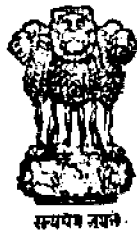


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price, Rs. 4.00

C O N T E N T S

Seventh Series, Volume XXVI, 8th Session, 1982/1903 (Saka)

No. 21, Friday, March 19, 1982/Phalgun 28, 1903 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

2

Friday, March 19, 1982/Phalguna 28,
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You are in a happy mood today, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: When you are there I am always happy because then both ends of Parliament are together, long as well as short.

Purchase of Soviet ultramodern rescue vehicle

*375. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Soviet Specialist developing an Airport rescue vehicle MPS 70 which is the latest in the world to combat fire in a landing or take off of aircraft;

(b) whether Government have negotiated for purchase of this ultramodern rescue vehicle to achieve maximum safety at the Airport;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

4182 LS—1.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the information obtained by Director General of Civil Aviation from the Soviet Embassy in December, 1981 the Aerodrome Rescue Vehicle APS 70 is in an early stage of development and it is not possible for the technical particulars to be made available at present. It is therefore premature to hold any negotiations for its purchase.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I have some facts with regard to the performance data of this vehicle APS 70. I am surprised how the Government cannot get this technical data. Either the information has not been properly gathered by the Director-General, Civil Aviation, or the Airport Authority of India. It is very essential that the ultra-modern developed vehicle is not only a fire-fighting complex but the figures with me show that the APS 70 has a sliding gangway which reaches right upto the burning plane, and if the doors are jammed, there is a circular automatic saw which cuts the sides and the passengers are rescued. It is also attached with a tank containing 8 tonnes of water and one tonne of foam which can be pumped into the fire to extinguish it. The water sprouts at about 40 litres per second and the entire process does not take more than five minutes. So, would the hon. Minister make fresh efforts to get details of this AFS 70 which is fully developed and is in operation in some of the Airports of Russia. That is my question No. 1.

MR. SPEAKER: He seems to be smarter than you.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It appears that my hon. friend, Dr. Pandit has got a lot of information regarding this fire fighting vehicle. So far as we are

concerned, in reply to a letter from the Director-General, Civil Aviation, Government of India, the following information was furnished to us by the Soviet Embassy:

"According to the information received from Moscow, the Aerodrome Rescue Vehicle, APS 70 is in an early stage of development and there is no possibility to send you now any technical particulars. When this vehicle is developed, we shall not fail to get in touch with you."

This is the reply we have got. From our side, the source from which we could make the inquiries we have made and this is the reply we have got. As I said earlier, my friend appears to have more information.

MR. SPEAKER: Use his information.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Does the hon. Minister feel that the present fire fighting equipment which we have in our major airports is sufficient enough to combat fire in a plane taking off or landing and what efforts are being made to augment the present outmoded fire-fighting equipment at our airports at least keeping the safety of the passengers in view? To one of my questions about the high frequency radar at the Bombay Airport, the reply was so vague and so whimsical that when the VOC equipment was installed in the Bombay Airport, it was sufficient and it was working all right. But recently the high-rise skyscrapers have come and, therefore, it is not functioning. This shows the lack of effort on the part of the Government. Therefore, as far as fire fighting is concerned, I think the Government will apply its mind again and

see that our present equipment modernised or kept in perfect trim compared to the other airports foreign countries.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: At the major airports and practically in all the airports we have got different types of fire fighting vehicles and these are based on the specifications laid down by the ICAO and therefore, it is sufficient. This is what I want to say to the hon. House and my friend.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nihal Singh...
Mr. Harish Rawat...

Mr. R. L. Bhatia.

Rate of deposit growth in nationalised banks

*379. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the rate of deposit growth in the nationalised banks for 1980-81;

(b) how does the above compare with the figures of growth achieved during 1979-80;

(c) whether Government have fixed targets for achievement during 1980-81 and

(d) whether better incentives being contemplated for mobilising deposits from weaker sections of society and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

Table below sets out the data on deposit growth of scheduled commercial banks during 1980 and 1981.

Category of Banks	Deposit 1979	(Rs. 1980)	(Rs. crores) 1981	Deposit Variation (Rs. crores) 1980	1981	Deposit Growth (%) 1980	1981
SBI Group 20 nationalised banks	28574	33532	39474	4958	5942	17.4	17.7
Other Scheduled Commercial banks	2889	3368	3958	479	590	16.6	17.5
All Scheduled Commercial Banks	31463	36900	43432	5437	6532	17.3	17.7

NB: (i) Data for 1981 are provisional.

(ii) Other Scheduled Commercial Banks include Regional Rural Banks, Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks and Foreign Banks.

All banks strive to maximise their deposits. Public Sector Banks seek to achieve higher levels of deposit mobilisation in pursuance of the policy objectives placed before them by the Government and the Reserve Bank, who do not, however, set specific annual targets for the banks in this regard.

Banks endeavour to mobilise deposits through formulation of schemes to suit the requirements of diverse types of savers and motivating them through publicity and education to hold the savings in deposit accounts. The interest rate structure for deposits of varying maturities as also the scheme of exemptions from specific taxes of incomes from and investments in deposits are also suitably adjusted to provide incentives to people to deposit their savings with the banks.

Reserve Bank of India have recently revised the rates of interest of fixed deposits of short and medium term maturities. The Government also have proposed to raise the ceiling of income which is exempt from income tax, from specified financial assets, including bank deposits, from the present level of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 per annum. These measures are expected to assist banks in mobilising deposits from people of even modest incomes.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: In the statement one finds that the growth of deposits in the banking system was 17 per cent more in the year 1981 than during the Janata period. I think it is a happy augury. I would like to know from him whether the demand on the banking system is expected to be large

in the busy season in view of the anticipated growth in our economy. We require more credits for our exports, for our priority sectors and for our foodgrains. As you know, in the statement, he has stated that we are going to have a bumper crop of foodgrains. Naturally, the credit requirement for foodgrains is going to be more. May I know from him how he is going to meet the requirements of these sectors in the busy season.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the question does not concern question 379. The question relates to the credit policy. Regarding credit policy, earlier, there was a calling attention also and we have answered that. In the circumstances, this does not arise out of this question.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: In the third part of my question, I asked whether Government have fixed targets for achievement during 1982. What for are these targets then? These are for the consumption and utilisation by different sectors of the society. You must tell us clearly what your expectations are.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as the deposit position is concerned or so far as fixing of the target is concerned, it has been clearly stated in para (1), that the Government and also the Reserve Bank of India have not fixed any target.

But, so far as the Banks are concerned, within themselves, there is some arrangement to fix the target.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I want to know whether Government is going to approach the Reserve Bank of India to change the maintenance of additional cash reserves with the Reserve Bank in order to meet the requirements of the busy season.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, this is a policy matter, You will appreciate that it is just not possible for me to react to this.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, the question has related to deposits. Since the credit need would be available only when the deposit mobilisation is good, you will permit me to ask him a question.

About the credit, sometime back, I had asked a question from the former Finance Minister that, as far as the concessional credit facilities were concerned, just as these were available to the agriculturists to form cooperatives, when the fishermen formed cooperatives, they may also naturally claim similar concessional rates to which he replied that the matter was under consideration. Is it still under consideration or is it advanced beyond active consideration? I want to have a positive reply from him.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I shall collect the information and pass that on to the hon. Member.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: *Rose*

MR. SPEAKER: What more is there on this?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want to raise the deposits in our nationalised banks more and more to grant loans to the farmers and the poorer sections of the people. So far as the rate of interest in the nationalised banks is concerned, the interest paid to the customers—the creditors of the banks—is said to be very low. I therefore want to know what are the rates of interests that we are paying to the creditors and also depositors for their money. I feel that this is not attractive.

I want to know whether Government is going to have a policy to raise the interest more for the money of the depositors in the nationalised banks.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If he wants us to give the concessional rate of interest on the deposits to the borrowers as well as the depositors, this is a contradictory proposition.

So far as the bank deposits are concerned, it is known to the hon. Member that my predecessor had increased it even for the medium term deposit—earlier the maximum rate was for five years and now it is for three year's deposit—so as to attract depo-

sits at that rate of interest. In regard to concessional credits to the priority sectors, we ought to strike a balance because, after all, it is known to the hon. Member that nearly Rs. 43 out of every hundred rupees is deployed by the banks at a much lower rate of interest than that at which they are borrowing from the people. Therefore balance has to be managed from Rs. 57/-. So, we strike a balance and whatever was thought appropriate has been done.

Overdrafts of Rajasthan and West Bengal

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

(a) whether the overdrafts of Rajasthan and West Bengal will be worked off in instalments over the next two years; and

(b) whether the State Governments have since agreed with the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The State Governments are expected to make good the deficits that may arise at the end of 1981-82. It is proposed to discuss this matter with them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the Government of West Bengal expressed some doubt about the figure relating to accumulated overdraft compiled by the Reserve Bank of India and they also suggested that there should be a committee consisting of the representatives of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and Government of West Bengal? May I know what is the specific objection for the Government of India not to accede to this legitimate demand of the West Bengal Government? Will it not lead to an attitude of confrontation between the two as they feel it is an attempt to put the State Government in disrepute and denigrate it?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am not going into the merits as to whether this demand is just or not. One point we shall have to keep in mind is that the Reserve Bank of India has given its figures to the State Government. State Government had not maintained the record and they have difficulty in checking. But I have asked the West Bengal Chief Minister to examine the records of the RBI and tell the area of doubt. What is the need of having a committee? The records of RBI are open for examination by them. After getting it examined if they find they have an area of doubt then we will discuss with them. There is no question of constituting a committee consisting of the representatives of Central Government, Reserve Bank of India and West Bengal Government. What else they will do when I am agreeing to let them examine the records of the Reserve Bank of India. After they have examined and if they are not satisfied let them identify the areas and point out that they have this area of dis-satisfaction.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I understand the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Planning have so far decided to reduce the size of the State Plan of Rajasthan and West Bengal to the extent of the magnitude of overdrafts of these States. This is an important financial policy of the Government. If that is so, the entire developmental work of the States will suffer because the Central Government takes recourse to deficit financing and in that particular situation State Governments also take recourse to overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India. The root cause and impact of overdraft and deficit financing is more or less the same which applies both to the Central Government and the State Governments. Instead of making an in-depth study as to how this basic problem can be solved the Government has, as far as I know, decided to reduce the Plan size of Rajasthan and West Bengal. Would the Government have a fresh look into the matter? Sir, as you know, there is

deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 9,000 crores by the Central Government. If that is the criteria then the Annual Plan of the Central Government will get reduced to an insignificant amount. If this policy is taken recourse to, in regard to the size of the State's plan, the entire developmental process will be brought to a halt. Therefore, would the Government change its basic attitude in this respect particularly in regard to deficit financing of the States?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The Hon. Member has taken some time. So I will also take some time to reply to it in some detail. The first part is this. The question was raised in the NDC. My reaction to the suggestion of West Bengal is quite clear; I have made it quite clear and I am reiterating it. The overdraft from the Reserve Bank cannot be treated as a plan resource. It is not the question of West Bengal or Rajasthan or any State Government. If they do not adhere to fiscal discipline, I shall have no option but to resort to a very painful duty of closing the tap. (Interruptions) Why not? I am coming to that. You are talking of reducing plan size of West Bengal. I am talking of Rajasthan, because we have protected Rajasthan's plan of this year. So far as the year 1982-83 is concerned, we have protected the plan size of Rajasthan to that extent. I have mentioned this in my main reply, saying, how the deficit will be adjusted. There is a straight formula. I am not deviating from that formula. The deficit will have to be adjusted over a period of 3 years. This formula is applicable to each and every State Government. So far as these 3 states of West Bengal, Rajasthan and Kerala are concerned, we found that if we wanted to apply this formula, the plan size of these three States would be reduced in actual terms from the level of 1981-82. So, I told them "I would like to protect your plan size at the level of 1981-82 so far as 1982-83 is concerned. But in regard to adjustment, I am prepared to sit with you, you will have to come forward with your proposal; since you have borrowed from the Reserve Bank; how you

are going to pay it off, it is for you to come up with your formula and I am prepared to cooperate with you." I made this point very clear. You are talking of reducing of plan size I do not know what the plan size of West Bengal is. I think, last year, West Bengal's plan size was Rs. 638 crores. That was the plan size of 1981-82. It is in our Plan document. It is also in the Plan Document of the State Government. Till today, even granting certain assumptions, they will not be able to spend more than Rs. 502 crores. Where is the question of reduction of plan size? Whatever was allocated, they have not been able to spend. So far as spending of the year 1981-82 is concerned it is going to be of the order of Rs. 502 crores. Otherwise, you give your figure to me and show me this. Even today, that is, on 11th March, their overdraft is Rs. 281.02 crores. The position of Rajasthan and Kerala is different. Kerala had a plan size of Rs. 275 crores. That was also CPM Government. Their actual spending was Rs. 295 crores. But so far as West Bengal is concerned, their Plan size was Rs. 638 crores and they have spent Rs. 502 crores. And you are saying that plan size has been reduced! Here, the peculiar position that they are taking is this: 'You first indicate to me how much money you are giving to us, and then, I will decide my plan size'. Now, Sir, this is a very peculiar position to take, and Government of India cannot accept this position.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: He is right on the question of adjustment of overdraft to plan resource. Rajasthan has got continuous drought over the last 4 years. The Sixth Finance Commission has made a recommendation that in case of natural calamities special assistance has to be provided. In view of this position, may I know whether the Government would consider setting off the overdraft of Rajasthan as per the recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission and would take a benevolent attitude on the question of overdrafts

so far as Rajasthan is concerned?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already explained the position. These three States are in one category. So far as the adjustment for the current year is concerned, I have already mentioned that adjustments have not been done. In regard to the provision for drought relief, there is a set formula of the Finance Commission, and it would not be possible for me to overstep that formula and to accommodate or adjust in a bigger way. Whenever the next Finance Commission is set up, it can look into the aspect of assistance for natural calamities. There is a separate allotment for that, but with regard to the quantum, magnitude or how it will be adjusted, we are adhering to the recommendations of the Finance Commission and making necessary adjustments.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: It makes a special mention about these States. Would you invoke that?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There is no special mention about any State, but I do appreciate that Rajasthan has a serious problem because of the unprecedented drought and that is not equally applicable to many other States.

