सरकार द्वारा भी इनकी लगातार समीक्षा की जाती है। आन्तरिक सुरक्षा प्रबंधों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के बारे में, सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को विस्तृत हिदायतें जारी की हैं। बैंकों द्वारा किये जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रस्तावित सुरक्षा उपायों को प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

Janata Group and Group Insurance Scheme Launched by GIC

8303. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation has launched a Janata Group and personal insurance scheme under which by paying a monthly premium of Rs. 5 to 15 in case of personal and between Rs. 4 and 5 in case of group insurance, a person can get Rs. 5000 to Rs. 15000 and this scheme is meant for the rural poor;

(b) whether despite the instruction from the Ministry the banks have refused to implement this scheme and have instead appointed a committee to examine the desirability of servicing the scheme through the banks;

(c) whether the committee referred to above has been appointed and if not, the reason for the same and by what time the report will be available; and

(d) whether Government propose ensuring that this scheme of General Insurance Corporation will not be shelved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) has devised two insurance policies, known as Janata Personal Accident Policy and Gramin Accident Policy, for the weaker sections of society. The annual premiums payable thereunder are only Rs. 12/- and Rs. 5/- while the insurance covers on death or total permanent disability, due to accident, are Rs. 15000/- and Rs. 6000/- respectively.

(b) to (d). The question of linking the Gramin Accident Policy with the fixed deposits of banks is under examination of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and the Reserve Bank of India. The IBA has appointed a committee of experts to make an in-depth study of the scheme and the matter is still under consideration.

Low Priority for Low-Priced Hotels

8304. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been allocated and spent on establishing luxury, medium and low priced hotels, during the last three years with their locations; and

(b) what are the reasons that low priced hotels are receiving lower priority and even their rates are beyond the reach of the commonman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Government does not construct any hotels. These are constructed either by the public sector undertakings or by the private sector. In the Central Sector this activity is under-

taken by ITDC and the Hotel Corporation of India. The India Tourism Development Corporation has been endeavouring to serve all classes of tourists viz., affluent, middle, and low budget tourists. Hence out of 23 units in the present chain of Ashok Group of Hotels only 6 hotels provide 5-star facilities. ITDC has made an allocation of Rs. 530 lakhs in the Sixth Plan for setting up joint ventures in collaboration with State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations. The basic objective of the scheme is to construct medium priced hotels at important centres so as to facilitate balanced growth of tourism development in all the regions. The ITDC is at present constructing Ashok Yatri Niwas in New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 430 lakhs which will cater to budget tourists. This is a pilot project. Construction of such Yatri Niwas in other towns and cities in various States will be considered only after the operational results over the first 2-3 years of the Ashok Yatri Niwas project at New Delhi have been evaluated.

Export of Essential Commodities

8305. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of each essential commodity exported in each of the last three years and also in the current year; and

(b) effect of these exports on domestic consumers and prices in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3966/82].

News-Item Captioned "Bureaucratic Strangle-Hold on the Armed Forces"

8306. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) has Government's attention been drawn to an article by Lt. Gen. Z. C. Bakshi regarding bureaucratic stranglehold on the Armed Forces, published in the 'Statesman' on 22nd December, 1981;

(b) is it a fact that the apex body of higher defence organisation, the Defence Minister's Committee, has not met since 1947; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to rationalise the functioning of higher defence organisation with a view to reducing bureaucratic stranglehold as recommended by different Parliamentary Committees and the Administrative Reforms Committee?

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

(b) No, Sir. The functions of this committee are being performed by the weekly meeting which the Defence Minister has with Service Chiefs and others concerned.

(c) There is no bureaucratic stranglehold on Defence organisation as alleged in the Question. There are no recommendations in this regard, pending for action.

Export Duty on Agricultural and Plantation Products

8307. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the agricultural and plantation products which have shared attraction in export duty; and

(b) the rate of exports duty levied thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The names of agricultural and plantation commodities liable to export duty and the rates of duty applicable to them are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

| Heading No. in the Export Tariff | Brief description of article | Current effective rate of duty |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Coffee | Rs. 300 per quintal |
| 5. | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 75 paise per Kg or 20% <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is lower. |
| 16. | Raw cotton :— | |
| | 1. Bengal Deshi | Rs. 2500 per tonne |
| | 2. Raw cotton of the varieties known as :— | } Rs. 550 per tonne |
| | (a) Assam / Comilla—Cotton | |
| | (b) Yellow pickings and Zoda cotton (that is, cotton of third picking and of unspinnable quality). | |
| | (c) Pickings and sweepings of cotton of no practical use in the country. | |
| | 3. Raw cotton having a staple length of 24.5 mm. and above | Nil |
| | 4. All other varieties of raw cotton | Rs. 1000 per tonne. |

NOTE : (i) Rates of export duty are revised from time to time having regard to the competitive position of Indian goods in foreign markets.

(ii) Articles such as raw wool, cotton waste, oil cakes and animal feed have been taken to be outside the scope of the term "agricultural commodity" for the purpose of this statement.

Officers of Defence Lands and Cantonments Service posted to Senior Class I Posts

8308. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Class I Junior Scale Officers of the Defence Lands and Cantonments Service were posted to Senior Class I posts without being paid the scale attached to these posts particularly when posts were vacant and officers posted to these vacant higher posts were also eligible;

(b) whether Government have paid or have decided to pay the senior scale with retrospective effect for the period the above Officers have performed the higher duties;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government are aware that such denial of financial benefits has created avoidable demoralisation in these young officers of the service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P.
SINGH DEO): (a) Senior Scale posts are held both by officers already in the senior scale as well as officers in the junior scale

who have either been promoted to the senior scale on ad-hoc basis or are holding scale posts otherwise.

(b) to (d) 19 regular appointees to Group 'A' junior scale have already been placed in the senior scale posts on ad hoc basis on different dates since November, 1978. They are in receipt of senior scale pay from the respective dates of placement in the senior scale on ad hoc basis. 30 ad hoc appointees in the junior scale have also been placed recently in the senior scale on ad hoc basis.

Outside Legal Firms/Advocates Engaged By ITDC

8309. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has a full-fledged Legal Department;

(b) if so, its broad composition;

(c) how many legal disputes of the management are being handled by outside legal firms/advocates and reasons for engaging them;

(d) is it a fact that the previous legal Advisor handled all disputes by himself, if so, the total number of disputes handled by him during the last three years;

(e) whether Government propose advising I.T.D.C. management to discontinue this practice as a measure of economy; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) I.T.D.C. has a small legal cell consisting of a Legal Adviser and an Assistant Legal Adviser.

(c) The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) It is not possible for the Legal Cell of the Corporation consisting of only 2 officers to handle all the cases in the various Courts in Delhi as well as outside Delhi; certain cases have, therefore, to be entrusted to outside advocates.

Loans to Foreigners for Setting up Hotels

8310. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned loans to foreigners to set up hotels in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the grounds on which these were sanctioned and the amount so far given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modification of Rules and Regulations Governing Tourists

8311. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: Whether it is proposed to amend and modify the rules and regulations governing tourists to achieve the target and higher growth rate of tourist traffic in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): In order to facilitate the movement of tourists to and within the country, and thereby achieve a higher growth rate of tourist arrivals in the country, the various rules and regulations in respect of tourists are reviewed from time to time in consultation with the Government Departments concerned with a view to simplify the same. As a result (i) a 30-day landing permit has been introduced for tourists arriving without a visa, (ii) two-channel system for customs clearance is

in operation. Visitors having no dutiable articles to declare can walk through the green channel thus expediting their customs clearance (iii) there has been further liberalisation in the entry formalities of tourists visiting restricted areas.

Indian Delegation's Visit to ASEAN Countries for Joint Ventures

8312. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation visiting ASEAN countries had identified areas where India could set up joint ventures;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite identification success was not achieved due to lack of publicity to our capabilities; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Several delegations have recently visited ASEAN countries and identified areas in which India could set up joint ventures. The maximum number of Indian joint ventures have been established in the ASEAN. Every effort is being made to publicise in ASEAN countries India's industrial capabilities.

Commission Paid to Traders for Selling C.C.I.'s Cotton

8313. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India has totally failed to develop direct relationship with the consumers and huge amount of commission is paid to the traders for selling CCI's cotton;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has been facing shortage of short staple cotton for the last few years;

(c) whether this requirement is met by imports; and

(d) if so, what is the amount of commission paid to traders during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India sells cotton directly to consumers as well as through intermediaries depending upon the customers' requirements.

(b) and (c) The requirements of various varieties of cotton are constantly reviewed by the Government through the Cotton Advisory Board and except in the year 1980-81, when Government imported approximately 50,000 bales of medium staple cotton, Government has not had to resort to imports to meet domestic requirements.

(d) The amounts paid during the last three years are the following:—

| Year | 1/4% | Brokerage (in Rs.) |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| 1978-79 | | 3,68,857 |
| 1979-80 | | 28,81,330 |
| 1980-81 | | 39,79,906 |

Non-purchase of Cotton by C.C.I. at Right Time

8314. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India is not entering the market to purchase from the growers in right time only to allow the traders to take away the cream of the quality; and

(b) if so, what effective steps are taken to stop it so that the growers may be saved as per policy of Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bifurcation of Post of Chairman and Managing Director of IA, AI and IADC

8315. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to bifurcate the post of the Chairman and Managing Director of Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the same pattern is proposed to be followed in Air India and IADC also?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is felt that in the case of Indian Airlines bifurcating the combined post will be a better arrangement for administering the affairs of the Corporation.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Credit Liberalisation to Generate Private Sector Investment

8316. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to pursue a policy of credit liberalisation to generate private sector investment in Industry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the twin objectives of containing inflationary pressures and ensuring growth of production, the Government and the Reserve Bank of India are constantly reviewing the credit restraint measures. Thus the last phase of hike in the Cash Reserve Ratio from 7.75 per cent to 8 per cent has been recinded and discretionary refinance on a selective basis

is being given by the RBI taking into account the overall resources of the concerned banks and seasonal credit requirements of vital sectors. Recently, with effect from 9th April 1982, the RBI has reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio from 7.75 per cent to 7.25 per cent. RBI will also provide higher refinance for food credit and exports and may afford some relief to the textile industry by reducing margins.

पर्यटक स्थलों के विकास के लिये भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम और उत्तर प्रदेश विकास निगम

8317. श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां :

श्री मोहम्मद अजरार अहमद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम और उत्तर प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम ने राज्य में विभिन्न स्थानों में पर्यटक स्थलों और आकर्षक पर्यटक केन्द्रों का विकास करने और होटल बनाने के लिये संयुक्त रूप से एक व्यापक योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे पर्यटक स्थल कौन से हैं; वहां पर किये जाने वाले विकास कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा और यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुशबि अलम खान) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे लेखा परीक्षा के कर्मचारियों को दी गई सुविधायें

8318. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक प्रधान कार्यालय में लेखा-परीक्षा कार्यालय हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे लेखा-परीक्षा कर्मचारियों को अन्य रेलवे कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त सुविधायें नहीं दी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या लेखा-परीक्षा कर्मचारियों को बोनस भी नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इन कर्मचारियों को चाहे विलम्ब से सही, बोनस का भुगतान करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया) : (क) से (घ) : रेलवे सहित भारत सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों के लेखा-परीक्षा के लिए लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालयों की स्थापना भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा की जाती है। इन लेखा-परीक्षा कार्यालयों का स्टाफ भारतीय लेखा-परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग का एक भाग है। हालांकि रेलवे के लिए स्थापित लेखा-परीक्षा कार्यालयों के स्टाफ को रेलवे पा, पी टी ओ, स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स और रेलवे चिकित्सान सुविधायें जैसी सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं, परन्तु उत्पादकता से सम्बद्ध बोनस स्कीम उनके मामले में लागू नहीं की गई है क्योंकि जिन कारणों से रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाता है वे उनके मामले में लागू नहीं होते।

Applications from Registered Trade Unions of Defence Workers for Recognition

8319. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered trade unions of Defence Workers which have applied for recognition but have not been granted recognition so far; and

(b) which are the All India Federations to whom these unions are affiliated and the number of such Unions, Federation-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

रक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए उत्पादकता से जुड़ा हुआ बोनस

8320. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कुल कितने रक्षा कर्मचारी हैं, जिन्हें उत्पादकता से जुड़ा हुआ बोनस प्रदान कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) ऐसे कुल कितने रक्षा कर्मचारी हैं, जिन्हें बोनस से वंचित रखा गया है ; और

(ग) ऐसे दिनों की संख्या के बारे में निर्णय लेने के लिए मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये गये हैं, जिनके लिए रेल, डाक और तार तथा रक्षा विभागों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाना चाहिये, चूंकि भिन्न-भिन्न विभागों में दिनों की संख्या एक दूसरे के समान नहीं हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) उत्पादकता पर आधारित बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत रक्षा मंत्रालय के 3.14 लाख सिविलियन कर्मचारी आते हैं।

(ख) द:गभग 2.36 लाख सिविलियन कर्मचारी इस योजना से वंचित रह गये हैं।

(ग) विभिन्न विभागों में बोनस के हकदार कर्मचारियों का फार्मूला प्रत्येक विभाग की आश्यकताओं और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार तय किया जाता है। इसलिए प्रत्येक विभाग में कुल देय राशि अलग-अलग होगी।

Per Capita Consumption and Availability of Cloth in India

8321. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita consumption of cloth in India;

(b) the figures for the last ten years;

(c) the figures for the per capita availability of cloth in India for the last ten years; and

(d) the estimated per capita availability of cloth by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRI P.A. SANGMA: (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(a) 15.24 metres.

Statement

(In metres)

| Year | Estimated per capita consumption of cloth (Based on the estimates by Textile Committee) | Estimated per capita availability of cloth |
|------|---|--|
| 1972 | 13.80 | 15.13 |
| 1973 | 14.49 | 13.94 |
| 1974 | 13.62 | 14.60 |
| 1975 | 13.31 | 14.56 |
| 1976 | 11.97 | 13.73 |
| 1977 | 13.25 | 13.35 |
| 1978 | 13.59 | 15.03 |
| 1979 | 13.65 | 14.70 |
| 1980 | 13.43 | 14.97 |
| 1981 | N.A. | N.A. |

N.B. :— Relatively constant consumption/availability is due to increased consumption for/availability of the more durable mixed/blended fabrics of higher cost.

Capacity Utilization of N.T.C. Mills

8322. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation of 112 textile mills run by National Textile Corporation since these were taken over;

(b) details of capacity utilisation of spinning and weaving sectors separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that capacity utilisation of the mills is falling year by year; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to improve the capacity utilisation of these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Year-wise details of capacity utilisation of mills run by the National Textile Corporation (NTC) from 1975-76 onwards are as follows:—

| Year | Percentage of capacity utilisation | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| | Spindles | Looms |
| 1975-76 | 71.1 | 68.2 |
| 1976-77 | 78.1 | 73.2 |
| 1978-79 | 75.0 | 70.9 |
| 1979-80 | 77.3 | 72.5 |
| 1980-81 | 66.9 | 67.4 |
| 1981-82 | 73.9 | 71.8 |
| (Upto Dec. 1981) | 76.2 | 75.5 |

(c) The capacity utilisation of NTC mills has improved over the years.

(d) Some of the important steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation of these mills are as under:—

(i) expeditious implementation of renovation/modernisation programmes drawn up for these sick mills;

(ii) installation diesel generators in some of the mills to overcome power shortage; and

(iii) introduction of incentive schemes for improvement in the utilisation of installed capacities.

Payment of Loans Due to Financial Institutions by Mohan Machines

8323. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3009 on 12th March, 1982 regarding financing of hotel project at Raisina Road by Pure Drinks and state:

(a) has Mohan Machines Limited paid the loans due on December, 1981, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) to-date how much interest has accrued and how much interest has actually been paid to the financial institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Mohan Machines Limited has not paid the loan instalment due in December 1981 to the financial institutions owing to the unsatisfactory operations resulting from lack of demand for its products.

(b) The details of interest accrued and the payment made by the Company to the institutions are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of the Institution | Interest accrued as on | Amount | Payment made |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------------|
| IDBI | 31-12-1981 | 24.00 | 13.07 |
| IFCI | 20-3-1982 | 6.08 | 3.88 |
| ICICI | 1-12-1981 | 6.75 | — |
| LIC | 31-12-1981 | 7.93 | 1.89 |

Productivity Linked Bonus to Civilian Employees

8324. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI:

SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 4125 on 18th March, 1981, and Unstarred Question No. 5062 on 25th March, 1981 regarding payment of Bonus and State:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the Productivity-linked Bonus to all the categories of civilian employees of Defence Production establishments covering industrial, non-industrial supervisory staff and officers;

(b) whether Government have also given this bonus to civilian employees including ministerial staff serving in Naval Dockyard, Bombay;

(c) the reason why Government have not yet given this Bonus to JCB non-industrial staff which is also engaged in cypher production for the use of Government of India and is the only organisation of its kind in India; and

(d) by what time this Bonus will be paid to JCB non-industrial civilian employees and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir. Only those drawing monthly wages upto and including Rs. 1600 are, however, eligible. But teaching staff in schools maintained by Ordnance Factories, DGI Organisation and Heavy Vehicles Factory, those employed in headquarters establishment of DGI and audit staff employed in cells looking after R&D establishments have been excluded.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Banking Coverage in Bihar

8325. SHRI SAMINUDDIN:

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar State had submitted a memorandum to the Centre about the poor banking coverage and the need for ensuring a fair bank-population ratio in the State;

(b) whether the memorandum also stressed the need to have a higher branch population ratio than the national average for Bihar; and

(c) whether in view of economic backwardness of the regions, Government propose to relax the rules and open more bank branches in Bihar; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). No formal memorandum as such has been received from the Government of Bihar in regard to banking coverage in the State. However, the question has been the subject matter of some demi-official correspondence.

(c) Every effort is being made to achieve better regional balance in economic development, including banking development, through greater attention to the relatively under-developed States, including the State of Bihar. In Bihar the number of bank branches has increased from 274 to 2540 between June 1969 to November, 1981. The population coverage has improved from one branch for 2,06,000 people to one branch for 27,000 people over this period. The national averages for these dates were one branch for 65,000 people and 19,000 people respectively. It will be seen that the disparity in banking coverage in Bihar vis-a-vis all-India average has narrowed down over the years.

In terms of the branch licensing policy for 1982-83 to 1984-85, which is directed towards further reducing regional imbalances, the Reserve Bank have estimated that Bihar would need to have 1094 additional branches in underbanked districts to

improve population coverage to 1 branch for 17,000 people in rural/semi-urban areas. Branch opening will be on a more liberal scale in hilly and tribal areas with dispersed population.

Strength of I.T. Officers and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax.

8326. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the sanctioned and working strength of Income-tax Officers (Group-A) and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax in the Income-tax Department, Delhi:

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of officers mentioned in (a) above are working in excess of the sanctioned strength; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to transfer these officers out of Delhi Charge of the Income-tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The sanctioned and working strength of Income-tax Officers (Group-A) and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax in the Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi Charge as on 14.4.1982 is as under:—

| | Sanctioned strength | Working strength |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Income-tax Officers (Group-A) | 124 | 124 |
| Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax | 85 | 84 |

This includes certain posts in both the cadres which have been transferred temporarily from other charges to meet the urgent requirements of work.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Puri Commission on Gold Auctions

8327. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1110 on 27th November, 1981 regarding Puri Committee report on Gold auctions and state:

(a) whether the report of Shri K. R. Puri on Gold Auctions is still under consideration of the group of Cabinet Ministers;

(b) whether the investigating agencies of the Department of Revenue have since submitted their results; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The investigations are in progress and appropriate action would be taken on the basis of the results of these investigations.

Expansion of Spinning Capacity

8328. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for allowing the expansion of spinning capacity at an average annual rate of about 13 per cent while the weaving capacity of the mill sector has remained by and large constant;

(b) whether any action had been taken on the recommendations contained in the 1976 Report on Cotton Textile Industry presented by the National Productivity Council; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Sixth Plan en-

visages a total increase in spinning capacity of about 10 per cent during the whole plan period. The target is based on the yarn requirement for meeting Sixth Plan targets for cloth production. It was felt that the cloth production targets could be met through maximising production of the handloom sector along with modernisation of the weaving industry. Except for marginal expansion specifically for export purposes, expansion in the weaving capacity in the mill sector was not considered necessary to meet the Sixth Plan targets.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the Report. Such studies by such institutions are generally kept in view at the time of policy exercises.

Study Report of SITRA on Export of Garments

8329. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the Study Report of SITRA which was sponsored by the Government of India in 1979 on the export of garments;

(b) whether the Institute of Fashion Technology has been set up; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Study by SITRA was on the organisation and technical methods necessary for improving and maintaining exports of ready-made handloom garments. Copies of the report were sent by SITRA to the Handloom Export Promotion Council for distribution among various exporters and garment manufacturing units for taking necessary follow-up action.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Spurt in Tobacco Prices due to Higher Export from India

8330. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher export of Indian tobacco would cause sudden spurt in prices of tobacco and the tobacco products in the international market; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to tackle the situation, in details?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Aircraft Violation By Pak into Indian Air Space

8331. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports which appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 16.3.1982 wherein it has been stated that two Pakistani Aircraft violated Indian Air Space in Jammu and Kashmir, Uri and Poonch areas on 15.3.1982; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). No such intrusion, as reported in the press, did take place.

Functioning of ITDC Training Cell for Apprentices

8332. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ITDC apprentices in Delhi put up by the training cell for respective trade tests (concerning hotels) in each

of the past three tests conducted by the Labour Department of the Government of India;

(b) the number who passed in each of these tests;

(c) whether in the last test, a number of ITDC apprentices had to appear as private candidates and if so, their number and the circumstances leading to their appearance as private candidates; and

(d) steps being taken to improve the functioning and results of the training cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) In the last 3 trade tests conducted by the Department of Labour, Government of India, ITDC have put up 79 apprentices as per details given below:

| | Apprentices | |
|----------------|-------------|--------|
| | Put up | Passed |
| October 1980 | 17 | 1 |
| April, 1981 | 10 | 5 |
| November, 1981 | 52 | Nil |

(c) No apprentice trained in the ITDC, appeared as a private candidate in the last test.

| Sector | | Free | Sale |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Service | Service |
| <i>India/Nepal</i> | | | |
| 1. | Delhi/Kathmandu/Delhi | Yes | Yes |
| 2. | Calcutta/Kathmandu/Calcutta | Yes | Yes |
| 3. | Varanasi/Kathmandu/Varanasi | No | No |
| 4. | Patna/Kathmandu/Patna | No | No |
| <i>India/Bangladesh :</i> | | | |
| 5. | Calcutta/Chittagong/Calcutta | No | No |
| 6. | Calcutta/Dacca/Calcutta | No | No |

(d) Following steps have been taken by ITDC to improve the functioning of their Training Cell:

(i) A separate building has been provided for training purpose.

(ii) With a view to streamline its functioning the Cell is now headed by a Joint Divisional Manager.

(iii) One Training Officer each has been appointed to teach English and Management services.

(iv) One more post of Training Officer has been created.

(v) Apprentices are being trained for appearing in the next test being held in April, 1982.

I.A. to Serve Drinks on Flights to Certain Countries

8333. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines has decided to serve drinks on board on its flights to certain countries; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the names of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing position regarding service of liquor both complimentary and against payment is as under:—

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|-----|-----|
| <i>India/Pakistan :</i> | | |
| 7. Delhi/Karachi/Delhi | No | No |
| 8. Bombay/Karachi/Bombay | No | Yes |
| 9. Delhi/Lahore/Delhi | No | Yes |
| <i>India/Afghanistan</i> | | |
| 10. Delhi/Kabul/Delhi | No | Yes |
| <i>India/Srilanka :</i> | | |
| 11. Bombay/Colombo/Bombay | Yes | Yes |
| 12. Madras/Colombo/Madras | Yes | Yes |
| 13. Trichy/Colombo/Trichy | No | No |
| 14. Trivandrum/Colombo/Trivandrum | No | No |
| 15. Trivandrum/Male/Trivandrum | No | No |

The feasibility of introducing free liquor service on Patna/Kathmandu/Patna is being examined as M/s. Royal Nepal Air Corporation are already providing free liquor to their passengers on this sector. Similarly, Indian Airlines is also contemplating to introduce complimentary liquor service on its Trichy/Colombo/Trichy and Trivandrum/Colombo/Trivandrum sectors as M/s. Air Lanka are serving free liquor on these sectors.

However, there is no proposal to introduce free liquor service on flights operating to Pakistan and Afghanistan as their competitors do not serve complimentary drinks on their flights operated to and from India.

Cooperation of Nationalised Banks in Rural Areas With State Government Agencies

8334. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that the nationalised banks in rural areas are not cooperating with State Government agencies in sanctioning loans for

various beneficiary oriented programmes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) is it a fact that in Orissa only 1/3rd of the requirement of loan under the Integrated Rural Development Scheme is being provided by the banks and as a result the programme is suffering; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to remedy situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) to (c) It will not be correct to say that the nationalised banks in rural areas are not cooperating with State Government agencies in sanctioning loans to the beneficiaries of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and other such programmes. The term credit mobilised for IRDP and Small Farmer Development Programmes was Rs. 147.76 crores in 1979-80, out of which the share of commercial banks was Rs. 85.04 crores, the rest coming from cooperatives. It increased in 1980-81 to Rs 199.11 crores out of which the share of commercial banks was Rs. 123.94 crores. For the State of Orissa the credit mobilised was Rs. 15.83 crores in 1979-80 out of which the share of commercial

banks was Rs. 5.85 crores. For 1980-81, the figures for the State were Rs. 11.32 crores and Rs. 4.21 crores respectively. Such programmes like IRDP are financed partly by subsidy and partly by bank loans. Subsidy is provided to make the schemes viable and to provide incentive to beneficiaries so that they may obtain credit from banks for meeting part of the cost of the schemes. The Government and the Reserve Bank of India monitor the performance of the programme and take corrective measures wherever necessary to ensure better coordination and understanding between State Level agencies and the banks.

Cash Compensatory Support for Exports

8335. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to extend the cash compensatory support for export;

(b) if so, the total period of extension and till which date such extension will remain in force;

(c) the purpose behind giving such extension; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). It has been decided to continue the scheme of cash compensatory support for a further period of three years from 1st April, 1982. Concerned Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards, have already been asked to furnish necessary data for review of existing rates of cash compensatory support. Pending such a review, rates of cash compensatory support on different commodities as on 31st March 1982, will continue to be in force till 30th September, 1982, except for cotton textile items for which rates as on 31st December, 1981 will be valid upto 31st December, 1982.

The scheme of cash compensatory support has been continued to maintain competitiveness of exports from India by neutralising certain inherent disadvantages which Indian exporters suffer vis-a-vis their counterparts in other countries.

Raids on Trading Houses Industries and Stockists of Alloy and Special Steels at Bombay

8336. SHRI S. T. QUADRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale raids have been conducted on the Trading Houses Industries and Stockists of alloy and special steels and stainless steel at Bombay; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these raids have revealed any large scale unauthorised imports of the steel items, not permitted under the existing licencing policy; if so, what steps are contemplated by Government to stop this misuse; and

(c) the quantity of carbon alloy and special steels and stainless steel imported during the last year and its foreign exchange value under OGL, RGP and Export House licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). No such raids were conducted under the Imports & Exports (Control) Act. However, raids were conducted by the Income Tax authorities in the case of 37 dealers as per details given in the attached Statement-I. Details as to whether any violation under the Imports & Exports (Control) Act were also involved in any of these cases are being ascertained.

(c) Separate data are not maintained about imports made under the different categories of licences. However, information indicating total imports of steel items upto November 1980, which is the latest data for which it has been compiled, is indicated in the attached Statement-II.

Statement—I

NAME OF THE IRON AND STEEL DEALERS, WHOSE PREMISES/GODOWNS WERE SEARCHED BY THE INCOME TAX AUTHORITIES IN BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1981, ARE GIVEN BELOW:—

1. Mona Warehousing.
2. O. D. Warehousing Co.
3. Steel Mansteel.
4. C. B. Modi.
5. C. B. Steel Industries.
6. N. Kamlesh & Co.
7. Asian Trading Co.
8. Purshottam D. Gupta.
9. Utkarsh Steel Corpn.
10. Western Iron & Steel Corpn.
11. Jayantilal C. Shah.
12. Bombay Metal Steel Traders.
13. S. M. Shah & Sons.
14. S. M. Shah.
15. Shah Steel.
16. Seth Traders.
17. Ramchand Bansal.
18. Doshi Metal Steel Corpn.
19. Arun Trading Corpn.
20. Hirubhai Mukadam.
21. Radhashyam Seksaria.
22. Kishan Dalal.
23. O. M. Steels
24. Jaihind Agri. Co.
25. Satpal Gupta.
26. Lalchand Beriwal.
27. Manoharlal M. Shah.
28. Mody Steels.
29. Rajesh S. Shah.
30. Steel Trading Corpn.
31. Mukhandrai Varanasi.
32. S. N. Steel Corporation.
33. Morarjee Umertaji.
34. Shankarji Hariram Joshi and Co.

35. S. S. Pimple Mukadam.

36. Indian Fabricators.

37. Umer Dosa Oil Mills.

Statement—II

Statement showing import of Carbon alloy, stainless steel and heat resisting steel and special steel or other steel during the year 1980-81 (upto November, 1980)

| S. No. | Description of item | Quantity in Thousand Tonnes | |
|--------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | 1980-81 (upto November, 1980) | Value in Rs. Lakhs |
| | | Qty. | Value |
| 1. | Carbon Alloy | 67 | 3779 |
| 2. | Stainless steel and heat resisting steel | 19 | 4840 |
| 3. | Special Steel or other steel | 797 | 28986 |

Note:—(This excludes figures for Pig-iron, cast iron ingot, railway tracks, tubes and pipes etc.)

Integrated Rural Development Programme

8337. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints about the lack of co-ordination and supervision for closer monitoring of the flow of credit to the weaker sections on block and district basis in many rural bank branches; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for speedy and efficient integrated rural development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) In conferences and regional seminars organised by Government,

general complaints have been made regarding lack of co-ordination between branch managers of commercial banks and State Government authorities and other operational problems coming in the way of speedy implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme.

In order to review the extent of support to IRDP by various credit institutions and to identify the operational problems being faced in dispensation of credit, a High Level Committee has been constituted by Government of India under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission.

In pursuance of a meeting of Chief Executives of public sector banks and Chief Secretaries of the State Governments taken by Governor, Reserve Bank of India in November 1981, detailed instructions have been issued to commercial banks by Reserve Bank of India and by Central Government to the State Governments to ensure effective co-ordination at the field level. These instructions, *inter-alia*, relate to expeditious disposal of loan applications, submission of monthly statement by Branch Managers to BDOs regarding the progress of sanction of applications, speedy submission of applications to the banks evenly throughout the year and monthly meeting of the Standing Committee of the District Level Consultative Committee to review the progress made in the implementation of the programme.

Statement correcting Reply to Unstarred Question No. 2165 Dated 4th December, 1981 regarding Resumption of Procurement of Raw Jute in North Bengal

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): During the Seventh Session of Seventh Lok Sabha, the following answer was given to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.

2165 for 4-12-81 by Shri Indrajit Gupta regarding resumption of procurement of raw jute in North Bengal

“(b) JCI has procured 13.11 lakh bales of raw jute in *West Bengal* during the current jute season upto 21-11-81 as against 7.43 lakh bales procured during the corresponding period last year.”

It was later on observed that the answer was partly incorrect as the figure “13.11 lakh” mentioned in the answer reflects the total quantity of procurement of the Jute Corporation of India and not only in West Bengal. The Ministry accordingly seeks deletion of the words ‘in West Bengal’ from the reply referred to above question.

The delay in correcting the reply is regretted.

12 hrs.

Some hon. Members rose.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज रोज क्या करते हैं? एक बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। मुझे कुछ सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने लिखा है पत्र। बात उनकी बिल्कुल सही है मैं उससे सहमत भी हूँ। वे कहते हैं कि सभी सम्भ्रान्त माननीय सदस्यों को कार्रवाई चलाने में मदद करनी चाहिए और किसी की मौनोपोली नहीं होनी चाहिए। मौनोपोली के हम खिलाफ हैं। उसी प्रकार से वही माननीय सदस्य अगर रोज रोज वही कार्रवाई करते हैं ता दूसरे हमारे माननीय सदस्य अगर आपत्ति करते हैं तो ठीक आपत्ति करते हैं। उनका कहना है कि एक ही बात को हम आराम से करते हैं, तो हमारी बात को सुना नहीं जाता है लेकिन उस तरीके से बात करते हैं तो सुन लिया जाता है। यह ठीक नहीं है। यह चीज जंचती नहीं है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
समस्याय—

महोदय अध्यक्ष : जन समस्याओं की ओर से अगर मैं उदासीन होऊँ या ये इजाजत न दूँ फिर तो बात है। मेरा चैम्बर आपके लिए खुला है, सोचने के द्वारा खुले हैं, जब चाहें आएँ, बात कर लें। जो चीज होगी प्रायोरिटी वेयसस पर होगी। बार बार मैं दौहराता हूँ। इस चीज का अर्थ कोई नहीं रहता है। बार बार वही सम्भ्रान्त मेरे सदस्य उसी तरह से रोज़ बात करें तो अच्छी बात नहीं है, शोभा नहीं देता है, आपको भी। मैं जब तैयार हूँ बात करने के लिए, बात सुनने के लिए तैयार हूँ, सजेशन मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ, आपके मुताबिक काम करने के लिए तैयार हूँ, तो फिर आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं। जितना समय आप चाहते हैं अभी आज करके दिखाना चाहता हूँ। बैठे रहिए, भाषण करते रहिए। इधर भी मंत्री महोदय को मैं कहूँगा कि बैठे रहें और देखें कि किस में बात करने को कितनी शक्ति है। ये पेशेंस देखना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन रोज़ रोज़ इस तरीके से जब आप करते हैं ता शोभा नहीं देता है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : और जगह चुनाव हो रहे हैं, दिल्ली में नहीं हो रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात हो चुकी है, डिसकशन हो चुका है। वी हैव हैड [डिसकशन]।

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AIR CRAFT (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 261 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1982 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 282(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1982 under section 14-A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3914/82.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF ENERGY FOR 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Energy for 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3915/82].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT AND A STATEMENT

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 sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:—

(i) Amendments made to Regulation 2.4. Sc. 13. 14c (3), 15- (iv) and 15(v) of the Reserve Bank of India [Employees' Provident Fund Regulations.

(ii) Amendment made to Regulation 4 of the Reserve Bank of India Guarantee Fund Regulations. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3916/82.]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the Result of the Market Loans floated in March, 1982 and issue of Government of India Treasury Bills (Conversion) Special Securities in favour of Reserve Bank. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3917/82.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF REVIEW ON PROCESSED FOODS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82, AUDIT REPORTS, ETC. OF CARDAMOM BOARD, COCHIN FOR 1980-81, ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON PLASTICS AND LINOLEUMS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, BOMBAY FOR 1980-81, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3918/82.]

(3) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1980-81 together with

Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 19 of the cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3919/82.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt.—3920/82.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Wools and Woollens Export Promotion Council New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3921/82.]

12.05 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-SEVENTH, EIGHTY-THIRD,
EIGHTY-SEVENTH, EIGHTY-EIGHTH,
EIGHTY-NINTH AND NINETY-THIRD RE-
PORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur):
I beg to present the following Reports
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Public Accounts Committee:

(i) Seventy-seventh Report on
Action Taken by Government on
the recommendations contained in
the Thirty-ninth Report relating to
Cash assistance for export of detailed
rice bran.

(ii) Eighty-third Report on Action
Taken by Government on the recom-
mendations contained in the Forty-
fourth Report relating to Customs
Receipts.

(iii) Eighty-seventh Report rela-
ting to replacement of a basic trainer
aircraft.

(iv) Eighty-eighth Report relating
to National Highways.

(v) Eighty-ninth Report on Action
Taken by Government on the re-
commendations contained in the
Forty-third Report relating to exe-
cution of a naval project and dis-
posal of aluminium scrap by an or-
dnance factory.

(vi) Ninety-third Report on Action
Taken by Government on the re-
commendations contained in the
Forty-fifth Report relating to wheel
and Axle Plant.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-
TAKINGS

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bom-
bay North): I beg to present the

Thirty-ninth Report (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) of the Committee on
Public Undertakings on Action Taken
by Government on the recommenda-
tions contained in the Fiftieth Re-
port of the Committee (Sixth Lok
Sabha) on Bharat Heavy Electricals
Limited (Ministry of Industry—De-
partment of Heavy Industry).

MR. SPEAKER: Now Calling Atten-
tion.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No; not allowed.
Now Prof. K. K. Tewary—Calling At-
tention. Prof. Tewary, one minute.
Now Shri P. C. Sethi.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Without rules, I
cannot do. How can it be done with-
out rules?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the
way.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on;
record. I have not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion.

(Interruptions)**

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE CERTAIN NEW LINES/PROJECTS WHICH ARE PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN UP IMMEDIATELY

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House will kindly recall that while replying to the general discussion on the Railway Budget for 1982-83 on the 3rd March 1982, I had expressed my inability to make major concessions in fares, since my intention was, as stated then itself, to retain some

amounts to take up important new lines of a developmental nature and other projects.

In line with what I stated then, for the present I propose to take up the following new lines/survey during the current year, which constitute New Service, by withdrawing amounts from the Contingency Fund of India as permitted in such cases for making an immediate start on these works. In terms of recommendation 1.10 of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table (4th Report—Sixth Lok Sabha), the following details are furnished to the House:

| Sl. No. | Particulars of work | Anticipated cost | Outlay for 1982-83 | Amount proposed for withdrawal from Contingency Fund of India |
|---------|---|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| | <i>New lines</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. | Construction of a new B.G. rail link from Kalka to Parwanoo (4.3 Kms.) | Cap. 1.60 crores | 1.00 crores | 0.50 crore |
| 2. | Extension of Ernakulam-Alleppey new line under construction to Kayamkulam (43 Kms.) | Cap. 11.10 crores | 3.00 crores | 1.40 crores |
| | <i>Survey</i> | | | |
| 1. | Engineering cum-traffic survey for a new B.G. rail link from Eklakhi to Balurghat (84 Kms.) | 6.00 lakhs | 3.00 lakhs | 2.00 lakhs |

The money so withdrawn from the Contingency Fund of India will be recouped through Supplementary Demands for Grants which I shall be submitting to the Parliament during the next Session.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): I want a clarification from the hon. Minister regarding Jammu-Udhom road link.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It has already been sanctioned. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention—Prof. K. K. Tewari.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Before you take up this calling attention, I want to say something. You have combined bank robbery and intrusion into the residence of a Member

of Parliament together. I feel that the calling attention regarding intrusion into the residence of a Member of Parliament is more important than the bank robbery. It would be better if you split them into two (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will go by the decision of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): These are two different things.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will go by what the House feels. If the House is ready to split it, I am ready to do it.

(Interruptions)

श्री मतीराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) :
उसका जवाब लिख कर आ गया। अब
कैसे उसको आप अनग कर सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस अगर च है
तो हाउस सुप्रीम है इसलिए मैंने कहा है।
अगर हाउस की इच्छा नहीं होगी तो नहीं
कर सकते। वैसे जो मेरा काम था वह
तो मैंने कर दिया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) :
दोनों की इम्पोर्टेंस है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DER (Durgapur): You take up the
calling attention regarding intrusion
into the house of a Member of Parlia-
ment now and bank robbery at
2.30 p.m.

(Interruptions)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
(Rajgarh): How have you selected the
names for calling attention? Some
MPs have given notice for bank rob-
bery while some other MPs have given
notice for intrusion into the house of
a Member of Parliament.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Law and order situation in Delhi with
particular reference to robbery in a
Bank in Geetanjali Enclave and intru-
sion into an M.P.'s residence.**

PROF. K. K. TEWARI (Buxar): I
call the attention of the Minister of
Home Affairs to the following matter

of urgent public importance and re-
quest that he may make a statement
thereon:—

“Law and order situation in Delhi
with particular reference to the re-
ported robbery of over Rupees two
laks from a Bank in Geetanjali En-
clave, New Delhi, and intrusion into
the South Avenue residence of a
Member of parliament by two arm-
ed men and holding of some per-
sons as hostages and matters con-
nected therewith.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH): Mr. Speaker Sir: It was not
long ago that this august House has
had an opportunity to discuss the law
and order situation in the country, in-
cluding the situation in Delhi through
the Demands for Grants of this Minis-
try. However, it is but natural for all
of us to feel concerned about attacks
on and looting of public offices parti-
cularly banks and post offices. A some-
what peculiar phenomenon for the life
of Delhi is the recent incident in which
armed intruders entered an M.P.'s flat
for allegedly espousing the cause of
mining labour. This aspect of the
law and order situation is engaging the
serious attention of the police and of
the Government. But the declining
rate of general crimes certainly does
not go to show any deterioration in the
law and order situation as such. While
the Delhi Administration will spare no
efforts in providing all possible security
measures and policing at public places
to the maximum extent possible, the
internal security arrangements at
public offices need to be strengthened
and we have already taken steps in
this direction.

In the bank robbery case at Geet-
anjali Enclave on 12th April 1982 two
unknown persons entered the Branch
of the Punjab National Bank and took
away cash amounting to Rs. 2,27,462
after threatening the employees with
pistols. There are only 9 employees:

[Shri P. Venkatasbhbhiah]

working in this Branch out of whom, at the time of the occurrence, 3 were on leave and 2 had gone for lunch. The culprits took the 4 employees inside the bathroom and bolted it from outside before escaping. Immediately on receipt of information, Police arrived on the scene. Investigation is in progress.

As regards the incident of intrusion into the house of Shri Dalbir Singh, Member of Lok Sabha, a statement has already been made by the Home Minister in this House yesterday. In a commendably smooth and efficient operation, Delhi Police were able to overpower and apprehend the intruders and release the hostages without any bloodshed. As emphasised by the Home Minister the Government will spare no efforts in effectively dealing with persons who indulge in acts of violence.

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : (जलेसर) :
मिनिस्टरो के घरों में भी लोग घुस रहे हैं । . . .

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? आपको पता है रूल्स क्या हैं ? किसके लिए बनाये हैं ? आप के लिए बनाये हैं या किसी और के लिए ?

12.10 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: It is a fact that law and order and bank robbery had been discussed very frequently in the House. It is sad that bank robberies and dacoities have not been stopped completely. But there are certain other important issues which you must take into account. So far as bank robberies are concerned, they have been taking place in different parts of the country including Delhi and Government has taken steps to stop them

and to bring to book the culprits involved in such cases.

I agree with an hon. Member of the House that what is more important and what concerns us primarily today is the question of the security of the Members of the House and people in public life.

It is sad that this incident took place in South Avenue and our friend Mr. Dalbir Singh was sought to be murdered by a self-proclaimed supporter, votery of a new political and philosophical order. It all starts—before I go into the details, I would like to make it abundantly clear that I have no intention to import any political polemics into the issue. I will be as objective as I can afford to be. I will stick to the facts as they are and....
(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: He says, 'as he can afford to be'!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No running commentary please.
(Interruptions)

I will narrate the episode. (Interruptions). I think the Members will apply their minds to it and will listen to it with the seriousness which it deserves. (Interruptions. The whole problem starts with the letter to Mr. Dalbir Singh. The letter is written by the President of a political Party of District Shahdol. This letter, from the so-called propogandists of a political order.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Which political Party?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is Calling Attention. In Calling Attention he can only speak. Please, Please. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: The letter has been given to him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot intervene.

AN HON. MEMEBER: Let him place it on the Table.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: The letter bears the. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only quoting the letter. Let him complete. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I am being interrupted like this.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Allow him to complete the question. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will place it. We will examine. It is all right. What is there in it? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We cannot force him. It is left to him. We will examine it. If he places it on the Table of the House we will examine it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I will lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will examine it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: It bears the name of an organisation called "The Madhya Pradesh Koyala Mazdoor Sabha" affiliated to Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the office bearers of this organisation are well-known. The person concerned is the President of Janata Party of Shahdol district. I can read out the letter.

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, yes. Read out. (

श्री के० के० तिवारी : इसमें लिखा है —

"श्री दलबीर सिंह जी, संसद्-सदस्य
आशा है आप सानन्द होंगे।

मैं स्वतः दिल्ली आता परन्तु कुछ अड़चने के कारण नहीं आ सका। आपके पास हमारे अभिन्न साथी श्री आर० ए० कुमार आ रहे हैं आपसे ये झगराखांड कानिरी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आवश्यक चर्चा करेंगे। यहां के सम्बन्ध में ये फ्रांस के अखबारों में लेख भेजने को हैं जिसके लिए आपसे चर्चा करना ये जरूरी समझते हैं। अतः आप इनका पूरा सहयोग इस कार्य के लिए कर सकें तो अच्छा है। और सब ठीक है।"

This letter was delivered to the servant of Mr. Dalbir Singh. He was not present. He had gone to his constituency. On his return he received a number of telephone calls from this man, and ultimately one day he appears, comes to his house and seeks an interview with him. Dalbir says he is busy, therefore he should come on the next day. And on the next day he comes armed with a revolver of foreign origin and all these things happen. The importance of this incident cannot be minimised. To me, this is not a question of law and order only. By treating it merely as a question of law and order we will be minimising its significance, the challenge that it opens to us. I am not saying that it is a challenge to the Government alone but it is a challenge to the whole system for which the great people of this country made sacrifices. The political order is sought to be de-stabilised. It is process of subversion and it is a part of a bigger conspiracy. When I look at the horizon, the signs are very portent, very dangerous. We can ignore it only at our peril.

I will only commend the promptness with which Police arrived on the scene and the efficiency with which they

[श्री के० के० तिवारी]

succeeded in dis-arming these criminals, who had entered into the house of Mr. Dalbir Singh.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Not ordinary Police but trained commandos. Come out clearly.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: So many things have been said about Mr. R.N. Kumar. He has also made many statements. It is important to note—it came out in 'The Times of India'—that before this drama was enacted, Mr. Kumar with his accomplices, had gone around Delhi and he had given hand-outs to almost all important newspaper offices and news agencies including foreign papers. When he was in the flat, he was holding almost a press conference, talking from the window and throwing down statements of his, duly signed. I will seek your permission to read it out. This will make abundantly clear the challenge that we are facing from such quarters.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN (Etah): Why do you not lay it on the Table?

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I will place it. But let me read it out.

He enunciates a philosophy. He raises the creed of violence to the level of philosophy. He talks about the metaphysics of violence. Social relevance of violence and all these things are talked about. He talks of his strategy of violence and how he, along with his friends, proposes to execute the so-called corrupt political leaders in this country. He has only a sense of abhorrence, a sense of hatred for the so called elite in this country. He raised many emotive issues. As I would read out, it will be clear to all the hon. Members, the dimension of the problem that we are facing.