In regard to West Bengal, I have already mentioned that they have not even given us the figure about their actual plan expenditure, but from the trend during 1980-81, we have made an estimate that perhaps they can spend upto Rs. 502 crores. If that is the position, what can I do?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Minister has chosen to make a strange accusation. He talks of fiscal discipline which he does not apply to the Central Government. This is the way he speaks to. He also knows that over a number of years, the Plan allocations for the West Bengal State have been consistently reduced by the Centre. He also knows that in the last few year the overdraft suddenly shot up to the extent of 100 to 150 crores in 4-5 months. But there was some agitation in the Reserve Bank, therefore, from the Calcutta Office, the West

Bengal Government did not get any accounts whatsoever. Now, the Reserve Bank is giving its own figures, which are doubtful. That is why, they have proposed that a Committee be set up to go into it because the Reserve Bank is not beyond doubt in this respect. Not only that, he says that they cannot spend more than Rs. 502 crores. Did he put this question to the Finance Minister, West Bengal? If so, what reply did he give? It has never appeared in the press. Now, he makes this accusation. It is a discriminatory treatment that I accuse the Government of....(Interruptions). Let him reply. Is it not a fact that they have consistently reduced the plan allocation to West Bengal? (Interruptions) D

MR. SPEAKER: They are from the same State; they understand each other.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Now I am from Gujarat.

So far as the question of accusation is concerned, it is not my job; I have entrusted this to my friends sitting on the opposite. It is their job, and day in and day out, they are doing this. I have no intention to compete them in that.

So far as my meeting the West Bengal Finance Minister is concerned, I did not have the privilege of meeting him, because he did not see me. If he does not see me, what can I ask him? But this point was discussed with the officers, and we wanted to know, what was their plan expenditure, so far as the current year is concerned and what they have done. We wanted to know, what they have spent, what was the prospective area of resources that they were trying to identify and mobilise additional resources. This data and information is necessary for us. But if you simply take this position. "You first tell me how much money you are going to give me and then I

will do it accordingly," the Government of India cannot accept that position.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Minister is deliberately misleading the House. This is of vital importance. Our Plan allocation is reduced and you are misleading the House, Mr. Finance Minister. Sir, give me a chance to prove my point.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, if I dare to mislead the House in the presence of Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, I am taking a grave risk of facing half a dozen privilege motions. (Interruptions).

Sir, for the benefit of the Hon. Members, I am going back a little from 1981-82 to 1980-81. In 1980-81 their actual share was Rs. 575 crores and the actual expenditure was Rs. 375 crores. This is the actual. Therefore, this was discussed in the Planning Commission.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, let there be a Call Attention. We are ready to face honestly speaking. Let there be a debate. Let there be a Call Attention. In 1980-81 your Central assistance was of Rs. 119 crores and in 1981-82 you reduced it to Rs. 119 crores.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why have you become Chhui Mui?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister whether it is a fact that so far as the West Bengal Government is concerned, the Reserve Bank has given the correct figures as to what their overdraft is, which the West Bengal Government is challenging; and when the Reserve Bank has asked if their figures are not correct, and asked the West Bengal Government to produce their figures, they have refused to give it. Is it correct, Sir?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is the point I have mentioned. And I have gone one step forward. I have requested them "you examine the Reserve Bank figure, if you don't have your own figure."

**Memorandum to Government by
Ex-Servicemen**

*381. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a memorandum was submitted to Government by ex-servicemen for removal of disparities in the pension rates of old and new pensioners, revision of pensions, etc; and

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

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

Statement

A memorandum addressed to the President by the All India Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association, Haryana State has been received, which contains the following demands:

(i) Removal of disparities in pension;

(ii) Grant of family pension to the widows of those who retired prior to January, 1964;

(iii) Restoration of commuted portion of pension to service pensioners who live beyond the normal span of life;

(iv) Guaranteeing of re-employment of ex-servicemen after retirement, under the Constitution of India;

(v) Amendment of laws to ensure that every ex-servicemen on retirement is handed back possession of his house and agricultural land.

2. Government are fully alive to the need to improve the conditions of ex-servicemen and several steps have been taken in this regard. Some of these are given below:—

(i) Rates of pension of service personnel have been revised from time to time. These were last revised with effect from 1-4-1979. Pensionary emoluments of old pensioners also have been enhanced by grant of temporary/ad-hoc increase, ad-hoc relief and periodic relief, from time to time. Now, a Sepoy who retired prior to June 1953 with a pension of Rs. 5 p.m. will be entitled to a total pension of Rs. 130 p.m. including relief. A Naib Subedar who retired at that time with a pension of Rs. 40 p.m. is now entitled to a total pension (including relief, amounting to Rs. 157.50 p.m.

(ii) The Finance Minister has announced in the Parliament on 15th March, 1982:—

(a) the release of 4 instalments of periodic relief to pensioners, which had become due with effect from 1-8-1981, 1-10-1981, 1-11-1981 and 1-1-1982;

(b) merger of dearness allowance at the index average level of 320 with pay for the purpose of retirement benefits, with effect from 31-1-1982; and

(c) raising of upper ceiling of death-cum-retirement gratuity admissible to Central Government employees on retirement, from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 36,000.

(iii) The Finance Minister has proposed in his Budget Speech, to raise the minimum retiring pension and family pension including relief, to Rs. 150 p.m. and Rs. 140 p.m. respectively.

(iv) The facility of standard deduction for the purpose of calculation of income-tax, has been extended to the pensioners.

(v) Steps have also been taken for the welfare and settlement of ex-

servicemen. These include reservation of 10 per cent jobs in Group 'C' and 20 per cent jobs in Group 'D' posts in Central Government departments and nationalised banks, and 14 per cent and 24½ per cent of Group 'C' and 'D' posts respectively, in public sector undertakings. Besides, relaxation in age and educational qualifications has also been granted to the ex-servicemen for employment in various departments of Central/State Governments. Government also assist ex-servicemen in self-employment ventures, and arrange vocational training for them in various trades.

(vi) It is for the State Governments to enact suitable legislation to enable ex-servicemen to get back their houses and agricultural land on retirement. They have been requested to take suitable steps in this regard. As a result some of the State Governments have already made necessary legal provisions to enable ex-servicemen to get back their houses and agricultural land on retirement.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, I thank the Government as well as the Hon. Minister for the steps they have taken to see that our ex-servicemen, who have given their best for the sake of the motherland, are settled after retirement. But, Sir, the Hon. Minister has not indicated anything in the Statement about their demands, specially the removal of disparity in pension and grant of family pension. I entirely agree with the Hon. Minister that they have been given some financial benefits and reliefs from time to time, but so far as these demands are concerned, mainly the removal of disparity in pension and also the family pension, the Hon. Minister has not indicated anything. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, their reaction to these demands.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Sir, the Statement is very clear that the disparity in the rate of pension which was prevalent from 1953, has been

gradually narrowed down. And after the latest Statement of the Finance Minister in the Budget, the present figure of disparity has been narrowed down to only Rs. 24, the minimum which a Jāwan gets is Rs. 150 as compared to the minimum which was Rs. 174.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, in the Statement it is said that Amendment of laws to ensure that every ex-servicemen on retirement, is handed back possession of his house and agricultural land. They have mentioned that it is for the State Governments to enact suitable legislation to enable ex-Servicemen to get back their houses and agricultural land. I would like to know how many State Governments have enacted these laws, so that the ex-Servicemen could get back their agricultural land as well as houses. Which are the State Governments which have not done anything in this regard?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Regarding vacation of accommodation and agricultural land, the Governments of Goa-Daman-Diu, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territory of Pondicherry have taken action. States which have enacted safeguards for serving personnel are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and U.P. States which have not enacted safeguards for serving as well as ex-Servicemen are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Union Territory of Delhi Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. States and Union Territories which have not felt the necessity to enact any amendment in respect of the serving and ex-Servicemen are Arunachal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: What have they done in this regard?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is a fact that Government from time to

time has been looking into this question—which is a very important question—of ex-Servicemen; but in spite of this latest announcement of the Government, it is not only the Jawans but also the veteran officers of the Army who are affected—officers who retired long back, i.e. 30 or 40 years back; and they are getting the pensions which was given to them at that time. We should see the rising cost of living and rise in prices and other factors. Is it in the notice of the Finance Minister that their associations have many times made representations—even to the Prime Minister when she made a visit to Chandigarh and different parts of Punjab—to the Prime Minister and other Ministers that the pensions which were given to them are very low, looking to the price rise and increase in cost of living? There is a lot of dissatisfaction. And in many States, in spite of the fact that the Government of India has emphasized the need to look into their problems like land allotment and others they have not taken the necessary action. In view of this fact, will the Finance Minister take a fresh look at the demands of the officers who are ex-Servicemen of the Army; will he see what are their main demands and what they really want to-day?

How far Government is Government really going to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): How can the Finance Minister reply?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The question under discussion is put to the Defence Minister; you are putting it to the Finance Minister.

SHRI CHARANJIT YADAV: I ask the Defence Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question has fallen between two stools.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: As I mentioned earlier, Government is

alive to the situation. A memorandum has been given to the President of India; and positive steps have been taken since 1953—then again in 1964, 1973, 1977 and 1979; and latest, in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister in 1982—by which not only the serving personnel of officer's rank, but also people below officer's rank have benefited and certain measures have been taken. If he wants the whole gamut of it, if you wish during the Question Hour to go through it, if you like everything...

MR. SPEAKER: You put...

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I could lay it on the Table of the House for the information of the Hon. Member.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I would like to know whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of the Defence Minister, in Andaman-Nicobar and Great Nicobar, the ex-Servicemen have given a memorandum, where they have asked for two things specifically, viz. the opening of Canteen Stores in Andamans and to give facilities to the people of that area and to open a recruiting office for the army so that their children get a chance. What is the Government's reaction to this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I received the memorandum and representations only four-five days back. We are looking into this matter.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated about ex-Servicemen pension, according to the rise in prices and has mentioned that it has been narrowed down; there is a gap of Rs. 24. He has also mentioned about the announcement of the hon. Finance Minister which he had made in his budget speech. Today is 19th March, I would like to know from the hon. Defence Minister whether he would make a categorical announcement on the Floor of the House today saying that this gap of Rs. 24 will be filled up; the difference will not be there.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What was stated in the House was that over a period the difference between the pensions had been narrowed down and today the difference is hardly Rs. 24 whereas it had been something like Rs. 60—70 earlier. That is why we have said that we have done everything possible to narrow the difference between the new pension rates and the old pension rates.

Functioning of Mohini Mills in West Bengal

*383. **SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have nationalised Mohini Mills in West Bengal recently;

(b) whether he is aware of the reports that the mode of functioning of the mills after nationalisation has not been satisfactory; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी का जो जवाब मिल रहा है इससे ऐसा लग रहा है कि मंत्री जी अपने विभाग से काफ़ी इलडनफ़ोर्मर्ड हैं, इनको सूचना नहीं है कि इनके विभाग में क्या हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अनभिज्ञ है ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल में

मोहिनी मिल्स को टेक्साइल्स क. रपोरेशन ने सितम्बर, 1981 में लिया था, उस समय के तत्काल मंत्री श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी ने टेक ओवर किया था, और उस मिल के मॉडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर 98 लाख रु० की राशि आवंटित की गई । और मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दरअसल बात यह है कि मोहिनी मिल्स ने मिनिस्टर साहब को मोहित नहीं किया है ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : तो मैं पुनः मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे प्रश्न की गम्भीरता को समझते हुए अपने जवाब को पहले इन्हें वापस लेना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पूछें कि वापस लेंगे कि नहीं ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आप जानते हैं कि भारत सरकार की नीति है कि सिक यूनिट या बन्द मिलों को नेशनलाइज़ करके रोज़गार की गारण्टी देती है । एन० टी० सी० में 111 मिल्स हैं और उनको टेक ओवर कर लिया गया है और इसी नीति के तहत मोहिनी मिल्स को भी इन्होंने सितम्बर, 1981 में टेक ओवर किया जो कि वेस्ट बंगाल की सब्सिडियरी मिल है जिसमें 18 मिलें हैं जिनमें गया में गया काटन मिल, मुकामा में स्पिनिंग मिल और पश्चिम बंगाल में और कई मिलें हैं जिनमें से यह मोहिनी मिल्स भी है, और वहां पर इन्होंने ऐग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर** को रखा है जो एक डिस्मिस्ड पद धिकारी है जिसको भारत सरकार ने गम्भीर आरोप में डिस्मिस किया है ।

MR. SPEAKER. Names need not be mentioned.

ऐसे पदाधिकारियों का ये एग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर बनाये हुए हैं और उनके हाथ में 98 लाख रुपये की राशि दे रखी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल तो कर नहीं रहे हैं, लेकर कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। क्योंकि 250 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में एन० टी० सी० चल रही है, इसलिए भूमिका तो बांधना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भूमिका बांधने के लिए प्रश्न-काल नहीं होता।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए, करना उससे भी छुट्टी हो जायेगा।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि पुनः अपने विभाग को देखें, उनके विभाग के पदाधिकारियों ने उनको मिस-लीड किया है।

क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह है कि सिक मिल में माडर्नाइज करने के लिए अहमदाबाद की ऐसी कम्पनी से मशीनें खरीदी जाती हैं जो मशीन सब-स्टैंडर्ड हैं और माडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपये का घोटाला हुआ है? कहां से मशीनें खरीदी जाती हैं, इसी को बात बना दी जाये ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य को थोड़ी सी गलतफहमी हुई है, वह मुझे सबसे पहले दूर करनी पड़ेगी। जब किसी मिल को हम नेशनलाइज करते हैं तो उसका एक प्रोसीजर होता है। हम ऐसा तय कर लेते हैं कि 6 महीने के अन्दर

वह नेशनलाइज हो सकती है तो इन्स्पैक्शन कर के उस को ले लें। यह देखने के बाद अगर नेशनलाइज करनी है तो ले लेते हैं, नहीं तो नहीं लेते हैं। मोहिनी मिल में ऐसा हुआ है कि इस प्रकार का नियम होने के पश्चात भी सोशल आबिलीगेशन लेने कि दृष्टि से ऐसा तय कर लिया गया कि हम इस मिल को लेंगे और देखेंगे कि अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है या नहीं चल सकती है और 6 महीने के बाद अगर लेना और नेशनलाइज करना जरूरी नहीं हुआ तो उसको बापिस करने के लिए कैबिनेट में तय कर के इस मिल के सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाया गया। यह मिल नेशनलाइज हुआ है, यह समझना गलत है। यही उत्तर मैं हमने बताया भी है और यह मालूमात माननीय सदस्य के दृष्टि में न होने से शायद वह ऐसा समझ रहे हैं कि हम गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं। असल में यह गलत जवाब नहीं है।

दूसरा जो प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाया है कि किसी और से माडर्नाइजेशन के और दूसरे तरीके से लेने के लिए, उसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए। उसमें देखने के बजाय मैं जवाब दे रहा तो यह गलत हो जायेगा।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : माननीय मंत्री जी टेक-ओवर और नेशनलाइजेशन में हमको फर्क बतला रहे थे। इस बात को मैं समझ रहा हूँ, लेकिन एक चीज वह यह बतायें कि अभी उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ औब्लिगेशन का टैक्निकल टर्म, मुझे पता नहीं वह क्या है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ अपने विद्वान मंत्री जी से कि आपने जो देखने के लिए लिया कि टेक-ओवर किया जाये या नहीं तो किन पदाधिकारियों के साथ आपने मिल का जिम्मा दिया है

क्या ऐसा नियम रखा गया है कि वेस्ट बंगाल सम्बोडियरी के अन्तर्गत जो मिल पड़ते हैं उसका एक चेयरमैन होता है, और इसके चेयरमैन कलकत्ते में बैठते हैं क्योंकि मोहिनी मिल भी पश्चिम बंगाल में पड़ता है, इसलिए उस के चेयरमैन की देखरेख में भारी-बातें होनी चाहिए थीं। आपने मिल की स्थिति को देखने के लिए, टेक-ओवर करें या न करें, यह आपकी पालिसी है, लेकिन 98 लाख रुपया वैसे पदाधिकारी को, जो चेयरमैन के अधिकारों को एन्क्रोच कर के आया है, उसे दिया है। यह तो एन्क्रोचमेंट आफ राइट्स है जो कि नियम और प्रोसीजर में बने हुए हैं। आप उसके बारे में बतावें।

दूसरी चीज यह बतायें कि होल्डिंग कम्पनी में 250 करोड़ का घाटा है, वह कम घाटा नहीं है। इसकी वजह यह है कि होल्डिंग कम्पनी में ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक मैल-प्रैक्टिस है, जो मशीन माडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर पैसे लिये जाते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल कर लीजिए, आप तो हरेक बात पर लेक्चर कर लेते हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : सुन लीजिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके बोलने से हम डिस्टर्ब हो जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने 98 लाख रुपया किस पदाधिकारी की देख-रेख में मोहिनी मिल का स्टडी के लिए दिया है। दूसरे, एन० टी० सी० जो 250 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में चल रहा है, उसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के विरुद्ध कोई सख्त कार्यवाही करेगी; अगर नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने कई प्रश्न किए हैं और उनके बारे में मेरे पास कागज में पूरी मालूमात आने के बगैर मेरे लिए उनका उत्तर देना उचित नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इसको ले कर कल प्रिविलेज मोशन आ सकता है।

जहां तक एन० टी० सी० के कार्य का सवाल है मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि एन० टी० सी० के पास जो भी मिलें आई हैं, वे ऐसी मिलें हैं, जो बन्द थीं—बन्द ही नहीं, बल्कि कुछ मिलों में मशीनों पर मिट्टी गिरी हुई थी और उसमें झाड़ उगे हुए थे। वहां के लोगों को काम देने के लिए और प्रोडक्शन चालू रखने के लिए एन० टी० सी० ने वे मिलें लीं और हम उन्हें चला रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह नहीं है कि वहां पर जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसमें कहीं कोई दोष नहीं होगा, परन्तु यह बात हमेशा ध्यान में रखना जरूरी होगा कि जो मिलें नहीं चल सकती थीं, जो बन्द पड़ी हुई थीं, ऐसी मिलों को ले कर हम काम चला रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा हम एन० टी० सी० का तरफ से कण्ट्रोलल्ड क्लाय बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जो दूसरी मिलें बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं थीं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किसी 98 लाख रुपये और किसी अफसर के बारे में पूछा है, उसके बारे में पूरी मालूमात लिए बगैर कुछ कहना उचित नहीं होगा।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : जांच तो करवा दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा भूमिका दे कर मस्तिष्क पर बोझ नहीं डालना चाहती। मैं दो बातें पूछना चाहती हूँ। क्या मंत्री महोदय की इस बात को जानकारी है कि उस मिल के

चीफ़ एक्सीक्यूटिव आफिसर डिसमिस्ड हैं और फिर भी वह कार्यरत हैं ; यदि वह कार्यरत हैं, तो वह किस प्रकार और किस परिस्थिति में कार्यरत हैं ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई जानकारी नहीं है । लेकिन मैं उसकी जानकारी ले कर माननीय सदस्या को दे दूंगा ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Regarding Mohini mill, our ex-Finance Minister knows better, because he was dealing with it. I am sorry—I mean Shri Pranab Mukherjee, who, was our ex-Commerce Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought he was referring to Mr. Venkataraman.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): He has already made me ex-Finance Minister, by putting his axe on me!

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Someday you will be axed, no doubt! About Mohini mill, it was actually taken over in September, as my hon. friend said. According to the conditions explained by the Minister, they will watch the development for six months and then they will decide whether it should be nationalised or not. But already six months have passed. I personally know because I made representations to Mr. Pranab Mukherjee that for several months after starting the work, the work completely stopped because there was no financial payment from the banks. I approached him. He said "I will help". But only very recently, nearly 3 weeks ago he told me, "I have given clearance". Under these circumstances, the decision to nationalise should not be on the basis of that condition, namely, after seeing the performance for six months. My point is, once you take over, the next step should be nationalisation. There should not be any intermediate period, because after spending so much money, if you decide that it will be again returned back to the old owner, this is a wrong

policy. It means you are giving a premium to the old owners who are responsible for the closure of this mill. The union is cooperating with the management. Regarding the efficiency of this Chief Executive Officer, there is some adverse opinion also. I fully agree with him. Under these circumstances, when you have taken over this Mohini mill after various representations, will you take all necessary steps so that the mill is in full working condition and it becomes viable, so that the next logical step will be the nationalisation and no other alternate decision must be taken? Does he know all the facts or not? I request Mr. Pranab Mukherjee to reply to this question because he knows all the details.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have explained to this hon. House that this mill is with the Government. Government has taken steps to start it. Some amount of money has also been spent. The problem with this mill is that the number of the workers is too large and because of this, the overhead charges are going to be too much. It requires rationalisation. Once we are able to rationalise the number of workers working there, it would be possible to run this mill and give employment to a majority of the workers there. It will not be proper for the Government to just take over the mills, then sustain losses and after some time, close down the mills and not be able to give employment to the workers also. From this point of view we are trying to run this mill in a manner which will help the Government to run the mill, provide the employment and if possible also to earn profit. You have just seen that complaints are made against NTC for incurring losses. Losses are incurred because there is no rationalisation and we are taking over the sick mills.

Export of onions by private traders

*386. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to decanalise the export of onions and entrust it to the private trade; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know whether it is a fact that Government proposes to guarantee a remunerative price to the onion growers, because in the recent past, onion growers in Maharashtra and other parts of the country did not get remunerative prices for the onions? Is the Government taking steps to see that the growers get remunerative prices?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: In order to see that the growers get a remunerative price, the Government has allowed export of onions to other countries through NAFED. A specific quantity is set aside for this purpose. Now the Government thinks that this will help the growers to get remunerative price and it will also help prices to stabilise at a particular level so that the consumers do not suffer.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is the quantity of onion which the Government proposes to export? At the same time, would it not be at the cost of the interest of the internal and domestic consumers? What arrangements have you made to see that because of this export the price of the onions will not go beyond the purchasing capacity of the domestic consumers?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We take into account the quantity that would be produced and then decide how much can be exported. In 1981-82, the quota that was fixed was 2.25 lakh tonnes.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Through which agency the onion is exported?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Through NAFED.

श्री मोतिलाल शारदा चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नाफेड के जरिए आप एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। नाफेड गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में अलग-अलग भावों से चीजों को खरीदता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में अलग-अलग किस रेट और कितनी क्वांटिटी में वह खरीदता है ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would require notice for this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हवाई अड्डों पर विमानों की मरम्मत

377. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन हवाई अड्डों पर सभी प्रकार के विमानों और एयरबसों की मरम्मत करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) सभी हवाई अड्डों पर मरम्मत करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) 1981-82 के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी राशि का उपबन्ध किया गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) इंडियन

एयरलाइन्स : इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सभी हवाई अड्डों पर अनुसूचित सेवाएं परिचालित करने वाले सभी विमानों के लिए संधारण व्यवस्था, यहां तक कि "थू फ्लाइट इंस्पेक्शन" की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध है ।

बड़े 'बेस' स्टेशनों, अर्थात् बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और हैदराबाद में सभी प्रकार के विमानों के लिए नाइट स्टप रोटीन इंस्पेक्शन तथा छोटे-मोटे मरम्मत कार्यों के लिए संधारण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

हर प्रकार के विमान के लिए उससे सम्बन्धित 'बेस' स्टेशन पर बड़ी संधारण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, अर्थात् एयरबस के लिए बम्बई, फॉकर के लिए कलकत्ता, बोइंग के लिए दिल्ली, और एच० एस०-748 के लिए हैदराबाद में ।

एयर इंडिया : एयर इंडिया का मुख्य बेस बम्बई में है, तथा बम्बई में एयर इंडिया के विमान बेड़े की, जिसमें इंजिन और कल-पुर्जे दोनों सम्मिलित हैं, मरम्मत। ओवर हॉल के लिए सभी सुविधाएं विद्यमान हैं ।

(ख) ईंडियन एयरलाइन्स : फिल-हाल सभी हवाई अड्डों पर सब प्रकार के विमानों के लिए बड़ी संधारण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना नहीं है क्योंकि यह आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं है ।

एयर इंडिया : एयर इंडिया के मार्ग-तंत्र में अन्य हवाई अड्डों पर एयर इंडिया की अपनी मरम्मत सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, यह कार्य स्थानीय एयरलाइन्स की इंजीनियरी व्यवस्था के सुपुर्द किया जाता है । तथापि छोटे-

मोटे मरम्मत कार्य के लिए न्यूनतम सुविधाएं उपलब्ध रहती हैं ।

(ग) ईंडियन एयरलाइन्स : भाग (ख) में दिए गए उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

एयर इंडिया : एयर इंडिया का दिल्ली में एक सब-इंजीनियरी बेस स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसकी परियोजनागत लागत 37 लाख रुपये हैं जिसमें से 5 लाख रुपये के लगभग का व्यय 1981-82 में किये जाने की संभावना है ।

वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य में वृद्धि

1378. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य को बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्ष नियत किये गये न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गई है; और

(ग) क्या उसके न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य में वृद्धि का तम्बाकू की निर्यात होने वाली मात्रा पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) तथा (ख) : 1982 की फसल के लिए वर्जीनिया फ्लू-क्योर्ड तम्बाकू की न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमतें 1981 फसल की न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमतों की तुलना में सर्वोच्च ग्रेडों

के लिए 12.5 प्रतिशत तथा मध्यम और निम्न ग्रेडों के लिए 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी गई है। 1982 की फसल के लिए वर्जिनिया सन-स्योर्ड तम्बाकू की न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमत भी 1981 की फसल की न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमत की तुलना में 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी गई है।

(ग) न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमतों में वृद्धि से निर्यातों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है।

Irregularities in purchase of cotton

*382. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the issue of "Current" dated 26th September, 1981 highlighting deficiencies of Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a number of irregularities in purchases were noticed in Gujarat and Karnataka;

(c) is it also a fact that higher prices were paid for non-saleable cotton and huge quantities were purchased; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken against the officers responsible for these purchases and thereby dragging C.C.I. in huge loss?