He says:

"However, the really alarming feature of the present system is not so much to inefficiency as its built-in dynamism of decay, which stultifies the national soul more and more with every year that passes. As long as that system stands, Indian society, much as it may wish to, will never attain a historical breakthrough."

He talks about the system. According to him, the system has gone corrupt; it has decayed. He does not only talk about the political system. He also talks about non-political institutions in the country like the press, the judiciary and according to him, everything has gone absolutely corrupt and it has become irrelevant. He in a high-falutin and rhetorical way, calls upon the people to rise in revolt and take to individual execution, individual murder besides subverting the system and destabilising the whole country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why should poor Dalbir Singh be selected for this? He cannot do anything in any case.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: He talks about the relevance of violence, the quantum of violence. At one place, he has said that it should be controlled violence, creative violence.

He says:

"No serious student of history will deny that certain historical situations render violence ineluctable. There are circumstances, like the ones which obtain today in India, when political violence becomes a moral obligation, leaving no scope for individual vacillation.... Under such circumstances, the historical function of violence is so obvious and so clearly follows from the objective power relations, that any enquiry into the rightness or wrongness of violence must appear extremely suspect...."

While I was reading this, Shri Indrajit Gupta was asking as to why one individual, Shri Dalbir Singh, was selected for this. When he talks of indiscriminate violence, when he talks of violence as a strategy, then he could have picked up anybody. Again, in the same statement he says: our function, our purpose, limited objective, so far as Shri Dalbir was concerned, was to dramatise this, to gain publicity. So, they were hungering for publicity and they wanted to highlight the so-called decay of the Indian society and the historical necessity of de-stabilising the Government. So, they wanted to subvert the system by violence. For this reason, Shri Dalbir was selected. It is interesting that he finds a sympathetic echo in several hearts.

I am quoting from a book, which I borrowed from the Parliament Library. I hope there is no objection to it. The writer of this book, Shri C. G. K. Reddy, is to Shri Fernandes what Boswell was to Dr. Johnson. Shri Reddy is talking of the so-called total revolution.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, you seem to be enjoying all this.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: This book had three editions in 1977. While Shri Kumar talks about the necessity of historical violence, this book written by Shri Reddy, during the regime of the Janata Party, the so-called restoration of democracy, when many of the people sitting on the opposition benches were in power....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point; no discussion on Shri Reddy.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: The believer the saviour, the protagonist of democracy, says:

'The law is primarily designed to maintain order. Law and order, it is easy to see, is heavily loaded in favour of the vested interests and *status quo*. A strict interpretation and application of the rule of law would result in the maintenance of

the *status quo*. There can be no progress unless the peoples' will is expressed outside the letter of the law, and that is how throughout history revolutions have overthrown despotic government and changed the destiny of man.'

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is a historical fact.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I am taking about a particular context,—the context of today's India, with a duly—constituted Government, supported by the masses, the teeming millions of India, a system of democracy which we have brought, an egatitarian form of government, a society based on social justice that we have promised to the people—and here he talks of the historical necessity of violence. So, please revise your memory about your creed or philosophy. This is not connected with that. This is sneer terrorism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you can put your question. You have prepared sufficient background. The entire Calling Attention is for half an hour. But now one member takes half an hour.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Shri Kumar talks about the necessity of violence. In this book, while talking of strategy which becomes important in such operations. Shri Reddy in a rather longish chapter describes all the facets of this strategy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether Shri Kumar has read this book at all.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: That is what I am trying to establish. In this book Shri Reddy talks of minimum violence. He talks of controlled violence. See what Mr. Reddy says. He says:

"While sabotage had necessarily to be one of the objectives, it could not be senseless, nor of a kind which would seriously inconvenience the people and thereby make such acts unpopular."

[Prof. K. K. Tewari]

So, he talks of the dynamite case justifying it, and then....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the question on the Calling Attention.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I am raising the question. This gentleman, Mr. Kumar is also said to have visited Germany and Austria. These links become very obvious.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Your Government is very friendly with West Germany and Austria.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: *The Times of India* today has a news item. It says:

"Kumar who is learnt to have had his education in Delhi and Gwalior"—Gwalior has special significance, he lived in Gwalior—"had during Emergency organised meetings in Austria and also in India as part of "total revolution" etc. etc.

This man was part of the outfit of the so-called revolutionaries. He went to Austria, and again Mr. Reddy...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it is time you put your questions.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Yes, I am putting them. On this Calling Attention I am trying to establish one thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, here Mr. Reddy's commentary in his book about the connection of the so-called total revolution with Austria and Germany is very clear. He also mentions about it and says:

"The Committee also enjoyed the confidence of many foreign governments, principally of West Germany and Austria."

So, the total revolution got its biggest boost-up, support from Austria and West Germany.

It has been said about Kumar that he took active part in the so-called total revolution and he started his career as an instant revolutionary from Austria and it is not incidental that the revolver which he has got—this

has also come out in the *Times of India*. I would like the Home Minister to clarify it. It is said that he got his revolver Smith and Wasson, from a person called Robin and Robin got this revolver from a source in Austria. This is very important. These links have to be probed. When we look at such incidents, we have to be very serious. When we look at the newspapers, there seems to be a well laid conspiracy and it seems to be a repetition of 1974-75. All these forces of destabilisation, of subversion, are ganging up and with their foreign mentors, with their foreign connections, tonnes of money is flowing into this country and in the name of doing justice to the underdog in this country, the working classes for whom everybody sheds tears, in the name of these persons—this is also important and I put it to the Home Minister to clarify as to who is this Kumar, who has his permanent address in Delhi; he has had no connection whatsoever with these workers there, the coalminers there, he never lived there at any stretch of time, he was just a fleeting bird going and coming how come that suddenly he picks up this love for the working class there? Therefore, these things are important and then how the national press, the self-appointed guardians of civil liberties in the country, the *Indian Express* how they view this? They pooh-poo this whole incident. I have no time to read it....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody would have read it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: The editorial of it indicates the mind of a section of people, those who have been supporting such forces of destabilisation, and more revealing than this is the *Times of India* Report about the lawyer. I put it to the Home Minister to kindly reveal the identity of Mr. Ohri, who appeared on behalf of the organisation, the People's Union for Civil Liberties. The People's Union for Civil Liberties has been straining itself, working over-time and spousing the causes of such elements right from Khalistan to Billa and Ranga. They

have been pleading for everybody, particularly for such forces of destabilisation, such forces of anarchy and violence. They are just taking the cover of the miseries of the people—the so-called miseries of the people. They are ganging up against the Home Minister and the hon. Members of the House. It is not a question of party in power or outside power. It is a question of the system. It is a question of the society that we have accepted a civilised social order that we have accepted.

In this connection Shri Ohri says. The statement again is revealing. Shri Ohri says, "Nothing happened". The lawyer says in the court. "Nothing happened. It is all a cock and bull story." See, a person goes with an armed revolver, fires quite a few shots in the house and breaks the window panes and he says that his purpose is the execution of important political person or some person whose murder will be taken as a dramatic event. This person goes there and the lawyer says that the whole thing was stage managed just to get publicity and sympathy...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What else can we expect his lawyer to say? He has gone there to defend him.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I am just pointing out the strange, groupings, the ganging up and the conspiracy. (Interruptions). The lawyer says the ruling party wants to get some sympathy. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him put the question. You know the rules of Calling Attention. Let him complete please.

श्री मनीराम बागडी : मैं आपसे एक बात पूछता हूँ कि क्या अदालत में कोई वकील जिरह करता है, सही या गलत, उसकी चर्चा यहाँ होगी? ...
(बुद्धधान) ...

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: It has been given in the press. I am quoting. He says that it has been stage-managed to get the sympathy of the people in the coming Assembly election. If we seek to dismiss such events of importance when the life and security of the Members of this House is in peril, is in danger, this is the highest and grossest form of irresponsibility. Therefore...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, the question is. Please put the question

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: People have spoken for forty minutes, fifty minutes on Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please complete. There are four more Members.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I will take my time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You leave some material for them also. Do not exhaust.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Therefore, you will kindly recall. The hon. Members and you will also recall. Again. I say I am not levelling charges. I am merely speaking of facts, the facts which are before you. You can analyse and draw conclusions. The whole House can draw conclusion. This man is said to have originated from an obscure corner of Madhya Pradesh. My hunch, definite hunch and apprehension is that he is in collusion with other anarchist elements in Madhya Pradesh like Guhanyogi who is spreading his tentacles in the whole of Madhya Pradesh and that area and has connections with naxalites. I never support killing on innocent people in the name of naxalites. But those who believe in this sowing the seed of violence, those who seek to overthrow the Government through violence, we are very much against them. Guhanyogi... (Interruptions). they have a link. This House dismissed a memorandum (Interruptions) This House discussed Mr. Fernandes, an hon. Member of this House.. (interruptions).

[Prof. K. K. Tewari]

Shri Fernandes had gone to that area. He has gone to this area also

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ? It should be very short. Do not make a speech.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Let me formulate. He is taking the name of some trade union leader of Madhya Pradesh, who is not represented, nor his party is represented in this House and nobody is there to defend him.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : चोर को दाढ़ी में तिनका है। ये उनके साथी हैं।

SHRI A. K. ROY : I want to know whether it is proper according to a parliamentary practice to take the name of some person who is not remotely connected with this incident even according to the Government version to drive a point in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't mention about the persons who are not members of this House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Can he mention Mahatma Gandhi ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am formulating questions for the Home Minister. He is to reply to questions. Why should the members get exercised ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां (एटा) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। . . . (व्यवधान) मुझे मत सिखाइए। मैं आप को 10 वर्ष पढ़ाऊंगा क्योंकि मैं पार्लियामेंट में आप से पहले एण्टर हुआ हूँ। आर्गोनाइजेशन का नाम लेने की मेरे ख्याल से इजाजत है। यहां पर खालिस्तान का नाम रोज़ लिया

जाता है जब कि वह यहां पर रेप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं है। उस वक्त किसी ने कोई आर्गोनाइजेशन नहीं किया।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आर्गोनाइजेशन का नाम ले सकते हैं।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : ये कैसे कहते हैं कि खालिस्तान का यहां पर रेप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं है। यहां पर बहुत से लोग उधर हैं, जो खालिस्तान का समर्थन करने वाले हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can mention the name of any organisation, but not the name of a person. (Interruptions) This is not Zero Hour. Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is only an ice-berg; the visit of Mr. Fernandes to Madhya Pradesh, his espousal of the cause for these people; the book written by Mr. Reddy justifying violence, Mr. Reddy's own confession about the conduct of total revolutionaries with centres of their support in Austria and Germany and this man's connections with Austria and Germany; his getting a revolver from them—the whole scenario is so murky and so potential. The Government should go into all the facts. I am prepared to lay this letter on the Table.

Then, the People's Union for Civil Liberty, for example, has been deriving the inspiration from Amnesty International; Mr. Fernandes' connection with Socialist International; their support to these organisations through dubious channel and then here is another organisation called AVARD:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not mention all these things. It is a Calling Attention Notice; it is not a general discussion. You put your question now.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am posing a question. About this organisation.

called AVARD, according to the decision of the House—the House has passed a resolution—an inquiry is being conducted into the affairs AVARD....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not allow you more. You have already taken more than halfhour. You must put your question now.

प्राचार्य नगवान देव : यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है । किसी के यहां ऐसा हो सकता है । आप के यहां हो सकता है और हमारे यहां भी हो सकता है । इसलिए इस पर बोलने के लिए टाइम दीजिए ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am formulating the whole situation that it is a part of the bigger game of destabilising this country and destroying the democratic system that we have cherished for which generations of Indians have made heroic and laudable sacrifices. The whole system is at stake. Let us not take it in that spirit of polemics. I am not trying to pose any *cankerous* question.

The Home Minister of India owes it to the country and to this House to find out the known and unknown links, the subterranean links, of this man professing to be a revolutionary, claiming to be a man working for the downtrodden, working for the working class, his known connections with foreign agencies; the book written by Mr. Reddy and his connections unmistakably with these elements. Therefore, I want to know from the Home Minister of India whether this process is the beginning of their game, their vile game of denn stabilising this country because they have been talking of authorianism; they have been talking of undemocratic functioning and, therefore, in that connection, I want to pose this question also. I want that the Home Minister should concede an inquiry by CBI so that all the links of the persons are known and the House is enlightened about the threat that this country is facing today from such elements who are preaching violence and through vio-

lence, they want to change the Government.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आनरेबल मੈम्बर श्री के० के० तिवारी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बातें बतायी । मैं उनकी इस बात को एक्सेप्ट करता हूँ कि जिन बातों के लिये फाइण्ड आउट करना चाहिये, उनको फाइण्ड आउट करने में गवर्नमेंट कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेगी और उन्हें फाइण्ड आउट किया जाएगा । जिनके नाम यहां लिये गये हैं उनके नाम के साथ उनका क्या लगाव है वह भी देखा जाएगा ।

मैं इस बात से इत्तिफाक करता हूँ कि इडिप्या को डिस्टैबेलाइज करने के लिये जो ताकतें सोचती हैं, कोशिश करती हैं, उनके बारे में कभी-कभी खबरें मिलती रहती हैं । इसमें साधारण तौर पर एक मੈम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट से मिलने की बात नजर नहीं आती । जब इंक्वायरी होगी और उससे जो निकल कर आयेगा तभी असलियत मालूम होगी । तब तक के लिये मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा । मगर जो उनका सुझाव है कि इस को सी०बी०आई० के हवाले कर दिया जाये, इसके बारे में भी दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ मशविरा कर के गौर करेंगे ।

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री के० के० तिवारी जी ने जिन बातों पर बिस्तार से प्रकाश डाला है उनको दोहरा कर मैं सदन का समय बरबाद नहीं करना चाहूंगा ।

मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगा । इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य भाई दलबीर सिंह जी के यहां यह घटना हुई, इसकी सभी पक्षों को निन्दा करनी चाहिये । यह कोई मामूली घटना

[श्री अशोक गहलोत]

नहीं हैं। इसके पहले भी हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री भागवत झा आजाद साहब के यहां इस तरह की घटना हो चुकी है। हमारे सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री जगदीश टाइटलर के घर पर भी बम फेंकने की घटना हुई थी। जो पिछले एक साल से संसद सदस्यों के घरों पर जाकर इस प्रकार से करने की लोगों की हिम्मत पड़ रही है और यह सिलसिला बढ़ रहा है, इस पर हमें गम्भीर चिन्तन करना चाहिये।

यह जो घटना घटी है, इसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि दो तीन दिन हो गये, अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार हुए, उनसे इन्क्वायरी में क्या जानकारी मिली, उनकी मंशा क्या थी, उनके पास पिस्तौल कहां से आया? इसके बारे में सदन को जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये।

मैं इस मौके पर दिल्ली पुलिस की भी सलाहना करना चाहूंगा कि उसने बहुत होशियारी और सूझबूझ के साथ काम किया है जिसके कारण वहां कोई खूनखराबा नहीं हुआ। अगर पुलिस चाहते तो अपराधियों को एक घंटे में ही गिरफ्तार कर सकती थी। जहां हम कई मौकों पर पुलिस की आलाचना करते हैं, वहां ऐसे मौके पर हमें उसका धन्यवाद करना चाहिये।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि भाई दलबीर सिंह जी ने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत उल्लेख करते हुए कल सदन को बताया था कि जो इस प्रकार के लोग उनके घर पर आये थे, उनका उनके क्षेत्र से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं

है और जिन खानों के बारे में वे बात कर रहे थे, वे भी उनके क्षेत्र में नहीं आतीं। इसलिये इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिये कि जो नवयुवक पिस्तौल लिये हुए थे, वे भाई दलबीर सिंह जी के ही घर पर भ्यों गये? इसके अलावा यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि इनका कोई लीडर है जिससे इनका सम्पर्क है। ऐसे लोगों की मदद से इन लोगों को यहां आना और इस प्रकार की चिंताजनक स्थिति का उत्पन्न करना यह एक गम्भीर मामला है। इसलिये मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानकारी लेना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक क्या क्या पता लगा है? उनकी मंशा क्या थी?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस तरह की जो लगातार घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उनके मन्दर्भ में गृह मंत्री जी क्या सोचते हैं और आने वाले समय में संसद-सदस्यों की रक्षा के बारे में उनकी क्या योजना है, उस पर प्रकाश डालने का कष्ट करें।

श्री जल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पुलिस की कार्यवाही की प्रशंसा की है, इससे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। वाकई दिल्ली की पुलिस ने प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। और भी बहुत से क्राइम दिल्ली की पुलिस ने पकड़े हैं और इस मामले में अब तक जो जानकारी मिली है इन्वेस्टीगेशन अथारिटी का, उसके लिए इन्वेस्टीगेशन के हित में नहीं है कि मैं अघूरी कार्यवाही आपको बता दूं, क्योंकि अभी तक वे इस बात में लगे हुए हैं कि इसके पीछे क्या मंशा है, क्या इनका निशाना था, ऐसा क्यों किया गया, लेकिन मैं इस सदन के मेम्बर साबान से जरूर प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हिंसा की नीति की हम सब को निन्दा करनी चाहिए और जो

भी बातें जैसे-जैसे उजागर होंगी, वे सब को सब हम हाउस को बताने का वायदा करते हैं।

श्री अशोक गहलोत : मेरा मुख्य सवाल तो रह गया। आगे के लिए संसद्-सदस्यों की रक्षा के लिए क्या योजना है ?

श्री जल सिंह : उसके लिए मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमको इस बात की बहुत चिंता है। हम यह सोच रहे हैं कि मेंबर आफ पार्लियामेंट के लिए और दूसरे नागरिकों के लिये हमको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि ऐसी घटनाएं न हों। अब तक जो हमने किया है, उसमें 8-10 प्वाइंट ऐसे रखे हैं, जिससे इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए पुलिस की कार्यवाही तुरन्त हो। पैदल और ट्रांसपोर्ट के जरिए पेट्रोलिंग तेज की जाए और कुछ जगहों पर बहुत जल्दी पुलिस वाले पहुंच सकें, उनको मिला दिया जाए और कभी कभी इस तरह की रिपोर्टें भी आती हैं जैसे एक थाना यहां है, उस क्षेत्र के थाने का हैड क्वार्टर काफ़ी दूरी पर है और वहां के थाने में यदि कोई शिकायत जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि यह तो हमारे थाने में नहीं है। इसमें 10-20 मिनट का समय लग जाता है। और क्राइम करने वाले लोग दौड़ जाते हैं। उसके लिए भी प्रावीजन किया है। इस प्रकार हम इस मामले पर पूरा गौर कर रहे हैं और भरोसा दिलाते हैं कि आनरेबल मेंबर्स और आम पब्लिक की इज्जत और उनकी जिंदगी तथा उनके माल के लिए रक्षा करने में हम कोई कसर बाकी नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने मंत्री जी का बयान बहुत ही ध्यान और सावधानी के साथ पढ़ा है।

इसमें इन्होंने पुलिस को सरपट सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया है कि पुलिस बहुत अच्छा

काम कर रही है, लेकिन स्थिति आज बंद से बदतर होती जा रही है, इसकी जानकारी भी इनको है।

इन्होंने इस बयान में यह भी कहा है कि साधारण अपराधकर्मों में कमी आ रही है, अपराध कर्म कम हो रहे हैं और पुलिस दक्षता के साथ अपराधियों का पीछा कर रही है—यही दो बातें हैं इसमें।

ये दोनों बातें बिल्कुल गलत हैं। इसका मैं एक ही उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। एक साल पहले मेरे नार्थ एवेन्यु घर में चोरी हुई, ताला तोड़ कर चोरी हुई। पुलिस ने कहा कि एक-दो महीने में हम चोरों को पकड़ लेंगे, लेकिन इनका दक्षता का हाल यह है कि मामूली चोरी को भी ये नहीं पकड़ सके। इसलिए मेरी समझ में इनकी पुलिस के लोग, बहुत सारे इनके पीछे चलने वाले नेता लोग अपराध कर्मियों को राजनीतिक संरक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। बयान के बावजूद, भिंडर साहब के जाने के बावजूद दिन प्रति दिन अपराध कर्मों की बाढ़ आती जा रही है, लूट हो रही है, डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, शील हरण चल रहे हैं, कत्ल हो रहे हैं, हत्याएं हो रही हैं—

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : स्मगलिंग बढ़ रही है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : स्मगलिंग ता जैसे इनके सिस्टम का एक अंग ही बन गया हो।

अब मैं बैंक डकैतों के बारे में कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और उसके बाद संसद् सदस्य वाली बात रखना चाहूंगा। और माननीय सदस्यों ने बैंक वाली बात को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया है। पिछले दस महीनों में चार बैंकों में और एक पोस्ट ऑफिस में

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

डकैती पड़ी है। बारह अप्रैल को दक्षिण दिल्ली क्षेत्र की गीतांजलि कालोनी स्थित पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में 2 लाख 27 हजार 462 रुपये की लूट हुई। इसके एक महीना पहले 9 मार्च को जोड़बाग स्थित एक रिजनल डाक खाने में 12 लाख की लूट हुई। 1 फरवरी, 1982 को महारानी बाग स्थित कनारा बैंक की शाखा से 11 लाख रुपये की लूट हुई। सितम्बर 1981 में साउथ एक्सटेंशन स्थित कनारा बैंक से 6 लाख 44 हजार रुपये की लूट की गई। जून 1981 में ग्रेटर कैलाश स्थित युनाइटेड बैंक की शाखा से 1 लाख 23 हजार रुपये की लूट हुई। दस महीने के अन्दर इनके बयान के मुताबिक इन घटनाओं को नहीं घटना चाहिए था क्योंकि स्थिति सुधर रही है, पुलिस चुस्ती से काम कर रही है, डकैतों को पकड़ रही है, अपराध कमियों को पकड़ रही है। लेकिन ये घटनाएं बताती हैं कि इनका कथन बिल्कुल ** है। बारह तारीख की घटना को आप देखें। डकैत दी बजे आए। एक का नाम था अहमद —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shastriji, you have used some words which should not be used... I will go through the proceedings.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : **

बारह अप्रैल को जब बैंक में लूट हुई तो लुटेरे थे अहमद और जावेद। अहमद ने जावेद से कहा टैलीफोन की तार काट दी। उसने फौरन काट दी। फिर अहमद ने बैंक कर्मचारियों को गालियां देते हुए कहा "तुम्हारा क्या जाता है, पैसा तो सरकार का ही है न?" इस तरीके से लूट होती आ रही है। ये घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। सरकार

इस सिलसिले में मेरे ख्याल से कोई कारगर उपाय नहीं कर रही है, वर्ना इतनी बड़ी बड़ी डकैतियां नहीं होती और वह भी सरकारी खजाने की लूट। दिन दहाड़े डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं। दो बजे दिन में पड़ रही हैं, शाम का पड़ रही हैं। अब मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

पुलिस वाले कहते हैं सुराग मिल रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या कोई सुराग इन डकैतियों के बारे में मिला है? 12 के भी और पहले भी कोई सुराग आपको मिला है? यदि हां, तो वह क्या है? बताने की स्थिति में अगर हां, पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में जरूरी समझते हों तो बताइए। नहीं, तो क्या दिल्ली की पुलिस ऐसा तो नहीं है कि नपुंसकों हो कर रह गई है, यह शब्द तो शायद अलाउड है ...

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Haridwar): He is only telling the fact.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नपुंसक हो चुकी है, या यह समझा जाय सारी डकैतियां उनके मेल से चल रही है?

(2) बैंकों में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की स्थिति अभी क्या है? क्योंकि बारबार आप कहते हैं कि हम सुरक्षा मजबूत कर रहे हैं। ता क्या है वह सुरक्षा? इस बिशा में सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं? उनके बावजूद डकैतियां क्यों हो रही हैं, और वह भी दिन दहाड़े? फिर क्या इन डकैतियों को रोकने में असफलता के लिए उन क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है? यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ग्योरा क्या है?

(3) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार की डकैतियां, लूटपाट तथा अन्य अपराध

कर्मों को रोकने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की है ? यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा बता दीजिए ताकि अन्दाज लगे कि आप किस तरीके से डकैतियों को और अपराध कर्मों को रोकना चाहते हैं ।

अब माननीय तिवारी जी का भाषण सुनने के बाद मेरी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है, यह भी सुन लीजिए—कहीं की ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानुमती ने कुनवा जोड़ा । यही है इनके भाषण का सम और सब्स्टेंस । और मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता इसके बारे में । क्या बोल गये, एक शब्द भी डकैती के बारे में नहीं कहा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a general discussion. We have already spoken about the M.Ps. You now concentrate on this point only.

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : सब से ज्यादा डकैतियां वेस्ट बंगाल में हुई हैं, क्यों नहीं बोले ? ...

(व्यवधान)

We can discuss the law and order situation of West Bengal here.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What is this? you discuss law and order situation here. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Shastri Ji, put your questions.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हल्दर : हमारे यहां नहीं ऐसा होता है । हमारा सिस्टम अच्छा है । ...

(व्यवधान)

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : हमारे सिस्टम में अगर गड़बड़ है तो इनके सिस्टम में क्यों डकैती होता है ? ...

(व्यवधान)

13 hrs.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सरकार ग्राम जनता की हिफाजत नहीं कर सकती । इसकी स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई है कि अपने माननीय सदस्यों की भी हिफाजत करने में असमर्थ मालूम हो रही है । अगर ऐसी बात नहीं होती तो हमारे दो नौजवान—राजनारायण कुमार और कुमार स्वामी—यह हमारे सहयोगी संसद् सदस्य के घर में घुस कर के 9 घण्टे तक 5 आदमियों को बंधक बना कर नहीं रखते । स्थिति कहां तक बिगड़ गई है इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिला रहा हूं । यह सचमुच में नाटकीय और सनसनीखेज घटना है । शायद ही इस तरह की घटना कभी किसी मुल्क में हुई हो । बहुत आपने लम्बा-चौड़ा भाषण दिया, लेकिन यह बताया नहीं कि वास्तविकता क्या है ? आपने इतना लम्बा भाषण दिया, वह वास्तविकता है या यह ? आज लोगों को आपके सिस्टम में विश्वास नहीं रह गया है ।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : जब विश्वास नहीं रह गया है तो आप क्यों यहां आते हैं ? चले जाइये, यहां से । ...

When you are condemning the system, then why are you participating in it?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह लोगों का विश्वास कह रहे हैं, अपना नहीं कह रहे हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तिवारी जी, मैंने आपको कभी टोका नहीं ।

मैंने कहा कि पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में लोगों का विश्वास घटता जा रहा है तेज़ी के साथ ; अगर ऐसी बात नहीं होती तो लोग डिस्गस्टेड नहीं होते । यह समझते हैं कि आप महंगाई को नहीं रोक सकते । मजदूरों के सवाल का हल नहीं निकाल सकते, ला एण्ड आर्डर को

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :]

नहीं संभाल सकते, किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं दिला सकते। तो लोगों का विश्वास खत्म होना लाजिम है।

उस नौजवान ने जो बात की, हम उसके समर्थक नहीं हैं, वह गलत है, उसका विरोध होना चाहिए। लेकिन वह आप ही से सम्बन्धित है ज्ञा जी। जरा आज कद पैंट्रियाट का सम्पादकीय लेख पढ़ लीजिए, अगर नहीं पढ़ा हो तो।

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसी से प्रभावित हैं ?

13.22 hrs.

(Shri Harinatha Misra in the Chair)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो जो आपने सिस्टम बना रखा है, उसमें इस तरह के लोग पैदा होंगे, एक नहीं अनेकों सैकड़ों और हजारों। इसीलिए इस सिस्टम में चेंजेज जरूरी है।

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 30,000 मजदूर कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले वहाँ हैं। उस जगह का नाम भी है शह-डौल। इसलिए कि जो कालरीज है और जहाँ के बगल से श्री दलवीर सिंह आते हैं 30,000 मजदूर 2 अप्रैल से हड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अगर उनका अधिकार है बोलने का तो आप नियमन कर दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : रामावतार जी,...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह मुनते नहीं हैं, धबड़ा गये हैं, ऐसा लगता है।

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपका जो वक्तव्य है, पहले उसको सोच-समझ कर दीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 30,000 मजदूर कोलरी में हड़ताल पर हैं। यह कहते हैं नहीं हैं। उनकी बात आपने सुन ली। उनकी स्थिति क्या है और पूरे देश में कोलरी मजदूरों की आज क्या दयनीय स्थिति है, क्या आप नहीं जानते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, जो माननीय सदस्य अभी बोल रहे थे, उनके प्रतिनिधि होते तो उनके यहां इस तरह..

एक माननीय सदस्य : हड़ताल नहीं होती।

सभापति महोदय : हड़ताल होती या नहीं, मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन कुछ औचित्य था। लेकिन यह तो ख्वाम-ख्वाहा भेड़िया वाली बात हुई कि बगल में आपका कांस्टीटुएन्सी है, इसलिए हम आ गये। मुझे तो कोई तुक नहीं मालूम होता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कल भी इन्होंने कहा था कि उनके क्षेत्र के बगल में है। मैं यही बात रहा हूँ कि मजदूरों की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं जाता। पीने को पानी नहीं, 60 प्रतिशत लोग टी० बी० और दूसरे रोगों से पीड़ित हैं, औषधि और अस्पताल की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, चिकित्सा नहीं है। तो उन्हीं तमाम मांगों को ले कर वह 2 अप्रैल से हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। उनकी बात अगर आप हम हल..

नहीं करेंगे, जो इस तरह के युवक कहीं न कहीं से पैदा हो जाते हैं, हमारे और आपके हाथ में उनको रोकना नहीं है। कोई मजदूर ऐसा नहीं करता। मजदूर तो अपनी ताकत और एकता बना कर सरकार की नीतियों के खिलाफ शान्ति के साथ संघर्ष करते हैं। और आजाद साहब से मांग करते हैं कि हमारी यह मांग है, इसे मान लीजिए। सांसदों की रक्षा तो जरूर होनी चाहिए, विधायकों, मंत्रियों और तमाम जनता की रक्षा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मजदूरों के सवाल का हल भी निकालना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तो जाहिर है कि इस तरह के पथभ्रष्ट युवक इस तरह की घटनाओं में भाग लेते रहेंगे।

अब मैं इन दोनों घटनाओं के बारे में सवाल पूछता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं तो समझता था कि आप सवाल पूछ चुके।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इन दोनों घटनाओं की रोशनी में यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि ...

सभापति महोदय : क्या अभी तक अंधरे में पूछ रहे थे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दिल्ली को इन दोनों घटनाओं से स्पष्ट है कि कानून और व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज़ यहां पर नहीं है। दिल्ली में जनता की सरकार भी नहीं बनी हुई है। मैं भारत सरकार की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। कार्पोरेशन इनके कब्जे में है, एन० डी० एम० सी० इनके कब्जे में है। क्या यह सवाल नहीं उठता कि यहां पर इस तरह की घटनाएं इस लिए भी ज्यादा हो रही हैं कि यहां के शासन की बागडोर चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में नहीं है ? अगर ऐसा है, तो क्या सरकार और राज्यों की तरह—बंगाल, केरल,

हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि की तरह— यहां भी फौरन असेम्बली का गठन करके चुनाव कराना चाहती है या नहीं ?

मंत्री महोदय ने कल अपने बयान में बताया कि इन दो नौजवानों पर मुकदमे चलाए जा रहे हैं। उस बयान में किसी सैक्शन की चर्चा नहीं थी। कोई न कोई सैक्शन लगाया होगा। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सी० आर० पी० सी० या आई०पी० सी० की किन दफ्तरों के मातहत उन पर मुकदमे चलाए जाएंगे।

उनके पास रिवाल्वर पाया गया, जिस पर मार्क है यू० एस० ए० संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिवाल्वर किनका है, कौन उसका मालिक है, कहां से वे इसे लाए। सुना है कि उन नौजवानों के पास से कुछ विदेशी पासपोर्ट भी बरामद किए गए। अगर यह सच है तो वे पासपोर्ट किन देशों के थे और किन किन के नाम से थे। इससे भी बहुत कुछ सुराग मिल सकता है।

इन तमाम बातों की रोशनी में यह साफ है कि भारत सरकार स्थिति पर काबू पाने में असफल रही है। क्या यह ठीक नहीं होगा कि वह फौरन से पेश्तर इस्तीफा दे दे ?

मेरे सवाल बहुत स्पष्ट और साफ हैं, इस लिए उनके उत्तर भी साफ होने चाहिए। बैंकों की रक्षा के बारे में और हम लोगों की रक्षा के बारे में सरकार बहुत चिन्तित है। वह इसके लिए क्या करना चाहती है और क्या सोचती है ? क्या वह दिल्ली की जनता को अपना तकदीर का फैसला करने का अधिकार देना चाहती है या नहीं ; अगर देना चाहती है, तो कब तक ; अगर नहीं देना चाहती है, तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Shri Ramavatar Shastri has dealt with two incidents which have taken place: one is about the intrusion in the house of our Hon. Member of Parliament and the second is about the bank robbery. I am sorry, he has been most uncharitable to the Police. I never expected that Shri Ramavatar Shastri should speak in that manner saying that they are impotent and all that. The commendable manner in which they were able to cope with these two intruders go to show that the Police Administration is efficient and by such disparaging comments, it will go only to demoralise the Police administration. Where credit is due it is to be given. If the Police has gone wrong the hon. Member has got every right to criticise them. But where they have done things in a commendable manner. I expect that the hon. Member like Mr. Ramavatar Shastri should have certainly commended the Police for their swift action which they have taken.

Now, while putting certain questions the hon. Member has echoed the feeling of Shri R. N. Kumar. He has mentioned about the inadequate arrangements that are made for the welfare of the workers in the Mines. He said that they are not satisfactory and some of the workers are suffering from T.B., some of them are suffering from cancer, etc. All these things have been mentioned by Mr. Kumar already but statistics prove that the points raised by them are not correct. I will give you the facts that I have got with me.

Sohagpur is the biggest area of Western Coalfields Ltd. with a provision of about 4.54 million tonnes of coal per annum. It has 14 mines and about 20,000 employees. It is in District Shahol of Madhya Pradesh. The Jhagrakhand area has a production of about 3 million tonnes per annum. It has 11 mines and about 11,500 employees. It is in District Surguja (Madhya Pradesh). Chirimiri area with an annual production of about

3.7 million tonnes of coal has a capacity of 10 million tonnes and 15,00 employees and it is also in District Surguja (Madhya Pradesh).

I will now come to the medical facilities that are available in that area. In Jhagrakhand area, there is a 150-bed hospital at Marendragarh being run in addition to the colliery dispensaries. In Sohagpur area, there is a 100 bed hospital at Burhar for the coal workers which is being run by W.C.L. In Chirimiri area, there is a regional hospital at Kurasia with 30-beds. A 22-bed hospital is under construction at Ramnagar in Jhagrakhand area. So far as the medical facilities are concerned, when we calculate them, they compare favourably with the all-India average of provision of hospital facilities and bed facilities to those workers.

Now, in regard to the drinking water supply, the position is quite satisfactory in most of the Collieries in Jhagrakhand and Sohagpur area except in Ramnagar. For Ramnagar Colliery, a drinking water supply scheme is under preparation. The following drinking water supply schemes are under execution:

| | | |
|------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| NCPH | Colliery—Chirimiri | area |
| | Amlai Colliery | —Sohagpur area |
| | Burhar (I) Colliery— | Shogapur area |
| | Rungta Colliery | —Sohagpur area |
| | Birsinghpur Colliery | —Sohagpur area |
| | Burhar (II & III) Colliery— | Sohagpur area |

A drinking water project for Chirimiri area has been approved which would cost about Rs. 3.10 crores. The project is being implemented by the State Government and 1/3rd expenditure would be borne by the State Government and 2/3rd expenditure by the W.C.L. and the Coal Mines Welfare.

The housing satisfaction in the Coal industry is about 30 per cent. But in these 3 areas of W.C.L. which are in

districts of Surguja and Shandol, it is more than 30 per cent. Sir, a few days back a representation has been made by Prof. Madhu Danavate and Shrimati Pramila Dandavate. They made certain demands and they are being considered. So far as the drinking water problem is concerned, the Coal India Ltd. has reported to us that there are drinking water supply schemes in this area. Except in Ram Nagar, as I told you, in other places sufficient water is being provided; and 1,500 gallons, if I remember correct, is being provided to each family. These are the arrangements which have been made. This year an additional amount also has been allocated for having this water supply scheme executed. I also informed the Hon. House the various steps that have been taken in this connection by the Coal India Limited to look into the problems of this area. So, when Shri Ramavatar Shastri says that there is no drinking water, there is no medical facility, I say, according to the facts available, the statement made by the Hon. Member is not correct. He is only trying to exaggerate the situation.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You have not, if you don't believe the figures.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, he wanted to know what security arrangements are being made for providing security to the banks.

Sir, the Home Minister made a statement in the Rajya Sabha on 16th March and he has brought to the notice of the Banking institutions the various safety measures that have to be taken. A Notification has also been issued. The letter of the Home Minister reads like this:

"With proliferation of banking services both in urban and rural areas, the need for taking maximum security precautions against bank holdups has assumed great urgency. The question of extending the charter of CISEF to cover the requirement of security of bank may also

be considered. Some of the more important points which would come up for consideration are as follows:

Physical security measures, location of banks, design of the building, specification and design of the strong room, operation of cash chests, entry and exit regulations for the banks, arrangements for safe movement of cash chests to and from the bank, alarm devices and beat in safety measures, security staff, armed and plain-clothes guards, laying down the drill in the event of hold up, integration of security measures with local police arrangements."

The Home Minister, for information of the Hon. House, has constituted a committee with the following officers to study and report on the creation of bank security force. The Committee consists of Additional Secretary (Union Territories), DG, CISEF, Joint Director, (IB), Additional Commissioner of Police (Crime) Delhi, Joint Secretary (Police), MHA.

The Committee should submit its report within three months. This is the immediate step the Home Ministry has taken.

Shastriji has drawn our attention in regard to this particular incident of Geetanjali Enclave. In this connection I would like to say one thing. Sir, it is not necessary to mention in detail about how the robbery has taken place. But one fact remains that the Bank authorities must be more vigilant, more careful in running their banking institutions. In spite of our repeated communications to them, there seems to be some sort of a laxity on the part of the employees in the matter of taking proper steps. In this particular case, I may say that in the Punjab National Bank branch at the time of the occurrence there were only four employees. The Branch is situated in a small two-room residential houses. There are only nine employees working in this Branch, out of which there were on leave and two had gone for

[Shri R. Venkatasubbaiah]

lunch. So, at the time of the occurrence only four of them were there—the Manager, Cashier, Clerk and Peon.

The daily transaction was closed at 1 p.m. and the employees were having lunch at that time. Shri K. N. Agarwal had returned from lunch, and had kept the door open. He was almost immediately followed by the two unknown persons wearing helmets. They called the Manager by name and demanded the cash from him, at pistol point. The Manager then asked the Cashier to hand over the cash from the cash box."

Sir, the scenario reads like a sort of detective story. The employees should have taken more effective steps in safeguarding the cash that is deposited. As a matter of fact, the cash transactions had closed at 1 p.m. So, they should have been more careful in this matter. In spite of that, we are persuading the Banking Department in the Ministry of Finance to cooperate with us in strengthening the security measures in this connection.

The hon. Member also made a charge that the Police have so far failed to apprehend the culprits who are involved. Investigation is going on.

Sir, I may bring to the notice of the hon. House something which happened recently. The south District Police has smashed an inter-State gang of notorious dacoits who were acting in U.P. and Delhi. On receipt of a tip that these dacoits were planning to commit a dacoity in the shopping complex near Okhla during the night between 12/13-4-1982, the Police party led by SHO Shivpuri and Inspector Jagpal Singh swung into action and nabbed all the eight dacoits who were assembled for executing their plan of dacoity in the DDA Park near Okhla Marg. When the gang was challenged by the Police party they were taken by surprise, and they made all attempt to dodge the Police party and escaped

under cover of darkness, but they were cornered from all sides, leaving them no other alternative but to surrender. The gang was armed with deadly weapons like country pistols, a knife, lathis and housebreaking implements. In all, three country-made pistols with ammunitions were recovered from their possession. In addition, a toy pistol which looks like an English revolver was also recovered from the possession of one of these dacoits.

The dacoits' names have also been mentioned.

It is not as though the Police are keeping quite, Shastri Ji. They are not obliging anybody. They are doing their duty in all these matters. The dacoities that are being committed, are committed in a manner that baffles at times even investigation, but the Police are alive to these facts. The crime is sophisticated. It is not as though hardened criminals are now engaged in dacoity or robbery. As I mentioned in my previous reply, there are many educated people. There was a graduate of a University who was also apprehended. So, these are all the matters which are engaging the attention of the Police Department.

About these two persons—R. N. Kumar and the other gentleman—who have been apprehended, they have been charged under Sections 307/452, 506/342/34 I.P.C., Section 100-B.I.P.C; and Section 27 of the Arms Act.

Now about other matters Shastri Ji has asked, viz. what is the type of revolver, whether there are any markings on it, to which country it belongs—all these matters cannot be disclosed at this juncture. It will not help us investigate into all these matters.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
What about passports?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these matters—we will tell you. I may mention this to Shastri Ji—a great veteran freedom fighter like Shastri Ji who believes in parliamentary democracy, had nothing to say except

that these are the reasons viz. bourgeoisie capitalism, exploitation and all that. But I may point out to Shastri Ji that this cult of violence is harmful not only to one particular party. I am telling him that it possess the greatest danger to every party. So, we should all join in condemning this cult of violence, wherever it is.

About the background of the man, the Home Minister has already dealt with this matter. (*Interruptions*) The background of this gentleman and his associate. Shri Bagriji got up and said, is it any crime for the lawyers to defend him. These are not ordinary professional lawyers. They are self-made, self-righteous lawyers drawn from DFCL. These people have taken upon themselves that everything that the Government does is wrong and they are correct. Even they did not hesitate to defend Billa and Ranga. So, Bagriji, they are not professional lawyers. I think you would have argued their case better than these people. The background of Mr. Kumar, all these facts will be brought before the House at an appropriate time. I do not want to take the time of the House. These are the people who are danger to the democratic system in this country. They say:

"Our objective is rather to destabilise the whole oppressive system. As the best means of doing this, we intend to execute influential individuals who have misused their official position and power to commit heinous crimes—crimes which are a matter of public knowledge and revulsion and which, in any society with effective moral standards would at once be rewarded by a death sentence or a public lynching. Whether we are immediately successful or not, we trust that these executions will receipt a large publicity. Once their true motive is understood, they will create a general commotion of feelings, which can ultimately be harnessed to bring about funda-

mental changes through a democratic process."

He further says,

"It is only revolutionary violence which can purge from our hearts the engrained fear of State power, and wean our minds from their year-long addiction to wishful thinking."

At this juncture, only violence can restore to history, its meaning and direction, only violence can play the midwife's part at the impending birth of a "new India"...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): From where are you quoting?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The leaflets which they have published—these boys. These are the most disturbing factors. I do not want to say anything at this juncture. We are going into the entire ramification of this cult of violence. They have only symbolised one M.P. to unravel their acts of violence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But to be fair to Shri Shastriji, he himself described these youngmen as *patha bhrasht* (misguided) but caught on the wrong track.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Chair has understood you well.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My difficulty is this. You will be able to understand it because that in Bibari Hindi; you will understand it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Sir. It is the Hindi known throughout the country—from North to South.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There are Bhojpur, Matthill...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is pure Sanskrit.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I did not hear that word. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to disclose anything at this stage. Let our friend, Rakeshji be patient. Our Home Minister has said about it. It has been taken very seriously, it has to be gone into with all its implications involved, whether it has got wider connection's with other countries who are enemical to the interest of this country, who do not want that political system, this democracy should prevail in this country. So, we have not treated this as an ordinary matter. As the Home Minister has said about the crimes situation, I need not repeat. I have said it. These statistics go to show. I have proved it through statistics that the crime rate has come down. Again I do not want to repeat it because several times these statistics were given to this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have had detailed discussion already.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We have had discussion on the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants and several calling attentions. I only say that the picture that has been given by Mr. Shastri about the horrifying conditions of the mine workers is not correct. This is far from truth, I can say. I do not say it is correct. But all the steps are being taken by Coal India to provide elementary amenities and needs of these people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For one aspect of the situation, excuse me Mr. Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is with the connivance of the administration. It is a simple thing. (*Interruptions*) You direct the administration. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. Resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: To one particular aspect, Mr. Minister, I would like to draw your pointed attention and it is this: So far as number of day light robberies in the Bank premises all over the country are concerned, they have been frightfully growing. In the circumstances, it is no use the Home Ministry passing on the buck to the Finance Ministry and the Finance Ministry to the Home Ministry. And again it is no use waiting for the report to be received after months. In my humble opinion, the heads of the two Ministries may discuss the issue, as quickly as possible and some effective measures for safety should be devised and taken without waiting for these reports.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am extremely sorry. I have to disagree with you. Because, I may tell you, the banks have to take elementary precautions. In this case this man threw open the door and they just walked in. On our part I have listed the several measures that have been taken. So I think that the remark should not. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then let us leave it at that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He has not said anything about the intelligence service. You must have had some information. What about that? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर है । किस नियम के मुताबिक वे प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं । ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव में उनका नाम नहीं है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Then, you are also speaking!!