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

(b) to (d). Some irregularities in purchase were noticed in Ahmedabad Branch of the Cotton Corporation of India. The CBI, after making certain enquiries, have registered two cases against the then Manager of that Branch.

No irregularities have come to the notice of the Corporation in Karnataka.

Domestic tourism vis-a-vis International tourism

*384. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide disparity and imbalance in the efforts and financial allotment provided by Government for the growth of foreign tourism and domestic tourism;

(b) the amount allotted for development of infrastructure for both foreign and domestic tourists;

(c) whether it is also a fact that occupancy rate of big and posh hotels, is declining while acute shortage of accommodation in Yatri-Niwases and cheap Janata Hotels persists; and

(d) the measures proposed to be adopted to augment domestic tourism which has tremendous potentiality of national integration and employment?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The development of tourism in the country is being undertaken in the Central, State and private sectors. While the responsibility of the Central Sector is primarily to develop international tourism, that of developing domestic tourism is mainly of the State sector with appropriate support from the Centre wherever necessary. Whereas the outlay on tourism in the Central Sector is Rs. 72 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan the outlay in the State Sector is Rs 116 crores. It will thus be seen that there is no imbalance in the efforts and financial allotments for developing international and domestic tourism.

Since there is an overall shortage of tourist recommendation in the country there is hardly any decline

in the occupancy rate of 3 to 5 star category hotels.

The following measures have been taken in the Central Sector for promoting domestic tourism.

(1) 16 Youth Hostels have been constructed and commissioned in different parts of the country. Two Youth Hostels are under construction. It is proposed that during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan at least five more Youth Hostels will be constructed at Patna, Namchi (Sikkim), Gauhati, Shillong and Imppal.

(2) In various plan periods; Tourist Bungalows providing inexpensive accommodation have been constructed in different parts of the country. These are now managed and maintained by the respective State Governments.

(3) The Bharatiya Yatri Avs Vikas Samiti has been set up by the Central Department of Tourism with the purpose of providing accommodation facilities for the large number of pilgrims, particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of society, who visit major centres of pilgrimage in the country. Such accommodation would be in the form of construction of new dharamshalas/sarais/musafirghanas or expansion/improvement of the existing such establishments. To begin with the Samiti will construct a dharamshalas (Yatrika) one each at Chitrakoot and Brindavan. Such Yatrikas will also be constructed at other major pilgrim centres depending upon the availability of land and funds.

(4) The India Tourism Development Corporation propose to enter into agreements with the State Tourism Development Corporations for the construction and management on a joint ventured basis of medium-priced hotels.

(5) The I.T.D.C. also offers conducted coach tours at reasonable tariff.

20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण

385. श्री नरसिंह : मकवाना :
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ये शिकायतें कहां तक सच हैं कि 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किये गये विभिन्न आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए बैंकों द्वारा ऋण नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिये जाते हैं तो पिछले वर्ष कितने लोगों को ऋण दिये गये और उन्हें दी गई ऋण की राशि क्या है; और

(ग) समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए शुरू किये जा रहे नये आर्थिक कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा जारी किये गये देशों का व्योरा क्या है और क्या इन आदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री जनार्दन पुजारा) : (क) से (ग) यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि बैंक 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन आरम्भ किये गये विभिन्न आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए ऋण प्रदान नहीं कर रहे हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विहित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों और साथ ही अपने संसाधनों की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक, 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लाभ पाने वालों समेत कमजोर वर्ग के व्यक्तियों की ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की और प्रगामी रूप से अधिकाधिक ध्यान दे रहे हैं। गत वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रकार के लाभ पाने वालों की संख्या और दिये गये

ऋणों की मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अलबत्ता, दिसम्बर, 1980 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार उक्त कार्यक्रम के अधीन लाभान्वितों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के ऋणों की बकाया राशि 1718 करोड़ रुपये थी और ऋणकर्ता खातों की संख्या 53.43 लाख।

2. सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के मुख्य कार्यपालकों की 15 फरवरी, 1982 को आयोजित बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा गठित एक कार्यकारी दल नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रभावशाली कार्यान्वयन और अन्य सम्बद्ध मामलों के विषय में बैंकिंग प्रणाली द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्यों का व्यौरा तैयार करेगा। यह दल कमजोर वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं के सन्दर्भ में प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के भीतर वर्तमान लक्ष्यों और उपलक्ष्यों की, तथा साथ ही, इस प्रकार के लाभ पाने वालों को मिलने वाले ऋण के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान सूचना और निगरानी व्यवस्था की भी समीक्षा करेगा। इस कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर वर्तमान

व्यवस्थाओं और प्रक्रियाओं को और समन्वित बनाया जाएगा।

Increase|Decrease of International Flights from four major airports

*387. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the increase or decrease of international flights from the four major airports viz., Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras during the last two years;

(b) the figures for each of these airports; and

(c) the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). There was increase in the frequencies of scheduled international air services at all the four airports. A statement giving the figures for each of these airports is given below:—

Statement

Year	Number of weekly services at			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delli	Madra
1979	149	45	80	17
1980	165	44	91	24
1981	166	62	116	26

(c) The increase is attributable to the normal growth of traffic.

Assistance to primary producers of shrimp

*388. SHRI DAULATSINHJI:
JADEJA:

SHRI P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to assist the primary producers of shrimp which forms the main items of marine exports; and

(b) the incentives offered to the primary producers, in view of the depressed price and rising fuel costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The average unit value realisation on exports of shrimp has gone up to Rs. 45.60 per kg. during 1981 as compared to Rs. 38.40 during 1980. A scheme providing rebate on Central Excise on high speed diesel oil for fishing vessels which are not less than 13.7 meters in length and fitted with engines of not less than 150 HP is already in existence. Besides, the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of Goa also provide some relief to mechanised boat owners. A scheme has also been evolved by the Government to encourage scientific farming of shrimp. In addition, insulated fish boxes are being distributed to owners of mechanised boats on subsidised rates. The Government is also assisting the State Governments in establishing fish landing platforms.

Remittance by Indians working in oil producing countries

389. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) are Government aware that the Indian workers abroad especially

in oil producing countries are a potential source of foreign exchange-earnings;

(b) what percentage of their wages they are allowed to send according to the regulations of these countries; what percentage is fixed in their contracts and how much of this percentage is spent in remittance;

(c) have Government taken any steps to ensure that this remittance is at cheaper cost and it is not obstructed by any agencies; and

(d) have any complaints and suggestions been received in this regard and if so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Percentage of remittable earnings of Indian workers depends upon the rules and regulations of the country concerned and even within permissible limits, is bound to vary from one worker to another.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. RBI have been suggesting to Indian project exporters to make consolidated remittances on behalf of their Indian workers for disbursements by receiving bank(s) in India. According to RBI such consolidated remittances reduce to a certain extent, the remittance charges as well as the time lag. RBI have not however, received any complaints or suggestions in this regard.

Closure of textile mills in Coimbatore

*390. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of textile mills that have remained closed in Coimbatore;

(b) the reasons therefor and the number of workers who have lost their livelihood; and

(c) the steps taken so far to reopen these textile mills so that the workers get back their employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The following textile mills in Coimbatore have been reported closed at the end of February, 1982:

(i) Jothy Mills, Coimbatore, with a labour complement of 709 was lying closed on account of lay off by Management. It is understood that litigation proceedings are pending in the Madras High Court and the Official Liquidator is reported to be taking steps to run the mill...

(ii) Jayalakshmi Mills, Coimbatore has been closed from 8-11-1981 on account of financial difficulties. 612 workers are reported to be on the rolls of the mill. The management of the mill is understood to be negotiating with the Bank of Tamilnadu for provision of funds in order to reopen the mills.—

In addition, Padma Mills, Coimbatore which is a very small mill with a capacity of 4676 spindles has also been closed for more than one year. This mill is clearly uneconomic in size.

वियतनाम के साथ व्यापार समझौता

* 391. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वियतनाम सरकार के साथ कोई व्यापार समझौता किया है ;

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

(ग) इससे दोनों देशों को क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल) : (क) से

(ग) : भारत गणराज्य तथा वियतनाम समाजवादी गणराज्य के बीच एक व्यापार तथा आर्थिक सहयोग करार पर 26 फरवरी, 1978 को हस्ताक्षर किये गए। करार के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था है कि दोनों देश आयात तथा निर्यात लाइसेंसों, वस्तुओं के आयात तथा निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में लागू होने वाले सीमाशुल्क तथा अन्य प्रभारों के करों के सम्बन्ध में परस्पर परम मित्र राष्ट्र व्यवहार प्रदान करेंगे। करार के अन्तर्गत हुनर प्राप्त कार्मिक तथा तकनीकी प्रशिक्षार्थियों के आदान प्रदान सहित तकनीकी जानकारी के आदान-प्रदान का सुकर बनाने की व्यवस्था है। जिन वस्तुओं का भारत तथा वियतनाम के बीच आदान-प्रदान किया जा सकता है उनको संकेतात्मक सूचियां करार के साथ अनुबन्ध रूप में संलग्न हैं। इन सूचियों में जिस माल तथा वस्तुओं का उल्लेख नहीं है वे भी उनसे अलग नहीं हैं। करार के अन्तर्गत भुगतान मुक्तरूप में परिवर्तनीय मुद्राओं में हैं। करार 26 फरवरी, 1978 को प्रवृत्त हुआ और यह अभी भी चल रहा है।

Demands of Civil accounts employees

*392. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:
SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the 31 hours Dharna by the Civil Accounts employees from all over the country under the banner of All-India Civil Accounts Employee's Association on 23rd and 24th February, 1982 before the CGA's Office at Lok Nayak Bhawan, Khan Market, New Delhi to press their long pending demands;

(b) if so, what are those demands,

(c) steps taken by Government to fulfil their demands; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes Sir, A letter dated 19-2-1982 was received to this effect from the All India Civil Accounts Employees Association.

(b) to (d). A statement indicating the demands and action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The demands of the Civil Accounts Employees and action taken against those demands.

1st Demand—Immediate grant of recognised facilities to Units/Branches:

Action taken.—Two All India Associations of the Civil Accounts Employee viz., All India Civil Accounts Employees Association and All India Civil Accounts Employees Federation have been granted recognition for purposes of Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance under the JCM Scheme where problem of common interest to all the accounts employees are considered. In order to resolve the day-to-day problems faced by the Accounts employees working under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments the latter have already been requested in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, to accord recognition to the local associations of the accounts employees for purposes of office-Council where they satisfy the condition for grant of recognition. In many cases, such recognition has already been accorded. Both the Associations are unitary in character and therefore, the recognition granted to them for purposes of Departmental Council of Ministry of Finance

does not entitle their units or branches in the Pay and Accounts Offices in various Ministries/Departments the facility of automatic representation on the Office Councils.

2nd Demand—Controller General of Accounts who is in charge of Civil Accounts Service may be empowered with necessary administrative powers to settle all the problems relating to the civil Accounts Employees:

Action taken.—This demand arises out of a total misconception of the Scheme of Departmentalisation of Accounts under which the Secretaries of the Ministries/Departments are the Chief Accounting Authorities and the entire accounting set up in the Ministries/Departments is under their administrative control. The organisation of the Controller General of Accounts merely provides technical supervision in respect of such accounts offices. Therefore any suggestion to vest the Controller General of Accounts with Administrative powers as demanded by the Association, would be totally contrary to the basic concept of the Scheme of Departmentalisation of Accounts

3rd Demand.—Grant of qualification Special Pay on passing Departmental Confirmatory Test.

4th Demand.—Introduction of an examination analogous to Revenue Audit Examination.

5th Demand.—Immediate promotion of Group 'D' officials as Clerks who have passed Departmental Examination without insisting of passing the type test.

6th Demand.—Declare the newly appointed Clerks/Typists as part of Civil Accounts Service.

Action taken.—The demands at S. No 3 to 6 above have already been raised by the Staff Side in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance and are under consideration in the Council.

7th Demand.—Regularisation of all ad hoc employees:

Action taken.—At the time of departmentalisation of accounts in order to meet the shortage of staff in the newly created Pay & Accounts Offices due to non-availability of sufficient number of persons from the Indian Audit & Accounts Department, some persons were recruited as Junior Accountants on ad hoc basis. On the basis of special induction tests conducted by the Staff Selection Commission to regularise the appointment of these ad hoc employees it has been possible to regularise the appointment of most of them except in a few cases where the persons have not qualified in the successive examinations. In order to provide a further opportunity to the latter to qualify for retention in Government service, it has been decided in consultation with the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms to make a one time age relaxation in their case and allow them to appear in the general competitive examination to be held by the Staff Selection Commission before December, 1982 for recruitment of Junior Accountants etc.

8th Demand—Reservation of 50 per cent of Junior Accountants posts for promotion of Senior Accountants.

Action taken.—This issue was discussed in the Departmental Council meeting held on 10th and 11th September, 1980 and after discussion, it was decided to treat it as closed.

9th Demand.—Grant of Scale of pay of Rs. 425—800 to the Junior Accountants with appropriate upward revision of scale of pay in other cadres.

Action taken.—This demand raises issues which would have repercussion in other Accounts departments and cannot be considered in isolation for the staff in the Civil Accounts Offices.

10th Demand.—Vacation of all forms of victimisation for association activities.

Action taken.—There is no victimisation and as such the question of any action does not arise.

News-item captioned 'The making of Modern Army'

*393. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article in 'the Hindustan Times' of February 17, 1982 under the heading "The making of Modern Army".

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the youth of right quality are not joining the armed forces and are rather attracted to business and other lucrative careers;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that this led to shortage of right type of officers being taken from what is left out of other trades; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to make the career in Army more attractive and also to ensure that our armed forces are officered from among the very best of Youth imbued with qualities of leadership etc.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) An article appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 17th January, 1982 under the heading mentioned.

(b) and (c) While there is shortage of officers in the Armed Forces at present, the overall quality of officers remains high.

(d) In order to make service in the Armed Forces more attractive a comprehensive Cadre Review has been carried out which has enhanced the promotion prospects in all ranks of the Services. A large number of appointments at various levels have been upgraded. Selection Grade to a percentage of Officers of the rank of Major/Lt. Colonel and equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force has been introduced. There has been a significant enhancement in pensionary benefits and the facility of encashment of leave has been extended to these officers. Apart from the above Government have recently undertaken a vigorous publicity drive to highlight the attractive aspects of service in the Armed Forces. All the above-mentioned measures are expected to encourage young people to opt for a Military Career.

Crisis in Tractor Industry Consequent on Credit Squeeze

***394. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tractor industry which is the World's third largest is in deep crisis due to credit squeeze;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tractor and ancillary industries are in grip of heavy crisis which is likely to be aggravated during the ensuing season; and

(c) what instructions, if any, are proposed to be issued to the commercial banks for the restoration of liberal grant of agricultural credit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) Quick estimates for the first 8 months of the current financial year show that the gross credit expanded by Rs. 28812 crores as compared to Rs. 1540 crores in the corresponding period last year.

In the context of the need to curb inflationary pressures in the economy, the Reserve Bank had to take several measures to contain the volume of credit expansion and to reduce the liquidity in the economy. The institution-wise and sector-wise impact of these credit policy measures is continually being assessed by the R.B.I. so as to secure better planning and ensure continued flow of credit, particularly to the smaller borrowers in the priority sector and the beneficiaries under the 20-Point Programme. The flow of credit to agricultural sector for larger production is expected to improve since the banks have been asked to raise the share of agricultural sector in the aggregate credit to 16 per cent by March, 1985. The Government and the Reserve Bank are also constantly reviewing the credit policy measures keeping in view the objectives of containing inflationary pressures, ensuring growth of production and maximising the productivity of investment already made through more intensive utilisation.

Available data for 8 months of current financial year shows that credit to agricultural sector which includes credit for purchase of tractors, expanded by Rs. 866 crores compared to Rs. 529 crores in the corresponding 8 months in the last financial year and Rs. 806 crores in the whole of the last financial year.

Aviation Centre of the Coast Guards at Daman

4184. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to set up aviation centre of the Coast-guards at Daman;

(b) if so what will be the function of this centre; and

(c) how will it be utilised to check smuggling activities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a Coast Guard Air Station at Daman for operation of Coast Guard aircraft and helicopters. The development of the Air Field will be gradual and will keep pace with the growth of the Coast Guard Aviation Wing. The aircraft based at the Station will undertake maritime surveillance along the West Coast. This will include anti-smuggling patrols.

Clashes with neighbouring countries

4185. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any incidents involving border clashes with the neighbouring countries during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to prevent such clashes in future, including the response of the countries concerned with whom the matters were taken up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Other than some firing incidents across the Line of Control in J. & K., there has been no border clash with neighbouring countries during the current financial year.

Issues relating to minor firing incidents across the Line of Control in J. & K. are resolved through Flag Meetings of local Commanders. In case of more serious incidents, the matter is taken up with the concerned Government. These are designed to prevent such incidents on the borders;

Shifting of Branch of National Insurance Company

4186. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the branches of National Insurance Company Ltd. at Lucknow had been shifted on or about November, 1981 to the premises No. 17/A, Ashok Marg, Lucknow wherefor expenditure on a/c of renovation was incurred to the tune of Rs. 0.5 Lacs although the same branch was organised only in May 1981 elsewhere in Lucknow at a very high cost;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and reasons for repeated movement of the said office within such short period of time;

(c) whether the new office/branch had to be vacated in November 1981 itself due to failure of concerned officials to act in time; and

(d) if so, the facts of the matter and steps contemplated to be taken against the present set up of the Company at Lucknow for its negligence of duties and performance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The branch in question was started in May, 1981, in one of the premises under the company's occupation in Halwasiya Market, after making necessary renovations at a cost of Rs. 29,833.79. However, on receipt of complaints from the Company's clients, claimants, agents, etc. regarding its location on the second floor of a building in the congested area of Halwasiya Market, the Company decided to shift that branch in September, 1981 to an other premises under its occupation at 17/A, Ashok Marg, Lucknow, after making necessary repairs/renovations costing Rs. 11,464.50. The premises in Halwasiya Market are being now used as a Training Centre by the Company.

(c) and (d). On 2nd November, 1981, the Landlord of the branch premises at Ashok Marg broke open the locks and forcibly occupied the said premises. The Company lodged a report with the Police and initiated necessary legal proceedings and the matter is *sub judice*. Branch operation at Ashok Marg was suspended from 23.11.81 and it has since been temporarily merged with the Company's Divisional Office as well as the other branch operating from Improvement Trust Building, at Hazratganj in order that the policyholders and clients could get uninterrupted service.

Export of Red Chillies

41887. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export of red-chillies during the last two years;

(b) whether it is also proposed to export* chillies during the current year; and

(c) if so, the names of importing countries and the amount of chillies estimated to be exported, both in terms of quantity and value separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). India's export of chillies from 1979-80 onwards has been as under:

	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (`Rlaks)
1979-80	10263	773.02
1980-81	7629	500.79
1981-82 (April-Dec.)	652	63.72

The importing countries are USA, Federal Republic of Germany, UK., Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Canada, USSR etc. The export of chillies is freely allowed.

Export of Rice to USSR

4188. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has lost about Rs. 3.54 crores because of the concessions given by Government in the supply of basmati rice to the Soviet Union;

(b) whether Government had increased minimum control price on 29 October;

(c) if so, whether the Soviet authorities strongly opposed this scheme;

(d) if so, whether it was later on decided that the rice should be supplied to U.S.S.R. at the previous price and not at increased price; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not raising the price?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Trade Representation of the USSR in India had sought confirmation that the revised minimum export price would not be applicable on quantities contracted by them for export prior to 29-10-1981.

(d) and (e). It was decided by the Government that the contracts for export of basmati rice to USSR which had been signed prior to 29-10-1981 by Export Khleb, Moscow would be regulated by the pre-notification MEP.

Export Target for Engineering Industry

4189. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export target set for the Indian engineering industry for the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the achievement made so far by the engineering industry in the current Plan period so far;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the target set for the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Government had set export target of Rs. 900 crores for 1980-81 and Rs. 1150 crores for 1981-82 as export target for Indian engineering industry. According to the information available, the actual estimated exports during 1980-81 have been Rs. 900 crores, and during the first nine months of 1981-82, Rs. 740 crores. The Engineering Export Promotion Council has made export projections for the remaining

years of the Sixth Plan period as follows:—

Year	Value in Crore Rs.
1982-83	1550
1983-84	1950
1984-85	2450

(c) and (d). The Government have taken a number of steps to help the engineering industry in achieving the targets fixed for exports during the Sixth Plan period. Some of the major steps are as follows:—

(i) A scheme for supply of steel and pig iron on priority basis to engineering exporters has been in operation. During 1981-82, a quantity of 330,000 tonnes of steel and 145,000 tonnes of pig iron is earmarked for supply to engineering exporters with export orders on hand.

(2) Domestic steel prices were increased in February, 1981. It has been decided that in respect of subsisting contracts, the difference between the pre-increase price and post-increase price of steel and pig iron will be re-imbursed to the exporters. In respect of other contracts, it has been decided that exporters will get their requirements of steel at international prices. The difference between the domestic price and the international price will be re-imbursed to the exporters after exports are effected.

(3) To facilitate higher production, it has been decided that production for exports will be outside the licensed capacity of industrial units.

(4) A scheme for issue of advance import licence with Import Duty Exemption is in operation which facilitates the import of essential raw materials required for export production. A large number of items required for

engineering goods are included in this scheme.

(5) Import of technology is permitted wherever considered necessary.

(6) A scheme of 100 per cent export oriented units has been introduced recently providing for attractive facilities for units which undertake to export their entire production.

Computerisation of Indian Army

4190. SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRI M. RAMAGOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for computerisation in the Indian Army;

(b) whether Government have taken into account the technology in foreign countries in this regard;

(c) whether mobile computers will be used for the field force;

(d) the other fields of Indian Army where such computers can be used after the introduction of the above programme; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). Approved Defence Plan 1979—84 caters for introduction of computers for use by Army. The details of purposes for which these computers, whether mobile or static, are used cannot be divulged in public interest.

Nomination of officers to the Executive Committee of Apparels Export Promotion Council

4191. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have nominated some officers to the Executive

Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council since its inception in February 1978 and the designations of such officers;

(b) whether the meetings of the Executive Committee were regularly held and whether the general meetings were also held; if so, dates of such meetings since its inception;

(c) whether Government nominees (officers) regularly attend these meetings; if so, their attendance in the above meetings;

(d) whether Government nominees after receipt of proceedings of the Executive Committee and general meetings as stated above have accepted the recordings of the minutes; if not, details of such dissents; and

(e) whether Government nominees after receipt of the proceedings of the Executive Committee which they did not attend subsequently objected to decisions taken in their absence in the name of the Executive Committee of which they are members and details of such dissents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The following Government Officers are the Government nominees to the Executive Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council:

(i) Textile Commissioner

(ii) Export Commissioner

(iii) Director/Deputy Secretary in charge of the Textile Division in the Ministry of Commerce

(iv) Development Commissioner (Handlooms) or his nominee.

A statement is attached.

(c) to (e). The Government nominees to the Executive Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council attend the meetings of the Executive Committee, as far as possible, and spe-

cially when it is felt that some advice/intervention of the Government would be necessary in any matter to be considered by the Committee. The minutes of one meeting of the Executive Committee are confirmed in the next meeting of the Committee. Similarly, matters arising out of decisions taken in the earlier meeting can be discussed in the next meeting. In

either case, the confirmed minutes of the meeting would show the decisions finally taken by the Executive Committee on various matters. Since the minutes are normally recorded in the form of the brief resume of discussions and decisions taken, it is not possible to specify exact details of points raised by the Government nominees in various meetings.

Statement

List showing the dates of the Annual General Meetings and the Executive Committee meetings of the A.E.P.C. Since inception

Executive Committee Meetings		Executive Committee Meetings	
No.	Date	No.	Date
1	21-3-1978	Urgent	23-8-1979
2	20-4-1978	19	8-9-1979
3	29-5-1978	20	27-11-1979
4	23-6-1978	21	29-1-1980
5	24-7-1978	22	4-3-1980
6	23-8-1978	23	20-5-1980 (Adjourned)
7	20-9-1978	23	27-5-1980
8	14-10-1978	Urgent	14-6-1980
Urgent	7-11-1978	24	17-7-1980
9	16-11-1978	25	16-8-1980
10	18-12-1978	26	9-10-1980
Urgent	8-1-1979	Urgent	11-11-1980
Urgent	3-2-1979	27	10-12-1980
11	9-2-1979	28	9-2-1981
Urgent	3-4-1979	29	27-1-1981
12	17-4-1979	30	4-6-1981
13	11-5-1979	31	23-6-1981
14	17-5-1979	32	7-8-1981
15	6-6-1979	33	4-9-1981
16	18-6-1979	Urgent	26-9-1981
		34	30-10-1981
17	12-7-1979	35	16-11-1981
18	10-8-1979	36	25-1-1982

Executive Committee Meetings		Annual General Meetings	
No.	Date	No.	Date
37	15-2-1982		
		1	17-5-1979
		2	28-6-1980
		3	28-9-1981

Beautification of Sun Temple in Jhalrapatan in Rajasthan

4892. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to develop and beautify the surrounding of the Sun Temple in Jhalrapatan in Rajasthan-well-known for its antiquity and architectural splendour; 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.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of drugs and Chemicals to Romania

4193. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Romania is keen in importing drugs from this country;

(b) if so, what are the main drugs and chemicals proposed to be purchased by Romania; and

(c) when such drug export to Romania is expected to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Romania has expressed interest in the purchase from India of drugs and chemicals.