सभापति महोदय : जिस तरह सदन में होता आया है, इट इज पार्ट आफ़ द गेम । श्री मनीराम बागड़ी ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) सदर साहब, यह घटना जो घटी है, ऐसी कोई भी घटना घटे, उसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिए। देश और दुनिया में यह कायदा है कि जिस किसी व्यवस्था में गरीब से गरीब, निर्धन से निर्धन, कमजोर से कमजोर औरत भी अगर आधी रात को बाहर जा रही हो और उसे कोई कुछ कहने वाला न हो, उसे हम रामराज कहते हैं। किसी व्यवस्था को कहने का एक रास्ता यह है, यह शुद्ध कानून और व्यवस्था है। किसी व्यवस्था के बारे में इस प्रकार से भी कहा जाता है कि बड़े मे बड़े आदमी को जिन्दगी का खतग है। हालांकि उसकी जिन्दगी कीमती होती है। यह भी समाज की एक व्यवस्था है।

सभापति जी जिन्दगी सब की समान है। लेकिन कुछ जिन्दगियां ऐसी होती हैं जिनसे देश, राष्ट्र और सभ्यता पर असर पड़ता है। उसमें उम्र कोई भी तकाजा नहीं करती, उसमें नर-नारी और अजह्व भी तकाजा नहीं करते।

गांधी जी इसी दिल्ली में शहीद हुए। गांधी जी को मारने वाला नाथूराम गोडसे नहीं था, गांधीजी को मारने वाला एक वातावरण था। इस देश के अन्दर माइनोरिटी, अकालियत रहे या न रहे; इस फिरकापरस्त दिमाग से इस देश में हवा बनी और उसी का प्रतीक नाथूराम गोडसे था। आज दिल्ली में इस किस्म का वायुमण्डल बन रहा है। यह वायुमण्डल खतरनाक है। व्यक्ति से मेरा कम द्वेष है, क्योंकि कोई बीमार व्यक्ति, कोई मन का रोगी, दिमाग का रोगी भी कोई गलत काम कर सकता है, लेकिन समाज में जो यह प्रथा (बदवधान) मुझे भी कुछ सख्त कहना पड़ेगा। गद्दी पर बैठने वालों का दिमाग खराब हो जाता है। बात सुनने की बजाए सुनाना ज्यादा चाहते हैं। बात सुनना ज्यादा अच्छा है, क्योंकि

उसके हाथ में शक्ति है, ताकत है, उसका उसे उपयोग करना है। इस दुर्व्यवाह्र की मैं निन्दा करता हूँ। इस तरह की बात इस देश की संस्कृति के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। गांधी, गौतम, नानक, पीर, पैगंबर और शहीदों का यह देश है। यहां पर ऐसा बेजा और बेअक्ल दिमाग इस देश को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा सकता। वह भय और आतंक से अपनी बात नहीं मनवा सकता, इस तरह की बात प्रचार माध्यमों से प्रचारित की जानी चाहिए, गोष्ठियां मैं इस तरह की बात चलानी चाहिए। इस बारे में सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध करेगी।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप पुलिस को स्तुति करते हैं कि बहुत अच्छा काम किया। मैं देश के किसी आदमी की निन्दा से खुश नहीं हूँ, लेकिन अगर ड्यूटी पर कोई आदमी है, उसकी आप तारीफ़ कर देंगे कि चोर पकड़ लिया, बहुत अच्छा काम किया तो अच्छा काम तो यह हुआ कि चोरी नहीं होने दी, चोर पकड़ लिया तो ठीक है, तनख्वाह किस बात की मिलती है।

मैं पुलिस कमिश्नर के उस दिमाग की तारीफ़ करता हूँ जिसके तहत इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करके किसी आदमी को मरने नहीं दिया, लेकिन जब अखबार वालों ने मुल्जिम से बात करने की इच्छा प्रकट की तो उसी कमिश्नर ने कहा कि "मैंने अमरीका के बहुत बड़े अखबारनवीस को बात नहीं करने दी, तुम तो भारत के पत्रकार हो।" इस तरह का दिमाग वहां पर काम करता है तो फिर मुजरिम और अफसर के दिमाग में अन्तर नहीं हुआ इस तरह के दिमाग में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है।

गृह मंत्री जी आप इन बातों के बारे में सोचिए। आप ईश्वर भक्त हैं और जुल्म

[श्री मनोराम बागड़ी]

करते हुए डरते हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। गाजियाबाद के बंजारों की शिकायत है। बंजारों के गांव सारन में पुलिस जाती है और बाप के सामने बेटी से सामूहिक रेप करती है। यह कोई एक बाक्या नहीं है। ये राकेश जी बैठे हैं मेंबर लोक सभा। किसी को गीता अच्छी लगती है, किसी को कुरान अच्छी लगती है, किसी को पुराण अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन मुझसे अगर कोई पूछे तो सोक सभा को किताबे भी किसी धार्मिक किताब से कम नहीं है। इन किताबों को पुलिस कप्तान के आदेश से जला दिया गया और 222 में लिखने के बाद भी अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप: (आंवाला) : स्कूटर भी ले गए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप बीच में मत बोलिए, यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। या आप बोल लीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : उनकी बात आप अनसुनी कर दें।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : लेकिन आपकी बात कैसे अनसुनी कर सकता हूँ। आपकी बात तो मुझे सुननी ही पड़ेगी।

सभापति महोदय, व्यक्तियों का दोष नहीं है, मैं तो उस प्रणाली का दोषी मानता हूँ, जो ये परम्परा है। बाप जज है, बेटा वकील है और पोता मुल्जिम है। प्रणाली का दोष है। बाप गद्दी पर और प्रधानमंत्री, बेटा उद्योगपति और पोता बन गया जज और पोते की बहु चुनाव में खड़ी हो कर जीत कर आ गई तो इस तरह से जो यह वंश परम्परा बन गई है समाज में इस ढांचे को आपको बदलना होगा।

यही ढांचा चलता रहा तो कहीं न कहीं तकलीफ तो होगी ही। तब इस तरह की घटनायें अवश्य रह सकती हैं। बहुत सी घटनायें ऐसी घट जाती हैं जिनके बारे में कोई सोचता नहीं है। हरियाणा की बात आपने सुनी होगी। मैं खेलों में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं लेता। मुझे खेलना आता नहीं है। बड़े घर वालों के ये चोचले हैं कोई प्रोफेसर महिलाओं की टीम के सैक्रेटरी या चेयरमैन थे। उनको हटा दिया गया और उनकी जगह पर डी आई जी या किसी उच्च पुलिस अधिकारी की बीवी को उसका कप्तान बना दिया गया और डी आई जी के कहने पर उस प्रोफेसर को, उस कप्तान को चार छः घंटे तक डिटेन करके रखा गया। चाहे कोई मुन्दर डाकू हो या कोई उच्च अधिकारी हो या कोई भी, अगर गैर कानूनी तौर पर किसी का भी कत्ल किया जायगा या कोई गैर कानूनी काम किया जायगा तो चाहे फिर भिडर हो या कोई भी हो उसका जेल जाना पड़ेगा। यह कायदे की बात है। हमारे देश की यह परम्परा है, यह कानून है कि मुल्जिम को भी मुकम्मिल ईसाफ पाने के लिये ललकारने की इजाजत है। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है? आप याद रखें? एमरजेंसी के दौरान पुलिस ने, नौकरशाही ने, दूसरे लोगों ने जुल्म किये थे और उस वक्त लोगों को दर्द हुआ था और जब जनता रिज्जिम आई तो उन्होंने जब उसका उलटा किया तब भी दर्द महसूस किया गया। यह दर्द हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को ज्ञानी जैल सिंह या मनोराम बागड़ी कोई भी हो सब को महसूस करना होगा। नौकरशाहों के दिमाग को हमको बदलना होगा। राजा हर्ष के जमाने से लेकर आज तक पुलिस, पैसा, गुंडा और शासन चारों मिल कर अपनी मनमानी चलाते आ रहे हैं। इस प्रथा को आपको बदलना होगा।

ज्ञानी जी से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंटरनैशनल लिंक की बात वह न करें, उससे इन घटनाओं को जोड़ने की कोशिश न करें। यह न कहें कि पागल, आबारा, सनकी और घटिया दिमाग की यह उपज है या शायद किसी ने सिनेमा या थैटर देख लिया होगा या नहीं—नाम उसका अखबार में आ जाएगा नाम पढ़ लिया होगा और गरीब में, मजदूर के मन में आया होगा और उसने कोई काम कर दिया होगा। इस तरह की बात कह कर आप गरीब का हित नहीं, अहित ही करते हैं।

इन मामलों को आप पोलिटिकल भी मत बनाइये। जगदीश टाइलर साहब के मकान पर किसी ने बम फेंका और आप कह दें कि पालिटिकल आदमी ने फेंका तो इस तरह की बात भी कहना ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ वह पोलिटिकल पार्टी ही नहीं जो इस तरह की बातें करती है या वह पोलिटिकल आदमी ही नहीं जो इस तरह की हरकतें करता है फिर चाहे वह आपकी पार्टी का मेम्बर हो या हमारी या किसी और पार्टी का। वह कातिल, डकैत और गुंडा ही हो सकता है, हमारा कुछ नहीं। पुलिस के बारे में मैं कहना हूँ कि चाहे जनसंघ का मेम्बर उसके द्वारा पीटा जाता हो या डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का या किसी और पार्टी का, लेकिन जब पुलिस इस तरह की हरकतें करती है तो कांग्रेस के लोग भी पिटेंगे, हर वक्त हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी कोई न कोई पिटता रहेगा। अगर आज पुलिस वाले बंजारों के यहां जाकर उनकी बहु-बेटियों के साथ बलात्कार करते हैं तो उनकी यह काम वासना कभी जंगल की राघा से हटकर महलों की राघा तक पहुंचेगी, वह भी बच नहीं सकेगी और आपका और हमारा जीना दूभर हो जायगा और तब आप कहेंगे देखो किसी एम पी की बीबी के साथ, बड़े

आदमी के बीबी के साथ रेप हो गया। पशुता की यह आदत तब फ़ैले बगैर नहीं रहेगी।

पुराने जमाने में लोग पैसे को जमीन के नीचे गाड़ कर रखते थे। आज बैंक, लाकरों में भी रखते हैं। आप चाहे जितने ताले लगा लें, पहरेदार रख लें, चारों तरफ़ तार लगा लें, अगर आप समझते हैं कि पैसा बचा रहेगा तो यह आपकी भूल है। बचाव के लिये पब्लिक का, पुलिस का कुछ चरित्र हुआ करता है, देश भक्ति की भावना हुआ करती है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ कायदे कानून भी बनाने पड़ते हैं। जरूर बनायें। यह भी ठीक है कि बैंकों में पहरेदारों का इंतजाम होता है।

कित्थों बोले हरियाणा तों, पंजाब तों, दिल्ली तों। बोले कौन? बोले जेड़ा बेकार फिरता हो। कंधे पर बन्दूक रख दी और अगर कोई खुड़का हो गया तो बन्दूक को छोड़ कर भाग गये। पता नहीं बन्दूक आगे चलती है या पीछे चलती है।

सदर साहब, मेरे भाई नाराज न हो जायें एक किस्सा याद आ गया। एक सेठ जी, लाला जी बाजार में चले गये, वहां तलवार लटकी हुई देखो। बोले यह क्या है। कहा गया यह तलवार है जो चोर और डाकुओं से बचाती है, पहरा देती है। दो तलवार थी, एक छोटी और एक बड़ी। वह दोनों ले आये पैसा दे कर और दोनों को खूटीपर टांग दिया और चीकीदार, पहरेदार को हटा दिया। रात को जब चोर आये तब सेठ जी ने कहा चल बड़ी, चल छोटी। छोटी और बड़ी अपने आप थोड़े ही चलेगी, कोई चलानेवाला हो तब ना। लाला जी चुपचाप रहे, चोर सामान ले गये। तलवार को लेकर जमीन पर डाल कर बोले यों ही पैसा ले गये और अपने पैर को काट लिया। इस तरह के शस्त्र चलाने वालों की जरूरत नहीं है। एक कायदा

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

बनाओ, इस तरह का संगठन बनाओ चाहे बी० एस० एफ० में या रिजर्व पुलिस में, और जो आपके राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं उनकी कहो वहां जो पहरेदार हैं वह अनट्रेंड नहीं होंगे वह कायदे कानून के होंगे और हथियार भी उनके पास होंगे जिससे रक्षा कर सकें। ड्यूटी कैसी है? कोई बीड़ी, सिगरेट पी रहा है, कोई कहीं जा रहा है, कोई सो रहा है, कोई जाग रहा है। अगर 3, 4 संतरियों की 6, 6 घंटे की ड्यूटी हो और उनको सहूलियत हो तो वह ठीक से पहरा दें और जिम्मेदारी भी हो। लेकिन यह तो कुछ नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी मुझे बैंक लूटने वालों का खतरा नहीं है, लेकिन यह बैंक लूटने की परम्परा चली है गरीबों के घर से। गरीबों को लूटते लूटते बैंकों तक आ गये, उनको लूटने लगे। अगर इन लुटेरों को नहीं रोका जायगा तो राष्ट्र के खजाने तक बात आती है। इस लिये इसको रोको। मैं पूछना क्या तमाम बैंकों को आप यह हिदायत करेंगे कि कोई अनट्रेंड सन्तरी नहीं होगा साथ ही वह फ्रौजी या रिटायर्ड फ्रौजी हो और फ्रौजी भी वह जिसके शरीर में लचक हो, काम करने की हिम्मत हो। ऐसा न हो जैसे चला हुआ कारतूस ले आये जैसे कि टिकट बांटने में लिया करते हैं। एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० के लिये और लोक सभा से परलोकसभा ले गये। ऐसे लोगों के न लेकर काम करने वाले को रखो।

इसके अलावा मेरा निवेदन है कि अमन चैन व्यवस्था के वास्ते हर पुलिस कर्मचारी के दिमाग में यह भावना हो कि वह जुर्म के खिलाफ एक अफसर है, उसके पास शक्ति है। लेकिन निर्बल और निर्दोष के लिये वह सेवक है। ऐसा दिमाग पुलिस का बनाना होगा। आप घर घर तो पुलिस नहीं भेज सकते, एक दिमाग की बात है हर आदमी और हर लड़की समझती हो कि

पुलिस उसकी रक्षा करने वाली है। और हर मुजरिम समझता हो कि इस देश की पुलिस हमें जुर्म नहीं करने देगी। उसका हाथ अगर जुर्म की तरफ बढ़ेगा तो पुलिस तुरत उसका हाथ पकड़ लेगी। जुर्म से पहले लेकिन इसके खिलाफ अगर यह दिमाग में आ जाय कि पैसा लेकर लूटो खाओ, कई दिन ऐश करो, फिर पकड़े भी गये तो छुट जायेंगे, या जेल जायेंगे तो कोई बात नहीं, अगर ऐसी भावना लोगों में होगी तो जुर्म बाढ़गे। इस काम के लिए एक सिविल-लाइज्ड पुलिस बनाने के लिये जो मुनासिब तरीके हों वह कदम आप उठाये।

आखिरी निवेदन यह है कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट का मामला कोई विशेष मैं नहीं समझता, लेकिन हां इससे इतना जरूर हुआ कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट की वजह से यह मांका मिला इस बात को उठाने का। सारे देश के लोगों का ध्यान इधर हो गया। 25 किस्म की बातें इस मेम्बर के लिये चलीं, 25 किस्म की गलत और सही बातें बाजार में चलीं। इसलिये वाकायदा तौर पर उन बातों की सफाई होनी चाहिये और उन बातों के ऊपर जो मेम्बर हैं, जो मजलूम भी है, उन पर कोई लांछन न लगे। ऐसी भी इस सदन के अन्दर ही बात आती है। आप जो भी जांच हो उसकी रिपोर्ट यहां पर रखें मेरी इच्छा है कि आप इस बारे में क्या करने वाले हैं वह बतायें। जितने वाके होते हैं, एक राजा के घर, एम० पी० के घर, मकैन्ट क्वार्टर में हैड लाइन लग जाती है पुलिस का भी कायदा है फटाफट उसको खबरों में छापते हैं, पुलिस में रिपोर्ट लिखते हैं, एम० पी० का सवाल ला देते हैं कि फलां एम० पी० के सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टर से चोर-डाकू पकड़, फलां ने यह किया। मैं यह कहता हू कि इस तरह से इस सदन का सम्मान गिर रहा है, पुलिस को भी कुछ कायदे में रखने की कोशिश की जाये। वह अपना कर्म नहीं

कर सकती है, जुर्म को रोक नहीं सकती है, इसलिये छोटे से जुर्म को पकड़ने के बाद वह बड़े लोगों से बांध देती है और बड़ी हवा बनाने की कोशिश करती है। पुलिस को आप इस किस्म का बनाने की कोशिश कीजिये, जिसके बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि आप इसको पोलिटिकल माइंड न बना कर, राजनीतिक माइंड न बनाकर....

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं बनायेगे।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : ठीक है, अच्छी बात है। इसको ऊंचे स्तर पर जैसे शक पैदा कर दिया श्री बजरंग लाल ने, उनको प्रेस रिपोर्टर से मिलने नहीं दिया। यह कोई सीक्रेसी का झगड़ा नहीं है, भारत-पाक का झगड़ा नहीं है, विदेश से झगड़ा नहीं है। क्या पहाड़ टूट गया था? यह कहकर कि वह अमरीका वाले थे, उसका दिमाग अमरीका वाला है, गांधी का दिमाग नहीं है पुलिस कमिश्नर का, मैं उसकी निन्दा करता हूँ।

इस किस्म के जो अफसर हैं, क्या उन का दिमाग आप बदलेंगे। दिल्ली में कम से कम इसलिये कि यह कहा था कि आधा अमरीका हो गया है, पूरा तो नहीं। कुछ लोग अमरीका जाने बन गये हैं, और कुछ झुगगी-झोपड़ी में जहां टट्टी पाखाना बह रहा है उसके ऊपर बंठकर रोटी खाने वाले बन गये हैं। अमरीका के चैयरमैन आ गये बड़े लोगों के साथ तो अमरीका बन गया। तो यहां थोड़ा बहुत स्काटलैंड भी बना दो। जो उनकी रक्षा कर दें। उन गरीबों के लिये पुलिस के बजाय रोटी दे दो, रहने के लिये मकान दे दो। ऐसा भी कुछ हो पायगा तो ठीक है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सवाल क्या है?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : सवाल तो जानी जी समझ रहे हैं।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं बागड़ी जी का बहुत मशकूर हूँ, उन्होंने बहुत सी उत्तम बातें कहीं हैं, बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : वह हमेशा ही उत्तम बात कहते हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : इतिफाक से अपोजिशन के बँचों में अब रोक नहीं है और बागड़ी जी को इतना मौका मिला, मैं आपका भी बड़ा मशकूर हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : बागड़ी जी को भी भूख लगी है।

श्री जैल सिंह : उन्होंने कुछ तामीरी बात कही है, कुछ शिक्षा दी है, कुछ बातों के लिये अपने विचार दिये हैं, कुछ ब्रह्म ज्ञान की भी उन्होंने झलक दी है, इंसान को बताया कि उसमें लचक नहीं है। बागड़ी जी ने सिर्फ एक ही सवाल किया था, कि क्या गोष्ठियों में, आकाशवाणी में और दूसरे समाजों में शांति, अहिंसा और लोगों को प्रेरणा देने के लिये सरकार कोई काम करती है? तो मेरा जबाब है कि हां करती है। सारी बातों को सिर्फ एक डंडे के जोर से, या पुलिस के जरिये से ही नहीं, लोगों के मन में वृत्ति को ठीक करने के लिये और हृदय-परिवर्तन के लिये हम कोशिश करते हैं ताकि हिंसा का जो वातावरण है, उसकी उकसत न हो।

बागड़ी जी से एक ही बात मुझे कहनी है कि उन्होंने उपदेश बड़ा अच्छा दिया मगर जैसे श्री रामवतार शास्त्री जी बड़े नेक आदमी हैं, बड़े देवतापुरुष हैं, मगर कभी कभी अपना भाषण करते हुये वह रावणावतार बन जाते हैं, रामावतार की बजाय। और आज उन्होंने जो उन लोगों का पक्ष लिया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पक्ष नहीं लिया ।

श्री जैल सिंह : आपने कहा कि हमारे साथी हैं, पक्ष लिया, खुशी की बात है अगर नहीं लिया तो लेकिन मैं तो समझ सका वह यह है कि आपने पक्ष लिया ।

बागड़ी जी ने उत्तम बात करते-करते यह कह दिया कि आपने उनको प्रेस-इंटरव्यू करने के लिये मौका क्यों नहीं दिया ? वह कहां के नेतागण आये थे, जिनका प्रेस इंटरव्यू निहायत जरूरी था ? उन्होंने जो कहना था, वह तो कह लिया । माननीय सदस्य को ऐसे लोगों की निन्दा करनी चाहिये, जिन्होंने इंसानियत से नीचे गिर कर सारा काम किया ।

उन्होंने भी कह दिया कि हमारी डेमोक्रेसी में कुछ कमियां हैं । इस बारे में मैं शास्त्री जी और उन्हें कहूंगा । वह सोशलिस्ट गृहे हैं और अब भी सोशलिस्ट की तरफ जा रहे हैं । हमने भारतीय संविधान में सोशलिस्ट सैकुलर डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक की बात कही है । लेकिन अगर इसमें कोई कमी है, तो दुनिया भर में सोशलिस्ट मुल्कों के जो संविधान हैं, वहां पर जो तर्ज-हुकूमत है, उसके मुताबिक वह यहाँ पर रेजोल्यूशन क्यों नहीं लाते ? इसकी तो वह निन्दा करते हैं और अगर हम इसको चेंज करें, तो कहते हैं कि नहीं करने देंगे ।

वह मार्क्सिज्म को तो ईमानदारी से मानें, जो सोशलिज्म का दाता है । वह क्या कहता है, उसके मैनिफेस्टों में क्या लिखा है, उसके लिये न तो उनकी पार्टी कुछ करती है और न वह करते हैं । वह यहां पर

हमारी निन्दा करते हैं । मुझे आज ऐसा लगा कि

आप न देहें चुल्लू भर पानी,
ते निन्दें जे गंगा आनी,
बैठत उठत कुटिलता चाले,
आप गये और हूं घालें ।

वह चारों वेद नहीं मानते, छः शास्त्र नहीं मानते, अठारह पुराण नहीं मानते ।

चार पुकारें न तुम माने,
ब्रह्मा हो कहो न जाने,
दस अष्टि मिल एक कहया,
तो भी जोगी भेद न लियां ।

जैसे श्री बागड़ी ने हमको भाषण दिया, मैंने भी दिया, । यह श्री बागड़ी की कृपा है कि मुझे भी मौका मिला । मैं उनसे यही पूछना चाहता हूं कि महाराज, आप चाहते क्या है, वानें तो आपने कर दी, लेकिन इस संविधान में आप क्या परिवर्तन चाहते हैं ।

13.58 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair)

जब आप यह समझते हैं कि यह संविधान सरमायादाराना है, तो वह इसको वर्किंग क्लास का बनायें । क्यों नहीं बनाते ? मुल्क में 95 परसेंट वर्किंग क्लास है, तो क्यों नहीं बनाते ? हम तो इस संविधान को मानते हैं । हम समझते हैं कि यही सब कुछ है । हमारे संविधान-कर्ताओं ने इसमें सब चीजें डाल दीं । (बयवधान) आप लोग जरा भागते हैं ।

बागड़ी जी ने बैंकों के बारे में अपने सुझाव दिये हैं, जिसके लिये मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करता हूं । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस मामले को इंटरनेशनल न बनाओ । मैं समझता हूं कि तिवारी जी ने आज कुछ बातों को रोशनी में लाकर बहुत बड़ी सविस की है । हम इसको इंटरनेशनल नहीं बनाना चाहते । हम इसको पोलिटिकल इश्यु भी नहीं बनाना चाहते । लेकिन अगर हकीकत

में यही निकला कि इसमें विदेशी लोग भी शामिल हैं और इसमें कोई पोलिटिकल मोटिव भी है, तो हम उसके मुताबिक कार्यवाही करेंगे। मैंने ऐसा बड़े से बड़ा डाकू नहीं देखा, जिसका इश्तहार और पैमफ्लेट छपा हो। जब वह अन्दर गये, तो होम मिनिस्टर से लेकर सब लोगों के टेलीफोन नम्बर उनके पास थे। उन्होंने सब को टेलीफोन किया, प्रेम वालों को टेलीफोन किया। सारी ब्योतबन्दी के बगैर यह नहीं हो सकता।

माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि आप बताओ कि क्या हुआ। वह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है। वह आपके सामने आ जायेगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह मामला छोटा नहीं है, बड़ा मामला है। परमात्मा की कृपा से किसी का नुकसान नहीं हुआ। लेकिन अगर ऐसी भावनायें पैदा हों, तो सबको उनकी निन्दा करनी चाहिये।

माननीय सदस्य ने एक अखबार का हवाला दिया। अगर हमने ऐसे लोगों को हीरो बमाना है, हमने वायलेंस की प्रशंसा करनी है, तो हमारे देश की शांति और डेमोक्रेसी के लिये खतरा पैदा होगा। हम इस मामले को पार्टी इश्यु बिल्कुल नहीं बनायेंगे, लेकिन हमारे पास जो तथ्य आयेंगे, उन्हें हम छिपायेंगे नहीं। मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ऐसे मामले के खिलाफ आवाज भी उठायेंगे और हमें अपना मिलवर्तन भी देंगे।

उन्होंने पुलिस को बहुत समझाया। वो भी सुन रहे हैं और उन्होंने इन बातों की अपने दिमाग में रख लिया है। लेकिन हमारी यह आदत अच्छी नहीं है कि हम हर वक्त पुलिस वालों को ही कहते हैं।

14 hrs.

अभी बैंकों की बात ले लीजिये। 40 बैंकों की शक्ती हुई है पिछले साल, उन

में से 16 सिर्फ वेस्ट बंगाल में हुई हैं। वहाँ की पुलिस, यहाँ की पुलिस सारी हमारी एक है। हम उन को कुछ कहते नहीं। दिल्ली की पुलिस ने जितने यहाँ इस चालू साल के दौरान ऐसे मामले हुये उनमें कोई तकरीबन 70 फीसदी ऐसे जुर्मों को डिटेक्ट किया है और उन जुर्मों को पकड़ा है। पुलिस वाला जो बहुत नाजुक समय पर भी अपनी जान देने के लिये तैयार होता है, रक्षा करता है—उसमें कोई बुरा आदमी भी हो सकता है पुलिस वालों में, मैं सबको देवता नहीं कहता, लेकिन जब वह प्रशंसा योग्य काम करे तो सिर्फ हमको ही नहीं आप को भी उबकी प्रशंसा करनी चाहिये। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि पुलिस वाले अगर कोई सुसती करें तो उनको सजा न दी जाय। लेकिन फिते तो आप कहते हैं कि सजा क्यों दे रहे हो र सुसती करने वालों को हम सजा देते हैं और अच्छा काम करने वालों को हम इनाम देते हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं पुलिस के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ ? मैंने तो पुलिस यूनियन दिल्ली में बनायी थी।

श्री जैल सिंह : आपने तो पुलिस यूनियन क्यों बनायी थी यह आप को मालूम होगा। गड़बड़ पैदा करने के लिये बनायी होगी।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : गाजियबाद वाले का जिक्र नहीं किया।

श्री जैल सिंह : वह इसलिये मैंने जिक्र नहीं किया था कि इस काल अटेंशन के साथ उसका ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन दाक्या जो अखबारों में छपा है बहुत बुरा है, निन्दनीय है। तो हम भी उसकी जानकारी कर रहे हैं। मगर यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। स्टेट की असेम्बली बैठी है। वहाँ इस बात की आवाज जरूर उठी होगी। वहाँ मौका

[श्री जैल सिंह]

होगा उनको । हम जानकारी करेंगे लेकिन इसके बारे में यहां चर्चा नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री उत्तम सिंह राडौड़ (हिगोली) : स्टेट असेम्बली में यह सवाल नहीं उठा और इसकी चर्चा वहां नहीं हुई । इसलिये मैंने काल अटेंशन भी दिया, 377 दिया और शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चयन भी दिया । इन तीनों को आप स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ।

श्री जैल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य से मैंने अभी बात की थी । मैं उनकी एंग्जाइटी को समझता हूं, एहसास करता हूं और मेरा ख्याल है कि कोई भी अच्छा इंसान जो वाक्यात अखबारों में छपे, अगर उससे कम भी हुआ हो तो उससे दुखी हुए वगैर नहीं रह सकता । तो हमारी प्रार्थना थी कि जब हम हाउस से बाहर जायेंगे तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का इंतजार नहीं करेंगे, कंसन्ड एस डी एम, डी एम, कंसन्ड डी आई जी, एस पी और कमिश्नर से बात करके अभी तसल्ली करता हूं ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में एक प्रकार से भयंकर से भयकरतम कांड होते होते बचा । जनता के चुने हुये एक प्रतिनिधि की जान जाते जाते बची और जिन लोगों ने कानून को अपने हाथ में लिया, जिन्होंने आतंक का वातावरण पैदा किया उन दोनों जवानों को हमारे मित्र श्री शास्त्री जी ने जो एक बुजुर्ग नेता हैं यह कहा—हमारे नौजवान उन दो अभियुक्तों को जिन का प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास नहीं, जिनकी देश के प्रति कोई वफादारी नहीं, जो चोरी डकैती, राहजनी जैसे जघन्य अपराधों में विश्वास करते हैं उनको एक पार्टी के नेता अपना नौजवान कहें, तो हमें अफसोस होता है और मैं उनके

इन शब्दों की कठोर शब्दों में घार निन्दा करता हूं और भर्त्सना करता हूं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

यह तो प्रोसीडिस बतायेंगे कि आप ने क्या कहा है? आपने हमारे नौजवान कहा है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

कल हमारे साथी, माननीय सदस्य श्री दलबीर सिंह ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि जिन्होंने कल उनके घर में घुसकर जो कांड किया और जो करने का उनका इरादा था, उसका उनके क्षेत्र से कोई भी संबंध नहीं है । जिस कोलरी का उन लोगों ने हवाला दिया है और काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिये उन्होंने आसू बहाये हैं उन मजदूरों से भी उनका कोई संबंध नहीं है ।

मैं इसकी डिटेल्स में जाकर इस सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहे वगैर भी नहीं रह सकता कि यह राम नारायण कुमार, और कुमार स्वामी की अस्मियत है, यह कहां से आये, कहां पले, कहां शिक्षा हुई, कहां ट्रेनिंग हुई और इस अपराध की दुनिया में उन्होंने कब से पदार्पण किया है—इस संबंध में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को पूरी जानकारी हासिल करनी चाहिये । मेरा निवेदन है कि जो कांड होते होते बचा है, यह समय और वक्त की बात है कि वह एक ऐसा दिन था, 14 अप्रैल को डा० बाबा साहिब अम्बेदकर का जन्म दिन था, जोकि गरीबों और शोषितों के मसीहा थे उस दिन शोषित समाज के एक व्यक्ति पर, जो कि जनता द्वारा चुना हुआ प्रतिनिधि है, आदिवासी है, उसकी जान लेने का सुनियोजित षडयंत्र किया गया । मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वे इन तमाम बातों की जानकारी हासिल करें ।

मैं चन्द सवालता ही सरकार से करना चाहूंगा । भयानक डकैती की बात भी यहां पर की गई है । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं

है कि प्रदेशों में—वहाँ चाहे हमारी पार्टी की सरकार है या किसी अन्य पार्टी को ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है लेकिन जहाँ पर हमारी पार्टी की सरकारें हैं वहाँ से भी अधिक गिरी हुई स्थिति उन प्रदेशों की है जहाँ पर कि दूसरी पार्टियों की सरकार है, वह पार्टी जोकि अपने को गरीबों और मजदूरों का रहनुमा कहती है। बहरहाल, जो भयानक डकैतियाँ हुई हैं उनके संबंध में मेरे चन्द सुझाव हैं जिन को आप मुन लीजिये। चोरी डकैती करने, लूट-पाट करने, डकैती डालने के अलावा ऐसे सरल उपाय बदमाशों ने खोज लिये हैं जिनमें ज्यादा खून-खराबी भी नहीं होती और पैसा भी बहुत मिल जाता है जैसे फिरौती। बदमाश किसी के बच्चे को उठाले जाते हैं। और चिट्ठी भेजते हैं कि चुप चाप एक लाख भेज दो। बच्चा हर एक का प्यारा होता है। इसमें कोई खून-खराबी भी नहीं होती है और उनका पैसा भी मिल जाता है। बदमाशों के लिये दूसरा बड़ा रास्ता बैंक डकैतियों का है। मुझे इसमें एक बात बड़ा का ताज्जुब है और मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जो उसका पता लगायें कि बैंक डकैतियों में बैंक कर्मचारियों का हाथ तो नहीं है। क्योंकि इन डकैतियों में कहीं कोई खून-खराबी नहीं होती, किसी का चोट नहीं लगती, कोई चाकू नहीं चलता, कोई गोली नहीं चलती, चुपचाप खजाना बदमाशों के हवाले कर दिया जाता है।

एक सबसे बड़ी उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि आजकल इस देश के पढ़े लिखे नौजवान इस काम में लगे हुये हैं। हमारे देश की जो व्यवस्था है और जो आर्थिक स्थिति है उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान देना चाहिए। गरीब नौजवान पढ़ लिख जाते हैं लेकिन उनको कोई रोजगार नहीं मिलता है।

मजबूरी में उनको बुरे काम करने पड़ते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों को रोजगार देने के लिये, लघु-उद्योग धंधों में लगाने के लिये सरकार क्या ठोस उपाय करने जा रही है ?

12 तारीख को गीतांजली एन्क्लेव में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की शाखा में जो डकैती हुई है उसके संबंध में बताया गया है कि उस दिन गार्ड छुट्टी पर था। आपसे मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस बात का पता लगायें कि उसके एवज में दूसरे गार्ड की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गई? यह मैं पहले ही अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि कहीं उम बैंक डकैती में बैंक के कर्मचारियों का तो हाथ नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस प्रकार जो कांड हो रहे हैं, उनसे कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है। ज्ञानी जो हमारे नेता हैं, मेरा उनसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि वे पुलिस को माइनाइज करें और उसे अधिक से अधिक मुस्तेद बनाने के लिये क्या शोध और कारगर उपाय करने जा रहे हैं और क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य, श्री दलबीर सिंह जी, के यहाँ मकान में हुये कांड की बात है, उसमें मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह अभियुक्त राम नारायण कुमार आंध्र का रहने वाला है। इसकी शिक्षा ग्वालियर में हुई है। ग्वालियर विश्वविद्यालय विज्ञ चीजों के लिये मशहूर रहा है, यह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मैं किसी दल का नाम लिये बगैर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह व्यक्ति ग्वालियर विश्वविद्यालय का स्टूडेंट रहा है, तो इसकी गतिविधियों किसी दल विशेष या किसी साम्प्रदायिक दल या किसी उप्रवादी दल से तो नहीं रही हैं—इस बात का भी पता माननीय मंत्री जी को लगाना चाहिये।

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

इस व्यक्ति के पास से 38 बोर का रिवाल्वर पकड़ा गया है। जिस व्यक्ति ने इतना बड़ा ड्रामा किया, यह विदेशों में भी घमा हुआ है। आट्रिया और पश्चिम जर्मनी की यात्रा कर चुका है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे इस बात का भी पता लगायें कि इस व्यक्ति की यात्रा का क्या उद्देश्य था, वहाँ पर किन किन लोगों से मिला और वहाँ किन किन लोगों से इसका संबंध रहा है? यह व्यक्ति मुक्त घोष नाम का अखबार भी निकालता है। इसलिये सरकार इस बात का भी पता लगायें कि इसको अखबार के लिये कहां से फाइनेंस होता है और इसमें किस प्रकार की सामग्री छापता है, और कहां कहां पर इसको बांटता है।

मान्यवर, कल श्री दलबीर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि झागरखाड कालरी उनके क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है। उन वदमाशों का मजदूरों से कोई वास्ता भी नहीं है। यह बताया गया है कि वहां है जब से खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, सरकार ने वहां पर बहुत सी सुविधायें मुहैया की हैं। वहां एक-एक मजदूर, 12-12, 15-15 सौ रु० मासिक कमाता है। यही नहीं, जो लोग वहां पर ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं, वे ती-तीन हजार रु० तक पैदा करते हैं। इस के अलावा वहां आवास, बिजली, पानी, बिबित्सा आदि की सुविधायें मिलती हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मजदूर कठोर परिश्रम करते हैं, भंडकर काम करते हैं। जान अपनी हथेली पर रखकर खान में से कोयला निकाल कर लाते हैं। उन की और भी समस्याएँ हो सकती हैं। उनकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

ज्ञानी जी ने बता दिया है, फिर भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन लोगों

का किसी विदेशी एजेंसी से तो संबंध नहीं है? क्या इनका देश में जितनी उपवादी और साम्प्रदायिक संस्थायें काम कर रही हैं, उनसे तो इनके ताल्लुकात नहीं हैं? 14 तारीख को जो अभी कांड हुआ, इस से पहले ये लोग दिल्ली में कब आये, कहां पर ठहरे और किन-किन लोगों से मिले—इनका भी पता लगा कर सरकार को जानकारी रुदन में देनी चाहिये।

यह व्यक्ति, राम नारायण कुमार, डमरजेंसी टाइम में जेल में रह चुका है। आपातकाल में वही लोग जेल में डाले गए थे, जिनको इण्टीग्रेटी पर डाउट होता है, जो देश के लिए वफादार नहीं है, समाज के लिए वफादार नहीं है। वहां जेल में उस पर किन-किन आधार पर और किन-किन दफाओं के अन्तर्गत इसको रखा गया—इस बात का भी सरकार को पता लगाना चाहिए। जो रिवाल्वर इनसे प्राप्त हुआ है, उस पर लिखा है—स्मिथ एण्ड बेसन। यह रिवाल्वर किससे खरीदा इस बात का भी पता सरकार को लगाना चाहिए? यह कहां से खरीदा गया, जिस व्यक्ति से यह रिवाल्वर खरीदा गया उसका अपराध की दुनिया में क्या स्थान है? जो सवाल मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी के समक्ष रखे हैं, उनकी इस बारे में जानकारी देनी चाहिए। हम लोग जनता के चुने गए प्रतिनिधि हैं। जैसे आए दिन कोई न कोई इस प्रकार की वारदातें होती रहती हैं। हमारे पास कोई गांड नहीं, पुलिस नहीं, कोई मिक्यारिटी नहीं, कुछ नहीं.... 10 आदमी कांस्टीट्यून्सी के या और कहीं के रात को 12 बजे आ कर भी घंटी बजाते हैं, तो हम को बाहर आना पड़ता है। दिन में वे आते हैं और शाम का भो और रात का भी आते हैं और 10 आदमियों को हम यह समझते हैं कि ये हमारे क्षेत्र के या हमारे पड़ोसी जिले के रहने वाले हैं लेकिन उन्हीं में से कोई वदमाश निकला और रिवाल्वर उसकी जब

में हो और वह हमें मार दे, तो ये इस तरह के सवाल हैं, जिन पर सदन को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए और मेरा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध है कि वे इन तमाम बातों को छानबीन कर के इस बात का पता लगाएं कि इन अभियुक्तों का किस पार्टी से, किस दल से या किस विदेशी एजेन्सी से सम्बन्ध है और कितने दिनों से ये सत्रिय हैं। हालांकि यह मामला अदालत के विचाराधीन है और वे पुलिस के रिमांड में हैं और पुलिस उन से पूछताछ करेगी। मैं पुलिस को इस दिग्धे दाद देता हूँ कि सुनते ही पुलिस फौरन मौके पर पहुंच गई और उस ने माननीय सदस्य के फ्लेट को घेर लिया और जिनना वह कर सकती थी, उस ने किया और इस के पहले कि कोई वाक्या घटित हो, उस ने उन को दबोच लिया और माननीय सदस्य और उन के मेहमानों की जान को बचाया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आप का आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री जल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उन के लिए मैं उन का धन्यवाद देता हूँ और जिन बातों के लिए उन्होंने कहा है कि उन के बारे में पूरी तरह से बताने की जरूरत है, उन सब को तपतीश हो रही है और पूरी तरह से उन के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की जाएगी। जो खबरें मिली हैं, और जो कुछ मेम्बरों ने बताया है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि यह मामला बहुत मजबूत है। अगर बिल्कुल मामूली बात निकली इण्डिजुअल की, तो भी आप को बताया जाएगा और इस बात की हम पूरी पूरी जानकारी करेंगे कि यह मामला कैसा है और इस में किसी का हाथ तो नहीं है। कितनी दूर ये कहां रहे और हर चीज जो आप ने बताई है, उस के मुत्तालिक हम पता करेंगे।

आपने जो सवाल किया कि बैंकों में जो वाक्यात होते हैं, उन में कहीं सरकारी कर्मचारियों का हाथ तो नहीं है, उसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक ऐसी बात हमारे पास नहीं आई है जिस से यह साबित हो कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का इस में हाथ है। हम इस बात का भी ख्याल रखेंगे और माइनाइजेशन का जो आप ने सवाल किया कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं, तो माइनाइजेशन की बात मैं एक दो बार पहले भी बता चुका हूँ कि जो लेटेस्ट इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स साइंसदानों ने क्राइम का पता लगाने के लिए निकाले हैं, उन को भी हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उन को अपने यहां बनाना भी शुरू किया है और इस में आदमियों की ट्रेनिंग भी होती रहती है। बैंकों के मामले में भी एक ऐसी बात आई है और आप का कहना सच है कि अगर गार्ड उस दिन नहीं था और वह छुट्टी पर था, तो दूसरा क्यों नहीं रखा। ऐसा करना बैंक वालों का काम है। कभी-कभी बैंक वाले यह भी गलती करते हैं कि जब कि सारे शहर में छुट्टी होती है, तो वे बैंक खोले रखते हैं और पहले जा बैंक लूटा गया था, उस में ऐसा ही हुआ था। इस में हमें लोगों की भावना को भी बढ़ाना, है कि जब कोई ऐसा वाक्या होता है तो दौड़ते हुए लोगों को पकड़ने की वे कोशिश करें। उन की भी मजबूरी हो सकती है कि ऐसे लोगों के पास शस्त्र होते हैं लेकिन कुछ यह भी भावना हो सकती है कि जो आदमी इस मामले में सहायता देता है, उस की रक्षा की जिम्मेवारी पुलिस ले, सरकार ले। यह कभी मैं देखता हूँ। जो आदमी क्राइम करने वाले को पकड़ने में आपकी सहायता करता है, उस को प्रोटेक्शन मिले और एलानिया ऐसे लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना तो चाहिए। इस के अलावा हमारे यहां यह भी कायदा है पुराने तरीके का कि पहरेदार को गेट पर खड़ा कर दिया और वहीं पर ऐसे लोगों ने उस को पकड़

[श्री जैल सिंह]

लिया और उस के रिवाल्वर को छीन लिया और फिर मैदान उन के लिए साफ़ होता है। इसलिए अन्दर भी एक पहरेदार रहना चाहिए। बाहर की इतनी जरूरत नहीं वह अन्दर ही बंठा हो ताकि आइम करने वाले की यह पता हो कि इस बैंक में रंसा भी है और मारने वाला भी शस्त्र लिए अन्दर खड़ा है और अगर वह अन्दर गया, तो वह उस को मार देगा और कोई आइम करने से पहले उस को दबोच लेगा। इन सारी बातों को देखने के लिए हम ने जो कमेटी बनाई है, उस में बैंकों के अधिकारी और छोटे कर्मचारी हैं और प्राइवेट डिपार्टमेंट और हमारा गृह मंत्रालय ये सब के सब मिल कर ऐसी स्कीम हम बना रहे हैं जिस से बैंकों की रखवाली में खर्चा भी कम आये, काम भी ज्यादा एफ़ीजियंट हो और जहाँ ट्रेड आदमी हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में एक्स सर्विसमेन को भी मौका मिलेगा। उनको भी हम इन कामों के लिए ले सकते हैं।

सब मेम्बरों ने बड़ी कृपा की कि सवाल बहुत कम पूछे हैं, तकरीरें बहुत अच्छी हुई हैं और तकरीरों से बहुत लाभ मिलता है। मैं सब का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

14.20 hrs.

**CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

**(i) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT
COMMITTEE**

**SHRI D. K. NAIKAR (Dharwad
North):** Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do appoint Shri N. K. Sheiwalkar to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Panel Code, the Code of

Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri R. K. Mhalgi.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do appoint Shri N. K. Shejwalkar to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri R. K. Mhalgi.”

The motion was adopted

**(ii) RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA
TO APPOINT MEMBER TO JOINT
COMMITTEE.**

**SHRI D. K. NAIKAR (Dharwad
North):** Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Lal K. Advani from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code the Code of Act, 1972 in the vacancy caused the retirement of Shri Lal K. Advani from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

**MARRIAGE LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

**(i) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT
COMMITTEE**

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitredurga): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri N. K. Shejwalkar and Jagan Nth Kaushal to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 in the vacancies caused by the death of Shri R. K. Mhalgi and the resignation of Shri P. Shiv Shankar."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri N. K. Shejalkar and Jagan Nath Kaushal to the Joint Committee to the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 in the vacancies caused by the death of Shri R. K. Mhalgi and the resignation of Shri P. Shiv Shankar."

The motion was adopted.

**(ii) RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA
SABHA TO APPOINT MEMBER TO
JOINT COMMITTEE.**

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): Sir I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Saravhri Bapuraoji Marotraoji Deshmukh and M. R. Krishna and do communicate to this House the names of two members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Saravhri Bapuraoji Marotraoji Deshmukh and M. R. Krishna and do communicate to this House the names of two Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.23 hrs.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT EXTENSION
OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT**

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (Begusarai): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend up to the last day of the Winter Session, 1982, the time, for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses to examine the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the amendments which may be made in the law for dealing effectively with the evil of dowry system."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend up to the last day of the Winter Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses to examine the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the amendments which may be made in the law for dealing effectively with the evil of dowry system."

The motion was adopted.

14.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) DEMAND FOR DIRECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA TO GIVE UP PROPOSAL TO DEMOLISH SOME OF THE STEPS OF THE BRAHADEESWARA TEMPLE IN THANJAVUR IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur): I wish to bring the following matter of urgent public importance for the attention of the House under Rule 377.

"The Brahadeeswara Temple" popularly known as the Big Temple, situated in Thanjavur Town in Tamil Nadu is of great historical and cultural importance. The said temple was constructed by the great Raja Raja Cholan of the Chola Dynasty. It attracts large number of pilgrims and tourists not only from our Motherland but also from other countries. The Archaeological Survey of India is now in charge of the maintenance of the Temple.

In the said Temple, there are 16 steps in the front courtyard, facing the gigantic Nandi (Bull) and leading to the Mahamandapam besides the narrow steps on either side of the entrance to the Mahamandapam. The 16 steps which are about 9 meters wide connect the court-yard with the Mandapam which is about 16 metres above and are mainly used by the devotees to reach the Mandapam. Further, the Vahanas for the annual festivals are carried along these steps. These steps were constructed by the Marathas long after the Cholas to facilitate the devotees.

Now it is learnt that the Archaeological Survey of India has proposed to demolish the 16 steps on the ground that the steps built by the Marathas take away the beauty from the frontage of the big temple constructed by the Cholas.

The removal of the 16 steps will cause inconvenience and affect the sentiments of the devotees. The other narrow steps on either side to the entrance to the Mahamandapam cannot also serve the purpose in these days when large number of devotees and visitors are thronging the said Temple daily.

In the said circumstances, the Minister of State holding independent charge of the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare should be pleased to take suitable steps to maintain the status quo in the interest of the public.

- (ii) CAUVERY WATER DISPUTE INVOLVING KERALA, KARNATAKA, TAMIL NADU AND PONDICHERRY.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): The Cauvery Dispute is pending for over several years. The States concerned are Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. There is not much of problem between Kerala and Pondicherry. The dispute is mainly between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The points of dispute are mainly the following:—

(1) The validity or otherwise of the 1924 agreement; and

(2) The protection of the existing Ayact of 28.2 lakhs of acre in Tamil Nadu on 75 per cent dependability.