(b) A wide variety of dyes, Sulpha drugs, Vitamins, hard gelatine capsules, have been identified in this connection.

(c) Detailed discussions were arranged between the Indian exporters and Director General Chemimport-Export Romania when the latter visited India in January, 1982. In the light of these discussions, it is expected that exports of some of the items identified will take place shortly.

Demand of Auto Parts in Indonesia

4194. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing demand of Indian auto-parts in the Indonesian market;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to increase the trade of auto-parts in that country; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Export of auto-

parts to Indonesia during the last three years has been as follows:—

Item	1977-78 (in lakh rupees)	1978-79	1979-80
Auto parts	137.68	42.45	13.29
Motor-cycles & scooter parts	43.62	Nil	7.00
Total	181.30	42.45	20.37

It would thus be seen that export of these items to Indonesia have shown a declining trend.

(b) and (c). Engineering Export Promotion Council, which is a Government sponsored export promotion organisation for engineering goods, had organised a wholly Indian Engineering Exhibition in Indonesia in March, 1979, where automobile and ancillary was one of the major product-groups displayed. The Council has opened an office in Jakarta. The office is expected to be instrumental in promoting exports of engineering goods including auto-parts to Indonesia. The Council has also selected Indonesia as one of its target markets for giving special thrust for promoting exports of engineering goods.

Export of commodities to Switzerland

4195. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Switzerland had expressed a desire to buy more goods from India;

(b) whether the commodities for export to that country had been identified; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Indo-Swiss

Joint Commission has been meeting periodically to explore ways and means to increase economic cooperation including trade relations between the two countries. The last meeting was held on September 18-23, 1980. While Switzerland has indicated its keenness to expand bilateral economic cooperation and the two-way trade, no specific desire to buy more goods from India has been expressed by it.

(b) and (c). The principal Indian goods being exported to Switzerland are hand knotted carpets, readymade garments, precious stones, raw coffee, tea, jute fabrics, household linen, cotton and silk fabrics, coir yarn, footwear, spices etc. Other products identified for this market are hand-tools and implements, high quality furnishing fabrics, leather goods, cane furniture, sports goods etc.

Loss suffered in Yericus Bank Branches of Delhi

4196. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of loss suffered by the Syndicate Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Corporation Bank and Vijaya Bank branches in Delhi due to robberies/dacoities/frauds during the year 1980 and 1981;

(b) in how many cases, the bank staff is involved and what action has been taken against those involved in frauds; and

(c) in how many cases the amount of Rs. 5000/- to 15000/- have been written off where the staff involved was found innocent after inquiry and how many cases of frauds were reported to the police and in how many cases the departmental inquiry was held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) There have been no dacoities/robberies in the branches of Syndicate Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Corporation Bank and Vijaya Bank in Delhi during 1980 and 1981. The total amount involved in frauds in the above branches during the above 2 years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information regarding the number of cases in which bank employees are found to be involved in respect of these frauds and the action taken against them is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Information to the extent possible is being collected and, subject to the statutory obligations, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Looting of Nationalised Bank

4197. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nationalised banks are being attacked and looted frequently all over the country;

(b) the details of the banks looted in different States during 1980 and 1981 and the money lost;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to discuss with the States Finance Ministers the measures that may be taken to deal with the situation; and

(d) in how many cases the culprits were apprehended and money recovered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Information relating to robberies/dacoities in the 28 public sector banks during the years 1980 and 1981 with the name of the banks and the amounts involved are indicated in the statement.

(c) The security measures obtaining in the public sector banks are constantly reviewed by the banks themselves and also by the Government. Government have also issued a number of instructions to the public sector banks towards strengthening their internal security arrangements. Government have also requested all the State Governments to curb effectively the incidents of dacoities and robberies in banks and wherever considered necessary the matter will also be discussed with the State Government concerned.

(d) According to the information available with the banks, the police have arrested/apprehended certain persons in 33 cases and a sum of Rs. 11.59 lakhs and gold ornaments weighing 2.5 kg. have been recovered from them.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Bank	1902		1903	
		No. of cases	Amount involved	No. of cases	Amount involved
		Rs.		Rs.	
1	Central Bank of India	..	..	1	16,160
2	Bank of India	2	3,64,615	2	3,69,196
3	Punjab National Bank.	1	3,26,760	4	5,08,498
4	Bank of Baroda	1	2,62,076	..	..
5	United Commercial Bank	1	1,93,758	..	..
6	Canara Bank	1	66,668	3	7,64,803
7	United Bank of India	5	5,48,476	4	7,99,013*
8	Dena Bank	..	..	1	1,92,000
9	Syndicate Bank	1	8,787	..	..
10	Allahabad Bank	2	86,869	1	83,966
11	Bank of Maharashtra	2	..	..	2,48,000
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	..	..	2	6,39,295
13	New Bank of India	1	4,30,700	—	—
14	Corporation Bank	..	..	1	1,00,000
15	Vijaya Bank	1	20,000	..	..
16	State Bank of India	4	5,73,777	11	26,35,062**
17	S.B. of Bikaner & Jaipur	..	..	1	12,11,225
18	S.B. of Travancore	1	1,217	..	..
		21		32	

*In addition gold ornaments worth Rs. 15 lakhs lost.

**In addition gold ornaments weight ing 953.80 gms. also lost.

Staff for different I.T.D.C. Hotels in Delhi

4198. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YA... the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be leased to state:

(a) the number of people required to be employed in various categories in different ITDC hotels now being constructed in Delhi;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to recruit employees for these ITDC hotels;

(c) if so, whether those required and to be recruited are being given training; and

(e) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The total number of persons required to be employed in various categories in different ITDC Hotels under construction in Delhi is given as under:

Table with 4 columns: Unit, Executives, Staff, Total. Rows include Hotel Kanishka, Ashok Yatri Niwas, Hotel Kautilya, and a Total row.

(b) and (c). Out of the three hotels presently under construction by ITDC, steps have been taken by ITDC to recruit the requisite staff in the case of Kanishka and Ashok Yatri Niwas; where 56 per cent and 19 per cent recruitment respectively has been completed. As regards Hotel Kautilya (Samrat) none of the 7 officers have been posted from amongst the existin gstrength to start preliminary work.

(d) and (e). The persons already recruited for the two hotels (Hotel Kanishka and Ashok Yatri Niwas) are being imparted training (theoretical) as well as intensive on-the-job training in different ITDC hotels in Delhi.

Penalty orders passed for concealment of income during the years 1979-81 in Tamil Nadu

4199. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many penalty orders with the names of persons and institutions were passed for concealment of income during the years 1979-81 in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) what is the heaviest penalty awarded to the person or institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) 1629 orders of penalty for concealment of income were passed in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax in Tamil Nadu during the financial years 1978-79 1979-80 and

1980-81. As the number is very large, collection of information regarding the names of the persons and institutions in whose cases the orders were passed, from all the assessing officers will take considerable time and effort. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires specific information in respect of particular assessee, the same may be furnished.

(b) Information regarding the amount of the heaviest penalty levied for concealment of income during the financial years 1978-79 1979-80 & 1980-81 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Export of coal

4200. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are importing coal from India.

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have recently secured a contract for exporting coal to Sri Lanka;

(c) if so, the total quantities of coal proposed to be exported to Sri Lanka annually; and

(d) the time when export of coal is expected to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) At present Sri Lanka, Burma and Bangladesh import coal from India.

(b) to (d), Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have concluded a contract for export of 15,000 tonnes of SLV coal by March, 1993 with Sri Lanka. The exports have already started.

Utilisation of Ayurvedic medicines in Defence hospitals

4201. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation from Tasgaon, District Sangli (Maharashtra), in the month of July 1981, regarding the utilisation of Ayurvedic medicines in Defence hospitals taking into consideration the importance of the system of medicines;

(b) whether he has received any letters, in this regard from any Member of Parliament; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such representation or letter appears to have been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Karnataka Government proposal for locating tourist village

4202. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka State Government had forwarded names of places for locating tourist villages in pursuance of the suggestion of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government of Karnataka have proposed a site of 7.32 acres near Halebid for the tourist village. It will provide accommodation at

reasonable rates and other amenities including a swimming pool. The total estimated cost indicated is Rs. 58 lakhs.

Trained/Untrained Agents of L.I.C.

4203. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) name of the trained and untrained agents of LIC in Dhanbad Branch 1 and 2, Bokaro, Katrasgarh, Sindri and Chirkunda within Dhanbad District;

(b) their relationship with the officials in Government Department or Government undertakings;

(c) the dates of interview suitability tests and appointments of these Agents by Branch Managers; and

(d) whether the Rules and Regulations for appointments of LIC agents by Branch Managers were properly observed or not?

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

Misappropriation of money in Banks

4204. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money (i) misappropriated (ii) stolen (iii) either lost to the bank otherwise than by process of law or legal provisions in (from nationalised banks in the country, (bank-wise and State-wise) during the last five years (year-wise); and

(b) special measures to check such losses and results therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Statistics of bank fraud cases with the amount involved for the years 1977 to 1981 (upto 31st March 1981) are indicated bank-group wise in statement Reserve Bank of India has reported that State-wise figures are not being maintained.

(b) All banks have their own books of instructions indicating safeguards against frauds which are periodically reviewed. The Reserve Bank of India also analyses fraud cases and it advises banks from time to time regarding additional safeguards and remedial steps to be taken.

Statement

Statistical Figures of Bank Frauds in India in the Public Sector Bank during the period 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981
(Upto 31st March 1981)

BANK GROUP	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981 (upto 31-3-81)	
	Total No. of cases	Amount involved Rs. in crores	Total No of cases	Amount involved Rs. in crores	Total No. of cases	Amount involved Rs. in crores	Total No. of cases	Amount involved Rs. in crores	Total No. of cases	Amount involved Rs. in crores
(i) SBI and Subsidiaries	243	1.99	243	0.84	274	6.60	439	1.38	127	0.64
(ii) 14 Nationalised Banks	701	2.44	1072	6.18	1031	7.79	1024	6.24	333	1.55
(iii) 6 Newly Nationalised Banks	74	0.33	107	0.35	95	0.75	131	0.78	28	0.05
TOTAL	1018	4.76	1422	7.37	1400	15.14	1594	8.40	488	2.24

FOOT NOTE: (i) The term "bank frauds" generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques, drafts and bills of exchanges, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeasance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc.

(ii) All cases of frauds reported by banks irrespective of the amount involved are included in the statement. The total amount involved in these frauds does not necessarily represent the amount of loss to banks.

Gujarat Government proposal for locating tourists villages

4205. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State Government had forwarded names of places for locating tourists villages in pursuance of the suggestion of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Remembering of our brave jawans

4206. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are in a position to remember our brave jawans who on 16th December, 1971 recorded a resounding triumph when the Pakistani forces in Dacca surrendered unconditionally;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are very few instances in Indian history when a foreign army has laid down arms before our army; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to pay homage to the thousands of valiant sons of India who laid down their lives to bring glory to the country and help create a new nation to consider this day a day of dedication for the nation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government and the nation remember all ranks of the Armed Forces and other civilians and Para Military Forces personnel who participated in the 1971 War with gratitude and pride.

(b) and (c). Homage is paid to the memory of the Amar Jawan on the 26th January each year. No other proposal for organising this function on any other day is under consideration.

'Sainik Samachar' in various languages

4207. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Sainik Samachar' in various languages are not publishing regularly;

(b) if so, the details of the languages in which 'Sainik Samachar' is being published with the actual date of releasing during the last three years, year-wise, language-wise and issue-wise;

(c) the details of the present staff-pattern of 'Sainik Samachar' category-wise; and

(d) the details of the action being taken for printing this 'Sainik Samachar' in time in various languages and streamlining the staff pattern?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). "Sainik Samachar" is a weekly published by the Ministry of Defence for the benefit of the Defence Forces in ten languages, viz. Hindi, English, Punjabi, Marathi, Gorkhali, Malayalam, Urdu, Tamil, Bengali and Telugu. The printing of the weekly is done through private printers engaged by the Ministry of Works and Housing. Over the past several years, due to various reasons, it has not been possible to bring out the issues regularly. A statement giving the details of its publication during the last three years, year-wise, language-wise and issue-wise is given in Statement.

2. The staff manning the organisation of Sainik Samachar consists of an Editor-in-Chief, one Editor, one Assistant Editor, one Assistant Civilian Staff Officer, one lay-out artist; 25 Sub-

Editors, one Assistant Journalist, one Accounts Assistant, 12 Clerks, one Stenographer, 2 Daftries and 5 Peons/Messengers.

3. Certain measures to rationalise the staffing pattern, to improve the procedure and to review the contract for printing are being taken.

Statement

Actual date of releasing of various editions of Sainik Smachar.