Karnataka has made it clear that the 1892 and 1924 agreements were not valid on the following grounds—

1. The agreement was made when Mysore was not independent.

2. Before 1947, the Coorg District (where Cauvery takes its birth) and Kollegal Taluk were not parts of old Mysore.

3. At that time, Mettur Dam in Tamil Nadu was not Constructed;

4. Karnataka contributes 53 per cent of the water whereas the contribution of water by Tamil Nadu is 30 per cent.

5. Tamil Nadu has developed 28.2 lakh acres of land to be irrigated by Cauvery whereas Karnataka has developed only 6.8 lakh acres, and 6. from the beginning, Tamil Nadu is unauthorisely bringing more and more lands under irrigation using Cauvery water whereas Karnataka is prevented to developed lands beyond 6.8 acres.

A large number of Inter-State meetings were held under the guidance of the Central Government. No progress is made to come to an agreed solution.

I make a strong appeal to the Central Government to take a bold decision to settle this important issue, in a just and equitable manner, if need be, by appointing an expert Committee.

I also suggest that Parliamentary Legislation may be passed to settle all Inter-State Water Disputes including the Cauvery dispute.

(iii) DEMAND FOR PROVIDING DAILY SERVICE OF MADUDHAR EXPRESS BETWEEN JODHPUR, AND JAIPUR.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जोधपुर से जयपुर एवं जयपुर से जोधपुर मरुधर एक्सप्रेस के चलने से जोधपुर डिवीजन का अधिकांश जनता को बड़ा लाभ हुआ और उनका आवश्यक मांग को पूर्ति हुई ।

यह मरुधर एक्सप्रेस राजस्थान प्रान्त को राजधानी जयपुर से जोधपुर डिवीजन के मुख्यालय जोधपुर का सबसे कम समय में पहुंचाने की महत्वपूर्ण रेलगाड़ी है ।

उक्त एक्सप्रेस हर बुधवार को एक ही रेल होने के कारण रेल की मरम्मत एवं सफाई के लिए बन्द रहती है, जिसके कारण उस दिन मरुधर एक्सप्रेस के न चलने

से जनता को बड़े कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ता है ।

उक्त एक्सप्रेस डीजल इंजन के द्वारा न चलने से एक घण्टा समय अधिक लगता है और पर्याप्त कोच न लगने के कारण यात्रियों का निराश हो कर लौटना पड़ता है या ठसाठस भोड़ में यात्रा कर बहुत कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है ।

वीकानेर डिवीजन में इससे भी कम महत्वपूर्ण रेलगाड़ियां डीजल द्वारा चलती हैं तब भी इस महत्वपूर्ण एक्सप्रेस की डीजल द्वारा नहीं चलाए जाने से जोधपुर डिवीजन की जनता को घोर उपेक्षा की जा रही है ।

अतः रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है कि मरुधर एक्सप्रेस हर रोज डीजल द्वारा चलाए जाने का तुरंत आदेश दे कर जोधपुर डिवीजन की जनता को आवश्यक मांग को पूर्ति की जाए ।

(iv) NEED FOR TAKING IMMEDIATE STEPS TO CHECK SMUGGLING OF ANIMALS AND OTHER VALUABLES ACROSS THE INDIA-PAKISTAN BORDER IN RAJASTHAN.

श्री अशोक गहलौत (जोधपुर) :
राजस्थान के वाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जिले से पाकिस्तान को लगने वाली सीमा पर तस्करी का माल लाने ले जाने का सिलसिला जोरों पर है । धन कमाने के लालच में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में रहने वाले कुछ लोग तो लम्बे अरसे से इस धंधे में लिप्त हैं ही साथ में अभी ऐसी स्थिति बन रही है कि ये असामाजिक तत्व अकाल को विभीषिका का लाभ उठा कर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के भोले भाले मजबूर ग्रामोणों का भी इस धंधे में सम्मिलित करने लगे हैं ।

साधारणतया इस सीमा द्वारा पाकिस्तान से भारी मात्रा में विदेशी सोना, टैप

[श्री अशोक गहलोत]

रिकार्डर, कैंसेट, विदेशी कपड़ा, घी इत्यादि लाया जाता है एवं इसके बदले में भारत से पशु धन, पान के पत्ते, दहीने, रम, शराब की बोतलें, वीडियो पैकेट व फिल्मों की किताबें बड़ी मात्रा में तस्करी द्वारा ले जाई जाती है। पाकिस्तान जाने वाला यह सामान वहां बेहद लोकप्रिय होने से तस्करी को भारी मुनाफा भी होता है। लेकिन अभी चौथे वर्ष लगातार अकाल पड़ने से ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गए हैं कि पशु पालकों तथा उनके पशुओं की हालत दयनीय हो गई है। वे जब अपनी गायों का जंगलों में चरने हेतु छोड़ते हैं तो तस्कर लोग गायों इत्यादि को मौका पा कर हकला कर पाकिस्तान की तरफ ले जाते हैं एवं वहां पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर तस्करी के हाथों सौंप कर उन से विदेशी सोना व अन्य सामग्री प्राप्त कर लेते हैं।

मैं रक्षा मंत्री व गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अखिलम्ब सीमावर्ती चौकियों को निर्देश दें जिससे सख्ती से पेश आ कर सीमा पर हो रही पशुओं व अन्य कीमती सामग्री की तस्करी को रोका जा सके।

(v) SETTING UP OF A TUBE-WELLS CORPORATION IN RAJASTHAN TO AUGMENT WATER RESOURCES.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I wish to bring the following matter of urgent public importance to the attention of the House under Rule 377:—

Even after 34 years of independence of our country, Rajasthan still remains one of the States which cannot provide even drinking water to all its villages and villagers have to work 4 Kms. to fetch drinking water. Time and

again it has been stressed that a Tubewell Corporation may be formed at the State level which can look after the interests of farmers and take the responsibility of digging a tubewells, because, at higher level the water is not fit for drinking; and even for irrigation purpose it is not useful. So, this Corporation would select places where water is fit for drinking as well as for irrigation purposes and could be utilised.

This Corporation would help in removing this deficiency and black-spot on the history of Rajasthan. On the one hand we are trying to send water in the space to a man who is arbitting in the sky, and, on the other hand, we cannot afford to give a glass of water to a citizen who is ploughing in the fields, working as labourer on the development schemes for the future of India. But the whole nation cannot give an assurance that he will have a glass of water whenever he needs it: I urge upon the Central Government to take up the matter with the State Government and help in all possible forms to remove this black spot from the history of Rajasthan and let soon there be a day when every citizen of the State at least could have food and water which is the minimum requirement for survival

(vi) WORKING OF HINDUSTHAN SAMACHAR NEWS AGENCY.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : मैं सदन का ध्यान राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में काम करने वाली समाचार एजेंसी, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के कर्मचारियों में व्याप्त असन्तोष की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इसके कारण संस्था के बन्द होने की सम्भावना निकट दिखलाई पड़ती है।

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के प्रबन्धकों ने अभी पालेवर एवार्ड लागू नहीं किया है। सिर्फ उसे कागज पर लागू किया है और

उसके कारण कर्मचारियों का बढ़ा हुआ वेतन हर मास बाकी रख लिया जाता है। इस मद में अब तक कर्मचारियों के करीब 3 लाख रुपये बाकी पड़ चुके हैं। दूसरी ओर पालेकर एवार्ड लागू करने के नाम पर प्रबन्धकों ने बहुत से कर्मचारियों को गलत तरीके से पदोन्नत कर उन्हें वरिष्ठ सहायियों के सर पर बिठा दिया है।

इसके अलावा कर्मचारियों के वेतन से भांटी गई भविष्य निधि की राशि अक्टूबर, 1981 से जमा नहीं की गई है। प्रबन्धकों ने भविष्य निधि में अपना हिस्सा अप्रैल, 1980 से जमा नहीं किया है। इसी प्रकार कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (ई० एल० आई०) की राशि भी लम्बे अर्से से जमा नहीं हुई है, जिसके कारण कर्मचारियों के परिवार चिकित्सा सेवा पाने से वंचित हो रहे हैं।

प्रबन्धकों ने 1979-80 का बोनस भुगतान करने के बजाय कर्मचारियों की इच्छा के विरुद्ध एक वर्ष के लिए जमा रख लिया है। इसी प्रकार 1980-81 के बोनस का अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। सब से चिन्ता का विषय यह है कि पत्रकार कर्मचारियों को जनवरी, 1982 से और गैर-पत्रकार कर्मचारियों को फरवरी 1982 से वेतन अभी तक नहीं मिला है। 3-4 महीने के बाद वेतन देने की प्रक्रिया गत दो वर्षों से चल रही है।

वित्तीय संकट का बहाना बना कर वेतनादि भुगतान बन्द कर दिया है जिसके कारण कर्मचारियों ने मजबूर हो कर 16 अप्रैल, से अनिनिश्चित कालीन हड़ताल करने का निश्चय किया है। सरकार ने संस्था को सहायता के मद में काफी रुपये दिये। फिर भी प्रबन्धक संस्था को स्वावलम्बी बनाने में विफल रहे। प्रबन्धक समिति के भाषाई संवाद समितियों का एकीकरण

कर उसे स्वाशासी निगम में रूपान्तरित किया जाय।

मैं श्रम मंत्री से निवेदन करता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों का बकाया वेतन और बोनस शीघ्र भुगतान कराने हेतु वानूनी कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करें एवं भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी बीमा राशि को वसूली के लिए सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

4.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83..
contd.

Ministries of Agriculture and Rural
Development—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We taken up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Mr. Ram Verma, you may continue your speech. You will conclude your speech by about 2.45. Then the hon. Minister will intervene. You can take about 10 minutes.

श्री जय राम वर्मा (फैजाबाद) : श्रीमन्, मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे जिले के पूर्वी हिस्से अकबरपुर में एक कोआपरेटिव सैंक्टर में गन्ना मिल की स्थापना का लाइसेंस कांग्रेस सरकार ने दिया था जिसे जनता सरकार ने कैंसिल कर दिया था। हमारा जिला उत्तर प्रदेश के 7 सबसे पिछड़े हुये जिलों में एक है और पूर्वी हिस्से का गन्ना रत्ना शुगर मिल को अलाट होता है जो सिना मिल है, और इस साल काफी परेशानी हो रही है, किसानों का गन्ना बिल्कुल नहीं पैरा जा सका क्योंकि वह मिल अक्सर बन्द रहती है। इस उत्पादकता वर्ष में कांग्रेस सरकार इन बातों का ख्याल रख कर के उस गन्ना मिल का लाइसेंस

[श्री जय राम वर्मा]

फिर से मंजूर कर दे और उस केस को नया केस न माने, बल्कि पुराना केस समझ कर के कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। ताकि किसानों की कठिनाई गन्ना की पेराई के मामले में दूर हो सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की एक दूसरी समस्या की और मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह है कि हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे और मझोले किसान धान का धान की शक्ल में कम बेचते हैं। उनका सेला चावल बना कर बेचते हैं। इधर सरकार ने सेला चावल में व्यापारियों को व्यापार करने का लाइसेंस खत्म कर दिया है, वापस ले लिया है। परिणाम यह है कि गल्ला व्यापारी सेला चावल खुले नहीं खरीदते जिससे किसान मजबूर हो कर किसी को बेचता है और सारा सेला चावल ब्लैक मार्केट में चला गया है। एक बात और होती थी, वहाँ पर हलर का लाइसेंस रहता था जिस किसान को अपना सेला चावल बनाने में हलर की मदद मिलती थी, और ट्रेडीशनल तरीके से भी बनाते थे अपने घर में। हलर से बनाने पर सरकार को कुछ लेवी मिल जाती थी। लेकिन हलर का लाइसेंस समाप्त कर दिया गया। गल्ला व्यापारियों को सेला चावल में डील करने का लाइसेंस नहीं है, यद्यपि यह बिहार में है, जिससे हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के छोटे और मझोले किसान काफी परेशानी में हैं। मुझे मंत्री जी से यह प्रार्थना करनी है कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को आदेश दें कि इस तरह का उनका जो लाइसेंस समाप्त कर दिया गया है, वह फिर जारी किया जाय ताकि गल्ला व्यापारी उसमें डील कर सकें, और हलर का लाइसेंस फिर से दिया जाये ताकि किसानों को सेला चावल बनाने में आसानी हो।

इस छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये एक लक्ष्य बनाया है। 1979-80 के अन्त में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या 48.44 परसेंट थी। इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह लक्ष्य है कि इसको कम कर के 30 प्रतिशत तक लाया जाय। इसमें से 9.51 परसेंट तो पैदावार बढ़ाकर कम करने का लक्ष्य है और गरीबों, छोटे किसानों, सीमांत किसानों और मजदूरी करने वालों की गरीबी को कम करने के लिये जो अलग व्यवस्था की गई है उसके द्वारा जो विभिन्न योजनाएँ चलाई गई हैं, उनके द्वारा 8.93 परसेंट कम करने का लक्ष्य है। इस तरह से गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या 30 प्रतिशत हो जायगी।

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह वर्ष ऐसा हो जिसमें यह जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है, वह पूरा हो। यह लक्ष्य लक्ष्य ही न रह जाये और इस पर तत्परता दिखाने की जरूरत है ताकि उत्पादकता बढ़ सके, ज्यादा पैदावार हो सके। किसानों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देने की जरूरत है, हर वक्त यह देखने की जरूरत है कि वह किसी तरह अपनी पैदावार बढ़ाने में निरुत्साहित न हो जाय। गांव के मुधार के लिये सीमान्त छोटे किसानों और खेतों में मजदूरी करने वालों के लिये जो विशेष योजनाएँ चलाई गई हैं, उनको इस तरह से चलाया जाये कि सचमुच में उनका लाभ हो सके, जैसे एकीकृत ग्राम विकास योजना है जिसमें 190 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र सरकार देगी, 190 करोड़ स्टेट देगी इस तरह से काफी रुपया खर्च होगा इस तरह से राष्ट्रीय ग्राम रोजगार योजना है, उसमें भी उतना ही खर्चा होगा। इस तरह से स्पेशल कम्पैन्सेशन प्लान है, मिनिमम वीडज प्रोग्राम है, हरिजनों के लिये और कई स्कीमें हैं, इनको चलाने वाले ब्लाक

के अधिकारी होते हैं और गरीबों के प्रति जो हमदर्दी होनी चाहिये वह उनकी नहीं होती है। परिणाम यह होता है कि सरकार का पैसा बहुत खर्च होता है उससे उनका लाभ नहीं होता है। जब तक विशेष ध्यान उनकी तरफ न दिया जायेगा, जो खर्चा रखा गया, जो योजनाएँ हैं, उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल न हो सकेगा। जब तक लापरवाही होगी, उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं होगा, दाता खर्चा ही नहीं होगा, अगर होगा तो इधर उधर के लोग खा जायेंगे और जो लाभ उठाने वाले हैं, को लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा।

इस बात को जरूरत है कि प्रदेश सरकारों को सख्त हिदायत दी जाये कि इन तरह की जो योजनाएँ गरीबों, छोटे किसानों, सीमांत किसानों के लिये चलाई जा रही हैं, उनका अच्छी तरह से देखा जाये। जिले के अधिकारी उनका ध्यान रखें, सिर्फ ब्लॉक के अधिकारी ही जिम्मेदार न रहें, दूसरों को जिम्मेदार भी हों तो काम अच्छा चल सकेगा और गरीबों की रखा को नीचे लाने का लक्ष्य पूरा हो सकेगा नहीं तो यह लक्ष्य सिर्फ लक्ष्य ही रह जायगा, उसका काम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है।

इसका जो मैंने कहा है, इसका यह मतलब हरगिज नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी तरफ अच्छी तरह ध्यान नहीं दे रही है, या कुछ विभाग मुस्तैदी से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं? मैं तो शुरू में ही मंत्रा जो और उनके सहयोगी मंत्रियों को बधाई दी थी विभाग के सकल संवालय के लिये और वह बात अपनी जगह सही है और 79-80 में विरासत में जो उस वक्त खराब स्थिति मंत्री जी को मिली थी, उस वक्त खेती की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई थी,

पैदावार बहुत घट गई थी। खाद्यान्न की पैदावार घट कर 1097 लाख टन हो गई थी और गन्ने की पैदावार घट

कर 1290 लाख टन हो गई थी। पैदावार की हालत बड़ी खराब थी। किसानों का मनोबल टूट गया था, क्योंकि उनकी चीजों का मुनासिब दाम नहीं मिला, या जो आर्डर दिए गए, उनका कार्यान्वयन नहीं हुआ। यह खराब स्थिति विरासत में मिली थी और उसमें सुधार करना था। उस वक्त जिस मुस्तैदी से काम किया गया मैं उसकी सराहना करना चाहूंगा। किसानों की हालत को सुधारने के लिए जो तरह तरह के उपाय किए गए, उनके परिणाम अच्छे हुए। 1979 में जो सूखा था, 1980 के शुरू में उसका दबाव बराबर जारी रहा। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि उस सारे रकबे में बुवाई नहीं हो सकी, जिसमें 1978-79 में हुई थी, जिस की पैदावार से लोग 1980-81 की पैदावार का मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं।

फर्टिलाइजर का दाम बहुत बढ़ गया था, उसका असर पड़ रहा था। सरकार को तरफ से दुष्परिणाम रोकने के लिए जो उपाय किए गए उनमें एक यह था कि किसानों को प्रामाणिक चीज ज्यादा बांटे गए। 1979-80 में 14 लाख क्विंटल बीज बांटे गए थे, जबकि 1980-81 में 25 लाख क्विंटल बांटे गए। फर्टिलाइजर के दाम बढ़ने का ज्यादा बुरा प्रभाव न पड़े, उसके लिए यह उपाय किया गया कि जहां पहले फर्टिलाइजर को सरकारी खर्च पर रेल तक भेजा जाता था, अब उसे ब्लॉक के हैड क्वार्टर तक भेजा जाने लगा। इसके अलावा 1979-80 में राज्य सरकारों को अल्पकालिक ऋण के लिए रूप 136 करोड़ रूपया दिया गया था, 1980-81 में उसे बढ़कर 200 करोड़ रूपया कर दिया गया। इन तथा अन्य उपायों तथा का असर अन्य यह हुआ कि पैदावार अच्छी हुई।

(श्री जय राम वर्मा)

यह मानना पड़ेगा कि यद्यपि 1979-80 के मुकाबले में पैदावार काफी अच्छी है, लेकिन 1978-79 के मुकाबले में, जो कि सब से अच्छे मौसम का साल था, पैदावार जरूर कम हुई, क्योंकि उतने रकबे में बुवाई नहीं हो सकी, जिसमें 1978-79 में हुई थी। लेकिन हर चीज काफी हैक्टैयर पैदावार 1978-79 के मुकाबले में 1980-81 में ज्यादा हुई है। गेहूं की कुल पैदावार भी ज्यादा हुई। 1981-82 में तो पैदावार और बढ़ी है।

गेहूं, धान और मक्का आदि की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए तो काफी प्रयास हुआ। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने काफी खोज की और हर परिस्थिति के लिए उन्होंने बीज निकाले। लेकिन एक बात का दुख है कि तिलहन और दलहन के मामले में वह सुधार नहीं हो पाया और न खोज हो पाई। उनकी नई किस्में निकालने में भी सफलता नहीं मिल पाई। परिणाम यह है कि हमारी आवश्यकताओं से बहुत कम पैदावार हो पाई है। जहां तक दलहन का सम्बन्ध है, 95 ग्राम फी आदगी के हिसाब से हमारे देश में 170 से 180 लाख टन के बीच में दालों की जरूरत है। लेकिन इस साल उनकी पैदावार 120-125 लाख टन के भीतर होगी और अगले साल वह 135 लाख टन हो सकती है, जो कि हमारी आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए बहुत कम है। इस तरफ बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे देश में सर्व-साधारण के लिए और जो शाकाहारी हैं, विशेष रूप से उनके लिए दालों का खाना बहुत जरूरी है। दालें उनके लिए प्रोटीन का मुख्य स्रोत हैं। इस लिए यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि दालों की पैदावार ज्यादा हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling the next Member, Mr. P.V.G Raju, and then the Minister will intervene.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): When we discuss agriculture, we are discussing the life and habits of one-sixth of the world's population, because 500 million of our countrymen—out of a total population of 675 million—are agriculturists. These 500 million constitute one-sixth of the world population. This factor must be fully understood by all of us, because this proportion is not a small matter.

One-sixth is really symbolic. In occult science, one-sixth is a very auspicious thing. It is supposed to be a very lucky number. But I have to say that one-sixth of the world's population is facing a great deal of difficulty in the matter of its survival in our country.

I am not an agricultural scientist, and, therefore; I can only make a general speech. But I feel we must have greater direction for agriculture from the Centre than what we have to-day because Agriculture is a State subject. I am afraid the direction given by each one of our States is not very effective. Each State has its own direction.

As things stand to-day casteism has become rampant in every state, and therefore, there is no equality in land distribution or agricultural production. Therefore, I feel that we should have greatest Central direction on agriculture.

I would say that the Food Corporation of India fixes the prices of wheat, barley, jowar and other cereal products. But in sense, the peasants are not satisfied with the fixation of prices made by the Food Corporation.

This morning we saw an example of how friends in the wheat-growing belt of India were objecting to the prices of wheat fixed by the Food Corporation. They say that the sale price of wheat in Delhi and urban areas is higher than the return for the peasantry producing wheat. This is the problem, not only with regard to wheat production. Even in the matter of rice production, it is so, I come from Andhra Pradesh which is basically a rice-producing State, and the peasants who produce rice feel that the fixation of paddy price by Food Corporation is very low.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I would like to correct the hon. Member: it is not the Food Corporation, but it is the Agricultural Prices Commission which fixes the prices.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: It is by the Agricultural Prices Commission? It is all right. I am subject to correction by old friend. We were working together in the Madras Assembly in 1952.

The prices fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission, and the prices obtained by peasants are much less than the sale prices that are there in the open market. In a socialist State, there must be more direction with regard to the sale prices of cereals and vegetable products than in the open market. So, I would suggest that a greater emphasis should be given for sale cooperatives.

The farmers should be encouraged to have sale cooperatives just as we have production of the sugar factory in Maharashtra in the cooperative sector. In similar manner, we should have sale cooperatives for farmers for their products. In this matter, I would like to congratulate my hon. friend from Maharashtra. The cooperative sugar factory in Maharashtra is one of the best in India. As a

matter of fact, I do not know how many friends are aware that the sugar cooperatives give much inputs to the farmers: that sugar cane production in Maharashtra is 45 tonnes per acre, and in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, even if we go upto 16,17 or 18 tonnes a year of sugar cane, it would be a very big output of sugar cane per annum. The difference between Maharashtra cooperatives and the sugar factory in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is that in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar the sugar factories are owned by the capitalist sections, private enterprise. Therefore, private enterprise is not encouraging the farmers as the cooperatives in Maharashtra are doing. I must congratulate the Maharashtra friends for having cooperatives in such a first-class fashion. I would also appeal to my friends in Maharashtra to have more cooperatives not only in the case of sugar cane but in other agricultural products of India for cooperative sectors must be developed.

If you remember, I started by saying that Agriculture is the problem of India and rates is the problem of agriculturist because it is a State subject. Therefore, I would like the Central Government to have greater direction on agriculture than it has at the moment. Friends may say how can one define the area of a sugar factory. From my limited awareness of the problem, a sugar factory with 1,500 tonnes per hour production rate, which is the standard daily production rate, has an area of 120 sq. miles. But I am afraid, in the enforcement of this type of concept of area for the sugar factory, friends would turn out and say that this is the communistic concept, not socialistic concept. I do not mind becoming a communist for the benefit of the peasants. I would approve of communism, as far as structure for the benefit of the peasants is concerned. In this matter, I would like to say that in India we have not yet developed the concept of animal husbandry as we should. In Europe and America, animal husbandry is a very

(Shri P. V. G. Raju)

big industry. In India, we not give priority to animal husbandry as much as we should. I feel the Government of India should encourage the State Governments to give the priority to animal husbandry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your friend is incharge of animal husbandry. So, you can tell him all your views separately also. I would say, my information is that in Europe and in America, pig farming and poultry farming are given priority. In India poultry farming is not developed and is not given as much priority as it should be. The taxation structure under which my poultry farming friends are affected seems to be deleterious to the industry. As a matter of fact, there is a feeling that they are taxed more than they should be. I started a small poultry unit myself. And I was told that the fixation of the egg prices was not correct. My friends told me that I was making more return per day than I was really making. And, therefore, they said that I was trying to disburse black money through poultry farming. But that is not correct. Further, I would like to say pig farming, or protection of what is called ham, pork, sausages should be given more encouragement than it has been done so far.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

I was surprised to hear that the State Trading Corporation exports decorticated cotton seed cake, linseed oil cake, castor seed, cake, mustard oil cake and groundnut oil cake. All these items are exported by the State Trading Corporation. They are exported to Europe. Why are they exported to Europe? I made an inquiry. I was told that all these items are used as compounds for feeding poultry and piggery. And I was surprised why we should export our own feed-

ing materials for poultry and pigs instead of using them in our own country. The reason is, very few Indians eat pork, sausages and ham. (Interruptions) Generally, we do not eat pork, as much as we should. Theoretically, the Government of India should encourage the setting up of pig farms in the country. I am sure foreign collaborators will be prepared to come to India and put up a first class pig industry.

I would like to say, that I am not an atheist. I used the word 'atheist'. My friends will say that I am preaching eating of pork in the country. I will go even to the extent of saying that beef eating as it is understood by Indians is not valid. I do not know how many friends are prepared to accept, that it is kinder to a milch cow to kill it with a knife than to starve it to death in Goshala. I say this honestly, that an Indian will rather starve his cow to death than feed it when it does not yield him a calf or milk. The maximum yield expected of an Indian cow is 10 litres per day, and in Switerland, a Swiss cow gives 35 litres per day. That is the difference between Indian cows and the European cows. And yet, we believe that a cow is good if it gives an yield of 10 litres per day. But when it becomes old an Indian thinks that it should be rather starven to death in Goshala, because his soul will be purified, then to kill it with a knife. I am sorry to say, but I do not agree with this view. It will be kinder to the cow, when it stops giving milk or calves, to kill it with a knife, rather than kill it by starving it. I say this and I do not mind if my friends are angry with me for saying this. But I feel that we should be rational about the question of Goshalas.

I want to make two more points. I have heard that the FAO have asked the Government of India to permit development of international slaughter

house system in India. The protein meat trade is one of the largest in the world. And yet Indian meat is not considered to be fit for consumption anywhere outside India because it is not considered scientific and hygienic. Therefore, the FAO requested the Government of India to permit international inspection of Indian slaughter houses. But we refused to allow for international meat trade inspection because we felt that the freedom to kill animals cannot be subject to international jurisdiction and supervision. I do not understand this way of thinking. I feel that we should allow international supervision of our slaughter houses. I say this consciously because I feel that the world meat trade should be part of Indian development.

Some time back, I met some friends from Japan. They said that they were prepared to have first class pig-gery farming in India but they must be allowed to export meat of hygienic nature from India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request you to conclude because the Minister has to intervene?

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: All right, Sir. As far as fish farming is concerned, I am afraid, we have not developed it as much as they have done in Japan. For instance, in flowing water we can have there fish per cubic foot area. According to the Japanese, they keep 15 fish in 6.50 cubic feet area per year, which produce 13,500 grams of fish.

My friends might have gone to Haridwar—I myself have gone to Haridwar—and taken bath in a ghat where in fast flowing water, big fish mingle between the legs of bathing religious persons. In Japan they keep water flowing all the time. But I am afraid, we have not development this concept of fish farming here.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: In many parts of the country, it has been done.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: You please tell me the place. I will go there and see it myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can assure you of the fact that of all the Members present here, Mr. Daga will appreciate your suggestion most.

SHRI P. V. RAJU: I hope that our agriculture will have a central-oriented direction and that this will be accepted by the House and by the Government.

श्री रणजीत सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कृषि की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ साथ ही साथ मेरा यह कहना है कि भारतवर्ष एक खेती प्रधान देश है। जहाँ 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेती करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का अधिक समय खेती करने में लगता है। इससे जो आमदनी होती है उस से हमारे देश की जनता अपना भरण-पोषण करती है। लेकिन यह अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे देश में बहुत सी जमीन अभी भी बंजर पड़ी हुई है और उस जमीन का कोई प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि जहाँ हमारी सरकार उसके बारे में अच्छी तरह से ध्यान देती है वहाँ उसके आफिसर्स लोग उसके बारे में पूरी तरह से ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए वह जमीन नग्लेक्टेड रहती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, समय पर खाद न मिलने से, पानी न मिलने से, बीजों की उचित व्यवस्था न होने से, हमारे किसानों को आधुनिक औजारों से सुसज्जित नहीं करने से यह नहीं हो पा रहा है। यहीं कारण है जिस से कि देश में खेती वाली जमीन अच्छी तरह से उर्वरा नहीं

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

हो पा रही है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे मंत्रीगण विशेषकर हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी उचित समय पर खाद इरीगेशन की व्यवस्था करावें।

हमारे देश में बहुत सी पहाड़ी जमीन है, ऊंची नीची जमीन है। इस ऊंची-नीची जमीन को शीघ्र समतल कराने की व्यवस्था करानी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों के लिए एक ऐसा कारपोरेशन बनना चाहिए जो किसान की उपज की हुई वस्तुओं की उचित मूल्य पर बिक्री का प्रबन्ध करे और उन वस्तुओं का कारपोरेशन द्वारा उचित मूल्य भी फिक्स किया जाए। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक इरीगेशन का मामला है। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसके बिना खेती की नहीं जा सकती है। बड़ी बड़ी इरीगेशन की स्कीमें बनती हैं लेकिन वाटर कमीशन के लोग जिनके पास कि सब स्कीमें आती हैं, वे उन में इतनी देर लगा देते हैं कि जिसकी कोई कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। ऐसी स्कीमों के बारे में मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे बिहार के चतरा एरिया—जो कि एक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है—में कोई भी इरीगेशन की स्कीम नहीं चल रही है। 1974 में इरीगेशन की एक स्कीम मोहाने रिजरवायर वाटर कमीशन के पास आयी थी। लेकिन वाटर कमीशन वालों ने 1974 से ले कर आज तक उस स्कीम को एडवांस नहीं किया। उसी तरह से पलामू क्षेत्र की अमानत रिबर डेम की एक स्कीम बनायी गयी।

उस पर वाटर कमीशन के लोग कभी इन्क्वायरी करते हैं और उसके बारे में कभी बिहार सरकार जबाब नहीं देती है। 10-15 वर्ष से वह इसी तरह से चल रही है। हमारे देश में इरीगेशन की समस्या तब हल हो सकती है जब कि हमारे मंत्रीगण अपने अफसरों पर निर्भर रह कर अपना माइण्ड सप्लाई करें। अगर इन अफसरों पर स्कीमों को छोड़ दिया जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी स्कीम पूरी नहीं हो सकती है।

ऐसा देखने में आता है कि अफसर-साही के चलते 20-20 वर्ष किसी स्कीम के पूरा होने में लग जाते हैं। इसी के चलते देश में अकाल पड़ता है। हमारे क्षेत्र में लगातार अकाल पड़ता रहता है। हमने और हमारे से पहले जो वहां के संसद् सदस्य थे उन्होंने भी यही स्पीच दी थी जो मैं आज दे रहा हूँ। शायद सरकार की तरफ से उसका जवाब भी वही आयेगा, जैसा कि पहले आया था, ऐसी मुझे उम्मीद है। यही जवाब आता है कि हम लोग वाटर कमीशन के लोगों को बुलवा रहे हैं, बिहार के इंजीनियरों को बुलवा रहे हैं और बुलाने के बाद इस स्कीम को पूरा करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन इस बीच में कितने लोग मर रहे हैं, आदमी तो क्या जानवरों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। किस तरह से वहां पर कृषि में उन्नति हो सकती है। किस तरह से किसान सुखी रह सकता है।

इसी प्रकार से वाटर कमीशन के अफसरों के साथ-साथ लेक इंस्टीट्यूट्स के अतिप्रकारियों पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में भूमि परीक्षण के संबंध में इंस्टीट्यूट्स कायम किए जाने चाहिए। रांची में लेक इंस्टीट्यूट के डायरेक्टर राजनीति में व्यस्त रहते हैं।

सारा काम बिगाड़ कर रखा हुआ है। कई बार शिकायत की लेकिन कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की गई। हमेशा बाहर रहते हैं और एलाउंस बनाते रहते हैं। इस तरह के अफसर जब तक रहेंगे, छोटा नागपुर का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए कि किस तरह से वहां पर काम किया गया है।

जानवरों को पालने के लिए बहुत बड़ी एक स्कीम बनाई गई थी कि छोटे-छोटे किसानों को जानवर दिए जायेंगे, लेकिन यह स्कीम इस तरह से प्रोसीजर में उलझी है कि इसका लाभ किसानों को नहीं हुआ है। पहले प्रार्थनापत्र ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट आफिसर के पास जाता है, उसके बाद बैंक में जाता है, तब ऋण मिलने का संभावना होती है। मैंने देखा है कि एक-एक वर्ष तक ब्लाक में ही प्रार्थनापत्र पड़े रहते हैं और इस प्रकार ऋण मिलने में 2-2 साल तक लग जाते हैं। इस तरह से किसानों की भलाई नहीं हो सकती।

इसी प्रकार से खाद भी आज चाहिए तो 2-4 महीने बाद किसानों तक पहुंच पाता है। जमीन के समतलीकरण के बारे में भी अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है।

नये बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इरीगेशन पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है। पहला आइटम इसको रखा गया है, लेकिन इरीगेशन की सभी योजनायें खटाई में पड़ी हुई हैं। इस तरह से हमारे देश में बिना इरीगेशन के कृषि की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। पटवन के बिना खेती नहीं हो सकती, बिना औजारों के खेती नहीं हो सकती, बिना खाद के नहीं हो सकती। किसानों की ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

हमारी सरकार ने काफी प्रोग्रेसिव रास्ते पर काम किया है। 1982 में करीब 800 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीफ होने की संभावना है। इसी तरह से गन्ने के उत्पादन में भी प्रगति हुई है। 1980-81 में 774 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीफ का उत्पादन हुआ था। रबी की फसल भी अच्छी होने की संभावना है। मूंगफली के उत्पादन में भी 20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की संभावना है।

अगर पटवन का प्रोग्राम अच्छी तरह से चलाया जाता और किसानों को समय पर ऋण दे दिया जाता तो हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा ही दूसरा होता।

इसी प्रकार एन० आर० पी० और एन० आर० ई० पी० प्रोग्राम के तहत सड़कें और स्कूल बनाने का काम लिया गया था, लेकिन बिहार में हमारे क्षेत्र में इनके अन्तर्गत कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। रुपया जहां का तहां रखा हुआ है और जो खर्च हुआ है उसका 60 प्रतिशत साफ है, केवल नाम के लिए खर्च किया गया है। छोटे रास्ते बनाने के लिए पैसा दिया गया था, मजदूरों को रोजगार देने के लिए पैसा दिया गया था, ये सब काम न होने से कृषि पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन को रुपया दिया गया चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के माध्यम से या ब्लाक डिवैलेपमेंट आफिसर के माध्यम से, पूरी छानबीन होनी चाहिए और छानबीन उन अफसरों के माध्यम से न करवा कर पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी बना कर उससे कराई जानी चाहिए। सरकार की इच्छा है कि देहातों में अच्छी सड़कें बनें, तरक्की के काम हों पटवन की व्यवस्था हो, किसानों को आसानी से ऋण मिले लेकिन यह सब कुछ इस वास्ते नहीं हो पाता है कि इन कार्यों की निग-

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

रानी की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। कमेटी बना कर इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए और पता लगाया जाना चाहिए कि उन लोगों ने जो भारत सरकार ने रुपया दिया उसको कहां तक खर्च किया है, कितना किया है और किस हद तक उचित रीति से अच्छे ढंग से किया है और कितना बेकार गया है।

एन० आर० पी० में जो काम होते हैं पक्के होते हैं। कुछ अफसर लोग सड़क को कागज पर दिखा देते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि पानी में वह वह गई है। इस तरह अच्छे तरीके से काम नहीं हो पाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पक्के काम करने की हिदायतें यहां से दी जानी चाहिए।

इर्रिगेशन का मामला कई बार उठाया जा चुका है। हमारे इलाके में बीस बरस से अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। वाटर कमीशन से मेरा निवेदन है और साथ ही साथ कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वहां के लिए जो इर्रिगेशन की स्कीम्ज हैं उनको लागू किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वहां के लोग मुख्बी हो सकें।

जंगल हमारे यहां और विहार में भी बहुत हैं। लेकिन गैर कानूनी ढंग से उनकी बहुत बेरहमी के साथ कटाई हो रही है। इसी तरह से वह होती रही तो पांच सात साल में कोई जंगल नहीं रह जाएगा। यह जो चोरी छिपे जंगल काटे जाते हैं इसकी निगरानी केन्द्र की तरफ से की जानी चाहिए। सारे काम स्टेट पर ही नहीं छोड़ दिए जाने चाहिए। मजदूर भी वहां से भाग रहे हैं क्योंकि उनको काम नहीं मिलता है। बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार लोग लकड़ी काट कर एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में भेज देते हैं। वे मजदूरों से काम नहीं लेते हैं। वहां कोई इन फारेस्ट्स की निगरानी करने वाला नहीं

है। गरीबों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान के हर ब्लाक में स्टोर बनाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वहां बीजों आदि को जमा किया जाना चाहिए और लोगों को दिया जाना चाहिए। वहां पर आप खाद रखें चीनी चावल गेहूं आदि राशन का तमाम सामान रखें और लोगों को दें। ये स्टोर हर ब्लाक में होने चाहिए। दूसरे ब्लाकों से यह सामान जब किसी ब्लाक में लाया जाता है तो बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और चोरी होने को सम्भवना रहती है।

श्री पोथूष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार) : हम सब कहते हैं कि अरसी प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं लेकिन जितने भी डिवेलपमेंट के काम आजादी के बाद हुए हैं सभी शहरों में हुए हैं, वहीं उनको केन्द्रित किया गया है। इस कारण से बड़ी संख्या में देहात पिछड़ते जा रहे हैं, उनकी हालत खराब होती जा रही है। उनके वास्ते आप आवश्यक वस्तुओं की अभी तक भी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसका मूल कारण यह है कि कल कारखानों से जो वस्तुएं हमें प्राप्त होती हैं और कृषि से अन्न आदि जो प्राप्त होता है, इन दोनों के बीच में कोई सामंजस्य नहीं है। चूंकि किसान गरीब हैं, निरक्षर हैं, देहातों में रहते हैं, लैवी लगा कर उनके उत्पादन का जबर्दस्ती वसूल कर लिया जाता है और अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार उसके दाम तय कर दिये जाते हैं। आज ही गेहूं के दाम को ले कर बात उठी जो 142 रु० प्रति क्विंटल रखा गया। अगर यह भी ठीक दाम हो तो उसी प्रकार से कल-कारखानों से बनी हुई वस्तुओं के दाम पर भी सरकार कुछ नियंत्रण करे ताकि दामों में सामंजस्य रहे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है।

किसान को अपने काम आने वाली कारखाने से बनी हुई चीजें महंगे दाम पर खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। यही वजह है कि उनकी दशा बिगड़ रही है।

इसी तरह मे पायर का देखें। शहरों में एयर-कंडीशनिंग के लिए, रंगीन टी० वी० के लिए बिजली मिल रही है, लेकिन खेती के लिए जिस पर जीविका निर्भर करती है, किसान को बिजली नहीं मिलती। खेती के लिए बिजली अधिक जरूरी है। बहुत ज्यादा पानी देने से भी उपज नहीं बढ़ती। कब और कितना पानी देना है यह किसान अच्छी तरह जानता है। उसको जरूरत के वक्त बिजली आसानी से मिल सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

किसान जो पैदा करता है उसको रखने के लिए शहरों में बने गोदामों तक लाना पड़ता है। लेकिन उसको देखभाल ठीक से नहीं होती। मेरा सुझाव है कि पंचायत और ब्लाक लेवल पर ही गोदाम होने चाहिए जहां किसान अपना माल रख सके। चाहे अनाज हो, फल फूल हो, मछली हो, या सब्जी हो, यह माल किसान ठंडे स्थानों में अपनी इच्छानुसार रखे और निकाल सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इससे किसान को काफ़ी राहत मिल सकती है।

दिल्ली में रोज सड़के बनती हैं और तोड़ी जाती हैं। इस रुपये को गांवों में सड़कें बनाने के लिए खर्च किया जाय जहां अभी बेल गाड़ी के लिए भी सड़क नहीं है।

वहां अगर सड़कें हो जाती हैं तो किसान अपना उत्पादन दूर दूर तक ले जा सकता है। गांवों में रहने वालों को भी उन्नति करने का अधिकार है, इसलिए उनके लिए भी सड़कें बननी चाहियें। गांव में जिसके पास पैसा है वह शहर में ही आता है इसलिए कि अगर शिक्षा न हो तो नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए किसानों के लिए ...

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना भाषण सोमवार को करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now 3.30 P.M. So, we will take up Private Members' Business. Shri T. R. Shamanna to move the motion.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South: Sir, I beg to move.

“That this House do agree with the Forty-First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th April, 1982.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Forty-First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th April, 1982.”

The motion was adopted

BAN ON SEEKING STAY (BY AN ORDER OF A COURT OF LAW) OF TRANSFER IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE BILL*

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL (Junagadh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit a government servant from seeking an order of a court of law staying his transfer from one place of posting to another.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit a government servant from seeking an order of a court of law staying his transfer from one place of posting to another."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

UNIFORM PAY SCALES BILL*

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Chatra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill provide uniform pay scales for different categories of employees in all public services."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide uniform pay scales for different categories of employees in all public services."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

LIMITATION ON PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BILL*

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Chatra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for equitable distribution of jobs in public services.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for equitable distribution of jobs in public services."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Substitution of article 355)

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of article 17)

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

(Amendment of Section 10, etc.)

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**POPULATION CONTROL (SMALL
FAMILY PROMOTION AND MOTI-
VATION) BILL***

SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for small family promotion and motivation and other measures for population control.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for small family promotion and motivation and other measures for population control."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**COW SLAUGHTER PROHIBITION
BILL***

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाना): श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि गो-वध विषय का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition on killing of cows."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

**PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMEND-
MENT) BILL***

(Amendment of section 1, etc.)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972."

The motion was adopted

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

FREE LEGAL SERVICES BILL—
by Shri Eduardo Faleiro
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up item No. 19, further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Eduardo Faleiro on 5th March, 1982, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases, be taken into consideration."

Shri M.C. Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, आज-कल न्याय मिलता है या बिकता है, इस पर तो मैं ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन यह तय है कि आज-कल न्याय मिलता नहीं है। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

Recently Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati has said this:

"Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati has frankly admitted that our legal system has become so expensive and suffers from so much delay that the poor are priced out of it. It is true that the cost of getting justice has gone so high that many times it is not prudent on the part of the poor to seek justice. People who cannot earn for themselves two square meals a day can ill afford such luxuries."

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है :—

"Secondly, in an attempt to avoid punishing the innocent, the judiciary has indeed stopped punishing guilty

persons, thereby indirectly helping the latter.

"Thirdly, our present system is so complicated and its obsolescent methods, procedures and equipment have added further to the delays. Added to this is the complete ignorance of law by the illiterate, who are totally at the mercy of the know-alls in a court of law."

"The failure of the judicial system to curb crime is illustrated by offences such as mass murders of Harijans, rape, dacoity, robbery and theft."

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वदों और नारों से जो आस्था खड़ी की जाती है, वह टिकी नहीं रह सकती। पहले तो मैं अपने परम मित्र श्री फ़ैलीरो को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उनका नाम जस्टिस वी के कृष्ण अय्यर और जस्टिस पी एन भगवती की श्रेणी में लिखा जाएगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने यह काम शुरू किया है। क्योंकि अब उन्होंने इस काम को शुरू किया है। सबसे पहले

सभापति महोदय : आपका परामर्श है फ़ैलीरो माह्व को कि अब लोकसभा को छोड़ दें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आज से उनका नाम भी इसमें गिना जायेगा।

सभापति महोदय : नाम गिना जायेगा, यह तो दूसरी बात है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : किसी तरह से भी गरीबों को लीगल एड मिलनी चाहिए।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Instead of my name, if Mr. Daga could amend by making the names of Mr. Kaushal and Mr. Rahim at the same level, it will be better. What we want is that the law should be passed. I hope the reply from the Minister will be positive to that effect.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : मैं बड़ा भाग्य-शाली हूँ कि आज यहां पर भूतपूर्व ला मिनिस्टर भी बैठे हुए हैं।

सभापति जी, सब से पहले श्री एम० सी० सीतलवाद ने 26 सितम्बर, 1958 की एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। ला कमीशन की चौदहवीं रिपोर्ट पेश करते हुए उन्होंने कहा था :

"...equality is the basis of all modern systems of jurisprudence and administration of justice. In so far as a person is unable to obtain access to a court of law for having his wrongs redressed or for defending himself against a criminal charge, justice becomes unequal and laws which are meant for his protection have no meaning and to that extent fail in their purpose. Unless some provision is made for assisting the poor man for the payment of court fees and lawyer's fees and other incidental costs of litigation, he is denied equality in the opportunity to seek justice."

यह तो 1958 में श्री एम० सी० सीतलवाद ने कहा था। इसके बाद मि० जस्टिस वी० के० कृष्ण अय्यर से 22 सितम्बर, 1972 को रिपोर्ट मांगी गई और 31 मार्च, 1973 को उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दे दी। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा :—

"The recommendations made by the Committee would, I hope, receive speedy and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. In order to facilitate their implementation, we have indicated the manner in which they can be given effect to and also the priorities in this regard. The Report, we trust, would be implemented speedily so as to bring about a system by which, through legal aid, justice is made available to the people regardless of penury or social handicaps."

श्री सीतलवाद और मि० जस्टिस अय्यर को रिपोर्ट के बाद आपने एक काम और

किया। मि० जस्टिस पो० एन० भगवती बेंटे और उन्होंने भी रिपोर्ट दी। उन्होंने कहा :

After 'Krishna Iyer Committee Report' in 1973 Bhagwati Committee was appointed for making appropriate recommendations for establishing and operating a comprehensive and dynamic legal services programme. After 'Bhagwati Committee Report' an inter-Departmental Committee was constituted for sorting out various questions of far-reaching magnitude arising from the Report.