Ser. No.	Date of Issue	Date of depatch					
		Eng. Beng.	Hindi Tam.	Mar. Telegu	Gor.	Punj.	Mal. Urdu
1	2	3					
	1979	<i>All language editions despatched on</i>					
1	7 Jan. 79	7 & 8 Feb. 79					
2	14 Jan.	15 & 16 Feb.					
3	21 & 28 Jan.	1 & 2 Mar.					
4	4th Feb.	8 & 9 Mar.					
5	11th Feb.	16 & 17 Mar.					
6	18th Feb.	23 & 24 Mar.					
7	25 Feb.	30 & 31 Mar.					
8	4 Mar.	6 & 7 Apr.					
9	11th Mar.	18 & 19 Apr.					
10	18 Mar.	25 & 26 Apr.					
11	25 Mar.	2 & 3 May					
12	1st Apr.	9 & 10 May					
13	8 Apr.	18 & 19 May					
14	15 Apr.	25 & 26 May					
15	22 Apr	1 & 2 June					
16	6 May 81	13 & 14 June					
17	13 & 20 May	22 & 23 June					
18	27 May & 3 June	3 & 4 July					
19	10 & 17 Jun.	12 & 13 July					
20	24 June	27 & 28 July					
21	1 July & 8 July	9 & 10 Aug.					
22	15 July	23 Aug.					
23	22 & 29 July	30 Aug.					
24	12 Aug.	21 & 22 Sep.					
25	19 Aug.	5 & 6 Oct.					

	1	2	3
26	26 Aug.	.	18 & 19 Oct.
27	2 Sep. 79	.	26 & 27 Oct.
28	9 & 16 Sep.	.	2 & 3 Nov.
29	23 & 30 Sep.	.	8 & 9 Nov.
30	7 & 14 Oct.	.	14 & 15 Nov.
31	21 & 28 Oct.	.	21 & 22 Nov.
32	4 & 11 Nov.	.	27 & 28 Nov.
33	18 Nov.	.	5 & 6 Dec.
34	25 Nov.	.	13 & 14 Dec. 79
35	2 Dec.	.	1 & 2 Jan. 80
36	9 Dec.	.	22 & 23 Jan. 80
37	16 Dec.	.	22 & 23 Feb.
38	23 Dec.	.	27 & 28 Feb.

1980

All languages editions despatched on

1	Army Day Number 1980	.	6 & 7 Mar. 1980
2	20 Jan. 80	.	13 & 14 Mar. 1980
3	27 Jan. 80	.	15 & 16 Apr.
4	3 Feb. 80	.	24 & 25 Apr.
5	10 Feb.	.	2 May
6	17 Feb. 80	.	8 & 9 May
7	24 Feb. 80	.	15 & 16 May
8	2 Mar. 80	.	23 & 24 May
9	9 Mar.	.	2 & 3 June
10	16 Mar.	.	10 & 11 June
11	23 Mar.	.	24 & 25 June
12	30 Mar.	.	3 & 4 July
13	6 Apr.	.	10 & 11 July
14	13 Apr.	.	17 July
15	20 Apr.	.	18 July
16	27 Apr.	.	24 & 25 July
17	4 May	.	30 & 31 July
18	11 May	.	1 Aug. 7 & 9 Aug.
19	18 May;	.	21 & 22 Aug.
20	1 Jun. 80	.	4 & 5 Sep.
21	8 Jun. 80	.	17 & 18 Sep.
22	15 Jun. 80	.	19 Sep. 80
23	22 Jun. 80	.	29 Sep.
24	29 Jun. 80	.	7 Oct. 80

No edition of Urdu was brought out.

NOTE- With the change of contract with effect from 1-7-80, no issues were brought out for the period 1st July 80 to 10 Aug. 80.

Sl. No.	Date of Issue	Eng.	Hindi	Mar.	Cor.	Pun.	Mal.	Urdu	Beng.	Tim.	Telugu
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980											
25	17 Aug.	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	12/5/81	12/5/81	
26	24 Aug.	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	17/12	10/2/81	4/6/81
27	31 Aug.	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	15/12	17/3/81	20/5/81	22/2/81	..
28	7 Sep.	19/12	19/12	19/12	19/12	19/12	19/12	25/3/81	4/6/81	3/9/81	3/9/81
29	14 Sep.	23/12	23/12	23/12	23/12	23/12	23/12	25/3/81	20/5/81	..	..
30	21 Sep.	13/1/81	13/1	13/1	13/1	13/1	13/1	9/4	4/6	..	..
31	28 Sep.	14/1	14/1	14/1	14/1	14/1	14/1	9/4	3/9	..	..
32	5 Oct.	20/1	20/1	20/1	20/1	20/1	20/1	9/4	25/9	19/9	9/4
3	12 Oct.	22/1	22/1	22/1	22/1	22/1	22/1	9/4	19/9	..	11
34	19 Oct.	30/1	30/1	30/1	30/1	30/1	30/1	9/4	..	..	..
35	26 Oct.	9/2	9/2	9/2	9/2	9/2	9/2	12/5	..	..	..
36	2 Nov.	23/2	23/2	23/2	23/2	23/2	17/3	12/5	..	..	..
37	9 Nov.	26/2	26/2	26/2	26/2	26/2	25/3	12/5	..	..	28/11
38	16 Nov.	4/3	4/3	4/3	4/3	4/3	12/5	12/5	..	..	..
39	23 Nov.	11/3	11/3	11/3	11/3	11/3	20/5	12/5	9/9	22/12	..
40	30 Nov.	16/3	16/3	16/3	16/3	16/3	4/6	20/5	..	..	..
41	7 Dec.	24/3	24/3	24/3	24/3	24/3	23/6	20/5	25/9	21/10	28

NOTE : Issues of 14 Dec 80 to 4 Jan. 81 merged with Army Day Number 1981.

No.	Date of Issue	Eng.	Hindi	Mar.	Gor.	Pun.	Mal.	Urdu	Beng.	Tm.	Trig.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1981										
1	11 Jan 81	27/1	8/4	8/4	8/4	8/4	8/4	20/3	21/10	11/12	28/12
2	18 Jan.	15/4	15/4	15/4	15/4	15/4	23/6	3/9	..	..	..
3	25 Jan.	24/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	17/7	9/7	..	..	..
4	1 Feb.	12/5	12/5	12/5	12/5	12/5	17/7	17/7	..	..	..
5	8 Feb.	20/5	20/5	20/5	20/5	20/5	21/8	17/7	..	..	..
6	15 Feb.	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	21/8	17/7	16/12	5/1/82	11/12
7	22 Feb.	10/6	10/6	10/6	10/6	10/6	10/9	17/7	..	..	..
8	1 Mar.	23/6	23/6	23/6	23/6	23/6	17/9	22/9	..	..	..
9	8 Mar.	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	6/10	22/9	..	28/12	..
10	15 Mar.	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	21/10	3/9	11/12	..	28/12
11	22 Mar.	13/7	13/7	13/7	13/7	13/7	16/2/82	22/9	..	..	..
12	29 Mar.	21/8	21/8	21/8	21/8	21/8	17/9	22/9	..	..	..
13	5 Apr.	27/8	27/8	27/8	27/8	27/8	6/10	22/9	..	..	..
14	12 Apr.	3/9	3/9	3/9	2/9	3/9	6/10	22/9	..	..	..
15	19 Apr.	9/9	9/9	9/9	9/9	9/9	21/10	22/9	16/12	16/2/82	5/1/8
16	26 Apr.	17/9	17/9	17/9	17/9	6/10	11/12	21/10	..	..	..

Sl. No.	Date of Issue	Eng.	Hindi	Mar.	Got.	Pun.	Mal.	Urdu	Beng.	Tm.	Teig.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	3 May	22/9	22/9	22/9	22/9	11/1/82	..	16/12	..	22/2/82	..
18	10 May	25/9	25/9	25/9	25/9	27/11	16/12	16/12	28/12	19/2	..
19	17 May	6/10	6/10/81	6/10	6/10	22/12	28/12	51/1/82	..	..	..
20	24 May	21/10	21/10	21/10	21/10	22/12	22/12	16/12	..	..	..
21	31 May	21/10	21/10	21/10	21/10	22/12	25/12	28/12	..	..	..
22	7 Jun.	29/9	29/9	29/9	29/9	29/9	29/9	29/9	29/9	29/9	29/9
23	14 Jun.	27/11	27/11	27/11	27/11	5/1/82	18/1/82	16/12/81	..	..	..
24	21 Jun.	27/11	27/11	27/11	27/11	18/1/82	5/1/82	16/12/81	..	..	..
25	28 Jun.	11/12	11/12	11/12	11/12	18/1/82	1/2/82	16/12/81	22/12/81	..	..
26	5 Jul.	16/12	16/12	16/12	16/12	18/1/82	11/1/82	28/12	22/12	1/3/82	..
27	27 Sep.	22/12	22/12	22/12	22/12	18/1/82	11/1/82	5/1	5/1	1/3	..
28	4 Oct.	28/12	28/12	28/12	28/12	18/1/82	18/1	5/1	16/2	11/3	..
29	11 Oct.	5/1/82	5/1	5/1	5/1	5/1	5/1	5/1/82	16/2	11/3	..
30	18 Oct.	11/1	11/1	11/1	11/1	11/1	16/2	11/1	1/3	..	..
31	25 Oct.	18/1	18/1	18/1	18/1	18/1	16/2	11/2	1/3	..	..
32	1 Nov.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	22/2	1/2	11/3	..	..
33	8 Nov.	16/2	16/2	16/2	16/2	16/2	22/2	16/2	11/3	..	..

Import of capital goods

4209. SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities in addition to OGL/TDF/AU/REP schemes which are available for import of capital goods by an industrial actual user for production purposes;

(b) whether capital goods could be imported under any one of the categories except OGL, without the knowledge, concurrence and recommendation of the DGTD or the respective sponsoring authority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Apart from the schemes indicated, Industrial Actual Users can also import Capital Goods under the facilities available to non-resident Indians for investment in an industrial enterprise in India Industrial Actual Users can also obtain Capital Goods through imports by Projects And Equipments Corporation from Rupee Payment Area and through contracts awarded to the consultancy, design and engineering firms under para 103 of import policy, 1981-82.

(b) and (c) Imports under the facilities available to non-resident Indians do not require the recommendation of sponsoring authority. Manufacturer-exporters requiring tools, jigs, instruments and equipments for use in their factories, against REP licences, upto Rs. 50,000/- in a year, other than banned items, also do not require recommendation of the sponsoring authority.

Manufacture of weapon grade atomic material by Pakistan

4209. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 25th

February, 1982 that Pakistan is well set to manufacture weapon grade atomic material;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out if Pakistan have already manufactured such weapons; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the above?

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

(b) and (c) Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan at the highest level. Government hope that the Government of Pakistan would abide by their assurances that their nuclear programme has no non-peaceful dimension. Government are also keeping all developments impinging on the country's security under constant watch for initiating appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness.

Non-payment of interest and principal amount to unsecured creditors by the management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur

4210. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1764 on 27th February, 1981 regarding take over the management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new management which took over more than three years has not paid any thing, even interest to the unsecured creditors particularly those poor small creditors who invested less than Rs. 3,000; and

(b) if the reply to above be in the affirmative, when these small creditors are likely to be paid by way of interest and return of principal amount?

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

(b) The pre-take-over liabilities of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, continue to remain suspended under Section 18FB of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and the likely date of repayment cannot be indicated.

Decision on reduction of interim relief and non-payment of bonus

4211. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1215 on 25th February, 1982, Unstarred Question No. 3568 on 9th September, 1981, and to Unstarred Question No. 587 on 25th November, 1981 regarding decision on reduction of interim relief and non-payment of bonus and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in respect to this issue of reduction of interim relief from regular payment and non-payment of productivity linked bonus to the Department's DMT's S/OFTI, Ambarnath (Maharashtra);

(b) if no decision has been taken so far, specific reasons for the same; and

(c) when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Orders regarding payment of productivity linked bonus have been issued.

(b) and (c) The question of issue of orders relating to reduction of interim relief is under active consideration.

Production of label printed card-board matchbox outers by India Tobacco Company and Metal Box India Ltd.

4214. **SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a violation of Central Excise Act if India Tobacco Co. and Metal Box India Limited both F.E.R.A. and M.R.T.P. companies produce label printed card-board matchbox outers, with chemical-friction on both sides, under the existing packaging licences;

(b) whether such a matchbox outer is to be treated as a packaging item; and

(c) whether such a mechanically produced cardboard matchbox outer is produced in bulk, should not the buyer be subjected to the excise duty at the rate at which mechanised sector match industry is subjected to excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the field and shall be laid on the Table of the House shortly

Loan from A.D.B.

4215. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) if it is true that Government of India are seeking a two billion dollar loan from the Asian Development Bank;

(b) is it also true that Japan is trying to obstruct ADB assistance to India and force India to seek Japanese private loan on a larger scale; and

(c) if so, the response of the Asian Development Bank so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government has indicated to the Asian Development Bank its intention to start borrowing from it from 1983 onwards. The amount of loan will be worked out after the Bank's Third General Capital Increase, currently under negotiation, is determined.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Asian Development Bank in the context of the Third General Capital Increase.