क्या सरकार का यही काम करने का तरीका है ? 1958 में लीगल एड का काम शुरू हुआ। 1973 में श्री अय्यर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की, जिसमें उन्होंने बताया था कि गरीबों को सहायता कैसे मिल सकती है। 1973 के बाद श्री पी० एन० भगवती जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की। उसके बाद एक रिजोल्यूशन पास किया। आप भूतपूर्व कानून मंत्री रह चुके हैं, आपने भी बड़ी मेहरबानी की और बड़ी अच्छी अंग्रेजी में लिखा है :—

"AND whereas with a view to establishing an adequate and vigorous legal aid programme on an uniform basis in all the States and Union Territories, a Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Bhagwati Committee), consisting of Shri Justice P.N. Bhagwati, Judge of the Supreme Court, as Chairman and Shri Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, Judge of the Supreme Court, as Member, was constituted in May, 1976 to examine all questions and make appropriate recommendations for establishing and operating a comprehensive and dynamic legal services programme,"

Again, a Committee was set up consisting of the officers.

यह तरीका है, सरकार के काम करने का। काम में बड़ा धीमापन है। 1958 से शुरू करने के बाद 1982 के अन्दर, जब

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

आप सभापति हों और श्री फलैरियो नया बिल ले कर आए, इतना अच्छा बिल लाए हैं ... (ध्वनि) ... इनको अधिकार नहीं है गरीबों का राहत दिलानी है, ब्राह्मण देवता हैं। गरीबों का नाम ले-लेकर कानून में मदद देने का इरादा जाहिर किया है। श्री फलैरियो साहब लॉ-डिपार्टमेंट का पुरा बजट खत्म हो जाए, लेकिन कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। श्री फलैरियो साहब ने जो बनाया है, कानून, उसको मैं पढ़ना ठीक समझता हूँ। आपने कहा किसको मदद देनी चाहिए— हर गरीब को मदद दे दो। चाहे स्माल फार्मर्स हो, मॉर्जिनल फार्मर्स हो, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हो और चाहे बड़े-बड़े शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हों, जिनके पास चार-चार बंगले हों। आपने बड़ी मेहरबानी की कि जहां आपस में घरेलू झगड़े हो, वहां पर भी दे दो। आपके इरादे तो पसन्द आये आपने यहां तक कहा है कि गरीबों की जांच आर्डर-33 के अन्दर होनी चाहिये। आर्डर-33 में पहले भी जांच करने का आपका इरादा था। कोई गरीब आदमी है या उसके पास साधन नहीं है, वह फीस न दे सकता हो ...

सभापति महोदय : इस बिल के लिए जो समय दिया गया था, वह खत्म हो गया।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं सदन की राय जानना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि बोलने वालों के जो नाम दिए गए हैं, उनमें 12 सदस्य और हैं, इसलिए इस बिल को और कितनी देर तक चलाया जाए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरा कहना यह है कि आज मेरा मर्सी किलिंग बिल भी है। डिस्कशन स्टार्ट करने के लिए मुझे भी

अवसर दिया जाए, फिर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है कि आप इस का समय और बढ़ा दें।

सभापति महोदय : कितना समय इस के लिए बढ़ाया जाए ?

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : पौने छः बजे तक बढ़ा दिया जाए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : दो घण्टे और बढ़ा दिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : पौने छः बजे तक बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : पौने छः बजे तक मिनिस्टर साहब का रेप्लाई समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : इस विषय पर जो विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है, वह पौने छः बजे तक समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जब मैंने इन से यह पूछा कि आप ने कितनी लीगल एड दी है गरीब आदमियों की, तो इन्होंने जवाब दिया, कि लीगल एड टू दि पुअर में एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया। 1979, 1980 और 1981 के लिए जो मैंने तीन क्वेश्चन्स किये थे, तो मिनिस्टर साहब से यही जवाब मिला कि हम ने एक पैसा मदद आज तक गरीबों की नहीं दी। सिर्फ दिल्ली में इन्होंने एक परिषद् गठित की है।

फैलीरो साहब, आप ने इतनी मेहनत की है और अनेक कान्क्रीट सुझाव भी दिये हैं और कांस्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर जो 42वां एमेंडमेंट किया था, उस में भी यह था और अभी जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फ़ैसला हुआ है, उस में भी उन्होंने इस केस में यह कहा है :

Khatri Vss State of Bihar-Legal aid is our fundemental right.

उस डिसेजन के आने के बाद यदि सरकार कोरे आश्वासन दे, ता ठीक नहीं है

हमारे नये मंत्री श्री रहीम साहब के आने के बाद पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि उन को स्पीच में केवल आश्वासन ही न दिया जाए, बल्कि इस काम को करने के लिए स्पष्ट बात हो। ये आश्वासन तो 1958 से चलता आ रहा है और आप का डिपार्टमेंट 1958 से लीगल ऐंड टू दि पुअर की बात करता आ रहा है। बहुत से इस विषय पर सैमिनार हैं और मैंने भी उनकी एटेंड किया है। बम्बई में एक सेमिनार हुआ था और जगह जगह लीगल ऐंड टू दि पुअर की बात थी लेकिन यह गरीबों तक पहुंचेगी कैसे। हमारे फैलीरयो साहब ने अपने इस बिल में लीगल ऐड देने के लिए जांच की बात कही है और उस में एक प्रोसीजर लिखा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से, रहीम साहब से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अपने जवाब में यह बताएं कि इस तारीख तक इस विषय में कानून बन जाएगा और इस कानून के अन्तर्गत हम ने जा इतनी बातें कही हैं, वे लागू हो जाएंगी। नये-नये मंत्री आए हैं, तो उन्हें नई बातें कहनी चाहिए और जिम्मेवारी के साथ कहनी चाहिए। यही नहीं कि इस का आश्वासन आप दे दे और फिर एक कमेटी बैठा दें। जब कभी सरकार अपने प्रयास में सफल नहीं होती, तो वह बातों से सफल होना चाहती है और बातों से सफलता नहीं मिल सकती। यह सब से बड़ी कमजोरी सरकार को है कि वह न्याय नहीं दे सकते। गरीबों की लीगल सहायता देनी चाहिए और 1958 से यह बात कही जा रही है। 1958 में सीतलवाड ने इस के बारे में कहा था, फिर हमारे भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री शिव शंकर ने बड़े जोरों से इस बात को कहा और फिर फैलीरो साहब ने यह अच्छी बात कही है और इस बिल को ला कर उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। इन को आप ने एक गाइडलाइन दे दी है। अब मंत्री जी इस में कुछ संशोधन और करें लेकिन

They must come with a Bill.

अगर आप यह बिल नहीं लाये तो गरीबों की कानूनी सहायता नहीं मिलेगी।

सभापति जी, मैं अपना भाषण तो कन्क्लूड कर दूंगा लेकिन आप इन से कह दीजिए कि ये लीगल एड फार द पुअर कानून बना दें जिस से कि गरीब लोगों को लीगल एड आसानी से मिल सके।

सभापति महोदय : श्री राम सिंह यादव : बोलने वाले कुछ ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य-गण समय का ध्यान रखें और जहां तक हो सके जो बातें डागा साहब ने कही हैं उनको न दोहराये।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I fully support the Bill which has been moved in the House by my friend Mr. Faleiro. So far as the Bill is concerned, I think that January 3, 1977 is one of the most historical days in the Constitutional Government of this country because it was on this day that we amended the Constitution and Article 39A was introduced. Article 39-A provides as follows:

"The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities."

In the same words, Article 48 also provides for the same where it states:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

We are living in democratic society and the basic concept of democracy is that all stand equal in the eyes of law, all should have free access to law irrespective of the fact whether a person has got means to engage a lawyer, pay court fees and so on which may come in the way of securing justice or seeking justice in a court of law.

This necessity of 'Free legal aid' has been felt not only at the national level, but even at the various international levels also. Article 14(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights preserves—

"the right to be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing, to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of his right and to have legal assistance assigned to him in any case where the interest of justice shall require, and without payment by him in any such case, if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it."

Even at the international level, this covenant provided that a man who has got no means, no money, has got a right to defend himself free of cost. In that case the society will help him and bear the burden of his litigation.

16 hrs.

The 14th Report of the Law Commission of India states as follows:

"Equality is the basis of all modern systems of jurisprudence and administration of justice.... In so far as a person is unable to obtain access to a Court of Law for having his wrongs redressed or for defending himself against a criminal charge, justice becomes unequal and laws which are meant for his protection have no meaning and to that extent fail in their purpose. Unless some provision is made for assisting the poor man for the payment of Court Fees and lawyers' fees and other incidental costs of litigation he is denied equality in the opportunity to seek justice."

So, at the national level as well as at the international level it has been stressed time and again that there should be a legal provision that might be in a form of a law, in the form of a legislation or some form of rules or procedure to the effect that the poor person should be provided with some monetary aid so that he can defend himself in the court of law. So far as the existing law is concerned, there is a provision in the Civil Procedure Code. Order 33, rule (1) provides as follows:

“(SUITS BY INDIGENT PERSONS)

1. Subject to the following provision, any suit may be instituted by an (indigent person):

(Explanation I—A person is an indigent person,—

(a) if he is not possessed of sufficient means (other than property exempt from attachment in execution of a decree and the subject-matter of the suit) to enable him to pay the fee prescribed by law for the plaint in such suit, or

(b) where no such fee is prescribed, if he is not entitled to property worth one thousand rupees other than the property exempt from attachment in execution of a decree, and the subject-matter of the suit.”

My friend Mr. Faleiro has gone one step further. Although this provision which has been there under Order 33 Rule (1) of C.P.C. and a provision is also there in the Criminal Procedure Code, if an accused person has got no means to engage a lawyer and he cannot engage a lawyer to assist him in the court of law, it is incumbent or obligatory upon the court of law to appoint a lawyer to assist him, who is known as *amicus curiae*.

Mr. Faleiro has very systematically and rationally provided in his Bill the definition of indigent persons. This word 'indigent' is not so clearly defined

in the Civil Procedure Code and in any other law existing in this country.

Therefore, the pauper suits which are filed in the Civil Courts take a very long time and some persons want that their cases be treated as pauper suits and in that event they may not get remedy because the proceedings are delayed for a long time. So, there should be some sort of legislation in a simplified form. My friend, Mr. Faleiro has tried his best to have the Bill drafted to the best of his ability. Even if it needs further screening, I would request the present hon. Minister of Law and the ex-Minister of Law who is now Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals—he has a very dynamic personality and he has got a very sharp legal knowledge and we seek his shelter and assistance—to help the poor lot by considering his Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your concrete suggestion ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, he can give us an assurance and he may draft a Bill and enact a legislation in this respect. At present we are governed by the laws which are very complicated in nature and in their application. Sir, you also know that there is a provision under Section 379 of the IPC which provides that even if there is a theft of Rs. 2 or Rs. 5, the punishment for imprisonment is provided and if there is any person who commits and assault and causes injury to any person and even if a fracture of the limb of his body is caused, in that case the offence is compoundable and punishment will be lesser. The offence of theft has been made compoundable by the present Government. It was during the British time when it was enacted by Lord Macaulay. The person who enacted the law had got the idea of property in his mind. I mean to say that the I.P.C. and the other relevant laws which were enacted at that time had got only one idea, that is, property. Therefore, they gave high priority to property at that time and not to the

person. Now one thing is very much pinching that in our present society if any one files a suit, he will have to pay the court fee. But in the whole world whether it is the socialist country or a capitalist country, there is no provision of court fee. Now, in India there is a provision of Court Fee. And the person who has got no money for court fee, cannot file a suit, except under the provisions under Order 33 of the Civil Procedure Code; and it is a very difficult procedure, another long suit to get the relief under Order 33. Under the circumstances I appeal to the Law Minister to take positive steps for the abolition of the 'court fee'. The idea of court fee is not only abnoxious, but also very burdensome for the person who wants to go to the Court to get justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This issue has been engaging serious attention of the Government. You may conclude now.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : My submission is that this idea of abolition of court fee is also one of the processes of giving legal aid to the poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now, so that I am able to accomodate other Members. Kindly finish in couple of minutes.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, money invested in the legal aid or in the service of the legal aid should be treated as a matter of fact money which has been advanced to the Plan. It is also one of the development plans. You are going to develop human society; you are giving relief to human society. Therefore, this money, as a matter of fact, should be in the Plan and that money should be sufficient to cover all those cases.

Although there is a provision at the national as well as at the State level, but provision at present is inadequate. Moreover there is no will at the official level to implement the provisions. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Law Minister to take a serious view

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

against those persons who are not implementing the provisions made under legal aid.

Sir, you will remember when the Special Court Bill was enacted, it was drafted and prepared in haste within no time it was brought into the House and passed. But this legal aid idea or the rules and procedures for the legal aid are not being implemented. It has taken a very long time. I would say that the Committee, which has been set up at the national level, should take upon itself the task and implement it not only at the village level, but at all levels—Taluka level, Tehsil level and at the sub-division level.

Sir, Mahatma Gandhi wanted that justice should be done through Nyaya Panchayats. Therefore, Nyaya Panchayats should be strengthened. They should be given more powers so that they can deal with the matters connected with the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes effectively. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes involved in properties and land disputes should be given special protection.

Last thing is that there are some courts which are called special courts. I have personal experience in Rajasthan. In my own State some special courts have been established. One special court has been established in the district headquarters; and in all the cases in which the complainant or the accused, plaintiff or the defendant belong to the Scheduled Castes or Tribes, he has to go to the district headquarters. He cannot seek relief at the Munsif level or at the sub-divisional level. Therefore, creation of such special courts has resulted in being much more burdensome. Therefore, if any special court is established, then that court should be established at Munsif level or at the sub-divisional level.

With these words, I would request the Hon. Law Minister to come forward with a comprehensive law so

that the legal aid to the power idea is achieved.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं फैलीरो साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि गरीबों के लिये कानूनी सहायता उपलब्ध किये जाने की चिन्ता उन्होंने की है। वस्तुतः आजादी के बाद जब संविधान बना तो उस संविधान की प्रस्तावना में भी जो मूलभूत अधिकार भारतीय जनता को प्राप्त हुये, उनका उचित लाभ उठाने के लिये स्वतंत्रता और न्याय और भाई चारे इन सबकी व्यवस्था उसमें की गई लेकिन संविधान बनने के 33 साल बाद भी आर्टिकल 21 के अनुसार जो व्यक्ति का मौलिक अधिकार जीवन और कानूनी लाभ प्राप्त करने का है उसकी पूर्ति के लिये सारे देश में यह व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिये थी कि समाज के जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं उन्हें कानूनी सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी जाये। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। बहुत से सेमिनार भी हुये हैं और 1978 में सबसे पहली बार 9 और 10 दिसम्बर को एक सेमिनार हुआ था जिसमें इस पर विचार किया गया था अधिवक्ताओं द्वारा कि यह एक आवश्यकता है संविधान के अनुसार, और हमारे देश में जो कानून है वह ब्रिटिश काल से चल रहे हैं और जिस ढांचे पर बना हुआ है वह जटिल है जिसमें आसानी से न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। प्रक्रिया ऐसी है कि 10,15 वर्ष तक मुकदमे चलते रहते हैं जिससे कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों की, न्याय पाने से पहले ही, हालत खराब हो जाती है। इस परिस्थिति में हमें इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। हमारा देश प्रजातंत्र है जिसमें हर व्यक्ति का एक हिस्सा है। ऐसी हालत में हर एक को उचित न्याय सुलभ कराने के लिये भी प्रयास करना चाहिये था।

जहाँ तक लीगल एड की बात है,

जटिलता के परिपेक्ष में वह बहुत ही आवश्यक है। आदिवासी, हरिजन और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति दयनीय है उनको न्याय सुलभ कराने के लिये कोई वैधिक सहायता अपेक्षित है, और न्याय उन्हें तभी मिल सकेगा जब कि न्यायालय जाने में जो परेशानी है उससे छुट मिल सके और वहां पर वकीलों की फ्री सेवा प्राप्त हो सके। आज कल जो वकीलों को फीस देनी पड़ती है, तथा न्यायालयों में हर चीज के लिये कर्मचारियों को जो पैसा देना पड़ता है, क्योंकि लोगों को कानून का ज्ञान नहीं है, इससे गरीबों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। भाषा की भी समस्या है। क्षेत्रीय, भाषा में निर्णय न लेकर अंग्रेजी में निर्णय लिखते हैं जिस से अनपढ़ लोगों का शोषण न्यायालय के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है। फेयर और सुलभ न्याय लोगों को मिल सके, अभी तक कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह बहुत ही खर्चीला है, और इसके द्वारा उन्हें कभी भी संतोष नहीं मिल पाता है। संतोष उन गरीबों को इसलिये नहीं मिल पाता कि बार-बार उन्हें परेशानियों से जूझना पड़ता है और आजकल सभी कोर्टों में इस तरह के लोग व्यवसाय बना कर बैठे हैं जो सच्ची बात उन्हें नहीं बताते और कानून को नाना प्रकार की जटिलताओं में रखकर उन्हें भ्रमित करते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमें कानून को सुलभ बनाना होगा और जो इतने बरसों से कानून बने हैं, उनके पीछे भले ही कोई नियत रही हो, लेकिन जब यह देश आजाद है तो सुलभ ढंग से जल्दी से जल्दी उनको न्याय मिल सके, इसे व्यावहारिक बनाना होगा।

पंचायत फैसला देती है, लेकिन अगर पंचायत में कोई भी केस हो जाता है तो कोर्ट में एक पेटिशन देकर सारा केस कोर्ट में पहुंच जाता है। इस कारण यह भी बुनियाद रखनी होगी कि जो साधारण

नेचर के मामले हों, उनका पंचायतों में ही अनिवार्य रूप से फैसला हो जाये तो इस प्रकार से कोर्ट में अनावश्यक ढंग से दौड़ने से राहत मिल सकती है। लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है।

कुछ प्रांतों में इसके लिये विचार किया गया है, कि कमजोर को कुछ राहत दी जा सके। मध्य प्रदेश में इस तरह का एक कानून भी बनाया गया है और वहां एक लीगल एडवाइस बोर्ड भी बना है जिससे लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल जाती है, लेकिन हर प्रांत में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक में भी इस तरह की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर है, लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था सारे देश में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर बननी चाहिये ताकि हर राज्य में विधि की सहायता कमजोर वर्ग को मुहैया की जा सके।

अमेरिका में भी इस तरह का कानून है, जो पूरे अमेरिका के लिये 1974 से लागू है और उन सभी लोगों को जो उस श्रेणी में आते हैं, उपलब्ध हो जाता है, लेकिन हमारे देश में अलग-अलग राज्यों में जहां किसी तरह का विचार किया, जहां कहीं आवाज उठी, कहीं आन्दोलन हुआ तो उस दृष्टिकोण से राहत कर देते हैं। बंगाल में भी इस तरह की बातें हुई हैं। 30,000 ऐसे लोगों की समस्या के लिये बंगाल सरकार ने वैधिक सहायता प्रदान की है और इससे कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को राहत मिली है, लेकिन जब कोई आन्दोलन होता है तो यह सहायता मिलती है।

इस मामले में संविधान के प्रावधान के तहत केन्द्रीय सरकार को कानून बनाना चाहिये जिससे लोगों को विधि-संबंधी सहायता मिल सके। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी सरकार घोषणा कर रही है कि गरीबों को सहायता दी जाये और इस तरह

(श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा)

से सारे देश में लायर्स का पैनल बनाया जाये और सहायता उपलब्ध कराये, लेकिन यह चर्चा ही होती है। इसे कार्यरूप में लाना चाहिये। जब तक यह कानून नहीं होता है, तब तक अनिवार्य रूप से अधिकाधिक तौर से उनको सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है। इस दिशा में तत्परता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

यह चीज पी० एन० भगवती जी ने भी कही थी।

सभापति महोदय। उसकी चर्चा हो चुकी है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : तो मैं उसे छोड़ देता हूँ।

आज गांव में जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, उनका शोषण समाज के ऊपर वाले वर्ग के लोग करते रहते हैं।

“Weaker is the interest of stronger.”

यह भावना आज व्यापक रूप से देश में चल रही है। जब तक भाई चारे की भावना और मामले का निष्पादन करने की भावना पैदा नहीं होगी, तब तक विधिक सहायता ही गरीब लोगों का सहारा होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस दिशा में पहल करे और कानून बना कर गरीब लोगों को विधिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराये।

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this Bill. I must, at the outset, thank my hon. friend Mr. Faleiro for bringing this Bill before this House.

I need not deal with all the principles enunciated in the Bill. But I

desire to express a few things about the scheme of free legal aid and its implementation under the present legal system. When I speak about the present legal system, I mean to say the legal system under which we have adopted a form of litigation between two parties: where the Judge sits tight listening to both the parties and delivers the judgement. He does not feel that he has any duty to enquire into the issues in controversy. That is what I mean by litigatory system. Now, when a question of litigatory system comes in wherein the law has to be interpreted some third person—an interpreter—must intervene to present the case of the different parties. And then comes the question of payment of fees. This Bill, of course, speaks of fees. This Bill, of course, speaks about many things, not merely about legal aid but also about legal advice and other things. But specially it has a better relevance or more emphasis on giving aid through a legal representation; that means to say the lawyers.

Now, the question will be whether we are really—and I think we are genuinely concerned and interested in this interested in implementing the Directive Principles of Article 39A of the Constitution, introduced by the Forty-second Amendment. It says—“The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system”—underline this, the operation of the legal system,—“promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity,” again underline this, “and shall, in particular, provides free legal aid.” So, the basic concept is not merely rendering of free legal aid, but the basic concept is the operation of legal system which will promote justice on the basis of equal opportunity. So, free legal aid is a means to achieve this particular basic objective, the main objective. And therefore, the question will be what steps should be taken to achieve this main objective, namely, operation of the legal system which will promote justice on the basis of equal opportunity? Now, if equal opportunity should be given, then the

parties to the litigation in the Court must have at least equal status, equal means and money, I should say, to litigate and this puts forth the question of relative poverty and relegates to the background whether one party is sufficiently rich and the other party is extremely poor in absolute terms. Even when the poor party gets a relief, it is impossible for that poor party to fight against the rich, and against the lawyers engaged by the richer party. And, therefore, the question of poverty, limited to Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 10,000 becomes to some extent not very relevant. The real question is: how to bring both parties to the level of equality? Therefore, will the Government re-consider re-orientation of the entire legal system? 'Is the Government going to change over from the litigatory system to expository system where more burden will be cast on the judge to investigate the real issue in the controversy rather than asking the parties' lawyers to present their case? If that is done, at least partly, we will be making a portion of the legal system to promote justice on the basis of equal opportunity because in the eyes of the judge, both the litigants will be equal. There should be no question of one lawyer representing the case of one party, who is highly paid and other lawyer representing the case of other party, who is poorly paid—with due respect to the legal fraternity—and who can easily be purchased. I do not press for it but think over it and if possible, go ahead with it.

Can we carry out certain reforms in the legal system? The first reform which I will suggest will be cutting down the stages of appeal. In a criminal case, if the accused is poor, at least in our part of the country, the court is bound to provide for some legal aid to the person concerned at the cost of the State. So far as the civil litigation is concerned, *amicus curie* is appointed. But there the court has got discretion. We are, therefore, mainly concerned with the

civil rights, especially rights granted under the Constitution. The rights granted under the Constitution become negatory if they could not be exercised for want of any capacity.

My learned friend, Mr. Faleiro has already stated in a very cogent language that—

“The result has been a growing frustration and disenchantment with our legal system among large segments of our people and this trend is obviously fraught with dangerous consequences to our body, social and politic.”

He further says:

“In our country with the level of illiteracy . . . article 14 of the Constitution and part IV of the Constitution are, more often than not, so many words devoid of effective content for the short reason that large sections of our people are both unable to defend themselves. . . .”

Consider the civil rights. We start with the suit at the trial court. Then we go to the first appeal, then to second appeal, then letters patent appeal, then appeal to Supreme Court together with revision applications, review applications and such other procedures. These 5, 6, 7 stages will not solve the problem of free legal aid. Are you going to cut it down? There should be one appeal and no further. But you will have to take many more steps for that. That is the practice that is followed in the federal court system of America. But you will have to get better maturity amongst the judicial personnel. Or are you not going to wait till the maturity is achieved? I am expressing myself without any disrespect to any particular individual.

The judicial personnel must get sufficient training at the lower level of the judiciary. In the United States, the Supreme Court judges are sent to sit in circuit courts at the federal district centre to deal with and dispose of cases in the circuit courts.

[Shri A. T. Patil]

Will you take the further step therefore reform the judicial system by sending the higher court judges to the trial courts to get experience of how justice is dispensed with at the trial court occasionally, say, once a year or at least once in two years. All these things will have to be done. But you do not take those steps. You have to cut down the different stages of appeal.

Then I come to the question of delays. One author has said as a joke..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, you are increasing the scope to such an extent that it would be almost impossible for the Government also to bring some sort of legislation for providing legal aid.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Dealing with the delays, one author has jocularly said about an appeal for restitution of conjugal rights that under our legal system the ultimate decision will be in favour of their grand children. One can imagine the extent of delay, how much delays are caused in the courts. Who is responsible for that? Are you going to re-orient the entire system, improve the system, to avoid delays which will defeat the schemes of free legal aid? Now at every stage an application is made, some after procedure is adopted, to shut matters out for years together. If that is not rectified, I think it is very difficult to speak about justice. Now the judicial system or the legal system is used as an instrument of injustice, rather than justice. Are you going to improve upon this? If that cannot be done, there is no point in talking on this subject of free legal aid.

If these things are not done, you will have to give legal aid within the present legal system. I have seen the Legal Aid Committees Working in foreign countries. Giving mere lip service will not help. We have also formed Legal Aid Committees. I have

seen how they are functioning. Suppose a litigant goes to the Committee, say with a landlord tenant problem, or dispute relating to house property, contract or some dispute about a commercial dealing they will simply tell him "you please go to such and such person, he will provide you aid" and then that other person charges him fat fees. If this is the sort of legal aid that is being provided. I think we have to re-think and re-think about it.

Therefore, I must congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Faleiro, for bringing before the House a concrete concept of legal aid, which is to be given to the poorer sections of the people. To that extent, I will say that it deserves commendation.

While on this subject, I will place before the House and the Government two experiences which I had in foreign countries. When a litigant comes before the Legal Aid Committee, after charging him a minimum fee of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, they should examine the entire case and then advise him whether he should proceed with the litigation or not. It should not be left to the choice of the litigant. If we leave it to his choice, I think it would be a big burden on the society. Therefore, you have to think on these lines.

Secondly, there is another system which is working, called the system of "Attorney General".

Now, he works as a liaison between the litigants and the Government and the court, the judiciary. When the matters have been referred to him, he examines the case in appeal or something like that. There are about hundred other small advocates or lawyers, junior lawyers for helping or assisting him. There are thousands of briefs before them. They examine all the briefs and after examining all the briefs, they select only these briefs which involve some controversy or which involve some question of law. Only those matters are taken up and

no other matters are taken up. Therefore, on this line, I will suggest under our present legal system and ask: Will you make a provision for assisting the appellant judge to assess the real controversy, the real issues involved in the case to enable him to take a decision, so that further appeal can be avoided?

I think these are the views which I have placed before this House and which I think the Government will take serious note of.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :
सभापति जी, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि मौजूदा जो स्थिति है, उस स्थिति में यह बिल पर्याप्त नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी देश के अन्दर जो कानून मंहगा होता जा रहा है और गरीबों को न्याय मिलने में दिक्कत हो रही है, इस दिशा में परिवर्तन लाने के लिये यह सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए एक अच्छा काम करता है। पता नहीं कि सरकार इस विषय में क्या करेगी लेकिन यह इस दिशा में निश्चित तौर पर एक सराहनीय कदम है। लम्बे अर्से से देश के अन्दर यह आवाज उठ रही है और तमाम पार्टियों के लोग आम तौर पर इस सवाल पर एकमत हैं। मौजूदा शासक दल को देश की आजादी के बाद से लम्बे अर्से तक हुकूमत करने का मौका मिला है और इस सिलसिले में उनके वायदे भी बराबर होते रहे हैं लेकिन यह सही बात है जो माननीय सदस्यों ने कही है कि सिवाय नारे के अमली तौर पर ठोस कदम इस देश में आज तक नहीं उठाया गया है। हमारा संविधान यह कहता है कि देश के अन्दर हम समाजवाद की स्थापना करेंगे लेकिन मौजूदा शासन-तंत्र समाजवादी शासन तंत्र नहीं है और यही वजह है कि मौजूदा शासक दल में जो पालीटीकल विल होनी चाहिये इस सिलसिले में, एक मजबूत धारणा इस सिलसिले में होनी

चाहिये, उस का अभाव है और यही वजह है कि सिवाय पैच-वर्क के और कोई दूसरा कदम इस सिलसिले में नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। देश की आजादी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा व्रस्त है, देश की आजादी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा गरीबी रेखा से नीचे है और कई हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया है और उदाहरण पेश किये हैं लेकिन हम लोग जो कोर्ट और कचहरियों में काम करते रहे हैं और जिन का पेशा वकालत का रहा है, हम लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि आज जो गरीब हैं, जो शोषित लोग हैं, उनकी दशा कचहरियों में क्या होती है। लीगल ऐड वकीलों के जरिए हो और हम यह उम्मीद करें कि इस तरह के कानून बना कर के लोगों को न्याय मिल जाएगा सस्ता और फ्री, यह कभी संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इस के कई एस्पेक्ट्स हैं और बुनियादी तौर पर यह व्यवस्था से गहरा सम्बन्ध रखता है। जब त इस देश में व्यवस्था में बदलाव नहीं होगा तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। जाहिर बात है कि जा दस बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उनके हाथों में बहुत कुछ है और ये कानून भी उनके लिए ही बनते हैं। जिनको दो वक्त भरपेट खाना भी नहीं मिलता, वे हाई कोर्ट और डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स में जा कर अपने मुकद्दमों की पैरवी नहीं कर सकते। वे वकील को पैसा नहीं दे सकते। नैससरी कागजात जो मुकद्दमों के लिए तैयार होते हैं वे उनको भी हासिल नहीं कर सकते। इसके अलावा हमारे यहां जो परिस्थिति बन रही है कि मंहगाई जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ती जा रही है, उससे अधिक रफ्तार से इस देश के अन्दर न्याय भी मंहगा होता जा रहा है।

हमारे देश में कोर्ट फ्रीसों की चर्चा हमारे कुछ साथियों ने की। इसकी हालत यह है कि 1980-81 में हमारे यहां की दिल्ली, गुजरात, उड़ीसा, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, असम और कर्नाटक

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

हाई कोर्टों में 1 करोड़, 93 लाख, 50 हजार 349 रुपये मुकद्दमा लड़ने वालों से जमा किये गये। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 42 लाख, 23 हजार, 788 रुपये इस मद में जमा हुए। नोचे की अदालतों में, सिविल कोर्टों में जो हुई वह अलग है। इसके बावजूद भी शीघ्र न्याय नहीं है।

कौशल जी की रिपोर्ट है, कोर्ट फ्रीस समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी जिसमें सिविल या फ़ौजदारी मामलों को बात है, इन दोनों के बारे में सिफारिश जो आई है और जिनके बारे में कहा गया है कि एकटीवली कंसीडर हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि अभी रिपोर्ट आई है वह एकटवली कंसीडर हो रही है। मैंने पार्लियामेंट में एक सवाल किया था और उसका जवाब आया था जिसमें कहा गया था कि राज्य सरकार इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हो रही हैं। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के रेवेन्यू का एक जरिया है। अगर सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस चीज को महसूस करते हैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रेवेन्यू की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को लेनी चाहिए। जाहिरा तौर पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बातचीत कर के इस बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिए और उनसे इसे खत्म करने की बात करनी चाहिए।

विभिन्न कोर्टों में जो मुकद्दमे लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं उनका भी बहुत बड़ा सिलसिला है। एक तो सस्ता न्याय नहीं मिलता है, दूसरे इतने जबर्दस्त पैमाने पर हाई कोर्टों में मुकद्दमे लम्बित हैं। इनसे लोगों को कितनी बड़ी परेशानी है। विभिन्न हाई कोर्टों में 7,79, 192 मुकद्दमे विचाराधीन हैं। 5,19,935 मामले एक से चार साल से भी अधिक समय से विचाराधीन हैं। 5,19,935 मामले एक से चार साल से भी अधिक समय से विचाराधीन हैं। 5,19,935 मामले एक से चार साल से भी अधिक समय से विचाराधीन हैं। 5,19,935 मामले एक से चार साल से भी अधिक समय से विचाराधीन हैं।

धीन हैं। 5,19,935 मामले एक से चार साल से भी अधिक समय से विचाराधीन हैं।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 22,664 मामले लम्बित हैं और एक साल से अधिक समय से 16,789 मामले लम्बित हैं।

इतनी बड़ी संख्या में मुकद्दमों के लम्बित होने का कारण यह है कि मुकद्दमा हाई कोर्ट में जजिज को कमो है।

1-3-82 का विभिन्न हाई कोर्टों में जजिज के 85 पद रिक्त थे। इनमें से 12 पटना, 11 इलाहाबाद, 9 कलकत्ता, 8 मध्य प्रदेश, 6 दिल्ली, 6 मद्रास, 6 राजस्थान और हिमाचल, कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में एक-द्वक पद। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में पदों के रिक्त होने से भी मुकद्दमों में देरी होती है। इन पदों का भरने को भी पूरी व्यवस्था को जानो चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट में इस बारे में कई तरह के सवाल उठाये जा चुके हैं जिनके बारे में वर्तमान और भूतपूर्व विधि मंत्री ने कहा है कि इन पदों को शीघ्र भरेंगे।

हमारा जा पूरा लीगल सिस्टम है, इस सारे सिस्टम पर विचार होना चाहिए। जितने भी पूंजोवादो देश में उनके अन्दर इसका संकट व्याप्त है। समाजवादी देशों के अन्दर जा व्यवस्था है उसमें सही मायनों में लोगों का लीगल एड मिल पामो है। हमारे देश के अन्दर जा व्यवस्था है, उस व्यवस्था में जब तक लीगल सिस्टम का सही मायनों में राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होगा तब तक सही मायनों में जा आप गरीबों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, मजदूरों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से आपने भूमि सुधार कानून बनाया है, न्यूनतम मजदूरी कानून बनाया है, लेकिन देहातों में क्या हो

रहा है। बड़े-बड़े जमींदार और सूदखोर महाजन जब गरीबों को मुकदमा में फंसाते हैं तो लंबे समय तक उनका परेशान किया जाता है और उनको न्याय नहीं मिल पाता। अन्त में वे कम्प्रोमाइज करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं, जिससे उनके सारे हक मारे जाते हैं तथा उन्हें अपने दावों से वाजी-दावा देना पड़ता है। इस स्थिति में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति खराब हो रही है, रोज चोरियां, डकतियां हो रही हैं। इसका आर्थिक कारण तो है ही, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ एक कारण यह भी है कि लोगों को समय पर न्याय नहीं मिल पाता, उनके पास इतने आर्थिक साधन नहीं होते कि लम्बे समय तक मुकदमा लड़ सकें। नतीजा यह होता है कि उनके अन्दर डेसप्रेसन आता है। वे डकत नहीं होते, लेकिन मजबूरन उनको डकतों को टोली में जाना पड़ता है और बाद में वे प्रोफेशनल क्राइम करने वाले बन जाते हैं। इस तरह की विषम परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है। ऐसे लोग जो समाज की वर्तमान कानूनी व्यवस्था से ऊब रहे हैं, उनको सही अर्थ में फ्री लीगल एण्ड दी जाए। यह नेशनलाइजेशन के बगैर नहीं हो सकता।

अंत में इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस समस्या पर विचार किया जाए और इस सिलसिले में सही कदम उठाए जाएं।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :
सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं फलेरियो साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने राष्ट्र की एक अमूल्य सेवा की है; इस प्रकार का विधेयक प्रस्तुत कर के।

जब इमरजेंसी थी, उस समय जब प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम

प्रस्तुत किया गया था, उस समय गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता का प्रश्न बड़ी तेजी के साथ उठा था और उस समय आर्टिकल 39 में अमेंडमेंट करके और यह प्रावीजन किया गया था कि कोई नागरिक आर्थिक या अन्य कठिनाइयों के कारण न्याय प्राप्त करने के अवसरों से वंचित न रहे। परन्तु प्रश्न यह उठता है कि हम किस प्रकार गरीब आदमी को न्याय पहुंचाएं। यह प्रश्न कोई सरल नहीं है— बड़ा कठिन है।

फलेरियो साहब ने इंडीजेंट की जो डेफीनेशन बतलाई है, उसमें 80 प्रतिशत लोग कवर हो जाते हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, उनका ही इंडीजेंट की डेफीनेशन में कवर किया जाना चाहिए। मार्जिनल फार्मर की जो डेफीनेशन रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत दी गई है, उसको ही मान्यता दे कर हम गरीब आदमी को मदद पहुंचाएं तब भी हम काफी सेवा कर सकेंगे।

अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि कानून विधान सभा और लोक सभा में बनाए जाते हैं, लेकिन वे कानून बड़े कम्प्लिकेटेड बनते हैं। अच्छे-अच्छे वकीलों की समझ में नहीं आता है तो साधारण व्यक्ति किसी प्रकार अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ सकता है। लैण्ड रिफार्म के कानून बनें, लैण्ड सीलिंग एक्ट बनें, मिनिमम वैजिज एक्ट बना और भी बहुत से कानून बने परन्तु गरीब आदमी उनका लाभ नहीं उठा सके। प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि उनको किस प्रकार इन कानूनों का लाभ पहुंचाया जा सकता है? इस तरह का कानून बन जाने के बाद पैनल लायर मुकर्रर करने पड़ेंगे। अगर वे आनेस्ट और डैडीकेटिड नहीं होंगे, दस पंद्रह साल का उनका एक्स-पीरियेंस नहीं होगा तो वे अच्छी तरह से केसिस की पैरवी नहीं कर सकेंगे। राजस्थान में आज भी समाज कल्याण बोर्ड

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

की तरफ से अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों के लिए पैनल लायर्ज मुकर्रर किए गए हैं ताकि उन का मदद हो सके लेकिन उनके पास कोई जाना नहीं चाहता, गरीब आदमी भी जाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि कोई यह नहीं चाहता है कि कोर्ट में जा कर वह केस हारे। कर्जा लेकर भी वे दूसरे वकीलों को करते हैं, अच्छे से अच्छे वकीलों का मुकर्रर करते हैं क्योंकि उनको हार्दिक इच्छा यही होती है कि मुकदमा अगर लड़ा जाए ता उसको जीता जाए। अब आप कानून बनाते हैं तो उस में आपको पर्याप्त फीस की भी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। यह नहीं किया तो कानून किसी काम का नहीं होगा।

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

हर पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी भी क्लेम करती है कि वह गरीबों के लिए लड़ रही है, गरीबी मिटाना चाहती है, दूसरी समाजवादी पार्टीज भी यही कहती हैं कि हम गरीबों के लिए संघर्ष करती हैं, उनके अधिकारों के लिए लड़ती हैं। पोलिटिकल वैसे भी हम जरूर उनकी सहायता करते हैं। पार्टी के अन्दर सैल बना करके पार्टी को तरफ से हम उनकी मदद भी कर सकते हैं। हम ने, वहां खुद उनके केसिस फाइल किए हैं फ्री केसिस फाइल किए हैं तो हम ने देखा कि उन में जागृति आई है, चेतना पैदा हुई है। लेकिन यह सब तभी हो सकता है कि जब डेडीकेटेड वर्कर आगे आए, एडवोकेट डेडीकेटेड हों।

हमने राजस्थान में न्याय पंचायतों की स्थापना की और गरीब लोगों को न्याय पहुंचाने को कोशिश की है। लेकिन वे न्याय पंचायतें ग्राम पंचायतों पर फाइनेंस के लिए निर्भर करती थीं। उन पर

निर्भर रहने के कारण वे सफल नहीं हुई राज्य सरकारें अगर उनको वित्तीय सहायता दें तो वे सक्षम हो सकती हैं, कामयाब हो सकती हैं। छोटे छोटे केसिस वहां तय हो सकते हैं। साथ ही जनता को भी सिखाया जाना चाहिए कि कोर्ट्स में कम से कम केसिस ले जाएं। कंसिलिएशन की तरफ, राजीनामे के जरिए केसिस का फंसला करवाने की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें तभी सहूलियत हो सकती है। अन्यथा कोई केस अगर कोर्ट में जाएगा तो सिस्टम ऐसा है कि उसके बाद अपील की जा सकती है, फिर सैकिंड अपील भी करनी पड़ सकती है। इस तरह से केस डिसाइड होना मुश्किल हो जाता है। कोशिश और प्रयास हमारा यह होना चाहिए कि लीगल एड कमेटीज डिस्ट्रिक्ट और स्टेट लेवल पर फॉर्म हों और सब से ज्यादा महत्व कंसिलिएशन को दिया जाए।

जस्टिस पी०एन० भगवती की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई थी और उसने जो सजेशन दिया था उसको पढ़ कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। उसने कहा था :

‘The Juridicare Committee suggested creation of a statutory corporation under a Central law since law should have in-built provisions to ensure that the legal-aid bodies from the national to the block level are free from any government or political pressure or control in working. Similarly autonomous corporations should be constituted in each State. Committee at the district and Block level should be placed in charge of the work on a day-to-day basis.’

अगर इस प्रकार की कौरपोरेशन हम स्टेट और सेन्ट्रल लेवल पर स्थापित करें, और उसके मेम्बर ऐसे हों जो राजनीति से प्रभावित न हों, तथा डेडीकेटेड वर्कर्स हों तो वाकई में हम काम कर

सकते हैं। लीगल एड दि पूअर की आवश्यकता है इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वह स्पष्ट करें कि इस कानून को आप कब तक किस सेशन में लायेंगे? अगर इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से बता सकें तो काफ़ी मदद मिलेगी।

अन्त में मैं माननीय फैलीरो को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह बिल यहां प्रस्तुत किया और हमें बोलने का अवसर मिला।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य फैलीरो के बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि देश का ध्यान उन्होंने महंगी और बहुत समय लेने वाली न्याय प्रथा के प्रति दिलाया है। न्याय देना किसी भी सभ्य राज्य का कर्तव्य है, और समाजवादी व्यवस्था में निःशुल्क न्याय मिलना चाहिये। आपने इस बिल में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता की बात की है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि सही माने में समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम हो और लोगों को निःशुल्क न्याय मिल सके। यह कोई अनहोनी बात नहीं है। हजारों साल तक यहां पर पंचायती राज रहा है और गांवों में पंचायत में बैठ कर ही सारे मामले लोग तुरन्त तय कर लेते थे। कठिनाई तब आती है जब मामला लम्बा चलता है, मौके पर न्याय नहीं होता है, तब कमरे में बैठकर न्याय होता है तो न्याय की सीमायें, मर्यादायें और मान्यतायें बदल जाती हैं। परिणाम यह होता है कि न्याय अधिक से अधिक महंगा हो रहा है। इसलिये न्याय सस्ता और सुलभ कराया जाय। केवल उसके लिये निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता काम नहीं करेगी, बल्कि जो न्याय व्यवस्था है उसमें हमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने पड़ेंगे। आज कोई घटना होती है, जज के पास कई साल बाद मामला जाता है। मौके पर जा कर तुरन्त जांच हो, इन्वेस्टीगेशन हो और वहीं सारे सबूत लेकर एक सप्ताह से एक महीने के बीच

निपटारा कर दिया जाय तो न्याय व्यवस्था कम खर्चीली रहेगी, जल्दी और अच्छा न्याय मिल सकेगा। अपील एक ऐसी प्रणाली है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाते-जाते जजमेंट्स बदल जाते हैं, सारे फंक्ट्स बदल जाते हैं इसलिये अपील बारबार होती है और जिसमें समय लगता है। क्यों न प्रोसीजर में तबदीली कर दें कि जैसे ही कोई जजमेंट हो वहीं पर नीचे का न्यायलय अपने से बड़े न्यायलय को मामला भेज दे और ऐग्रीव्ड पार्टी वहां जा कर अपने मामले को रख दें। इससे समय और धन की बचत होगी और अपील की प्रक्रिया सुचारू रूप से चल सकेगी। आज कोर्टफीस ऐसी प्रक्रिया हो गई है जिससे आदमी को न्याय नहीं मिलता। कई प्रदेशों में कोर्ट-फीस का खर्च 1,000 रु० पर करीब 250 बैठता है।

जब उसकी 3,4 बार अपील की जाती है, केस रिमांड हो जाता है, वकील की फीस दी जाती है तो 1,000 की चीज जाकर ढाई हजार रुपये तक पहुंच जाती है, उसको कुछ नहीं मिल पाता। जो पार्टी केस कंटैस्ट करती है, जीतने के बाद भी उसकी हार होती है।

17 hrs.

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि न्याय की प्रक्रिया में भी तबदीली की जाय और निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता ही नहीं, निःशुल्क न्याय भी मिलना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को इस देश में जहां न्याय मिल सके, वहां समाजवादी व्यवस्था भी कायम हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A.
RAHIM): At the outset I would thank
Mr. Faleiro who is himself a lawyer
for bringing this laudable Bill to this
House. This gave a lot of opportunity

[Shri A. A. Rahim]

for the Members to participate. There was a lengthy discussion about the legal system itself, about the delay regarding cases pending in the courts, about court fees, about the cost of the cases and so many things like that. Many of the Members who took part in the discussion have spoken at length and I have to thank them all for lessening my burden because they went in depth about the problem. So I need not take too much of the time about explaining all these problems before this House.

This is a very complex job and a gigantic one and it needs the co-operation from all sections of the House. Social workers and other voluntary organisations must also come forward to propagate this scheme as well as for the implementation of such schemes.

Art. 39A specifically was introduced by the Forty-second Amendment among the Directive Principles of State Policy with this spirit in view and the Government are really taking all possible steps to take legal aid to the poor and the vulnerable sections as early as possible.

As was stated, Committee have been appointed under the Chairmanship of learned Judges and the high-power committee under the chairmanship of Justice Bhagwati also formulated a model scheme and that scheme is in circulation in many of the States. Even before this, many of the State Governments were taking up this matter seriously and in their own way, they are also doing many things just to help the poor to get legal aid in proper time.

Under the chairmanship of Justice Desai a Legal Aid Committee has been formed in the Supreme Court and that is also working now.

The model scheme of the high power committee is now in circulation in

about 9 States and the other States are also processing the scheme.

I am sure that very soon all the States will definitely utilise this opportunity and the model schemes will also come into force in all the other States. Under the model scheme, certain advisory boards are contemplated which have got the powers to implement the legal aid schemes in a broad way.

Under the Model Scheme, the function of the Legal Advisory Boards is mainly to take steps to provide free legal aid service to the weaker sections of the community, to lay down policies and to give general or special directions to the various committees and to encourage and promote conciliation and settlement as also to promote legal literacy and to create an awareness amongst the needy and enlighten the people living in the rural areas about the various welfare measures undertaken by Government and also to publicise all important legislations concerning women, bonded labour, workers, tenants, scheduled castes and tribes etc. They also render assistance to weaker sections in complying with the necessary legal requirements. They also encourage the Law Colleges in their activities for setting up the projects for giving free legal aid, for conducting seminars, conferences as also for holding legal-aid camps. These are the things contemplated under the Model Scheme. Some States have already started working in this direction.

Only after putting these things in to practice, we can find out what types of Bills should be introduced what should be its shape etc. We can learn this only by our experience. This will also help us in bringing forward a comprehensive Bill, if necessary. It is only after working the Model scheme that we will be aware of the difficulties if any. We can be made aware of them only after working this scheme.

Another step taken by the Committee is to give educational training. That is also there. As the mover himself expressed in his speech, the legal literacy should be encouraged. That

is the main thing about this. The people are not even aware of the laws of the country of the Bills that we are passing here. The poor people are not aware of these legislations that are already there. There is a big communication gap. By making them aware of all these things only, the legal aid can be taken to them. Certain quarterly new letters are also contemplated by this Committee. For example, even now, there is a quarterly Legal Aid News Letter which is being published both in Hindi as well as in English. I think many of the Members may not be aware of it. I am sorry to say that even a copy of this has not been given to the Library here. This is a News Letter published through this Committee. This has been printed in English and Hindi. About 20,000 copies have been published. I shall take necessary steps to see that they reach the Members as well as the Library here so that the hon'ble Members can look into them. This is also in circulation. Some of the State Governments are also subscribing to this news letter. This is in circulation. Booklets in regional languages are also being planned to be published. They can be given some grants. It is only in such a way that legal literacy can be improved. Sir, apart from this two documentaries titled 'Legal aid to the poor' and 'Law and common man' are under production. These will be screened in the villages so that the villages can understand the legal schemes of the Government as to how, when and where they can get the legal aid from different organisations as well as the Government. Then, Sir, Law and Poverty as a subject has been introduced in LL.B. curriculum. So, in the present set-up Government is trying its best to take law to the poor and educate them about it as much as possible. In this direction voluntary organisation can come forward and help.

Sir, the Committee has embarked upon a programme of re-orientation, education, training and practical assistance to the poor. So, the Committee

has been doing quite an important job in this matter and Government is also very keen to help the poor. After watching the working of the Model Scheme, if necessary, we will not be hesitant to bring forward a comprehensive Bill. We will wait for some time and see how it is working and after going through the whole aspect of it, if necessary, we will bring forward a comprehensive Bill. So, I would request the hon. Member, Mr. Faleiro to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: What about abolition of court fee?

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Sir, court fee is a source of revenue to the State. As far as abolition of court fee is concerned we are going to have a conference of the State Law Ministers and discuss this problem also. We are earnest in giving all help to the poor people and also cutting down the cost of litigation. I think very soon we will be doing some work. Sir, once again I would request Mr. Faleiro to withdraw his Bill.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I must thank the large number of hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I must say that each one of them has made very valuable suggestions and each one of them has contributed on important perspectives of this whole question of legal aid. Members from all sides of the House were unanimous on the point that legal aid movement must now take shape without any further delay.

Sir, I must make this point that from the very beginning when the Congress Government in the form of 42nd amendment introduced very clearly in the Constitution this idea of legal aid there has been consensus on this from all sides of the House. Even when the Constitution (Forty-fourth) Amendment was brought in this House and when the Bill was discussed,—I was sitting on the opposite benches, Sir,—and I was fighting along with many of our friends tooth and nail before the

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Constitution (Forty-Fourth) Amendment Bill was passed. But then we did not have to fight against any proposal to remove that Article concerning legal aid from the Constitutional statute because, even the Janata Government which was so strongly opposed to the Forty-Second Amendment, was not opposed to this idea of Legal Aid. Then came the Lok Dal Government and even the Lok Dal Government might have lacked the will as the Janata Government lacked the will, but it was not opposed to the concept of legal aid. Sir, I have been mentioning that the Janata Government and the Lok Dal Government might have lacked the will. They did lack the will. When a new Congress Government came to power, I remember, Mr. Venkataraman, when he brought his first Budget, said, 'Now it is better to make a departure from the precedents that have been made by the former Government' and he allotted Rs. 25 lakhs for the Legal Aid movement as opposed to the nominal amount of Rs. 1 lakh which was allotted by the previous Government. There is not only absolute consensus but even unanimity that Legal Aid movement must cut across party lines, as it has cut across party lines in the past. How can this be done? What are the schemes coming into operation? I remember that I was a Member of the Consultative Committee of this Ministry for a year or two when Janata Government was there. I was asking questions always as to what has happened to the Legal Aid scheme. I was asking them because, nothing was being done. With all respect to you, hon. Minister, may I point out to you that still nothing is being done? Your News Letter looks rather like a secret document of which nobody is aware. This is an example of how the legal aid movement is going on. It is just nothing, it is just loud talk. Why is this happening in this way, Sir? I have often said that we should no indulge in unnecessary attacks on

bureaucracy. They do their jobs; it is their job to cooperate with us and with our work.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: We are publicity-shy.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As a joke, it is a very good joke but then the point is this. I have always been speaking inside the House and outside whenever I had opportunity to participate in such discussions, on the relationship between Government and the Administration saying that both must cooperate with each other. However this is an instance where the Administration has cut at the very root of a political decision. The Administration has scuttled, I may use a rather stronger term, even sabotaged, the legal aid movement. I will quote what a writer has said in this regard:

"It is disturbing because the Permanent Executive has failed in the performance of their cardinal duty. The Executive is expected to executive the policies and programmes framed by the Political Executive. However, as the history of the instant move reveals, this exactly is what the Executive has not been doing for a long period now."

I continue to quote; then he says:

"It is sad because a decision taken at a political level in keeping with the popular mood and to serve the larger interests of the country as a whole is being resisted at the bureaucratic level."

This is a programme laid down by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, by the previous Government, it a programme which was supported by subsequent Governments. Under the aegis of this scheme a committee consisting of Justice Bhagwati and Justice Krishna Ayyar was appointed. They submitted a detailed report in two volumes which even contained a

Draft legislation. I would like to know from the Government why they are indulging in delays and diversionary tactics. Why is this National Legal Services Authority not being brought into force? Why should the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice Bhagwati and Justice Krishna Iyer be not accepted and implemented? The Janata Government had appointed a Committee of Officers to look into these recommendations and it took two years. What are the findings of the Committee of Officers? What are the States doing in this regard? The States will not be doing much because their resources are limited. Unless the thrust comes from the Central Government nothing much is going to happen. The legal aid movement involves a whole new approach to the legal system, legal culture, legal education and legal aid also but not exclusively. I would like to know why the recommendations of Justice Bhagwati and the recommendations made separately by the Justice Krishna Iyer are not being implemented. Also the recommendations made jointly by the Justice Bhagwati and Justice Krishna Iyer have not been implemented. Why should delaying and diversionary tactics be adopted in this case? We have the recommendations of the Committee of Officers and the recommendations of more and more Committees.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): The model scheme has been circulated.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The Central Legal Services Authority is the point around which the whole model Bill revolves. It goes upto the district level, to the taluk level and so on? The implementation of the model Bill is dependent on the creation of the Central Authority.

I am here on this side of the House to extend all possible help in regard

to this Bill. Sir, it is not for me to refuse the request that has come from the hon. Minister. I crave leave of the House to withdraw by Bill. But I urge upon the Government and I beseech them to bring in a political will to assert that this will not drift apart because it is we who are accountable to the people, it is we who are going to be accountable to the people not later than two years hence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, do you want to withdraw your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Faleiro, are you withdrawing your Bill?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases."

The motion was adopted

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I withdraw the Bill.

MERCY KILLING BILL

BY SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the next Bill by Shri Mool Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for mercy killing of the persons who have become completely invalid and bed-ridden or suffering from an incurable disease, be taken into consideration."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े भरे हुये मन से एक विधेयक देश के जन-प्रतिनिधियों के सामने, इस जगत में रहने वाले महान पुरुषों और विद्वानों के सामने, उन के विचार के लिये रख रहा हूँ ताकि उन की प्रतिक्रिया जान सकूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे हैलथ मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर अपने विचार देंगे ।

मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय को लेकर यह बिल लाया हूँ । मरते हुए जीने से क्या लाभ है । जो जिन्दगी सिसकती हो, तड़पती हो और जो जिन्दगी किसी काम की न हो, उस जिन्दगी के जीने से क्या लाभ । आज दुनिया में हजारों, लाखों प्राणी ऐसे हैं, जो जिन्दगी और मौत के बीच झूल रहे हैं, जिन्हें जिनकी हालत बड़ी चिन्ता जनक है, त्रिम सांसें के द्वारा जीवित रखा जा रहा है, जिन्हें औषधियों उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं, उनके इस यातनापूर्ण जीवन के क्या लाभ है ? इस के लिये उन्हें बड़ी कठिनाईयाँ उठानी पड़ती है ।

इस तरह के लोग आज हजारों की संख्या में इस देश में हैं । वे अपने कुटुम्बों, देश और समाज के लिये बोझ बने हुये हैं । उनसे क्या लाभ है ?

जिन्दगी किस का नाम है । जिन्दगी वह है जो उमंग और उत्साह से भरी हो जिसके चेहरे पर तैरती हुई मुस्कान हो, जो खिलखिलाना जानती हो, जो दूसरों को खिलाना जानती हो । यह मरी हुई जिन्दगी किस काम की हैं ? ये ऐसे लोग हैं जो जीना नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन ये सम्मान-पूर्वक मर भी नहीं सकते क्योंकि उन्हें इस की इजाजत नहीं होती है । यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है । इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये ।

अमेरिका और कैलिफोर्निया के दस राज्यों में यह कानून पारित हो गया है । यह नेशनल एक्ट 1976 का है । मैं इस एक्ट की सारी बातें रखूंगा कि उन्होंने यह एक्ट क्यों पारित किया । और भी कई स्टेट्स ने इस एक्ट को पास कर दिया है । केनबरा ने जब मैंने एक सम्मेलन में पार्टिसिपेट किया तो मेरा बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हो चुका था ।

मेरा सवाल यह कि जब जीने का अधिकार है तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी राईट टू डार्ड विद डिग्नटी का अधिकार भी मिलना चाहिये । मरने वाले का एक ताजा उदाहरण है जिसको कि मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ । 8 दिसम्बर, 1980 को पूर्ण के एक बहुत बड़े स्वतंत्रता सेनानी श्री गोपाल शिवराम मंडली ने कहा—

"Mr. Gopal Shivram Mandlik was 85, when he decided that he should die and die in dignity, permitted to do so by law. He petitioned to the Government to legalise suicide for those who no longer considered life worth living. The Government did not reply. On 8th December, 1980 Mr. Mandlik committed suicide by taking poison."

इस माण्डलिक ने सुसाईड क्यों किया ? उसका जो इतिहास लिखा है उसमें उन्होंने वर्णन

किया है । उन्होंने मौत को क्यों पसन्द किया इसके लिये

He says:

"I had a lawful life for 85 years and in a few years I might become a burden to others. I have led a happy life. I have had no worries—financial or otherwise so far. I do not wish to go on living now, as all my earthly duties, I feel, are over. Moreover, now as I am too old, my limbs are gradually failing and I am a useless member of society. I do not wish to commit suicide. It is illegal I desire that I may be given permission to end my life under the care of a doctor who would ensure that my end is painless and peaceful. An act to that effect is necessary."

तब उन्होंने मोरारजी देसाई को पत्र लिखा, उस समय जो मंत्री थे उनको भी पत्र लिखा । उस पत्र को मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने बतलाया कि मैं इतना बूढ़ा हो गया हूँ, हिलडुल नहीं सकता हूँ, लाश की तरह पड़ा हुआ हूँ । मैं कैसे जी सकता हूँ । मेरी जिंदगी का कोई अर्थ नहीं है । उन्होंने पत्र लिखा :

There was no reply. He says:

"The experience so far has been that unless one resorts to extreme measures such as making sensational speeches or fasting, the Government is not known to come awake."

आजकल सरकार कोई भाषा नहीं समझती, केवल आंदोलन की भाषा समझती है । हमारे एक स्वतन्त्रता सैनानी लिख रहे हैं —

"But I do not approve of such measures and also, at this old age. I am unable to take to that path.

With a view to end my life the way I desired, I swallowed sleeping tablets on the 15th December 1979. Prior to that attempt, I had donated my body to the Sassoon Hospital, Pune, and eyes to the Eye Bank. But after I had taken the sleeping

tablets, I had been unconscious at the hospital and, unfortunately, the end did not approach me."

उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने टेबलेट्स ली, लेकिन फिर भी मौत मुझे नहीं उठा सकी । तब मुझे एक अनजान आदमी ने जहर भेजा, उस जहर को जब मैंने लिया तो मैं मर गया। मैं अपनी आंखें किसी को देना चाहता था, लेकिन मेरी सारी चीजें जहरीली हो चुकी थीं, इसलिए मैं डोनेट नहीं कर सका ।

He says;

"I write this in such great detail, so that no one is held responsible for my death and no one is troubled on account of my death. But the Government is all-powerful and I can only pray at the feet of God that it be given good wisdom."

अब भगवान जाने हैलथ मिनिस्टर साहब को भगवान क्या विजडम देगा । यह कोई अकेला उदाहरण नहीं है । एक बार जब एक गाय का बछड़ा तड़प रहा था, कोई इलाज नहीं था तब महात्मा गांधी ने उस बच्चे का अंत करवा दिया था ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : (अलवर)
यह गलत है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप बहुत जानते हैं, इसलिए गलत कह रहे हैं । यह बात उनकी आटो बायोग्राफी में है, मुझे पूरी तरह से मालूम है और अभी मैं कोट करूंगा ।

उन्होंने सोचा कि यह तड़प रहा है, कोई इलाज नहीं है, इसलिए उन्होंने उस बच्चे का अंत करवा दिया । इसलिए यदि कोई व्यक्ति समझता है कि कोई कानून अनैतिक है तो उस कानून को तोड़ने का उसे अधिकार होना चाहिए और उसका परिणाम भुगतने के लिए भी उसको तैयार होना चाहिए ।

महात्मा गांधी ने सत्याग्रह शुरू किया, नमक आंदोलन शुरू किया, उन्होंने सोचा कि सरकार ने गलत कानून बनाया है इसलिए

[श्री मूल चन्न डागा]

अनैतिक कानून को तोड़ना चाहिए और उसको तोड़कर उसके परिणाम भुगतने के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए। आदमी जिसकी तपी हुई जिन्दगी होती है, जो किसी पर कभी बोझ नहीं बनता है, वह जब दूसरों पर बोझ बन जाता है, समाज के लिए बोझ बन जाता है, देश के लिए बोझ बन जाता है तो उसका क्या किया जाए। 1975 में मैंने कुछ आंकड़े एकत्र किए थे। उनके अनुसार अमरीका में 10,000 से ज्यादा आदमी बेहोशी की अवस्था में पड़े हुए थे, ब्रिटेन में 1715, फ्रांस में 11372, नार्वे, स्वीडन और डैन्मार्क में 3000, इटली में 2117, कनाडा में 4301, दक्षिण अफ्रीका में 3000, भारत में 17000, चीन में 31000 और रूस में 8972। ये सब लोग असाध्य रोगों से पीड़ित थे। इनका कोई इलाज नहीं था। बड़े बड़े डाक्टरों ने यह कह दिया था कि इनका कोई इलाज नहीं है। कृत्रिम साधनों के जरिये उनको जिन्दा रखा जा रहा था। उनको जिन्दा रखने के लिए उनके जो कुटुम्बी जन थे वे बरबाद हो गये थे, सारे के सारे परिवार बरबाद हो गए थे, परेशान हो गए थे, खर्च करते-करते थक गए थे। इतना उनका प्यार इन लोगों के प्रति था, इतनी उनकी जिन्दगी के साथ उनको मुहब्बत हो गई थी। लेकिन वह जिन्दगी परिवार के लिए बोझ बन गई थी। ऐसी सूरत में क्या किया जाए ?

इस सबजैक्ट को लोग समझते हैं कि यह कंट्रोवर्शल सबजैक्ट है। लेकिन आप देखें कि आज इसके लिए दुनिया में बड़े बड़े संगठन कायम हो गए हैं, एक जगह नहीं सारी दुनिया में बन गए हैं। यूरोपीय देशों में, ब्रिटेन में, फ्रांस में, इटली में, कनाडा में सब जगह बन गए हैं और शान्ति से मरने का उनका अधिकार है, इस प्रकार का नारा वे दे रहे हैं, सम्मानपूर्वक मरने उनको दिया जाए, इसको लेकर ये संगठन-खड़े हो गए हैं। डाक्टरों का, वकीलों का, विद्वानों का, कानून जानने वालों का, आध्यात्मिक गुरुओं का सब का ध्यान उन्होंने इस ओर खींचा है "टू डार्ड विद डिग्नटी" जब

मस्तिष्क काम करना बन्द कर दे और कई साल तक वह जिन्द लाश पड़ी रहे तो इससे क्या फायदा। मैं आपको एक अपने मित्र की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। उसके हैड इंजरी हो गई थी। मेरा वह बहुत घनिष्ट, गहरा, जान-पहचान वाला मित्र था। फलती फूलती उसकी जिन्दगी थी। वह आगे बढ़ता जा रहा था। कई साल तक मैं उसके पास जाता रहा। आँखों से वह देख तो लेता था लेकिन बोल नहीं सकता था, बात नहीं कर सकता था। सूनी सूनी उसकी आँखें थीं। घर वाले परेशान हो गए थे। उसका बच्चा एक अमरीका में पढ़ता था। दूसरा किसी कालेज में पढ़ता था। घर की सारी दौलत बरबाद हो गई। लेकिन उस जिन्दगी से उस परिवार को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। दस साल के बाद लम्बी बीमारी के बाद उसका देहान्त हो गया। भगवान ने उसको उठा लिया। आप जानते हैं मैं जैनी हूँ। जैनी लोग एक चींटी को मारना भी हिंसा समझते हैं :—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you want to eradicate the faith that the people have that at any time God may restore good life to him? That faith is there throughout the world. How are you going to argue that truth?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : That is true. That I have answered in my Bill. That is a question which has to be answered.

जैन धर्म में हमारे कई साधू लोग, कहीं कोई सुइसाइड वह नहीं करते, बल्कि मरने से पहले समझ लेते हैं कि अब उनका शरीर खत्म होने वाला है इसलिये खान पीना बंद कर देते हैं ;

They stop taking any medicine, any food and any water.

और कई महीने तक ऐसे ही रहते हैं, फिर अपने आप शरीर छोड़ देते हैं। आत्मा से जब सम्बन्ध जोड़ देते हैं, आत्मा की विस्मृति के क्षण दुर्घटना के क्षण नहीं होते हैं। बाहरी

दुनिया के दिखावे और वाहवाही के अलावा अन्दरूनी इज्जत अधिक बड़ी है जिसकी चेहरे पर खुशी होती है ।

Face is the index of the heart.

यह केवल बाहर का सौन्दर्य नहीं है । इसलिये भारत में श्री मीनू मसानी ने जो एक वरिष्ठ पार्लियामेंटेरियन थे, कुशल विद्वान् व्यक्ति भी हैं, एक सोसायटी बनाई Society for the right to die with dignity”.

The Society is headed by a number of eminent people, including doctors and lawyers, and others who wish to be actively involved in public service. The Members of the Executive Committee are—

उसमें बड़े बड़े डाक्टर हैं । इस पर बड़े बड़े स्टेटमेंट्स निकले हैं, ज्यादा नहीं दो, चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ ।

Sunday Statesman dated July 26 1981: “In spite of possible abuse, the case for euthanasia cannot easily be dismissed. A person should, in theory at least, have the right to choose death rather than the excruciating mental and physical agony of a hopeless illness. The argument seems stronger in the case of those who are reduced to a vegetable existence. It seems as absurd and inhuman to prolong this kind of ‘life’ in the hope of the discovery of a cure as to deep-freeze the dead for the same reason.”

Then *Sunday Mid-day* (August 16, 1981) says:

“That at this stage of time there is a need to legalise euthanasia and mercy killing in a rational form is undeniable. The great Dr. Christian Barnard himself, in his book *A Good Life, A Good Death*, says that he has on several occasions withdrawn treatment to hopeless patients . . . The real work of the Society for the Right to Die with Dignity will begin not before but after

euthanasia and mercy killing is legalised. If it can act as a vigilant body to check out and prevent such a law from being abused, its existence would then be justified.”

Mirror (September 1981): “I am willing to raise my hand in sympathy for Mr. Masani’s group if they could answer my one reservation: how are we going to stop avaricious relatives from exploiting the situation and speeding rich old men and women to their deaths?”

Once this obstacle has been taken care of mercy-killing would be the best thing that happened to human society for a long, long time. If we can’t choose our lives, we must at least have the right to choose our deaths.”

इस पर कई किताबें लिखी गई हैं कि जो आदमी जिन्दा हो भी तो उससे भी कहते हैं मरती हुई जिन्दगी से क्या लाभ ।

“Mr. N. C. Tejpal in a letter to the editor of the *Indian Express* dated 6-8-81 puts it:

‘The person who feels that he is a burden to himself, his family, and to Society, should have the freedom to die without fear to the law.’”

मौत का कोई समय नहीं होता है, सब का समय होता है ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : लोग कहते हैं कि उसी का होता है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : उसो का होता है । यह ठीक है, आप आध्यात्मिक पुरुष हो गए हैं आजकल । आपको जिन्दगी के अन्दर का ज्ञान मालूम हो गया है इसलिए बाहरी जगत में कम रहते हैं । यह मुझे खुशी हुई ।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

I quote a verse by Colonel C. L. Proudfoot:

“Since the going is inevitable
Fear not the time, but rather
The manner of departure;
For me, the grace of a quick
Exit, with no long-drawn agony
Of helplessness to plague loved
Ones, demanding time, money and
Endless heartbreak, an object
Of pity and despair, praying
Mutely for the end. For me, a
Swift clean getaway with both
To none, stealing silently into
The night; quietly, without fuss
Or fanfare; a kindness to loved
Ones; the ultimate act of charity.”

इस प्रकार की जो सोसाइटी बनीं, the theme of the Society is—A right to die with dignity.

हिन्दुस्तान में उसके करीबन 50,000 मेम्बर बन चुके हैं और उसका डिस्कशन होने लग गया है। दिल्ली में भी एक सोसाइटी बन गई, और वह सोसाइटी मि० एस० कुमार ने बनाई है।

There is an article written by Mr. S. Kumar entitled 'Right to Die—A fresh look'.

मैंने इसीलिए कहा था कि इस बिल को मैं नहीं चाहता कि पास हो जाए। इसको पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए भेजा जाए।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Sir, why do you not ask Mr. Daga to write a book on this?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You will have a chance to participate in the discussion.

एक दफा मालूम हो जाये कि जनता इस पर क्या विचार करती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आज ही निर्णय ले लें, लेकिन संसार में आज इस प्रकार के लोग हैं.....

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाडमेर) : हिन्दुस्तान को जनता तो इसके पक्ष में राय नहीं देगी।

श्री मूल चन्दा डागा : किस ने कह दिया ? आपको कौन कह रहा है ? हम कब कह रहे हैं कि नहीं दीजिए ।
(व्यवधान)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उस में उन्होंने बताया कि एक लड़की कैंसर की थी, जिसका इलाज नहीं हो पाया था। उसके लिए डाक्टर ने कहा कि मैं इसका इलाज कर नहीं सकता, तो कोर्ट ने उस डाक्टर के खिलाफ मुकदमें में कहा कि करना होगा, यह तुम्हारी ड्यूटी है। उसने कहा कि इलाज से लाभ नहीं होता।

Even the trial court did not accede to the request of the father. The Supreme Court held:

(a) The right to refuse medical treatment was a most valuable right;

तब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा :—

“The right to refuse medical treatment was a most valuable right.

When the person involved was incompetent and not in a condition to exercise herself, she should have a guardian who could exercise that right on her behalf,

The father was a worthy man, and was entitled to select a physician of his choice who would agree with him that the artificial remedies should be discontinued.

Before the patient was allowed to die, the decision should be reviewed by an ethics committee comprising physicians, social workers and theologians;

If the father, the doctor and ethics committee agreed, the artificial remedies should be withdrawn and the girl permitted to die.

All concerned would be immune from both civil and criminal liability.

The historic decision in the Quinland's case in mid-seventies gathered world-wide attention. It gave a filip to the 'allowing to die' movement then raging in different parts of the world."

आज दुनिया में कई लोग ऐसी हालत में हैं, जो तड़प रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कोई राहत नहीं मिल सकती। कुमार ने जो सोसाइटी बनाई है, उस में कई संसद् सदस्य, डाक्टर और रिटायर्ड जनरल भी हैं। यह सोसाइटी डेटा इकट्ठा कर रही है कि कितने लोग दुखी हैं और अपने जीवन को छोड़ना चाहते हैं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि इस बिल को इसी रूप में पारित कर दिया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल पर सोचा जाए, जिसका विषय है:

"to provide for mercy killing of the persons who have become completely invalid and bed-ridden on suffering from an incurable disease"

जो आदमी सिसकता हुआ मौत के कगार पर है, जिसका कोई इलाज नहीं है, जिसे हजारों लाखों रुपये की दवाओं से आर्टिफिशल ढंग से जिन्दा रखा जा रहा है, जो अपने कुटुम्ब-समाज और देश पर एक बोझ बना हुआ है, क्या उसे जिन्दा रखना चाहिए? इस लिए मैं इस बिल को पेश करना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ।

जब मैं चुनाव लड़ा था, तो इस बिल के प्रश्न पर मेरा विरोध किया गया था। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में कहा

जाता था कि डागा तो सब को मारना चाहता है। बड़े-बड़े विरोधी नेता इस बिल को हाईलाइट करते थे कि डागा कहता है कि सब बूढ़ों को खत्म कर दो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बूढ़े तो हमारी दौलत हैं, हमारी पूंजी हैं। हम तो बूढ़ा उसे कहते हैं, जिसका मन बूढ़ा हो गया हो, जिसके मन में उमंग और उल्लास न हो और जिसके चेहरे पर मुस्कान न हो। लेकिन तड़पता हुआ जीवन किस काम का है?

मेरे बिल का परपज यह है कि पेशन्ट को एक बोर्ड आफ डाक्टर्स एग्जामिन करे, जिस में बड़े अस्पतालों के बड़े डाक्टर और सर्जन हों। वे इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं कि यह एक इनक्यूरेबल डिजीज है, अब इसका इलाज नहीं हो सकता, उस पर भी हम भरोसा नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि आज हिन्दुस्तान में पैसे की राजनीति ऐसी है कि जिसने सारी नैतिकता और सारे मूल्यों को समाप्त कर दिया है। पैसे ने आज देश में सारे मानदण्डों को और सारे नैतिक सिद्धांतों को समाप्त कर दिया है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि एक कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए जिसका अध्यक्ष एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज होना चाहिए। वह कमेटी उस मामले पर काफी सोच-विचार करे। उस व्यक्ति की इच्छा को मालूम करे और उसके रिलेटिव्स से पूछताछ की जाए। पूरी तरह से जांच-पड़ताल करने के बाद ही जज को इजाजत होनी चाहिए कि वह डाक्टर को निर्देश दे सके।

एक ऐसी कमेटी मुकरंर होनी चाहिए जिस में धार्मिक विचारों के, नैतिक सिद्धांतों में विश्वास रखने वाले व्यक्ति को रखा जाए। वह कमेटी देखे कि अगर आदमी तड़प रहा है, सिसक रहा है और उसकी जिन्दगी किसी काम की नहीं है और वह स्वयं जीना

[श्री मूलचन्द ड.दा.]

नहीं चाहता है तो पूरी छान-बीन कर के निर्णय ले। जुडीशियल इंस्पेक्शन की बात मैंने जो रखी है, उसको, ला मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे हैं, वे अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। एन्वायरनमेंट, ऐंटिसिडेन्ट्स—इस प्रकार की सारी बातों की उम में छान-बीन की जानी चाहिए। और जब उनको पूरी तरह से संतुष्टि हो जाये तभी डाक्टर को एडवाइज किया जाना चाहिए कि वह कोई ऐसी दवा या गोली दे दे जिस से कि उसके सारे दुख दर्द समाप्त हो जायें। इस प्रकार से मरने पर उसकी आंखें भी काम आ सकेंगी और शरीर के दूसरे अंग भी काम में आ सकेंगे। हमारे देश के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी श्री मांगलिक जैसी दशा नहीं होनी चाहिए जिन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर मोरारजी भाई तथा दूसरों को पत्र लिखे लेकिन किसी ने भी उनका कोई एडवाइज नहीं दी। प्वायजन से न तो उनकी आंखें किसी काम की रही और न शरीर के दूसरे अंग किसी काम के रहे। वे अपने जो अंग दान करना चाहते थे वह भी नहीं कर सके। इस में एक डेक्लेरेशन देने की व्यवस्था भी रखी गई है। आज जो बूढ़े लोग हैं उनके रिटायर होने के बाद उनकी जिन्दगी पर दया आती है। जिनके पास कोई साधन नहीं है वे सड़कों पर धूमते हैं और उनके बाल-बच्चे गहरों में आनन्द करते हैं। (व्यवधान)

Here, I would like to quote from an article, "The Birth of a Movement which appeared in *India Today*, dated 31st October, 1981. It says:

"Till last fortnight, when it made a quiet and unceremonious debut in India in the form of the Indian Society for the Right to Die, a newly-formed group of doctors, lawyers,

educationists, members of Parliament and civil servants who are opposed to the "futile prolongation of dying".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, I think you are going to conclude?—No. Therefore, you will continue next time.

18.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. NEED TO RE-ORIENT THE CREDIT POLICIES OF THE NATIONALISED BANKS TO EXTEND FINANCE TO THE VITAL SECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):

I beg to raise a discussion on the need to reorient the credit policies of the nationalised banks to extend finance to the vital sector of agriculture on terms which are not more exacting than those applicable to industry, which would make up for the requisite financial resources lacking all these years for this sector, and which would provide gainful employment to an overwhelming majority of our people.

Having heard the speech made by Shri Mool Chand Daga I would not be merciless to the Members in the House as also to the Presiding Officer. I shall be as brief as possible.

India is essentially an agricultural country. 1971 census shows that 89 per cent of our people live on agriculture. You are aware that there was a saying 'an Indian agriculturist is born in debt and dies in debt'. In those days the money lenders used to give him credit and in late twenties, in this century, we have seen that the credit co-operative societies have been started for the benefit of the cultivators. The structure of the credit co-operative societies is like this. The Reserve Bank gives loan to the apex bank in a particular State at the rate of 4 per cent I may be corrected by Shri Janardhana Poojary later on if I

am wrong. Then this apex bank gives loan to the District Co-operative Bank by adding some more rate of interest. This District Co-operative Bank gives loan to society. The society also adds its own overhead charges. Ultimately the interest that was charged @ 4 % by the Reserve Bank of India, that goes to 13 per cent when loan is actually given to the cultivator. This credit is not made available to the people who more than 35 acres of land in Maharashtra. These agriculturists who became member of the co-operative societies had to deposit the share in the society. That used to be 20 per cent or even above that. I remember, in Maharashtra it went upto 45 per cent. May I tell you, not a single nai paisa is given by way of interest to these people. D.C.B. is expected to give dividend to the society on the amount which it receives from the society as share money. Even this dividend is hardly paid by the District Co-operative Banks. I would suggest, at this stage, that share capital that is collected from the cultivators must be treated as a fixed deposit amount and they should be paid the same interest as is received by the fixed depositors.

These banks used to pay crop loan—medium, short term and long term. Of course, now they have restricted the activity to short term loans and these short term loans are decided sometime in the month of May. They are known as crop loan. They give credit to the cultivators as per ratio fixed by the D.C.B. With this crop loan it is not possible for the agriculturists to improve his agriculture or to have yield as much as he wants. Later on, in the year 1969, the banks were nationalised. Today, nearly 20 banks have been nationalised. Most of the other banks are also extending credit facilities to the agriculturists. But there is a snag. As far as the nationalised banks are concerned, they are giving 33 per cent of the credit to the priority sector which includes not only agriculture but also the small and cottage industries and other things. So, ultimately, it is hardly 20 or 25 per cent of the credit that is advanced by the nation-

alised banks which is received by the cultivators. The rate of interest that is charged to them is something like 15 to 16 per cent. This interest, is calculated every 3 or 4 months and that is added. So, it becomes a compound interest and it becomes very difficult for the cultivator to repay the loan as such. I would say that when you give the credit facilities to the cultivators, the compound interest should not be charged and that they should be asked to pay only simple interest

The Reserve Bank of India has double standard as far as the loan giving policy is concerned, that is, through the nationalised banks. I will explain the approach of the Reserve Bank of India towards the rural sector as such. In the case of industrial finance, 'land' is accepted as a unit of capital but in the case of agricultural finance, it is only an article of mortgage. In more scientific terms, it can be said as follows, that is, the Reserve Bank of India has double standard in relation to the credit structure of Indian economy. The industrial credit policy treats 'land' as a unit of both capital as well as wealth while the agricultural credit policy treats it only as a unit of wealth. 'Land' is an investible commodity in industry but it is non-investible property in agriculture.

This is double standard. Suppose I want to take some loan for the development of agriculture. I have to give a collateral security or there should be a third person who can give a guarantee. In the case of an industrialist, when he starts a unit with 75 per cent bank loan or from other institutions and also the land that is acquired from the cultivator through the Government at a concessional price under the Land Acquisition Act which this Government has not so far amended, he gets several facilities. But if I want to ask for credit, I have to give a guarantee. Suppose I have 15 acres of land. I cannot get more loan as I have to mortgage my other property for any loan that I have to take for a particular piece of land. Suppose I want to dig a well and I require Rs. 40,000. I will

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

get that loan. But I will have to mortgage my other lands or I will have to ask the third party to stand as a guarantee. And then subsequently, I will not be able to get any more credit. An industrialist is not debarred from this. He can say, "I have started this particular unit. So, for whatever amount you have given, this particular unit is mortgaged." With that thing, he can start another unit by investing 10 to 15 per cent more and taking a small plot of land from the poor cultivator through the Government. He can start another unit and that other property is never mortgaged with the bank. But in the case of agriculture, the other land is also mortgaged. And that is how an agriculturist is always handicapped.

What is modernisation ultimately? Modernisation today has become only urbanisation of things. It means protecting the interest of urban people. Today, we give loans for development of land, for sinking of wells, for minor irrigation, etc. But for all these things, what we require is engineering machinery. You give loan to a cultivator for purchase of an electric pump. The moment that amount is paid to the cultivator, the factory owner sells his motor to him and gets the stock cleared. So, ultimately, you are looking to the interest of a particular industrialist and not to the interest of cultivators. So, I would suggest if at all you want to protect the interest of poor cultivators who are feeding you, whose other things are under your control, you give them credit at subsidised rate of interest.

That is the only way. Besides there, you are giving all the facilities to the industrialists. You give him 75 per cent of loan. Then seed money is there. Then levy of octroi, sales-tax, income-tax and all other things are waived.

But in the case of agriculturist they say it is subsidy we have given. Ultimately how much is the subsidy?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have left write-off which occurs in the end.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I am coming to that. So, this is the state of affairs. I would like the Government to give a very serious consideration to this fact that ultimately you are protecting the interests of the industrialists and not agriculturists. You give loan for tractors, for motor pumps, for pipes and through these, you protect the interests of the industrialists and not so much the agriculturists because the rate of interest to both of them is the same.

So I would suggest that the rate of interest to the poor agriculturist should be lessened. It should be more so in the case of dry cultivators. You know, of course, your State is highly irrigated. You have finished major and medium schemes. Almost 50 per cent of the wells are in Tamilnadu. So you will not be able to understand that. But those people who come from dry areas....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): For your kind information, we have to dig 300' in our area to get water.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: We are dependent on rains and rains, you know, like all politicians, are whimsical. So, we have to face that. Nobody has thought about it.

What I say is "Why don't you give some concession in rate of interest to these dry cultivators?"

It is all right if you give to a man who is having irrigation facilities, provide him irrigation facilities and other facilities.

But to a cultivator or a cultivator who is having dry farm, you must give concessional rate. This is my request.

Then industries. If it becomes sick, of course, it can be managed. Then the repaying can also be delayed. That does not happen in the case of cultivators.

It is always the Revenue Authorities who have to certify the drought conditions are prevailing, scarcity conditions are prevailing. I have been a Minister of Revenue and I know how difficult it is to convince a Collector because he has to stop everything and he has to divert energy to scarcity areas. So, it is very difficult to get anything. Unless you declare it as a scarcity area, it is not possible for the banks to stop the recovery.

But in case of industries, he can manage with the officials and get repayment delayed by six months or even for a year or so.

So I would suggest that in the case of cultivators, they should be brought on parity with the industrialists concerned because the cultivators are the people who are feeding all that the 100 per cent of the country's population.

How much have you increased on wheat loan last year? Only Rs. 12/-. On cotton, you are reluctant to say anything in spite of the assurance given by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, who is absent today. Last year, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that he would definitely consider about guaranteed price of cotton crop.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee has forgotten about it. All these things are there.

Ultimately you are killing the cultivator. You are developing the industry at the cost of the cultivator.

Through you I would request the Government that when you give credit facilities to the cultivators, give them at concessional rate and also the priority sectors' share should be increased from 33 per cent. Of course, you have decided to increase it by 40 per cent by 1958. Increase it to 60 per cent. Ultimately for development of agriculture, they are dependent on the engineering goods. So they will be purchasing from the industrialists only. So, I would suggest that let the

share be increased. Let the rate of interest be decreased and make the procedure simpler.

The other day I wanted to take loan from State Bank of India in my village. They said, "Allright; we are prepared to give, but deposit your share and get us all the No-Due Certificates". And how many certificates have we to give! We have to go to the patwari who is also known as *Talati*, we have to go to the Tehsildar, we have to go to the cooperative bank, we have to go to the Land Development Bank and to so many other people and collect all these things. Why? Don't you have faith in the agriculturist who is protecting you, who is feeding you? Why are you so much against him? In the case of industrialists, most of the banks have waived several crores of rupees; the amounts are written off. But when it comes to cultivators, our Government also becomes very conservative. It becomes very difficult to understand why Government behaves in this way.

Lastly, I would say that the cultivators, the farmers, require a special treatment from the Government. It is seen that, in the Sixth Plan, we have thought of having more gober-gas plants. Last time we had only one lakh and add gober-gas plants in the country. This time we are trying to increase the number. We are also trying to have more fertilisers. Do you know-you must have been an agriculturist, Sir, I do not know-that by adding more fertilisers without green manure, you actually defertilise? Unless you have compost manure or green manure, the fertility of the land cannot be increased. I would say that you should give more emphasis on gober-gas plants and other things and not only on engineering goods while giving credit.

About the cooperative sector, try to do something. The Reserve Bank gives all right. We are happy to pay at that rate. But why this apex bank, district bank and all that? By that,

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

you are killing us unnecessarily. Make it five per cent; we do not mind paying. But give it directly to the societies through the collector or some other agency. The audit charges are to be borne by the cultivators. The overhead charges in respect of apex and district banks are to be borne by the cultivators. Do you know how the Directors live? They live much better than any of the Members of Parliament.

What I would suggest is this. Try to do away with such things which will hinder the progress of the poor cultivators and introduce such things which will bring them on par with industrialists. Do away with all those things which make them give collateral security or third-person guarantors while taking credit.

These are some of the suggestions I have tried to give. I should not tax my friends who are here any more. Otherwise, they will also run away.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

Every hon. Member will take ten minutes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I will finish within ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to congratulate Shri Uttam Rathod for initiating discussion on this subject which is of supreme importance for our rural people. Naturally he has very correctly pointed to one of the main problems of our agriculture, that is, securing loans at a very cheap rate of interest. My hon. friend has already spoken. Now, what are the problems of agriculture in India? To my mind, first of all, there is the question of land reforms. The second problem is of irrigation. The third is the problem of improvement in the system of farming so that the per-acre yield may rise.

One of the factors that have arrested the growth of agriculture, apart from the question of land reforms, is the availability of loans. As he has rightly pointed out, it is said of Indian peasant that he is born in debt, he lives in debt and he dies in debt. Previously the Mahajans or the village sharks used to exploit the farmers, particularly the marginal, the small and the middle farmers mercilessly and it was expected after the nationalisation of the banks that since the banks have now come under State control, millions and millions of farmers small farmers and marginal farmers may now expect to get loans from the banks on easier terms so that they can utilise these loans for their input for their capital requirements and for other purposes. But, unfortunately, our experience has disappointed us. If you carefully go through the records as to who are the recipients of the loans through these nationalised banks, you will see that in the villages as a matter of rule, it is the big landlords who are in a position to provide the so-called security and fulfil the conditions that are laid down by the banks who get all the facilities from these nationalised banks and persons who need most and who are at the mercy of the village Mahajans do not get loans from the banks.

You will find in the 20 point programme it is said that these poor peasants, the poor farmers, the marginal farmers should get loans. But when they apply for loans you find either for technical reasons or because of the fact that they are so poor and they cannot satisfy all the requirements of the banks, they do not get loans. As was pointed out by my friend, roughly 20 per cent of the loans goes to the rural sector and also out of that, the small farmers, the poor farmers are almost denied loans.

I would like to point out—and the hon. Minister is here—that only the other day our Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was telling the bank officers and the bank management, 'You should be strictly guided by the

financial rules and you should not succumb to local pressure or political pressure". What does it mean? It means that the banks have no social function and it should only be conducted on financial principles. It is strange that you declared in your 20 point programme, here is the policy of the Government that you give loans to these people on easy terms so that they can utilise this money to increase the production, you say this is the year of productivity but your Finance Minister goes and tells the bank management, tells the Reserve Bank, tells the management of the nationalised banks, 'Don't succumb to local pressure or political pressure.' It means what? What is the local pressure?

What is the political pressure? It is the pressure of the local people under which you grant loans. Then, you say that they should go strictly by financial rules. What are those financial rules.—security? That is the paradox you find here. The poor people cannot afford to give you the security who just require loan. And because of their inability to give security, you are not going to give these farmers the loans. May, I here ask you a question? There are roughly 24,000 sick units—small, medium and big. Do you deny the loans to these industries? How many crores of rupees are put in these sick industries by these financial institutions? When the question of granting loans to the farmers comes, the small farmer, marginal farmers, who depend on the bank loans, you are just pushing them to the money-lenders who charge them hundred per cent interest on loans. You all know that. It may be even more than that.

What is your policy? You say in Parliament that you have a 20-Point Programme. You want to make the availability of loans to these people easy. But, then, when you implement that, you just push these people to the money-lenders who mercilessly exploit them. What exactly is your policy now? Do you want to say one thing in Parliament in your programme just

to mislead the people or do you sincerely mean what you say here? If you sincerely mean it, then why your Ministers are saying something else about what you declare in your programme? For example, we asked a question to Pranab Babu—unfortunately, he is not here—our Finance Minister. Our Chief Minister, with all sincerity, said that he did not agree with many of the things in the Sixth Plan. He also said that there is a 36 Point Programme. So far as anything which goes to serve the interests of the people is concerned, he said that he would implement them. Also, he pointed out that in West Bengal, we are sincerely trying to make loans available to the poor farmers but the nationalised banks' policies are a stumbling block. What are you going to do about that he was asked. Why is it that they are not getting loans. That is because of this fact that the financial institutions, whatever you may say, are for the big landlords? They are for the people who have money. They are going to give loans only to them. That is why I want the Minister to clarify this point as to what exactly is his policy; how are you going to implement it? Are you going to tell the Reserve Bank and the nationalised Banks that they should change their rules? Because the rules are created for men, and, when they are an impediment in the way of implementing your programme, you should tell them to change the rules so as to make more flexible so that, in the villages, the poor people depend on these nationalised banks and not on the traditional moneylenders who suck the blood of the Indian peasants, so that they can no longer suck the blood of the Indian peasants.

That is why I would ask the Minister here to explain clearly the policy of the Government and the steps that you will take to implement many of your good programmes. They may prove to be disastrous because of bad planning and its bad implementation. If you say that you are honest to your

[Shri Satyasadhan 'Chakraborty]

policy, then, you tell us what concrete steps you are going to adopt to see that your own programme succeeds?

Not only that I would also like all the Members to realise what is happening in Indian agriculture. Time without number we have emphasised that without radical land reforms and without increasing the purchasing power of the millions of our people you cannot re-vitalise our industry. Industry and agriculture depend on one another. This is the basic reason for our agricultural backwardness in most of the areas. You talk of our agricultural production. It is due to green revolution but this green revolution is confined only to Haryana, Punjab and western U.P. See what is the per acre yield of rice in many parts of the country. You talk about record production but what about consumption. Is the per capita consumption going up or going down? I leave it to you to verify it.

Now, I would request the hon. Minister to answer this question which was raised in the National Development Council meeting by our Chief Minister Shri Jyoti Basu that the poor farmers are not getting loans from nationalised banks because of the rules. I once again want to emphasise that Shri Pranab Mukherjee has said not to grant loans because of pressure and stick to financial rules. What do you actually mean by it? Are you going to deny loans to poor peasants by sticking to this principle? Further are you going to change the rules and make them more flexible so that the most needy can get the help from the State Bank?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I wish to congratulate Mr. Rathod for having brought this matter so prominently before the House. It would have been very much more helpful if the hon. Finance Minister had found it possible to be present and given an authoritative statement on behalf

of the Government as to the policy of the Government in regard to these points which have been raised. I hope my hon. friend the Deputy Minister had been informed by the Finance Minister and he would be able to tell us about the policy of the Government. Even if Government cannot make a complete statement now, I trust, Government would take into serious consideration the points that have been made and that would be made by other Members during the course of this debate and then formulate their policy in such a way that it would be in conformity with the 20-point programme and it would be conducive to the progress of our small, marginal and medium scale farmers.

Sir, I would like to make two or three points. First is that the agriculturists have to be advanced credit at a rate of interest which is much lower than the rate of interest at which medium scale industries are being advanced loans not to speak of the bigger industries. Secondly, a distinction has to be made between the delta peasants who are dependant on assured and protected irrigation and the dry farming peasants... or ryot or kisan because their cultivation is very much more risky and very much more exposed to the vicissitudes of the seasons. Secondly, for the collection of the repayments the State Governments and the Central Government will have to agree among themselves as to the sharing of whatever loss might be there. When loss comes to be incurred, whenever a State Government declares any particular area as an area prone to drought and seasonal upsets either the rate of interest has to be completely written off or the repayments have to be delayed. After first writing off this interest, the loss has got to be ascertained and in some cases as you yourself has suggested. Mr. Deputy Speaker, through your experience, the debt as a whole has got to be written off in certain circumstances. And, during such seasons, in such areas, whatever loss might have to be incurred by the Government, has got to be shared between .

the Central Government and the State Governments. Having said that, what is the kind of security that can be asked for from the marginal farmers? There is nothing at all except the crop to come. That crop is dependent upon the seasons. And Government must be prepared to go into sharing with the farmer himself. There may be some loss that might have to be incurred when the season, fails, when rains fail or floods overtake them and that crop fails. Therefore, the farmers are not at all able to repay. Now these facts have got to be taken into serious consideration because otherwise it would not be possible for the banks to advance credit to the marginal farmers. I do not wish to find fault with my friend Shri Pranab Mukherjee for advising the banks to follow strictly their rules. But I do agree with Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty ji when he suggested that the rules have to be changed. Indeed rules have come to be changed several times during the last 10 or 12 years. They are being changed continuously in favour of farmers. But not enough is being done. Much has got to be done, in regard to the amendment of the rules. I cannot find fault with the Minister when he has asked them to follow sound banking policies. The policy has got to be laid down by the Government. It is in regard to such policies that the 20 point programme is there as a standard. We would like the Government to examine all these things in the light of the experience of the farmers and the 20 point programme.

In Tamil Nadu quite a large number of our kisan friends are offering themselves to be put into jail; they have asked for it; they are going to jails. I congratulate them. But what is their demand? Their demand is that the arrears of electricity rate should be written off. Now, other farmers might also demand that on occasions, irrigation dues and land revenue dues should be written off whenever crops fail. The farmers are not in a position to pay the dues, so Government must be

prepared to come forward and write them off. Banks advancing money should be given proper instructions so that they can meet a portion of the loss from out of their risk allowance. That problem has got to be studied. It is for the Government to examine how much of profits these banks are keeping out of that, what proportion should be set aside. I think they have done it; they are doing it; even now they should set aside something towards meeting such risks and out of that sum, these allowances have got to be made whenever the procedure of writing off loans has got to be followed by the banks. In these cases it is for the Government to give directions to the banks. In regard to the Central banks the question of other security comes in. I would like the Government to consider very seriously the suggestion made by Mr. Rathod that the kind of liability that our farmers are obliged to suffer from has got to be removed. Whenever any loan is given, why should the whole of his property be treated as security for this loan? Why should it not be only that much of his property or land which is enough to cover this particular loan that is given to him be accepted? Why should not that alone be accepted as security so that the farmer would be able to borrow sums for other purposes, either temporary or for long-term purposes, on the security of the other lands? That has got to be examined. That kind of a concession is being made in regard to industrialists, in regard to business people and in regard to the commercial and professional people. Why should not the same facility be given to agriculturists also? In this manner, in an understanding and sympathetic manner, in great detail and in great depth Government has got to examine these various means of our farmers and help them to obtain the maximum possible credit accommodation from the banks and gain freedom for them from the ordinary money lenders.

Lastly, my friend has made a very good suggestion that today there are too many intermediaries between the Reserve Bank and the village bank. In

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

between you have got the State Bank, you have got the District Bank and all these people go on adding to the rate of interest with the result that although the Reserve Bank of India advances credit for rural development at 2 per cent or 3 per cent or 4 per cent—I do not know the latest rate—at highly concessional rate, by the time the ordinary peasant comes to borrow this money, it comes to between 11 per cent and 15 per cent. This is atrocious, and a quick decision will have to be taken to eliminate as many of these intermediaries as possible. Indeed, an effort was made and it is not being followed unfortunately to establish what are known as the rural banks so that the district banks need not be there and the rural bank is expected to advance credit at much lower interest, but not enough of these rural banks have been organised. There is need for increasing their number.

Then, finally, the question of land development comes in. Indeed, in this country the biggest industry is agriculture and the biggest employment yielding source is agriculture and yet, it is the one way of life which is being stalled for criticism and it is a big thing and it is a very salutary change that has taken place after the nationalisation of banks has been achieved in shifting as much of credit as possible away from industries and commerce towards rural industries, and rural needs and agriculture. It has come to 33 per cent. My hon. friend has suggested that it should be 66 per cent. I do not think it is an exaggerated suggestion or an impractical suggestion or an unreal suggestion but the Government cannot be expected straightway to jump from 33 per cent to 66 per cent. A particular effort has got to be made by the Government here as well as at the State level to reach up to that 66 per cent, if not by the end of this particular Plan, at least by the end of the next Plan, so that agriculture also will come to feel free, as free as industry does and commerce does in regard to credit. Credit must

be made to flow more easily, more freely and more honourably and more economically into agriculture and into rural industries.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के द्वारा ऋण की नीति के संबंध में चर्चा चल रही है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में किस तरह से अपनी नीतियां बनायें, यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है।

1981 का वित्त वर्ष का बजट प्रस्तुत करते हुए यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि कृषकों की मदद के लिए ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना की जाएगी। इन ग्रामीण बैंकों की रूप-रेखा और ये कैसे काम करेंगे, इस बारे में बात सामने आई तो बड़ा अजीब सा लगा। ये संस्थाओं के माध्यम से ऋण और क्रेडिट या अग्रिम राशि को देंगे। इस तरह की व्यवस्था तो पहले भी चल रही थी। इसमें कोई नवीनीकरण नहीं आया है। इसके पूर्व भी वित्त व्यवस्था विकास निगम, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम, कृषि वित्त निगम, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें अपनी सहकारिता समितियों द्वारा कार्य कर रही थी तथा इसकी स्थिति बड़ी भयानक है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित भी किया है। मैं इस संबंध में थोड़ी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। असल बात यह कि 50 प्रतिशत तो सहकारी समितियों के पास पड़ा रह जाता है और 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक काम नहीं आता है। किसानों को ऋण दो तरीके से मिलता है—एक शार्ट टर्म लोन और दूसरा लॉन्ग टर्म लोन। भूमि विकास बैंक ट्रेक्टरों के लिए या और अन्य वित्तीय सहायता देने की वान करना है, तो उसके बारे में भी रिजर्व बैंक ने कुछ नियम बना रखे हैं, यदि इतने परसेंट रिक्वरी नहीं हुई, तो उस क्षेत्र में

ऋण नहीं दिया जाएगा। दूसरी तरफ इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिए यह बात लागू नहीं होती है। उद्योगपति चाहे कितना ही रुपया ले लें, लेकिन उनके ऊपर यह नियम लागू नहीं होगा। मान लीजिए कलकत्ता में किसी उद्योगपति ने दस करोड़ रु० ले लिया और वह रुपया नहीं दे पा रहा है और उसकी इन्डस्ट्री सिक हो रही है, लेकिन उस से रिकवरी करने के लिए न तो उसकी इन्डस्ट्री को बेचा जाता है, जब कि किसान की जमीन को और दूसरी चीजों को बेच दिया जाता है या उस क्षेत्र के अन्दर ऋण देना बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे कि राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले में किसी भी किसान को ऋण नहीं दिया गया। इस प्रकार जो भयानक स्थिति बनती है, उम्को आप देख रहे हैं। जब कि देश की 80 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। जिसकी उन्नति सारे देश की उन्नति है। जिसके उत्थान के लिए पता नहीं कितने सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्दर बातें करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अच्छा हुआ हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने मुझे बता दिया।

यदि प्राकृतिक आपदा हो जाए, सूखा पड़ जाए या बहुत ज्यादा बारिश हो जाये या कहीं पर ओल पड़ जाए, तो बड़े अचरज की बात है कि बैंकों के अन्दर कोई कन्सेशन नहीं है। टाइम के अन्दर ड्यू ऋण वापिस नहीं दिया जाता है। तो उसके साथ पैन्ल्टी कम्पा-उन्ड इन्टैरस्ट वसूल होगा। ऐसा क्यों ?

पिछली बार एक चर्चा आई कि आज नौ-दस महीने से किसानों को ऋण नहीं मिल रहा है। इस बारे में चर्चा अखबारों में भी आई थी। रिजर्व बैंक का एक सर्कुलर गया है, चीफ आफ दि बैंक्स को कि आप एग्रीकल्चर को ऋण न दें। जो पिछला ऋण है, उस से अधिक देने की बात नहीं है। सब्सिडी देने की बात सरकार चलाती है कि सरकार सब्सिडी देगी, तो सब्सिडी कैसे देगी। मान लीजिए—नौ सौ करोड़ रुपये की कोई योजना है, जिम में तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये सरकार देंगी और छः सौ करोड़ रु० का लोन। जब बैंक लोन नहीं देगा तो सब्सिडी भी नहीं होगी। सरकार का जो मकसद है, वह सही मायने में अमली जामा पहनाने का रुक जाता है, क्योंकि बैंक की पालिसी साफ नहीं है। आप देखेंगे कि डिपोजिट्स भी बढ़ा है।

In rural areas deposits increased from Rs. 145 crores to Rs. 3,960 crores.

यह भी आप देख रहे हैं कि यह बढ़ रहा है। इन्डस्ट्री को आप देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि

The outstanding amount in March 1980 was Rs. 8,269 crores; and in March 1981 it was Rs. 9,984 crores.

कृषि व अन्य लघु उद्योग में ये कहते हैं कि 1065 करोड़ रुपये चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के पिछले छः महीनों में बढ़ोत्तरी की है जबकि गत वर्ष यह 530 करोड़ रुपये था। आप यह कहते हैं कि इस में आप बहुत तरक्की कर रहे हैं लेकिन किसानों को लोन लेने में बहुत सी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। सेक्यूरिटी की चर्चा माननीय चक्रवर्ती जी ने और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने की और यह बताया कि एक साधारण किसान लोन लेने के लिए जमानतदार कहां से लाएगा। तीन, चार बीघा

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

उस के पास जमीन है और उस के लिए वह लोन लेने जाएगा तो कोई जल्दी से उस की सेक्यूरिटी देने नहीं आएगा और जो आएगा भी तो उसे उस को कमीशन देनी पड़ेगी। आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि गांव में जो लोग रहते हैं वे अगर एक थ्रैसर के लिए लोन एप्लाई करते हैं और 10 हजार रुपये लोन उन को सेंक्शन भी हो जाता है, तो वह उन के पास पहुंचता नहीं है। गांवों के जो लोग हैं, उन को यह मालूम है। अगर 10 हजार का लोन मिल भी गया, तो उस पर इतना बड़ा इन्ट्रैस्ट हो जाता है जिस की कल्पना भी आप नहीं कर सकते और उन 10 हजार रुपयों में से आधा पैसा बीच के बिचौलिए खा जाते हैं। इस को कैसे रोका जाए, इसके बारे में सरकार को अपनी नीति को साफ करना चाहिए। अगर सरकार उसको साफ नहीं करती है, तो सरकार की जो मंशा है, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वह केवल कागजी है या दिखावटी है, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकती।

एक बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है और मैं केवल आलोचना करने के लिए ही यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूं कि दिल्ली में 500 करोड़ रुपया बड़े बड़े होटल बनाने के लिए दे दिया गया। अब पता नहीं किस स्रोत से वह 500 करोड़ रुपया आया लेकिन कृषि के लिए अगर कोई 5 हजार रुपया भी लेना चाहे, तो उस में बड़ी मुश्किलें सामने आती हैं। यदि सरकार कृषि की नीति में, फाइनेन्स की नीति में बैंक के ऋणों की नीति में और अग्रिम राशि देने की नीति में सही माइनों में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन नहीं लाती है, तो निश्चित रूप से किसानों का कोई भला नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए बुनियादी बातों के बारे में

आप को सोचना चाहिए। वित्तीय संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो ऋण देने की बात कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप के जो कमर्शियल बैंक हैं, वे किसानों को ऋण देने की बात ही नहीं करते हैं। उस के बारे में आप को एक स्पष्ट नीति अपनानी चाहिए और उनको निर्देश देने चाहिए। साथ ही साथ मैं वह भी चाहूंगा कि क्या रिजर्व बैंक से ऐसे कोई डाइरेक्टिब्ज गए हुए हैं, जिन की वजह से किसानों को ऋण नहीं मिलता है। मेरे उत्तर प्रदेश में वहां के बहुत से जिलों में उन को ऋण वगैरह कुछ नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसके बारे में सरकार को जानकारी हासिल करनी चाहिए कि क्या ऐसी गाइडलाइंस दी गई हैं और जो गाइडलाइंस दी गई हैं क्या उन से किसानों को नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इन्ट्रैस्ट रेट के बारे में हमारे माननीय रंगा जी ने भी कहा कि किसानों को इन्ट्रैस्ट का रेट बहुत ज्यादा देना पड़ रहा है। अरबों रुपयों करोड़ों रुपयों का बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्री वालों पर बाकी है और वे लोन वापस नहीं करते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि रिकवरी के मामले में जाएंगे तो पता नहीं कितना रुपया इन बड़े लोगों पर बाकी है। हो सकता है कि किसानों के पास भी पैसा पड़ा हो और पूरी रिकवरी न हुई हो लेकिन रिकवरी में सुधार हुआ है। किसी एक किसान की वजह से या किसी एक सोसाइटी की वजह से आप सारे क्षेत्र को ही वरबाद न करें। उसी को आप पनिश कीजिए। ऐसी स्थिति आप को बनानी चाहिए। नहीं तो क्या होगा कि गलती मैंने की और उसकी सजा आप सारे लोगों को देंगे। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य श्री उत्तम राठौर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मुद्दे को 193 के अन्तर्गत उठा कर हमें भी अपने विचार और सुझाव रखने का मौका दिया है। आज से करीब 12-13 वर्ष पूर्व हमारे देश में 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था और इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का उद्देश्य हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का यही था कि वे बैंक जो कुछ पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में थे वे उनके हाथ से निकाल कर एक राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति बना दिए जाएं और उनके माध्यम से ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो वास्तव में जरूरतमंद हैं चाहे वे कृषि के क्षेत्र में हों चाहे लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में हों और चाहे बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए नौजवान युवकों को रोजगार देने की बात हो, उनको स्वयं के साधन जुटाने में जो परेशानी आती है, आर्थिक व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है उनको इन बैंकों से ऋण दिलवा कर, आर्थिक मदद दिलवा कर खुद के पैरों पर खड़ा किया जाए और राष्ट्र के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाए और विशेष रूप से ऐसे गरीब लोगों को इनसे मदद उपलब्ध कराई जाए, जिनके पास अपने खुद के साधन नहीं हैं, और छोटी-छोटी व्यवस्था को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए साहूकारों या अन्य लोगों का सहारा लेना पड़ता था और यदि विगत 10-12 वर्षों में जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने काम किया है, कृषि, उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग, ग्रामीण विकास के ऊपर यदि हम गौर करें तो हम इस बात को पायेंगे कि जिस मंशा

से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था उसको काफी हद तक प्राप्त किया गया है। लेकिन जो बात देखने में आयी है वह इनके द्वारा ऋण देने में कठिनाई की है। ऐसे बैंकों द्वारा जिनकी संख्या काफी है, आज भी किसानों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए उनके खेतों में कुएं खोदने के लिए उनको डीजल पम्प उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, ऋण लेने के लिए या छोटे-छोटे कारीगरों को खुद के लघु या कुटीर उद्योग लगाने के लिए बैंकों की जटिलता के कारण ऋण नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं।

नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इन बैंकों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्धारित की गयी है। सूत्र नं० तीन से एकीकृत विकास योजना, आई० आर० डी० पी० के अन्तर्गत हमारे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का दायित्व बढ़ जाता है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इन से यह अपेक्षा की गयी है कि वे चालू छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तीस अरब रुपये के ऋण के रूप में और 15 अरब रुपये अनुदान के रूप में इस तरह से 45 अरब रुपये ऐसे व्यक्तियों को उपलब्ध करायेंगे जो आज गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं, जिनको आत्मनिर्भर बनाने, अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए आर्थिक साधन देने जरूरी हैं।

मुझे इस बात को बताते हुए आश्चर्य और खेद है कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जिस उद्देश्य के लिए इन बैंकों की भूमिका है, उस उद्देश्य के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक इन गरीब लोगों के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ उपस्थित हैं। हमारे पांच वर्ष में से दो वर्ष निकल गए हैं। डी० आर० आई० के अन्तर्गत बैंकों को ऐसे 6 सी परि-

[श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा]

बारों की मदद करना है जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि दो वर्षों में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने परिवारों को फाइनेंस किया गया और कितने प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया गया और कितने प्रतिशत इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया गया। अगर मंत्री जी इस विवरण को सभा पटल पर रखें तो उसके तथ्य उजागर हो जायेंगे कि जो उद्देश्य और धारणा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिए तय की गयी थी उसमें कहाँ परेशानियाँ आ रही हैं।

बैंक गारन्टी, क्रेडिट सिस्टम, रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट के बारे में हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने अपने विचार रखे। मैं अपनी ओर से यह बात रखना चाहूंगा कि यह बात सही है कि यदि किसी काश्तकार को कुएँ के लिए मोटर पम्प के लिए या थ्रूसर के लिए पांच हजार रुपये का ऋण चाहिए तो उसे दस से पन्द्रह फार्मों तक दस्तखत करने पड़ेंगे किसी काश्तकार को ट्रैक्टर के लिए या किसी उद्योगपति को किसी उद्योग के लिए ऋण लेना है तो उसे 15 से लेकर 25 फार्मों तक पर दस्तखत करने पड़ते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा का प्रसार बहुत कम है और हमारे ग्रामीण भाई इतने शिक्षित न होने के कारण उन फार्मों पर दस्तखत करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इसलिए उन्हें बैंकों के अधिकारियों और बिचौलियों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिनको पांच या दस हजार रुपये के ऋण की आवश्यकता है उनके लिए दो या तीन फार्म रखे जायें। इन दो-तीन फार्मों से काम चल सकता है। इस तरह से इस प्रक्रिया को सरल बना कर हम काम कर सकते हैं।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का एक बात की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। जहाँ तक बैंक इन्ट्रेस्ट रेट का सवाल है, उसके बारे में हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी विचार रखे हैं। जो ऋण किसान को चार परसेंट पर मिलना है वह किसान तक पहुंचते पहुंचते 9 से 11 परसेंट के इन्ट्रेस्ट पर हो जाता है। जहाँ आपने डी० आर० आई० में ऋण देने की एक सीमा बांध रखी है कि साढ़े छः हजार रुपये तक ऋण चार प्रतिशत ब्याज पर उपलब्ध करायेंगे। यह जो सीमा निर्धारित की गयी थी, यह आठ दस साल पहले की गयी थी और उस समय वस्तुओं की कीमतों के आधार पर की थी। आज अगर एक काश्तकार को कुआँ खुदवाना है या पम्प लेना है तो उसको कम से कम 12 से लेकर 15 हजार रुपये तक की आवश्यकता होती है और डी० आर० आई० का उद्देश्य भी यही है कि कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को कम ब्याज पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराएं ताकि डी० आर० आई० के अन्तर्गत पैसा लेकर वे अपना रोजगार लगा सकें और ब्याज उन पर इतना भारी न पड़े कि ब्याज मूलधन से ज्यादा हो जाए। इसलिए डी० आर० आई० की ऋण सीमा को बढ़ाकर वर्तमान मूल्य के सन्दर्भ में करीब 15 हजार करना चाहिए।

19 hrs.

इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक का गठन अभी हाल ही में भारत सरकार द्वारा किया गया है, उसके उद्देश्य और प्रक्रिया के बारे में पिछले सत्र में चर्चा हुई है। और सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने सुझाव और विचार रखे, उसके बाद इसको स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई है। उसका उद्देश्य यही है कि गांव में जो कमजोर वर्ग

के लोग हैं हरिजन—आदिवासी हैं, उनको ऋण प्राप्त हो, कम ब्याज पर उपलब्ध हो। इस संबंध में मेरा सुझाव है कि जो हमारे क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक हैं जो आज भी कर्माशियल बैंकों से स्पोंसर्ड हैं, उसका प्रमुख बैंक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक को बनाया गया है। इन सभी ग्रामीण बैंकों को राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण बैंक के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए ताकि ऋण देने के लिए ग्रामीण बैंक को जो वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध हों वे सीधे रिजर्व बैंक और राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण बैंक से उपलब्ध हों, जिससे कि बढ़ी हुई ब्याज दर छोटे-छोटे कास्तकारों को न देनी पड़े।

अंत में मैं आपके समक्ष 2-3 महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे रखना चाहता हूँ। इन बैंकों की वर्किंग के लिए जितने भी राष्ट्रीयकृत या क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक हैं, इनको मानीटर करने के लिए जिला स्तर पर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी होती है, जिसको डी० एल० सी० सी० कहते हैं। उसका यह दायित्व होता है कि हर तीन महीने में वह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्य की समीक्षा करे कहां कठिनाई आ रही है, कहां पर भारत सरकार के नियम और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के नियमों के अनुसार लोगों को ऋण नहीं दिया जा रहा है, उस पर मानीटरिंग कमेटी की तरह वर्क करे। इसके बारे में मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहना चाहूंगा कि डी० एल० सी० सी० का कार्य संतोषप्रद नहीं है। संसद सदस्य को उसका स्टेचुटरी मेम्बर नहीं बनाया गया है, उसको मेम्बर बनाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि सांसद अपने क्षेत्र के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्य की समीक्षा कर सके। इस से ग्राम लोगों को लाभ होगा। विशेषकर बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम

के अन्तर्गत एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत गांव वालों को कुएं के लिए छोटे-छोटे रोजगार स्थापित करने के लिए डेरी फार्म के लिए और अन्य कार्यों के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराने की योजना है, उसको सफलता पूर्वक तभी क्रियान्वित कर सकते हैं जबकि जिला लेवल पर महीने में एक बार बैठ कर समीक्षा की जा सके कि कहां-कहां ऋण उपलब्ध कराने में किस-किस तरह की कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं और कास्तकारों को कितने परेशामियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक को मीटिंग होती है, उसमें डी० एल० सी० सी० की मीटिंग में जी० एम० और प्रत्येक ब्रांच के मैनेजर्स को निर्देश दिए जाने चाहिए कि वे मीटिंग में आवश्यक तौर पर आएँ और बैंक की प्रगति से माननीय सदस्यों को अवगत कराएँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dhandapani.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there was a time when this banking industry was in the hands of very few people, particularly monopolists and the capitalists. That was the reason why this very same Government took a decision to nationalise important banks in 1969.

I must say that since 1969 this banking industry has been marching forward. Before that, people used to call the big five banks as 'the big five'. They were—the Punjab National Bank, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of India, the Central Bank and the United Commercial Bank. These five banks had about 55 Directors. 55 directors were controlling more

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

than 850 financial institution. All the funds deposited by the people in these five banks, were diverted to these 850 financial institutions owned by 55 directors. That was the reason why Mrs. Gandhi thought of taking over these five banks including nine others.* In those days, these five banks had the authorised capital of Rs. 19 crores whereas they were holding the deposit of Rs. 400 crores. This money was utilised illegally by these directors, the capitalists.

The discussion today is not about the policy of the Government but about the functioning of the banking industry. The Government is wedded to the socialist idea and upliftment of weaker sections, particularly in the rural areas. Therefore, I must confine myself to the functioning of the banking industry.

As far as the activities of the banks after nationalisation, particularly in rural areas, are concerned, of course, the directives are given by the Reserve Bank. The Government does not come in the way of the normal functioning of the Reserve Bank and other banking industries. But it depends upon the person who is at the helm of affairs. That is most important. As far as rural areas are concerned, the rural people give more deposits. And the deposits given by the rural people the farmers are not given to the people who are living in rural areas. Those deposits are being advanced to major industries and other trading activities. Particularly, there are being advanced against foodgrains and other food articles.

Some of the banks do not follow strictly the principles evolved by the Reserve Bank and they take their own decisions. They give advance to particular areas. This money lending process is being done completely by the banks.

My friend has talked about the primary credit societies and multi-purpose agricultural societies. Of course, the farmers find it difficult to get loans from agricultural credit societies more responsibility than the Government because they have to repay it in a particular period. If they default in repayment, the societies' apex bodies are answerable to the Reserve Bank. When it is not repaid, the RBI blacklists that particular State or bank and then they are not eligible for future loan. Therefore, RBI is an important institution which has got more responsibility than the Government to evolve a policy and to see whether the farmers, when they are in crisis, could repay the loans which they have taken from the credit society or they must be given some relief. This should be examined by RBI. So, the Government should consult the RBI in this matter. I do not want to go dit policy. I have contacted many bank officials, because I know many of them. The banking industry has many problems.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have yourself been a bank official.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Yes, I was in the banking service.

Professor Chakraborty has stated that the Finance Minister has given instructions to the banks to stick to discipline in the lending policy. I do not know whether those directives have gone or not. In any case, the attitude differs from bank to bank, and that depends on the manager, more than on the policy of the Government. For instance, Government have directed the banks that 40 per cent of the deposits and advances should be earmarked to the priority sector. Those bank managers, who have some interest in social welfare and uplift of the weaker sections, take risk and advance money to these sections. But some other bank managers, who come

from the higher strata of society, who are against the policies of the Government, they tell the farmers and the poorer sections of the people that they are helpless, because the Government have issued directives not to give loans to them.

I will give you a small example. In Udumalpet, which is a small town, I went to the Manager of the Canara Bank for advance to the poorer sections. He said that Government have issued instructions not to give loans to anybody, be it against IRDP matching loan or anything else. Then I approached the Manager of the State Bank of India in the same town. He was very kind and he agreed to give loans to the cobblers and cart pullers to the extent of 100 per cent, ranging from Re. 1,000 to 3,000. This shows that it depends more on the person in charge of the branch of the bank than on the policies of the Government.

Shri Poojary has a very difficult task before him of rationalising the functioning of the banking industry and revitalising it, wherever necessary.

Prof. Chakraborty said that some of the banks prefer to give loans to big people rather than to the farmers or harijans. The bank manager feels that if he gives loans to 100 needy people in the rural areas, it will be difficult to recover the money from them and so he will be in trouble. On the other hand, if he gives the entire loan to one big industrialist, there will be no problem so far as its recovery is concerned. So, many of the bank managers do not want to take risk. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to see that the right type of officers are posted in the rural branches. So far as the city branches are concerned, you can post anybody you like. Whether it is a small person or a big person, whether they receive good reception or bad, the city branches will function without difficulty. But, so far as the rural branches are concerned, they require the right type of people to man them.

In many places the branches complain that they do not have sufficient manpower. If this is true, it should be looked into. Then, some officers complain that they have no transport facilities to go to the interior areas assess the properties of the farmers and to ensure repayment. This may be considered.

Coming to administration, the banking procedure is very cumbersome and rigid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you have left it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It is very rigid. They never apply their mind to the present circumstances. They think of their old traditions. For example, The State Bank of India was once the Imperial Bank. At that time they had some code. Till now they are following it, there is no change at all. Therefore, I would say that the banking industry, I mean, all the branches of banks must have a common code, common procedure, to simplify the things so that we can save the time of the banks.

As far as the advances are concerned, I may say that these advances are being given to the farmers as well as others. I have already stated that there were about 55 Directors in those days who were holding the reins of economy of the banking industry. Actually, I want the abolition of the domination, that monopolistic position. Now all the Managing Directors of banks are holding the reins. They make advances according to their desire. They never consider about the needs of the clients. Therefore, I would request the Minister to see that these defects in the system be removed. On the contrary, the Government should take action against the top officials who are acting in a biased manner. I know of one case from Madras. One Executive Director of a bank—I also wrote a letter to Mr. Pranab Mukherjee day before yesterday in this connection—wanted his own cousin to be appointed in a particular

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

company. The company was enjoying facilities of advances from that particular bank. The Company executive said, 'I do not need any consultants from outside'. Immediately the Executive Director stopped the facilities, an advance of Rs. 22 lakhs, against the principle or policy of the bank. First the bank agreed to open a letter of credit on documents of acceptance. After this affair, the very same bank, the very same Executive Director, says, 'I will not honour my word, I will not accept documents of acceptance, you have to pay the money, you must honour the document of payment'. It is against the principles and norms of the bank and people will naturally lose faith in the banking industry. If such a case is brought to your notice, you must examine the case as to whether that is true or not. If it is true, you must book that officer. This in any humble request to you.

Before I conclude, I would like to say one more thing about the rate of interest about which Ranga Ji has also stated. The Reserve Bank charges only 5 per cent or even below 5 per cent, whereas in many cases, the priority sector has to give more than 12 per cent of interest to the banks. Why is there such a large gap between the Reserve Bank rate and that of the nationalised banks? This gap can be reduced.

Now, in the name of credit squeeze, it is said that loans given against the jewellery can be stopped. I do not know whether the Ministry or the Reserve Bank of India issued instructions, but the banks say that the Ministry has issued the instructions. I would like to have a categorical reply from the Minister whether he has issued instructions to the banks not to give loans against the jewellery. If so, will it not affect the farmers who are suffering for want of funds? If not, you must give a categorical assurance that banks are allowed to give loans against jewellery to the small and marginal farmers.

Before I conclude, I would like to say one important thing. My predecessor who has spoken just now has also stated this.

As far as the banks are concerned, the bank people say that they have no powers to prosecute the defaulters. They have to file a case and wait for many years. Many industrialists grab or swallow the bank funds. In that connection a separate legislation should be brought so as to prosecute the defaulters.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How can you prosecute?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professor is a person with a soft heart. He may not like.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: That is the reason they are not lending money to anybody. They have after all to repay the money. Bank is not a charitable institution. It is a commercial institution. Money has to be repaid.

All over the world the Regional Banks are successful in lending the money to the poor sections. We must also have the regional banks. Or these 26 nationalised banks can be re-grouped sector-wise i.e. small scale sector, agriculture sector banks, etc., so that there may not be any overlapping or duplication of work.

I once again request the hon. Minister to see that these anomalies which are now eroding the principal should be removed immediately. I must also thank Shri Uttam Rathod for having brought this discussion and I support this.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): On different occasions I have been talking on this subject previously on the floor of the House. I will now touch upon the policy that effects this rather important subject. To start with, I think, we all have to accept the fact that agriculture to-day has taken the shape of industry and it has to be so. With the growing needs of the

population and as things are happening around the world, more of know-how and so on and so forth, it is quite clear that it is now to be termed as an industry. You can give it any name—agro-industry or any name.

I had an opportunity of visiting Japan at one time and I must say as a small farmer, it is very attractive to see the manner in which this small farmer would turn the soils about and produce so much. It is not in one's imagination too how much through intensive cultivation they produce the output. Now, I see in Punjab and in some other areas also similarly things are happening. So, it is the small and marginal farmer who is going to be the back bone to meet the food and other such requirements of commodities in India. If that be the case, then analytically thinking, we have to converge and focus our attention on to this particular section of the society i.e. small and marginal farmer. I know in my own area some farmers on one acre of land are doing such intensive cultivation and producing for instance in one three month season potatoes. You call it that way—three months season potato to the tune of about 125 quintals that is through the dint of hard work and also to understand as to how to feed it. With of course money and other means that you have to produce, to bring out, so much of output. That would mean what? If you want to run some kind of an industry, what does it mean? You have to feed it with new methods, new means, as also money. And we are talking about money today. That is about what help the banks can give.

At one time, I had the opportunity and the privilege to discuss this subject, about 8 to 10 years ago, at the highest level at the time when the banks never came to feeding the small-scale farmer at all. They never touched him. So, the discussion brought out some good results. I am very glad to see that things have started moving in that direction. But the difficulties are there and I will very briefly sum

them up so that it may be to the advantage of our Finance Minister to give us help in that manner.

The first point that I want to bring to your kind attention is about the method of advancing loans and the method of recovery. That is where the whole trouble starts. My hon. friend, a very senior member, Prof. Ranga has already said about it. Lending of loan or giving of loan is no problem provided you get it back. That is where the difficulty starts. A farmer basically is not used to paying back because, very frankly speaking, he is not a businessman; he is not a shop-keeper who knows how to take and give back the money or to move the money around. He has his own way of life since generations past. Now, since he has become or he is on the way of becoming an industry man on the agricultural side of it, he has started understanding the game of taking money and then paying back. This is the stage. In that, we have to propel the idea to his advantage and to everybody's advantage.

How do we do it is the question, give the money and take back as best as you can. But can the Government coordinate with the States to work out a formula as to how to get the money back? In that, I have a couple of recommendations to make. The first recommendation is that it should be tied with the turn-over of the crop, that is, seasonal money, "I give you Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 for fertiliser, for this or for that, and for what have you, but you will pay back at the time of ripening of the crop." Then, there should be some agency working for that. The farmer never minds giving a portion of the crop at the time of harvesting. There should be some agency to do so. There may have to be a passbook. I remember, when I was going to institute it in Punjab, everybody was happy. Still, we may have to do that. There should be some kind of a simple passbook, as you have a postal passbook. You tell the farmer "You have taken the money and you sign it." The bank officer also signs

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

it. You make him understand that at such and such time, you have to repay. Who is to collect it? Will the Revenue Department help in collecting the money or will the banks work out some kind of a scheme? You give the bank an extra officer. You have bank collectors; thousands of bank collectors are there. Those bank collectors may have to be given this particular duty so that they could help in realising or recovering the money. But I leave it to you. It is not the time for me to give all the details about it. This has to be looked into.

Another thing that I want to bring to your kind attention is about the risk in recovery depending on the catastrophe or any calamity that may have taken place, as Prof. Ranga pointed out in passing. Yes, calamities do occur—hailstorm, floods and all that—and the poor little farmer is down the drain. How do we overcome that? Some indication has already been given by Prof. Ranga. Some of the portion of his payment back, may have to be kept in reserve, one small portion, so that he also later on contributes to the catastrophe or calamity as a result.

Added to that, there may have to be something from the bank side of it to cover the calamity part of it.

Thirdly, as is usually done, the Government in all States out of their own Budgetary funds gives special aid when there is a calamity and, if that be the case, all the three agencies work and sometimes a cushion is maintained with which you overcome the difficulty that the poor chap is suffering temporarily because of that established calamity.

That is point No. 2 in this for the risk part of it.

Many of us have talked about the interest part of it. It is a sore point, very frankly speaking. It is a sore point indeed that from the RBI, the interest moves out at about 5 per cent

and then at the end realisations side of it, it happens to be about 10 per cent or 12 per cent, in my State it is up to 14 per cent or 15 per cent. It is correct. This 10 per cent gap is much or too much. But in society it is not called usury. We can call it by any other name. But it is so much of a gap. I did my Economics also. Many of us are Economics Degree holders. We have some experience. But I feel quite confused about what is all this which is going on. How can you overcome this difficulty? You may have to rack your thinking on that one point. It is a very particular point. As somebody suggested 'Cut out the middle-man all the way down.' Why cannot we have some other method of dealing with the difficulty? Can't we move out to work temporarily some Inspectors? Can't we not send them out to do this particular job and use them back without their having to spend so much time on these static type of Headquarters and so on and so forth? But it is for you to decide.

I am concluding my speech. But I thought I would be talking on that policy a little more.

I have taken the least possible time. Then finally I want to touch only on one small point which many eminent Members have already spoken about. That is the cheating part. The word has not been brought out. But I take the liberty to bring it. The poor fellow, the farmer or the small person who wants a little bit of loan is cheated. It is difficult to get a loan, which is sanctioned already, but it is not revealed that it is sanctioned, unless you give him this per cent or something, you are not going to get the amount. Various States may be having different *modus operandi*; but the fact remains that he is cheated all round. Can we simplify the method of these forms? They have very correctly brought out so many forms to sign. I have given you some idea of the pass book. Has anything been done on those lines? It is a document. The Mohar will be there; the Signature on both sides will

be there. Then where is the necessity of the middlemen? They only try to tell you that this is wanted and that is wanted and that Clerk is wanting to know more details and other things. This also would need a little bit of re-orientation and a new thought about that is to be given.

Many thanks.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is a sort of a general education.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that loans are given only in the form of cheques. That also is to be clarified, whether it is given in cash or in the form of a cheque. If it is not in the form of cheque, this procedure can be followed. Cheques should be given to all the loanees.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Only a cheque is given to all agencies.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
 माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको को कर्ज देने की कौन सी नीति अपनानी चाहिए ताकि देश के किसानों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंच सके—इसी विषय पर चर्चा हम चला रहे हैं। राठौड़ जी ने इस समय में इस चर्चा को प्रारम्भ करके बहुत ही धन्यवाद का काम किया है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, बैंकों राष्ट्रीयकरण 1969 में हुआ और जिस परिस्थिति में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था, कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था, प्रिवी पर्सों को समाप्त किया गया था, अगर उस समय की परिस्थिति की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि इन सवालों पर और कुछ और सवाल थे, जिन पर कांग्रेस को दूसरों का सहारा लेना पड़ा था। कांग्रेस उस समय टूट चुकी थी। मैं उन दिनों की बात इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि आप पुरानी बातों को समझिये। उन दिनों सी० पी० आई० और सी० पी० एम० ने आप पर दबाव डाला कि आप इन कामों को कीजिए, तो आपकी सरकार रह सकती

है, नहीं तो आप अल्पमत में चले गये हैं और आपकी सरकार नहीं टिक सकती। मजबूर हो कर सरकार ने उस स्थिति में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और दूसरे कुछ और प्रगतिशील कदम उठाए गये।

अब सवाल यह है कि 1969 में यह किया गया था और अब हम आ गये हैं 1982 में लेकिन किसानों को कितना कर्जा इन बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया। इसी सदन में इसी सत्र में एक अतारांकित प्रश्न का उत्तर 12-3-82 को दिया गया है और जवाब में यह बताया गया है कि जो प्रायरटी सेक्टर है, जो प्राथमिकता के क्षेत्र हैं, जिन्हें कर्ज देने की सरकार ने नीति निर्धारित की है और रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकों को आदेश दिए हैं जो प्राथमिकता के क्षेत्र है, उन को 40 प्रतिशत कर्ज दिया जाएगा, 1985 तक 40 प्रतिशत कर्जा इन प्राथमिकता के क्षेत्रों का मिलना चाहिए। वे क्या-क्या हैं। वे हैं कृषि एस० एस० आई० रिटेल ट्रेड, ट्रान्सपोर्ट आपरेटर्स, सेल्फ-एम्पलायड और प्रोफेशनल्स। ये छः केटेगिरी के लोग हैं, जिन को प्रायरटी सेक्टर माना गया है और उस में एग्रीकल्चर को कितना दे रहे हैं। सवाल के जवाब में यह बताया गया है कि 16 प्रतिशत उस को दिया जाएगा। क्या 16 प्रतिशत कर्जा देकर आप कृषि में आमूल परिवर्तन ला सकते हैं और ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज या खाद्यान्न पैदा कर सकते हैं। तो यह स्थिति है। मार्जिनल फारमर्स, सीमान्त किसान और गरीब किसानों की बात कही जाती है। उन की फीगर्स भी आप सुन लीजिए। 2-3-82 का इस के बारे में भी जवाब है। मैं आल इंडिया फीगर्स बता रहा हूँ, स्टेट्स की भी फीगर्स दी गई हैं। 1979 में मार्च तक 50,685.89 लाख और 1980 में कितनी बढ़ोतरी की गई है, उस की फीगर्स आप देख लीजिए, आप को अन्दाजा लग जाएगा कि कैसी

[श्री गमावतार शास्त्री]

कछुवे की चाल से सरकार चल रही है। 1980 में 67,944.82 लाख रुपये इन को दिये गये। बढ़ा जरूर है लेकिन यह चाल बहुत तीव्र नहीं है, आप की गति बड़ी धीमी है। यह मार्जिनल और गरीब किसानों को आप ने दिया है। ये फीगर्स आप देखिए। याद कीजिए कि जब राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था, तो नारा क्या था। नारा यह था कि देहातों और शहरों के बीच में आर्थिक समानता लाएंगे और जो अमीर है, उस को नीचे लाएंगे और जो गरीब हैं, उन को आगे ले जाएंगे। आर्थिक समानता का यह उद्देश्य रखा गया था और इस बात की चर्चा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस समय की थी। आज हमारे देश में 80 प्रतिशत किसान देहातों में रहते हैं और उन लोगों को आप केवल 16 प्रतिशत ऋण दे रहे हैं। इससे कैसे आप आगे बढ़ेंगे, यह आप देखिए। सोचने की बात है कि हम सब किसान की बात करते हैं। इस समय में भूमि मुधार या दूसरे सुझावों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। इसी सवाल तक मैं अपने को महदूद रखना चाहता हूँ।

जो आपका प्रायोरिटी सेक्टर है, उसमें हैण्डलूम वाले, हथकरघा वाले भी हैं। लेकिन उनके लिए आपने कोई टारगेट फिक्स नहीं किया है। किया है तो बता दीजिए। उनकी बहुत दुर्दशा है। उनमें से बहुत सारे देहातों में करघे चलाते हैं। गरीब हैं। उनका कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। अगर मिलता है तो उन्हें देने में कठिनाई होती है। इस से उन्हें तरह तरह से तंग किया जाता है। आखिर में उनका काम बन्द हो जाता है। ये तमाम चीजें इसमें चल रही हैं।

आप बैंकवर्ड एरिया में 10.25 परसेंट पर एनम का दर पर सूद लेकर कर्ज देते हैं और दूसरे एरियाज में 12.50 परसेंट पर देते हैं। क्या इतना सूद मारजि-

नल और गरीब किसान दे सकेंगे? इतना अधिक सूद, इसके वारे में तो आपको सोचना होगा। आप ऐसे लोगों से कम से कम सूद लें। दूसरी तरफ जो बिरला, टाटा, डालमिया जैसे 105 इजारेदार खानदान हैं, जो बड़े बड़े धन्नासेठ हैं, चोरबाजारी, मुनाफ़ाखोर हैं वे आप के बैंकों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्जा ले कर किसानों से सस्ते भाव पर गल्ला खरीद लेते हैं और आने वाले दिनों में दुगने और तिगुने भावों में उसे बेचते हैं। वे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के, जनता के पैसे का इस्तेमाल कर के मालामाल होते हैं।

आप चलाइये समाजवाद, आप चलाइए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम। यह प्रोग्राम देखने और पढ़ने में बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन इसको अमल में लाने का आपके पास विल या इच्छा शक्ति नहीं है। अगर यह होती तो 1969 के बाद से अब तक बहुत कुछ किया जा सकता था। तब से ले कर अब तक आपने 16 प्रतिशत किसानों को, मार्जिनल फार्मर के नाम पर सहायता दी है। इस में भी बहुत जानसाजी होती है। देहातों में कर्ज किस को मिलता है? वहां कर्ज गरीब का नहीं मिलता है। दूसरे मार्जिनल फार्मर बन जाते हैं। आपके अधिकारी पैसा ले कर, घूस ले कर दूसरों को कर्जा दे देते हैं और गरीब किसान इस सब से वंचित रह जाता है। इन सब चीजों को चेक करने को आपके पास मशीनरी होनी चाहिए, इच्छा शक्ति होनी चाहिए तभी आप कुछ कर सकते हैं।

हमारे यहां सिक यूनिट बहुत हैं। उनको आप कितना दे रहे हैं लोन? 1980 में सिक इण्डस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स 24,550 थे। उनका आप ने 1,808.66 करोड़ रुपया एडवांस दिया। जून 1981 में 24,650 सिक यूनिट थे। उनको आपने 1905.11 करोड़ रुपया दिया। उनसे आपको क्या मिलता है? ये सिक

यूनिट आपके बैंकों का पैसा इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जनता के पैसे का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और अपनी झोलियां भरते हैं। जिस तरह से हम नींबू निचोड़ कर रख लेते हैं और उसका रस पी जाते हैं उसी तरह से ये कारखानों को समाप्त कर देते हैं और फिर जनता के पैसे को बैंकों से ले कर चलते हैं। इनको आप इतना एडवांस देते हैं।

भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री वेंकटरामण जी ने 19 अक्टूबर, 1981 को विजया बैंक, बेंगलूर का स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह का उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा था उन्होंने विचार व्यक्त किया था कि बैंकों से अनुसूचित जातियों को 16 प्रतिशत ही ऋण दिया गया, जब कि इससे कई गुना ज्यादा उनको मिलना चाहिए था। स्वयं वेंकटरामण जी ने यह बात कही है। फिर भी सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं जाता। आदिवासियों की तो बात बोलना ही बेकार है। बिहार, बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की जमीन छीनी जा रही है। जा कर्ज देने वाले मनी लैण्डर्स हैं वे उनसे जमीनें छीन रहे हैं, उनको आप कर्ज कहां से देंगे। इसलिए आप अपनी नीति बदलिए। गरीबों से कम से कम सूद लीजिए।

खेत मजदूरों का बहुत बड़ा सेक्टर है। उनको कर्जा मिलना चाहिए। क्या वे आदमी नहीं हैं, क्या वे खाना नहीं खाते, क्या उनको सभ्य समाज में जीने का अधिकार नहीं है, क्या उनको मकान नहीं चाहिए? उनके लिए आपने कुछ सोचा है? उनके बारे में आप कुछ नहीं बोलते हैं। मेरे सूबे में उनकी तादाद 42 प्रतिशत है, बिहार में, और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सुना है 38 प्रतिशत है। उनके लिए कुछ कीजिए। बाढ़ आती है, प्राकृतिक विपत्ति आती है, सरकार से जो कुछ मिलता है वह पर्याप्त नहीं

होता, इसलिए आप भी कुछ दीजिए (व्यवधान)

जगह-जगह कंजम्पशन लोन की बात होती है। ऐसे लोगों की प्रगति के लिए सोचिए।

भ्रष्टाचार बहुत घुस गया है। आपके अफसर लोग देहातों में बिना पैसा लिए हुए कर्जा नहीं देते। महीनों टालते रहते हैं। भैंस के लिए कर्जा मिलता है तो बैंक मैनेजर कहता है कि हमारे सामने खरीदो, जो हम कहेंगे वही खरीदो। इस तरह से गिसानों का तंग किया जाता है। गरीबों को तंग करके उनसे पैसा लिया जाता है।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने अखबारों में बयान दिया था कि 90 हजार दरखास्तें बैंकों के पास महीनों से और कहीं तो सालों से लंबित पड़ी हुई हैं। इस तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। इस तरह का प्रोसीजर होना चाहिए कि जैसे ही एप्लीकेशन दी, 10-20 दिन में उसको ऋण दे दीजिए। अगर समय पर लोन नहीं मिलेगा तो किसान खेत में काम कैसे करेगा। शर्तों का ढीला कीजिए, फार्मों को सुगम बनायें और सुनभ कराएं। यह सब कार्य करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से फायदा होगा और सचमुच में किसानों को कुछ लाभ होगा।

देहातों में जो बैंक हैं और उनकी जो मीटिंग होती है, उसमें कभी-कभी हमारे जैसे पार्लियामेंट के मेंबरों को भी बुला लीजिए। हमारी सलाह भी वहां सुन ली जाए। जनता अफसरों को तो बताता नहीं, हम लोगों की अपनी कठिनाईयां बताती है। अफसर सुनने को तैयार भी नहीं होते।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर माननीय सदस्य का धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि अगर इस बहस से किसानों को कुछ लाभ मिल सके तो किसान आपका बड़ा गुनगान करेंगे। अगर सिर्फ अखबार में छप गया, रेडियो में आ गया और कुछ काम नहीं किया गया तो इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आप अपनी नीति बदलिए तभी आप सचमुच में 80 प्रतिशत गरीब जनता की मदद कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rajesh Pilot. There are three more speakers.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I know most of the points have also been covered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply about 8 or 8—10 P.M. Everybody will be called. Mr. Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to your kind notice one thing. This morning only there was a question. You saw a lot of opposition Members walking and sitting on the floor. Can you see any one of the so-called farmers here when we are discussing about the farmers?

My point is this. This is all a political way of handling the farmers' affairs. Anyway, to-day's discussion is not on whether a farmer is backward or not. Their condition is pitiable. Today's discussion is on the point that the condition of the farmer has remained backward and we want to bring to the notice of the Government that since standard of living and cost of living has risen so we have to bring them up and improve their condition. Today's point is how to bring up the farmer at par with others. Why Mr. Rathod has put this discussion is to make farming an industry. We have agro-industries but in practical terms we are not treating it as an industry.

Sir, farming is a business these days. The more you spend on farming today the more you get. The idea is that Government must consider the factor where they can bring farming to the level of industry. As most of the points have already been covered by the earlier speaker I will just mention a few points which I have in my mind. Firstly, I do not fully agree with Mr. Chakraborty that nothing has been done. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri said that it was the CPI which forced Congress to nationalise the banks in 1968. Sir, I was not a Member at that time and, as such, I would not like to comment on that. But I would like to state that when the banks were nationalised in 1969 the loans to the farmers were to the tune of 2.2 per cent whereas today it is 16 per cent. So, you cannot say nothing has done or certainly you cannot condemn the efforts. Sir, I would like to suggest that like industry where you have procedure that when a common man goes to set-up an industry he submits the plan to the bank and after that it is the duty of the bank to go into the details and arrange for machinery, etc. but in case of a farmer what we find is that it is the farmer who goes everyday to the bank. This procedure requires modification. For a farmer to get a loan of Rs. 5,000/- he has to spend Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. In the process some of the farmers get frustrated and do not make use of this facility. Therefore, to attract the farmers to make use of this facility we have to bring about modification in the procedure.

Then, Sir, the Agricultural Prices Commission was set up quite some time back. The conditions prevailing then were different from the ones prevailing today. Today the cost of living has gone up whereas the formulae for determining agricultural produce prices remains the same. I do not know on what basis they fixed the price of Rs. 142 per quintal for wheat. In the case of industry when the manufacturer finds that the cost of production has gone high he automatically increases his price. There is

no formulae for them. Today for any item manufactured in a factory if it costs Rs. 10- the manufacturer puts a tag of Rs. 12/- and local taxes extra. So, something should be done on that account. If the cost of farm produce goes high then the farmer without the need of making any hue and cry should automatically get these things.

Secondly, today in most of the States we have shortage of irrigation facilities. If we put farming at par with industry then we can get loan from different organisations like World Bank, etc. The flow of funds could be channelised and that way our farm produce will go high.

Thirdly, when a loan is given to industry it is safe and ensured in various forms. When banks give loan to the farmer, they insist that it is the duty of the farmer to return it. He might have taken loan for a crop; he might have met with natural calamity; his crops might have been destroyed in the process. The poor chap is not having means to pay. You have helped lot of people in the industry-side. You have given a large amount of loan to help the sick industries. You have given loans to the extent of Rs. 1900 crores in respect of the sick units. Why cannot you afford to pay Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores for the poor farmers? It will give them more and more encouragement; make them free out of your rules and regulations to this extent. When you give so much to help the sick units, what you give to the farmers will not be more than Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 crores. Last year the amount which you have given to the farmer was Rs. 679 crores. It is not even 1/3 of the amount given to these sick units. I request you only this: Have a big heart for the farmers. Then only they will be able to make use of your loans in a big way. These farmers are still not given to the habit of taking and giving back. For a very small amount of loan the formalities are very much more. If you happen to go to any branch for getting a loan of Rs. 5,000 or so, you are asked to fill up a pro-

forma containing more than 15 sheets; you have to go to patwari, you have to go to tahsildar, you have to go to the Manager, Second Manager, and so on which takes several days. You have to run from pillar to post. You have got some people who are acting as agents of these banks; banks issue cheques through those agents only. Unless you buy your requirements through these agents, you don't get your cheque. Take the example of loan for a pumpset. The moment you get a loan for a pumpset, you have compulsorily got to buy it through the agent only. You can't bargain for the cost. You have to pay to him whatever amount he demands. These agents are there in the cities everywhere. These middlemen should be eliminated from the system altogether, so that farmers can directly make use of whatever facilities are made available to them. This is my request to the hon. Minister.

So far as monitoring is concerned, some hon. members referred to the circular which Government has issued and some of them said, no loan will be given to the farmers etc. I have gone through that directive. It is not like that. It is something like this, that in the priority sector, instead of 40 per cent, they are wanting the maximum to go to the marginal farmers. What is happening is this: Suppose a bank has to invest Rs. 12 crores it invests the money in a safer way by giving loans to tractors which are easily recoverable. Banks meet their targets. There is no doubt that many tractors have come in this way and modernisation has taken place in the farming sector. But you should not reduce the amount of loan towards such items; and you should not try to become stricter in that fashion. You should help them to purchase their requirements in the form of machinery; you should meet the requirements of the marginal farmers. If you stop giving industry will go down Tarwch, giving loan to tractor industry, the industry will suffer. For industries you

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

have several consultative organisations. You have various consultative agencies which help them in several ways. For the farmers there is no such facility. There is no publicity; there is no training facility. Whatever policies are there must reach the farmers. But Government has not done anything to make their policies known to the common man. The Government should make all efforts in this direction so that the farmers may know what policies are for them and how they can make use of the facilities which are offered for them. Government is making the 20-point programme and other policy decisions. But what we find is that the benefits do not reach the poor people to whom the benefits are intended. The poor farmers do not know what are the facilities available to them from the Government. They do not know what benefits they will get from the Government. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that they should make more efforts to make their policies better known to the common man.

My last point is this. Whatever decisions you take or whatever facilities you give, they will remain only on paper if the benefits are not reaching the farmers. We say we have given Rs. 1600 crores, but in actual terms, it does not reach them. There is no impact out of that. I request the hon. Minister to see that proper monitoring is done.

Channels of distribution of loans are made so simple that it should reach the common man. Every hon. Member has also said about this.

20 hrs.

My last point is that we have a lot of facilities to the farmers. But the question is whether they reach the farmers. So far as the industrialists are concerned, they get loans overnight. How do they get the loans overnight? I have read an article

where it is mentioned that a lot of sanctions are given after a dinner which are called 'Dinner Sanctions'. If you host tonight a dinner, you will get the sanctions tomorrow. This is a corrupt practice. If you stop this practice, and give the money to the farmers it will rise the agricultural production. We have discussed this subject through a Calling Attention Motion, under Rule 377 and through other methods. But we must see that something is done for the farmers. It is no use discussing this subject till 8 O' clock in this House if the implementation is not effected. We want that some positive action should be taken in this regard so that the farmers can feel that the Government is making some definite efforts in moving them towards progress.

(श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा कोडरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राठौर जी को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ, उन्होंने बैंकों की ऋण नीति से ग्रामीण जनता को लाभान्वित करने की दिशा में नये परिप्रेक्ष्य में विचार करने के लिये सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अब तक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था बड़ी दुरूह और जटिल है, उससे आम जनता को सहज रूप में लाभ उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है। सरकार ने ग्रामीण विकास विभाग भी बनाया है, उसमें गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जाने वाले लोगों को भी लक्षित किया है, आइडिएन्टीफाई किया है। सरकार ने लाभ-भोगियों की सूची में ऐसे गरीब परिवारों को रखा है जिनकी आय सभी साधनों से 3,500 से अधिक नहीं होगी। इसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के गरीब व्यक्ति, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग, कृषि एवं गैर-कृषि में काम करने वाले श्रमिक, ग्रामीण कारीगर, सीमान्त छोटे किसान रखे गये हैं। इसके दायरे में 40 करोड़ लोग लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं। और इस के

लिये सरकार को एक अच्छी कारगर योजना बनानी चाहिये ।

बैंकों की वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार इन लोगों को आज तक लाभ नहीं पहुंच सका है, जिसके कारण ग्रामीण जनता की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है । राठौर जी ने सही कहा है कि ऋण नीति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है ।

सरकार ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिये समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, पशु धन विकास कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, आई एस वी, ग्रामीण युवकों के लिये विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम और उद्योग के विकास हेतु लम्बे-चौड़े कार्यक्रम बनाये हैं । इसमें गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे आने वाले सभी लोग शामिल हो जाते हैं, यह अच्छी बात है । अगर सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम को सही रूप में जमीन पर उतार दिया तो जो बहुत बड़ी संख्या गरीबी से जुझ रही है खाने, आवास और कपड़े के लिये और नाना प्रकार की संवणानों से घिरी है, उनको ऊपर उठाया जा सकता है । सरकार ने 5011 विकास प्रखंडों को इसमें लिया है जिसमें प्रत्येक खंड में 600 परिवारों को प्रतिवर्ष ऋण देकर ऊपर उठाने की बात है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस तरह से 1 करोड़ 50 लाख लोगों को ऊपर उठाया जा सकता है ।

इस तरह से सारे देश में 15 मिलियन लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की सरकार की योजना है, लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है, जब इसे सही रूप में और कठोरता के साथ लागू किया जाये । सरकार ने यह भी घोषणा की है कि इन लोगों के विकास के लिये ग्रामीण बैंकों अथवा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से 4500 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया जायेगा । ढाई बरस गुजरने जा रहे हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि

क्या इस अवधि में आधी रकम बैंकों से मिली है । अगर इतना रुपया मिल गया होगा और सभी प्रखंडों में किसानों, गरीब मजदूरों, ग्रामीण कारीगरों और हरिजन आदिवासियों को वह मुहैया हो गया होगा, तो देश की प्रगति निश्चित है । लेकिन जहां तक मेरा अनुभव है, वर्तमान प्रक्रियाओं को देखते हुये यह संभव नहीं हो सका है । देश में बैंकों की शाखायें बहुत कम हैं । ग्रामीण बैंक केवल 105 जिलों में हैं और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाएं केवल 17,230 हैं । इतने बड़े देश और इतने अधिक प्रखंडों को देखते हुये यह संख्या बहुत कम है । जिसके कारण लोगों को उचित लाभ नहीं हो पाता है ।

आज वित्त और ऋणों का अधिकांश भाग शहरी और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को मिलता है । अपर्याप्त धनराशि के कारण ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था आज भी जर्जर है । गलत ऋण नीति और प्रक्रियाओं के कारण स्थिति यह है कि बैंकों का चक्कर लगाते लगाने लोगों की जूतियां टूट जाती हैं, तब कहीं जा कर बैंक से ऋण का कुछ अंश मिल पाता है । इसके अतिरिक्त आज भ्रष्टाचार का बोल-बाला है, जिसके कारण ऋण में से परसेंटेज की मांग की जाती है इससे लोगों को ठीक लाभ नहीं हो पाता है ।

अब में कुछ मुझाव देना चाहता हूं । ऋण देने और वसूली की प्रक्रियाओं को सरल करना होगा । हमारे क्षेत्र के लोगों से बीसियों रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि पार्स नहीं मिलते हैं । वसूली की ऐसी प्रक्रिया है कि अगर अकाल, सूखा और प्राकृतिक विपतियों के कारण ऋण की अदायगी नहीं हो पाती, तो पंपिंग सेट, ट्रेबटर और टैक्सी आदि को बैंक उठा कर ले जाता है और लोग तबाह हो जाते हैं । प्रक्रिया में इस

[श्री रतिलास प्रसाद वर्मा]

प्रकार परिवर्तन करना चाहिये कि आमदनी का जरिया बन्द न हो।

प्रखंड और राज्य स्तर पर परामर्श-दात्री समिति बनाई जाय, जिसमें बैंकों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी, राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी और साथ ही साथ जन-प्रतिनिधि हों। वह कमेटी समय समय पर ऋण देने के मामलों पर विचार करे और इस संबंध में आने वाली दिक्कतों और अड़चनों का निराकरण करने में सहायता दे।

व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करके लाभ-भोगियों की सूची बनाई जानी चाहिये और वह संबद्ध क्षेत्र के हर बैंक को दे देनी चाहिये। चूंकि वह सरकारी और अधिकृत सूची होगी, इसलिये उसके आधार पर बैंक ऋण दे सकेंगे।

समय की पाबन्दी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। लोग छः-छः आठ-आठ महीने तक दौड़ते दौड़ते तबाह हो जाते हैं और ग्रामीण कारीगरों और उद्यमियों की काम करने की प्रवृत्ति समाप्त हो जाती है। सरकार को छः सप्ताह का समय निश्चित कर देना चाहिये, जिसके अन्दर अन्दर संबंधित अधिकारी सारी जांच पड़ताल कर के ऋण देने के मामलों का निष्पादन कर दें। जब सरकार ने प्रावधान किया है तो जनता को सही रूप में उसका लाभ मिलना चाहिये।

चांशी बात यह है कि ग्रामीणों में विचलित बहुत पैदा हो गये हैं। बैंकों के अधिकारियों तथा प्रखंड के अधिकारियों...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are all repetitions. You can give any new point which has not been touched upon.

श्री रतिलास प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मेरा सुझाव है कि पंचायतों और सरकारी समितियों—इन सभी को इस कार्य में इन्वाल्व करना चाहिये और इस कार्य को कारगर बनाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. B. SINDAL (Belgaum): I congratulate Mr. Uttam Rathod for having initiated this discussion. I congratulate Madam Prime Minister for having nationalized the banks. After nationalization, we have improved our agriculture to a great extent, but not in proportion to what we should have done.

When we go to the banks as agriculturists, how many times have we to parade ourselves before the bankers? Sometimes they say they have no agriculture-trained technicians to assess the land, and the assets and liabilities of the agriculturist. Sometimes they say there is some order from the Reserve Bank. Like this, we cannot get the loan, and the land development banks through which the money is given. Pay the loan in instalments. And before we complete the well, or take up any other job half the money is spent in going and coming, and paying the middle man.

I would specially concentrate on recoveries. While making recoveries through litigation, the banks have to spend Rs. 1300/- for every Rs. 5,000/- of recovery. But if it is taken as a revenue recovery, only Rs. 57/- need to be spent. Through resorting to revenue collection, litigation will be avoided.

Agriculture is being looked down upon by the bankers. They say the agriculturist does not re-pay the loan. But the fact is that the agriculturist never refuses to pay back the money. But as suggested by Mr. Pilot, there is no technical training for agricultu-

rists, as compared to industrialists. Industrialists are trained technicians, they will start without money, and make crores of rupees. And when the mill becomes sick, they are benefited. Many a time they make it sick themselves, though it is not actually sick. But so far as the agriculturist is concerned, he does not know what to do, because his fortune always fluctuates with monsoon. He is harassed when he gets the loan; and he is in difficulty when he does not get the money because of harassment. In this way, he is harassed without money, and with money also. To do away with these things, the Tahsildar should be instructed to pay the agriculturist directly for the digging of the well and for providing pump sets. Otherwise, the agriculturist has to make rounds of 12 or 13 offices, to get the certificates. And as Mr. Rathod suggested, for obtaining one loan, we have to mortgage all the properties that we have. It is not the case, in the case of the industrialist. The whole thing is complicated in the case of agriculturists. Thereafter, he cannot raise any other loan anywhere.

The purpose of nationalization is not being achieved. We have to go again to the commission agents. In our area, they are called boot-bankers, because when we want money, say Rs. 10,000/-, they take the pro-note for Rs. 10,000/-, but pay us Rs. 8,000/-. But they recover Rs. 20,000/-. They are victimizing the people, although the Government has a good policy. I would like to suggest that the attitude of the bankers should change. There should be involvement with the agriculturists.

There are many good bank managers. They have the welfare of the people at heart. In rural areas, the deposits are more than what is actually lent out to agriculturists. But they say that there is no re-payment. I have checked the position in my constituency for the last ten years. The deposits there are more. The deposits are given to city-dwelling people, and they are benefited. The reason is

that Bank Manager and the staff only come from the big cities, they never come from rural bias. That is why they never care when an agriculturist goes there. Therefore, I would suggest that the Minister should take care to see that the attitude of the bank people must be changed and specially the agencies of the RBI should be stopped from functioning.

When a tubewell in my land is to be dug, the Government should demarcate whether there is any water or not and they should equip it with the machinery, and the moment the well is dug, Tahsildar should come and mortgage my property and transfer it in the name of the concerned authority. He cannot get money as early as he requires. So, in that way, after doing all these things, the rates are also fluctuating. We have to look the problems of an agriculturist in a relative term, not in an independent term. There is no market, there is no support price. Only the last day, we could get wheat price. Then how can he make his economy better? The input is costly, the standard of living is costly, the labour is costly, everything is getting costlier. But his return is very low, he gets no return. Neither the consumer gets it in the cities nor the producers in the villages. It is eaten away by the middle-man. It is a procedural defect. It could be overcome by the Government if they are serious about it. So, I would request the Minister and the Government to avoid all these procedural matters and help the peasants, the producers.

This year, being the productivity year, there is an order pending. They are not getting loan. Unless we pay them, unless we give them money, old debt also cannot be recovered. So far as an industry is concerned, a person can start today one industry by himself; tomorrow, he can start it in the name of his son; day after tomorrow, he can do it in the name of his wife; after that, he can do it in the name of his grandson. He can get crores of rupees in this way only by one family; whereas all the members of the family

[Shri S. B. Sidal]

of an agriculturist put together he cannot get Rs 10,000 or Rs. 15,000.

If one mill goes sick, crores of rupees are gone. With this money, so many villages, one district could be improved. That proposal has not been taken care of by the bankers.

Now a new tractor is being sold at Rs. 2-3 lakhs. How can he purchase it? What is the loan he gets—60-70 per cent? By the time he pays his debt, he has to dispose of all the land. Unless he has mechanised it, he cannot get production. Unless he puts inputs, he cannot get production. Overall, there is no rain. Then he has not got godown facilities. Where can he keep his goods. If he has godown facilities, he can keep his goods and then can sell them at the appropriate time. He can never hold the purchaser because he is so needy; he cannot put his goods produced in a proper way. In that way, he has to face so many difficulties and harassment in every way. Relatively, it should be taken note of by the Government.

As far as their functions are concerned, especially in villages,—I have personal experience—they normally never encourage a good agriculturist. They expect him to come through an agent of their own. When we see their counter-parts in the city, in five-star hotels these bankers are found. I am sorry to say this, but it is a state of affairs and that should be taken note of by the Government; and they should see to it and try to do something about it if anybody is found moving like that, because he is an interested man; he takes him there and entertains him. How can the poor agriculturist entertain? That is one. And secondly, about the weaker sections, lot of things are spoken, lot of lectures are given, on many platforms leaders speak about them. But what is the actual implementation? The weaker sections have only two or three acres of land. They never get it. They are not even recognised. They cannot give any security. They never get the loans. Whenever we

ask the banks to give money to them, they just for *Shastrokt* give loan to ten people and do away with the rest. Whenever we ask, they say, 'They do not pay back, they never come to the bank and we cannot recover.' As it is stated by somebody here, the banks have to be trained to involve themselves. Simple involvement of the Government and the bankers with the promises made to the villagers and agriculturists is needed. If we do not have that involvement, or will power, we cannot achieve anything. Actually we have to congratulate the *kisan* because he has prevented us from begging in the international market. Now we have a buffer stock of some 33 crores worth, foodgrains. But in spite of that what is the importance given to him? What is the recognition? What is the relevance. Are we taking care of the agriculturists? Specially, for dry farmers if a natural calamity occurs, he has to dispose of half of his land to pay off the debts.

Now progressive laws are being enacted about ceiling that too, about small ceilings. How can the farmers be benefited by it? For example, for cotton a reasonable rate was promised. But no farmer is represented on the APC. Nobody in the APC knows the inputs and the expenses involved and the cost of production involved in agriculture. They are not taken into consideration. I suggest that an agriculturist should be taken as a Member on the APC. Otherwise, these people will not know what is the price to be fixed in the market. They have to visualise position in the next four or five years, and for the future also. Then that price can be fixed. In 1977 Rs. 800 crores were lost by the banks due to sick textile mills. And whenever agriculturists are to be given loan the payment is delayed. They are cheated by the middlemen and by the bankers and others, but they are all protected. The agriculturist is not protected. This is the state of affairs the Government should take note of. I would suggest that a Committee of Members of Parliament

should be appointed to see that these procedural delays in making payments to the agriculturists are avoided, and we can think of giving the money directly to the agriculturists.

Lastly, if we want to develop rural India a direct procedure has to be followed. For example, Government can organise digging wells through the taluk development officers or the Tahsildars and other Government machinery. We can think of taking help from the concerned dealers or friendly bankers to help the individual agriculturists.

I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak. I request the Government to take these suggestions into consideration and cut off the procedural delays. Otherwise, the day will come when we will have to declare land a national issue, and that will be a bad day for all of us when we cannot afford to cultivate the land, whatever little bit we have got.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ghorpade.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE (Bellary): Hon'ble Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said on various aspects of finance to the rural sector. I must congratulate my friend, Rathodji, for initiating the discussion which was long overdue. Our misfortune is that even on a vital subject like this, which is being discussed, how poor is the attendance on both sides of the House in spite of the fact that some of us, a dirty dozen, are sitting here late in the night till 8.30 p.m. It is this indifferent attitude on our part that has made the officers at all levels to not only take us lightly but to view the whole programme in a lighter view in the last thirty years.

While much has been done, as my good friend, Pilotji, informed the House, I would like to point out to my friends, cutting across party lines, that this is a national issue. As our Prime Minister has put it, the farmers'

interest is far more important than anything else. When that is so, I really fail to understand as to why this lethargy is there on the part of the ruling party, though it is we who brought about this discussion. If this is the attitude, how could we be sure that the implementing officers will take the discussion seriously, which is taking place today? This is a very vital discussion pertaining to 80 per cent of the population.

As you are aware and the hon. Minister, who comes from the rural area is also aware, that the Indian farmer does not depend on doles. He is the last person to depend on doles and cancellation of the loan that he has taken. Everyone knows that when our former or our rural person takes Rs. 10/- as loan, he bows his head in shame if he does not repay that loan in time, whereas some of the industrialists who take crores of rupees as loan; they sit in air-conditioned offices but do not bother to repay that loan and thus crores of rupees go down the drain many a time, without betting an eye lid. Many of the hon. Members have pointed out, when industries go sick, what happens to the common man's money? It has also been pointed out that most of the money comes from the rural sector, as a majority of the big wigs know only to take money and not to deposit money into banks. If you see the bank deposits you will find that it is mostly the honest men, middle-class, salaried class, farmers and the rural sector, who give deposits to the banks and those deposits are given in the industrial sector as loan. I am not against the industrial sector. But I think, there has been an unfortunate imbalance in distributing the national wealth between the farming sector and the industrial sector. Just now, my learned friend, Shastriji, pointed out that hardly 16 per cent of the financial assistance goes to the farming sector. Though nearly 40 per cent is being allotted to the priority sector when we break up this priority sector and come

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down to farming sector, you will appreciate that it comes to 16 per cent. only. I think, the Deputy Finance Minister, who comes from the rural sector and also weaker section and who appreciates and understands the feelings of the weaker section, will take cognisance of all what we have said today. Since he comes from my State, I know that he has the feelings of the common man at heart.

Any amount of speeches in Parliament or outside is hardly going to cut any ice. I am not going into matters of policy or the doubts entertained by the bankers. But I will take this opportunity to say how we can make the farmers a little more honourable, at least in the eyes of the bankers and the financial institutes of our country.

Before I go into that, I would like to emphasise as suggested by some of the Members, that a parliamentary group or a commission should be ordered to go into the various factors of financing the agriculture sector, which forms 80 per cent of the Indian population. This great farmer, with broken plough, half-starved bullocks, the totally exploited farmer, has fed one and a half India during the last 35 years. They have risen to the occasion, they have taken the challenge and they have seen that this country does not starve. This is something very great and to be proud of. I do not think any other sector can claim this achievement. Under such adverse conditions, the Indian farmer has risen to the greatest heights in this country.

All of us, irrespective of party affiliations, Members of Parliament, legislators, bureaucrats, officers, right up to the panchayat level, should learn to respect this brown-clothed farmer. Every year when we come here, we should not go on repeating what we have said last year. In fact we all should try to see how we can make

the condition of the brown-clothed farmer a little better. Unless we attend to this aspect seriously, the colossal amount of time and money that we spend on the running of Parliament is a sheer waste.

There are very many laudable programmes that the Government have taken up. Again and again, the Prime Minister has been emphasizing that the infrastructure has to be built into the rural sector, and that it should be properly monitored. Timely monitoring is necessary. Other-wise, we would not have any financial discipline, how they are utilised whom they are reaching, in what form they are reaching and in what ratio they are reaching. Unless they are popularly monitored, the scheme cannot be successful. It would be in the fitness of things that a Committee of Parliament is constituted to keep Government informed as to how far the laudable programmes have reached the common man.

Unless a pragmatic export-oriented agricultural policy is developed in this country, we will always be at the receiving end. Otherwise, we may go on talking, but Shri Poojary or Shri Pranab Mukherjee, or anybody in their position, cannot go on issuing doles to the farmers. Unless farming becomes remunerative, there is no hope for us. We all talk about the small and marginal farmers. Those who know about farming will appreciate the problem of the small farmers, about whom we always talk in season and out of season, is he capable of raising the finances required in such large quantities, in this developing economy of the 20th century? Then how it is possible for him to raise substantial loans and is it possible for him to repay the loan? I take you to the planting sector like coffee and tea which has today stood test of time. In the last 10 years as I know, if not more, the coffee prices in particular have been stable so far as the consumer is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About coffee, you have said yesterday.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Yes, but in this context let it be recorded lest it may be forgotten as many things have been forgotten in the past. That stability is possible because of our export of coffee and tea. I fail to understand that when we have a natural and a sizeable market in the Middle-East, with all due respect to those countries, except dates and oil, what do they grow there? Their meat comes from Australia. Why I am bringing this to your notice is that we should not be shy to have pragmatic approach towards agriculture. Whether it is industrial sector or agricultural sector, they are complementary to each other. In the present developing economy of the twentieth century to view both these sectors in isolation is not understanding the problem and the complementary nature of these two sectors. Who are the consumers? People always talk about the urban consumer. They have failed to realise that the farmer is the biggest consumer, for he forms the bulk of the nation. Are the urban people the only consumers from the point of view of the bureaucracy and the Ministry? Our farmers are about 80 per cent. then are they not also consumers? Does not the farmer require everything that every other man requires? Once again, going into the complementary nature of last these sectors—when we talk about producing vegetable seeds and potatoes, etc. It means you are developing the horticulture sector of the country. When we talk about fisheries, prawns, sea or river fish, We talk about the marine industry. When we talk about meat and wool, it means the sheep breeding industry and the leather industry in this country. When we talk about dairy products, it means we talk about dairy industry. This is how both the sectors must be viewed from.

Sir, when I came to Parliament this morning I was not aware that I will have to participate in this discussion, but at the last moment I was dragged to join this discussion. When it comes to agriculture or rural sector, I do not just have the heart to say "No". This

is a serious national aspect which we just cannot afford to neglect and I for one would like to record my feelings in the matter so that my conscience is clear. Mr. Pilot also said just now, we have not come here to criticise, it is a matter of understanding the problem. My efforts are to bring it to the doorsteps of the Government, in particular the Ministry concerned, that these are the aspects and concern of the people that they should take serious note of and unless this is taken note of and some efforts are made to implement these aspects, there will be very little purpose served by this discussion.

Year after year, we can go on bringing these aspects to your notice. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have just reminded me that I have said certain things about coffee yesterday. I am repeating it also 'to-day, Sir, so that next year you may not say, "I think you said this last year also". I am confident that unless we are going to have a pragmatic export-oriented policy so far as agriculture is concerned, the farmer, whatever you may say, will be less rewarded and will be far below the level of a peon in a nationalised bank. This is the state of affairs in respect of about 60 per cent. of the small and marginal farmers. It is only the remaining well-organised farming sector who are to some extent well off when compared to the remaining farming sector.

Sir, just before I conclude, I would like to draw your attention to one or two aspects of how to generate wealth in the farming sector and the attitude and accountability of people who are responsible to implement the programme. For example, even about forests, as you see and as I did make a mention yesterday also, the area of forests is hardly 1.58 per cent when compared to the world forest area. You know the importance of forests. You know the stress and strain on the Indian forests because of lack of energy. To-day, I would like to draw your attention to a vital aspect of bio-gas.

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I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that China has succeeded in having 7 million biogas plants in one decade, whereas in India in two decades, since the advent of the technology only 75,000 biogas plants have been installed and about 50 per cent are not functioning. I did ask this question. I got the reply that they are not aware whether 50 per cent of biogas plants are functioning or not because no country-wide survey has been done to assess the non-functioning of biogas plant. Why such an attitude on such a vital rural aspect when much money has been spent. People do realise the importance of this in the Indian economy. When it comes to spending, I understand this year itself are thinking of spending Rs. 50 crores in the Sixth Plan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are on the subject of credit to the farmers.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Biogas energy is required for the farmers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are on the loan facilities. We are not having a general discussion. This is only a particular subject.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: I am bringing to your kind notice the attitude on an important matter like biogas. The much needed interest has not been taken as far as monitoring is concerned.

Rural indebtedness problem has actually become like a football ground between the State Government and the R.B.I. As I said the debts of farmers are being wiped off by the State Government whereas the R.B.I. says that it should not be done by the State. I think this is a very serious aspect of the problem and I would like the hon. Minister to realise that our hon. Prime Minister has always been talking in terms of this infrastructure and has been for pulling up the weaker section in the rural sector. Just now our

friends have said how many crores of rupees have been written off when it comes to industrial sector. This attitude, to run with the hare and hunt with the hound must end. I am confident that our Minister will take serious note of it. He will also appoint a Committee to go into all these aspects. I am sure he will not forget people like us to be in the Committee and that we will do our very best, so that during his tenure the country can be proud of that certain radical steps were taken when Shri Poojary was the Deputy Finance Minister to uplift the weaker sections in the rural India.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): In this short duration discussion under Rule 193 eleven hon. Members have taken part and the scope of this discussion is also very short. As you rightly pointed out the subject matter of the discussion is the need to reorient the credit policies of the nationalised banks to extend finance to the vital sector of agriculture.

Here, I want to confine my reply to the role of nationalised banks so far as the agricultural sector is concerned. Under rule 195, after the brief statement of the hon. Member and after the discussion, I should also be very short in my reply.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Don't leave out the points made here.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I assure you that I will not leave out the relevant points. But I will strictly confine to the points relating to the subject under discussion. I will not go out of the subject for meeting political arguments also.

It has been said that the credit policy of the Government so far as the agricultural sector is concerned is a faulty one and that the Government has not consciously been following a policy which is beneficial to the agriculturists

of this country. At the very outset, I may say that before nationalisation of banks the agricultural sector may have been neglected but after the nationalisation of banks, I do not think that it is correct to say that this sector has been neglected. In the year 1972-73, our country was importing foodgrains from foreign countries and, within a short span of 8 to 9 years, our country today is in a position to export foodgrains from this country to other foreign countries. I want to ask you whether it would have been possible if the Government had not come before the country with some policy which is beneficial to the agriculturist. We cannot admit that the agricultural sector after the nationalisation of banks has been neglected. On the contrary, I can say that the total credit to the agricultural sector is picking up and it is going up.

The share of the agricultural sector in the total credit has gone up substantially. I may prove by saying that in 1969, the percentage of credit that had been given to the agricultural sector was 2.2 and in 1981 it has come, if I am not mistaken, up to 14.6. The public sector share in this regard is estimated at 15.9 per cent. In 1968 the agricultural sector's share in the total advances was Rs. 45 crores and in 1981, it has risen upto Rs. 3,779 crores. Can we say that the Government has not come to the rescue of the agriculturists of this country? If at all that was the case, would the agriculturists of this country have produced an all-time national record of 134 million tonnes of foodgrains? If they have been able to produce an all time record of 134 million tonnes, can we say that the agricultural sector has been neglected? Nobody can say that by any stretch of imagination.

There are so many points which have been raised by the hon. members. They have given valuable suggestions. We have taken serious note of them. But at the same time, I appeal to the hon. Members not to discourage the agriculturists of this country by saying, "You people are neglected. The

Government or the party or the nation is not aware of your difficulties and, on the contrary, you have been neglected with deliberating motives." No, it is not like that. I may prove it once again by saying what is the assistance that has been given by banks. I am not going into the cooperative sector. I am just confining my argument to the role played by nationalised banks.

You may kindly take into consideration what type of assistance is being given to the weaker sections in the agricultural sector.

As on March, 1980, Rs. 375.34 crores have been given to marginal farmers and Rs. 304.11 crores have been given to small farmers. The total amount that has been given to these small and marginal farmers is Rs. 679.45 crores. Now you have to analyse and find out what is the amount that is available from the banks for the agricultural sector.

I may point out here the total amount that is available from the banking sector to agriculture. There is a statutory requirement also. Banks have to keep in the approved securities and will the Reserve Bank of India 42.25 per cent of the total amount that is available. 35 per cent is the statutory liquidity ratio. 7.25 per cent is cash reserve ratio. Altogether it comes 42.25 per cent. Out of 100, 42.25 cannot be advanced. It should be kept in the Reserve Bank of India. Now, the balance that is 57.75 out of 100 will be available for advances and for assistance to be given to all the sectors. 40 per cent of this 57.75 will go to priority sector. I need not explain at great length as to what is priority sector.

Out of this 40 per cent of 57.75 which goes to priority sector, 40 per cent would go to agriculture sector which works to 16 points of the total advances out of which 50 per cent (of the total direct lending in agriculture) would go to the weaker sections, that is, small and marginal farmers. This is

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the position. We have to meet the requirement of agriculture out of this amount.

Hon. Member Shri Ramavatar Shastri explained the sectors which are included in the priority sector.

I will just bring to the notice of the Hon. House and through this House to the nation that the present Government has not neglected the agriculture sector in any way at the cost of the industry sector.

You may kindly note that the amount that has been advanced as on November, 1981, to agriculture sector is Rs. 4,439 crores.

Rs. 529 crores was the increase during April—November in the years, 1980 to agriculture and this time, that is, 1981, it has increased by Rs. 866 crores.

You may kindly note that similar variation was Rs. 241 crores in the year 1980 to small-scale industries and only Rs. 434 crores in the year 1981.

So far as the medium and large industries is concerned, the variation in 1981 is only Rs. 383 crores. Kindly take into consideration the variation that has stood as on April—November in 1981, so far as the agricultural sector was concerned, it was Rs. 866 crores. The variation that has stood in this period, so far as industry, medium and large, is concerned, is only Rs. 383 crores. So, nobody can say that the agricultural sector has been neglected and that by holding dinner, overnight, the industrialists get more amount from the banks. This statement in my humble submission is not correct. I may point out here that the statement that has been neglected by the present Government is not correct. So far as the hon. Members' contention that the small and

marginal farmers interests are neglected and that more harassment has been causes to them and more security has been obtained from them is concerned, I may submit that, for agricultural loans, relaxed security norms have been provided for small loans the norms are that loans upto Rs. 5,000 are to be granted by the bank against hypothecation of the assets created out of the loan and no further security would be required on such a loan. A further concession has been given in the case of small loans upto Rs. 1,000 where a demand promissory note is the only basis for grant of loan. Therefore, nobody can say that, so far as small farmers and marginal farmers are concerned, a lot of harassment has been caused to them and they have been deprived of these loans and much assistance has not been given to them.

So far as industrial units are concerned, as I have said earlier also, 24,550 units are sick today and Rs. 1808 crores are locked up. We have to find out the reasons for this.

Some of the hon. Members have stated that, because of the credit constraints, because money supply has been curbed, a lot of inconvenience has been caused to the people. In this context I may say that there is inflationary pressure in the country and we have to contain the inflation. We can say that ours is one of the very few countries that have contained inflation. Argument has been made to the effect that so many crores of people are living below the poverty line. We have to look at them. We have to bring them to the mainstream of national development process, in this process, we have to help them. If that is the case—and the argument has been made on the floor of the House and even outside the House that prices are going up, there is inflation—it is the duty of everybody to cooperate with the Government in order to contain the inflation.

A number of points have been raised that one by one, with the points raised by the hon. Members. I will be very fast and I will be very

brief. I will not waste the time of the House.

Hon. Member Shri Dhandapani has stated that the banks have stopped giving loans against gold ornaments. No such instruction has been given by the Reserve Bank to stop giving loans.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: What about the cultivators? Are you giving loans to the cultivators?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Yes.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Two months back, instructions were given that no credit should be given.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: No such instruction has been given. On the contrary, we are meeting the requirements of the agriculturists, we are meeting the requirements of the priority sector, we are meeting the requirements of the weaker sections.

21 hrs.

No such instructions have been given. I want to make it very clear. At the same time I may submit that we are not going to give funds for the purpose of making profits or for the purpose of hoarding. Every person who needs money has to establish the need first. The viability of the project has to be established. Only then funds will be made available.

It has been also stated by some of the hon. Members that loans have been given to persons who are selling pump sets through the bank and cash or cheque will be given to the person who sells the pump sets to the agriculturists, and that it has to be stopped. In that context I may say that technical committees have been constituted in States which bring out a list of approved brands of pump sets and this approved list is circulated to all the banks and the farmer is at liberty to choose from this list. An hon. Member has stated that in such States

where such committees are not functioning, the banks may make such lists. I hope the hon. Member will definitely appreciate that in such cases such loans must continue to be given in kind and not in cash.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri has made out a point saying that money should be made available to the agriculturist and no reason should be asked. There also I may say that they have to establish their need and the hon. Finance Minister has made very clear the policy of the Government when there was a discussion through call attention motion, through unstarred and starred questions. The stand and policy of the Government has been made very clear to all the people through this House and to the nation.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have not studied the problem. You are not answering the points. Relaxation of the rules—how it can be made available easily, you are not saying anything about that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Member, Mr. Chakraborty has stated what is the policy and philosophy of the nationalised banks and that the policy has to be announced to-day here. I may say that the hon. Member, Prof. Rangaji has clearly stated that the Government is going to take note of it. Definitely the Government has made it clear the policy and I do not think that there is any change in the policy as the position stands as on to-day. The Finance Minister has made it clear by saying that so far as the credit policy is concerned, the industrialist or the person who wants money should establish his need first and the viability of the project is the main consideration while granting the loan. So far as this aspect is also concerned, there is no doubt.

So far as Gobar Gas plants are concerned, I may say that the ARDC provides refinance to banks for their loans for installation of gobar gas plants. Loans are made to individuals holding minimum unit or cattle for install-

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lation of such plants. In the year -1982-83 ARDC proposes to disburse Rs. 15 crores to banks for this purpose.

Prof. Ranga has made some points. In the case of marginal farmers the crop loans are not expected to be more than Rs. 5000. Upto this amount only hypothecation of crops is required. Similarly, for term loans also only hypothecation of assets created out of the loans is asked for and not mortgage of the property is required. Professor Ranga and some other hon. Members also made out a point by saying that, at the time of natural calamities, some concessions should be given to the farmers.

I may say that firstly, re-scheduling of the term-loan instalments due is one of the facilities that has been given. Secondly, there is conversion of the crop loan into a term-loan and thirdly, there is advance of fresh loans which will be given to them. No Panal interest is charged in such a case. In case of non-wilful defaults by the worst sufferers, relief in the interest is also given. No Panal interest is charged.

The hon. Member Shri Uttam Rathod has made out a point by saying that no due certificate is required. But, no-due certificate is required for the agricultural loans to avoid double and multiple financing to the same person. The facility regarding the recovery of dues also ensures the need-based lending. Some protection is necessary there. That is because both the cooperatives and commercial banks including regional rural banks finance to the farmers in the same area.

The Hon. Members Shri Sidnal and Shri Ghorpade asked for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee. So far as this proposal is concerned, I may submit that no Parliamentary Committee is necessary. The hon.

Members have given their suggestions and Government has taken serious note of them. Not only that, there are also discussed in the Consultative Committee. In these circumstances also, I say that no Parliamentary Committee is necessary. I hope the Hon. Members will be satisfied with this when I say that Government has taken serious note of the suggestions made by them and due consideration will be given to them.

As far as loans to allied activities of agriculturists are concerned, they are given mostly to the agricultural labourers and landless. A large number of beneficiaries under the IRDP will come under this category. One more last submission that I shall make is this. After this I shall conclude. So far as IRDP is concerned... (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have said just now that loans are given to the agricultural workers.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: That is under the IRDP. I shall bring that to your notice just now.

Instructions from the Government and the Reserve Bank of India have been repeated at frequent intervals that the banks should give full financial support to the implementation of the I.R.D.P. This also covers all the development blocks in the country. It is proposed to assist 3,000 families who have been identified as the poorest. It comes to 600 families in each block per year. During the plan period—1980—85—there are about 5,000 such blocks in the entire country about 1.5 crore families are to be assisted.

It is, therefore, essential that the agencies responsible for the implementation of the programme provide credit support to the specific schemes, work in close harmony and assess

where they stand and how to proceed with greater zeal. The budgetary allocation for the programme during the Sixth Plan period was of the order of Rs. 1,500 crores. This has to be shared on 50:50 basis between the Central Government and the State Government institutions. The credit envisaged was of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores. In 1979-80, when the programme was being implemented in limited Blocks, credit mobilised was Rs. 148 crores. The figure for 1980-81 was placed around Rs. 200 crores.

So, it has been very clearly stated that these are the programmes that are going to help the agriculturists and the farmers. I may also clear the philosophy, the policy, of the Government also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: What about the rate of interest?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As regards the rate of interest, you yourself have elaborated that, I may, for your information, detail it also (*Interruptions*) I may submit here that the point made out by you is not correct. As regards short-term credit for the seasonal agricultural operations, the R.B.I. provides the short-term credit to the State Co-operative Banks at 3 per cent below the bank rate of interest. The bank rate of interest is 10 per cent whereas they are given at 7 per cent interest—not 4 per cent as stated by you.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Anyway, it is on the lower side—not on the higher side. You should be happy about that. I said 3 per cent instead of 7 per cent.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: With your permission, I shall give you the rate of interest charged.

The rate of interest with effect from 2nd March, 1982 in agricultural

and industrial advances of commercial banks are given below:

| (i) Agricultural advances | Rate of interest % P.A. |
|---|----------------------------|
| (i) Short term loans to farmer. | |
| (a) Upto Rs. 5,000 | 12.50 |
| (b) Over Rs. 5,000 | 15.00 |
| (c) Above Rs. 25,000 | 17.50 |
| (ii) Term loans (for not less than 3 years) | |
| (a) Minor irrigation and land development | 10.25 |
| (b) Other purposes : | |
| (A) Small farmers | 10.25 |
| (B) Other farmers | 12.50 |

I do not think you require the particulars for the small-scale industries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the rates of interest are the same for the industrial sector also. You better let us know that also.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In Agriculture, the rate of interest is better. I shall just read out the rate of interest for the small-scale sectors also.

| | |
|---|-------|
| (i) Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000 | |
| (a) Backward Areas | 10.25 |
| (b) Other areas | 12.50 |
| (ii) Short-term advances, limits of— | |
| (a) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs | 15.00 |
| (b) Over Rs. 2 lakhs and up to Rs. 25 lakhs | 17.50 |
| (c) Above Rs. 25 lakhs | 19.50 |
| (iii) Term Loans— | |
| (a) Backward areas | 12.50 |
| (b) Other areas | 13.50 |

These are the rates of interest.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

So, Sir, I am grateful to Mr. Uttam Rathod for bringing up this Short Duration Discussion here. The other hon. Members have also given their valuable suggestions. As I stated earlier, I have taken note of them seriously—not lightly as made out by the hon. Member, Shri Ghorpade—even though the number here now is very thin.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have rejected the demand for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have already stated about it. I am grateful to all the Hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion and who have given their valuable suggestions.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: You have misunderstood some of the discussion of to-day. To-day's discussion was how to promote farming so as to bring it on par with the industries. We did not ask him what had been done. We also did not say that nothing had been done. Of course, a lot of progress has been made. We said that with the rise in cost of living index, the standard of living of the farmers is also going up high. That was what we were saying and, through our speeches, we wanted to know the efforts he could make to give more facilities to the farmers so as to bring them on par with the facilities offered to the industries. That was our idea. But, Sir, he has not thrown any light on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think in farming, the peasants are given so much of importance as in the industrial sector. This is what he says.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: We have never denied that.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The channels which are easily available to the industries can also be utilised by the farmers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Mr. Poojary, you may now lay the Papers on the Table.

21.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

Notifications under Customs Act and an Explanatory Memorandum.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) Notification No. 110/82-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1982 exempting iron or steel casting and forgings falling under sub-heading 73.33/40 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 when imported into India, from so much of that portion of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is in excess of sixty per cent *ad valorem*.

(ii) Notification No. 111/82-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1982 exempting alloy steel (excluding stainless steel) and high carbon steel falling under sub-heading (1) of heading 73.15 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 when imported into India, from so much of that portion of the duty of customs leviable thereon specified in the First Schedule as is in excess of sixty per cent *ad valorem*.

(iii) Notification No. 112/82-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1982 exempting alloy steel (excluding stainless steel) and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in heading Nos. 73.08 7.10 and 73.14 an sub-heading (1) of heading 73.15 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, when imported into India, from so much of that portion of the duty of customs leviable thereon specified in First Schedule, as is in excess of 35 per cent *ad valorem*.

(iv) Notification No. 113/82-Customs published in Gazette of India, dated the 16th April 1982 seeking to amend certain entries in Notification No. 107-Customs dated the 1st July, 1977 so as to exclude stainless items from its scope.

(v) Notification No. 114/82-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1982 seeking to amend the description of the

entry relating to wire rods to bring the same in line with the definition given in the legal notes under Chapter 73 to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

(vi) Notification No. 115/82-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1982 rescinding Notification No. 27-Customs dated the 1st March, 1981.

(2) A copy of the Explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) regarding Notifications mentioned at item No. (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3922/82.]

21.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 19, 1982/Chaitra 29, 1904 (Saka).