भारत पाकिस्तान युद्धों के गुमशुदा सैनिक

4216. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्धों के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा कितने भारतीय सुरक्षा कार्मिक मारे गये, बंदी बनाए गए और कितने कार्मिकों को गुमशुदा दर्ज किया गया ;

(ख) क्या किसी गुमशुदा सैनिक को मृतक समझ लिया गया था और उसे वीरचक्र प्रदान कर दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान ने ऐसे युद्ध-बंदियों को वापिस किया है ; जिन्हें पाकिस्तानी जेलों में इतना प्रताड़ित किया गया कि वे अपना मानसिक संतुलन खो

चुके हैं और अपने पते बताने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं ;

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार ने ऐसे युद्धबंदियों को वापिस लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है, जो अभी पाकिस्तान की जेलों में हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार मानसिक रूप से असंतुलित ऐसे युद्ध-बंदियों की फांटो तभी राज्यों के प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित करने का और उन्हें दूरदर्शन पर भी प्रसारित करने का है ; और

(च) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान की जेलों से कुछ युद्ध-बंदियों ने भारत में अपने घरों के पते पर थह अनुरोध करते हुए पत्र भेजे हैं कि वे उन्हें वहां से छोड़वाने का प्रयास करें, यदि हां, तो इस सम्बंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन)

(क)

	मारे गये	जेल में बंद किए गए	लापता/अनुमानतः मारे गए
थलसेना	3624	532	218
नौसेना	202	शून्य	2
वायुसेना	26	21	21

(ख) थलसेना के ऐसे किसी सिपाही को वीर चक्र नहीं दिया गया जिसे मृत घोषित किया गया हो लेकिन ऐसे एक नौसेना अफसर को यह पुरस्कार दिया गया था जिसके मारे जाने की सूचना थी । वायुसेना के 6 अफसरों को भी, जिन्हें सरकारी तौर पर अनुमानतः मृत मान लिया गया था, वीर चक्र प्रदान किया गया ।

(ग) जो नहीं, मानसिक रूप से असंतुलित किसी भी युद्धबन्दी को वापिस करने की पाकिस्तान ने कोई पेशकश नहीं की है ।

(घ) और (ङ) . जो नहीं ।

(च) 40 रक्षा कार्मिकों के बारे में (35 अफसर और 5 अन्य रैंक) जिनके 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध से लापता होने की सूचना थी, ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता

है कि ये पाकिस्तानी जलों में हैं। इन 40 में से केवल 3 के बारे में सरकार के पास सूचना है, जिसे विश्वासनीय माना जा सकता है, और यह सूचना हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय ने पाकिस्तान सरकार का दे दी है।

Agreement with Indonesia for Naval and Air Force Establishment at pygmelion point

4217. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Pygmelion point in the Great Nicobar Island is one of the most strategic points from the Naval and sea-faring point of view in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, what are the plans to build both naval and airforce establishments here to patrol the seas in that zone; and

(c) what agreement has been made with Indonesia to man effectively the Economic Zone between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Pygmelion Point situated at the Southern-most tip of Great Nicobar Island is strategically located. Plans are being formulated to build the necessary infrastructure to provide adequate security to this region.

Seabed boundary between India and Indonesia has been settled in 1977. The Trijunction point between the seabed boundaries of India, Indonesia and Thailand has also been settled by a Tripartite Agreement signed in 1978.

Countries to which sugar exported

4218. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity and value of sugar exported to each country from India during the period from October, 1981 to February 1982 (month-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The month-wise quantity and value of sugar exported to each country during the period October, 1981 to February, 1982 is as follows:—

Month	Country	quantity (lakh MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)
December '81	Indonesia	0.38	11.93
January '82	Indonesia	0.22	6.38
February '82	Indonesia	0.54	15.70

Increase in interest rate on public deposits

4219. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have any proposal to increase the maximum rate of interest admissible on public deposits; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The interest rate structure of the commercial banks is continually reviewed by the Government and Reserve Bank of India and changes therein are effected taking into account the requirements of the prevailing economic

situation. Recently w.e.f. 1-3-1982, Reserve Bank of India have raised in-

terest on short period term deposits as set out in the Statement.

Statement

Interest rates on Deposits by Scheduled Commercial Banks (%per annum)

	Effective from 2-3-1981	Effective from 1-3-82
A. Saving Bank Deposits	5.0	5.0
B. Fixed Deposits-		
1. 15 days to 45 days	2.5	3.0
2. 46 days to 90 days	3.0	4.0
3. 91 days & above but less than 6 months	4.0	5.0
4. 6 months and above but less than 9 months	4.5	6.0
5. 9 months and above but less than 1 year	5.5	7.0
6. For deposits for 1 year and above but less than 2 years	7.5	8.0
7. For deposits for 2 years and above but less than 3 years	8.5	9.0
8. For deposits for 3 years & above	10.0	10.0

Notwithstanding the above provisions:-

- (i) Regional Rural Banks may, at their discretion, allow additional interest of 1/2 per cent per annum on term deposits of less than 3 years; and (ii) other scheduled commercial banks having aggregate demand and time liabilities of less than Rs. 25 crores may, at their discretion, allow additional interest of 1/4 per cent per annum on all term deposits of less than 3 years.

Import of copper rod under OGL

4220. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper rod has been imported under OGL;

(b) whether it has been de-canalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons for importing it under OGL?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Import of copper rods is analysed through MMTC. Some direct imports of cast

copper rods/continuous cast copper rods came to notice. A clarification was, thereupon, issued that 'copper rods' in the canalised list in the Import Policy includes these items.

Demand recession for textiles

4221. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is actually a recession in the demand for textiles;

(b) if so, whether it is because the prices are ruling high;

(c) if it is so, whether Government have put any pressure on the textile

mills to reduce the prices of their products in order to raise the demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Cotton textile mills have been experiencing difficulty on account of increase in input costs resulting in a price-increase and slackness in demand.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

विमानों के उत्पादन में लगे हुये उद्योग

4222. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने उद्योग हैं जो विमानों के उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं और उनमें से कितने उद्योग राष्ट्रीयकृत हुए हैं और उनकी वर्तमान क्षमता क्या है ;

(ख) राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों को इन उद्योगों को एजेंसियां दी गई हैं और इनके लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाये गये हैं; और

(ग) चैसिस के माडल को बनाये रखने के लिए निर्धारित की गई नीति क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० बोटारामन):

(क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड (एच. ए. एल.) ही एक मात्र ऐसा उद्योग है जो विमानों के उत्पादन में लगा हुआ है इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता के धारों का प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

(ख) एच. ए. एल. के उत्पादन मुख्यतया रक्षा सेनाओं को बिक्री के लिए हैं और

उत्के।।।। की देश में बिक्री करने के लिए कोई एजेंट नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) लागू नहीं होता है ।

Implementation of recommendations of Third Pay Commission in A.F.H.Q.

4223. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission were applicable to the Central Secretariat Employees only or were they meant for all the employees of Government of India including those working in the Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) have instances come to light where the orders issued by the Department of Personnel and A.R. implementing the observations/recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have not been implemented by the A.F.H.Q. authorities; and

(c) if so, to what extent with details thereof and measures taken to have them implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission pertaining to service conditions of the generality of Central Government employees are applicable to all sections of employees unless such recommendations are specifically related to a particular section of employees.

(b) No, Sir. Government orders issued on the basis of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations which were of general applicability, were extended to A.F.H.Q. employees also.

(c) Does not arise.

**Thai Fishermen arrested by Haldia
Coast guards**

4224. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fate
of 105 Thai Fishermen, who were ar-
rested by the Haldia Coast guards for
allegedly intruding into the Indian
territorial water zone and fishing in
the Bay of Bengal on November 17 last
year hangs in the balance as no clear-
ance has yet been received from the
Centre to prosecute them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and
decision of the Central Government in
this respect?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)
and (b). No prior concurrence of the
Central Government is necessary for
launching prosecution under Maritime
Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing
by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981. How-
ever, as a humanitarian gesture, Gov-
ernment have decided to release these
Thai Fishermen and necessary instruc-
tions have been sent to the State Gov-
ernment in this regard.

**Report submitted by Economic Reforms
Commission**

4225. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state: /

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the news item cap-
tioned "Rules for Indians abroad out-
dated, says Jhā", as published in the
"Indian Express" dated 14th January,
1982;

(b) if so, whether Shri L. K. Jha,
who is heading the Economic Reforms
Commission recently told 'Arab Times'
that (i) rules and regulations now
existing concerning expatriates are

those made by the British and are out-
dated and also (ii) that reforms have
to be made and before the Govern-
ment takes any steps; and

(c) whether the Economic Reforms
Commission has submitted comprehen-
sive report to the Government and if
so, what are the main recommenda-
tions of the report and the reaction
of Government to each one of the re-
commendations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) It is understood that in the
course of the interview Shri Jha gave
to the editor of 'Arab Times', he
acknowledged some of the procedural
difficulties which non-resident Indians
face in making investments in India.

(c) The Commission has not sub-
mitted a comprehensive report to the
Government on the subject. The Com-
mission will be dealing with certain
aspects of investment by overseas
Indians in the course of their examina-
tion of tax laws, non-tax resources
and Government procedures which are
three of the terms of reference of the
Commission.

**Development of 3-4 tourist spots in
each State**

4226. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have been
asked to suggest three or four sites
in each State which can be developed
as tourist spots;

(b) if so, the reaction of the States
in the matter; and

(c) the nature of the schemes he
has to develop these sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-
SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b).
A comprehensive scheme for the de-

velopment of tourism has been drawn up in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories on the basis of the travel circuit concept which envisages integrated development of 61 travel circuits covering 441 centres by pooling the resources in the Central, State and private sectors.

(c) The development will be in the nature of accommodation, surface transportation, recreational facilities, entertainments, etc. depending upon the facilities already existing, availability of funds, and inter-se priorities.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में हरिजन और आदिवासी कर्मचारियों का कोटा पूरा करना

4227. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस मंत्रालय में विभिन्न वर्गों में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कितने हरिजन और आदिवासी कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ग) यह कोटा पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) तथा (ख) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय (सचिवान्ग-मूख्य) में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को कुल संख्या और उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ग	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
(1) वर्ग "क"	92	6	1
(2) वर्ग "ख"	291	20	3
(3) वर्ग "ग"	348	32	3
(4) वर्ग "घ"	141	43	14

(ग) जहाँ तक वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में वर्ग "घ" के पदों का सम्बन्ध है अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटा में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है। जहाँ तक वर्ग 'क', 'ख', तथा 'ग' पदों का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्रालय में इन अधिकांश पदों की भर्ती, कुछ असंवर्ग पदों को छोड़

कर, कार्मिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग की मार्फत की जाती है जो अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों के लिए आरक्षित रिक्त पदों पर उचित उम्मीदवारों को नामित करते का ध्यान रखता है। कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार, अनु-

सुचित जाति/अनुसुचित जनजाति समुदायों के लिए आरक्षित पदां को इन समुदायों से सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवारों द्वारा भरने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

Administrative powers to Controller General of Accounts

4228. SHRI E. BALANANDAN;
SHRI AJIT BAG;
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to give administrative powers to the Controller General of Accounts to settle the employees' problems;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the scheme of Departmentalisation of Accounts introduced in phases from 1-4-1976, the Secretaries of the Ministries/Departments are the Chief Accounting Authorities and the entire accounting staff in the Ministries/Departments functions under their administrative control. As such, the question of giving any administrative powers to the Controller General of Accounts over the staff working in the Pay and Accounting units of the various Ministries/Departments does not arise.

Ad-hoc and Permanent vacancies for the post of Junior and Senior Translators

4230. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of existing ad-hoc and permanent vacancies for the post of

Junior and Senior Translators in his Ministry;

(b) whether these posts have been created on the basis of set guidelines of DPAR or are being created and filled up arbitrarily at the Ministry's own level;

(c) if not created on the basis of the set guidelines of the DPAR, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the above-mentioned posts have been filled without giving wide publicity and circulation in other Ministries/Departments?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) At present there is no vacancy in the grade of Senior and Junior Hindi Translators in the Sectt. of this Ministry (Main).

(b) to (d). This Ministry had created two posts of Hindi Translators Grade I and two posts of Hindi Translators Grade II for Hindi work in the Secretariat of this Ministry (Main) with the approval of the Ministry of Finance. Two posts of Hindi Translators Grade I have been filled up on regular basis by promotion of two eligible Hindi Translators Grade II in this Ministry in accordance with the Recruitment Rules for these posts in this Ministry with effect from 20-1-1981 and 10-7-1981 respectively. Consequent upon the appointment of one of the Hindi Translators Grade I as Hindi Officer on ad-hoc basis in this Ministry in accordance with the instructions issued by the Deptt. of Official Language the resultant vacancy of Hindi Translator Grade I has been filled up on ad-hoc basis by promoting Hindi Translator Grade II. The two resultant vacancies of Hindi Translators Grade II have been filled up purely on ad-hoc basis pending availability of regular incumbents for these posts in terms of the Central Sectt. Official Language (Group 'C' posts) Rules, 1981 notified by the Deptt. of Official Language.

Location for Naval academy

4231. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision on the location of the Naval academy has been taken;

(b) if so, the location and when will the site be selected and the work started; and

(c) what is the amount set apart for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir; this matter is still under examination.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

News-item captioned "Navy band concert fails to impress"

4232. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Navy band concert fails to impress" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 11 January, 1982 highlighting inadequate training and musicianship;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps taken to improve the musicianship and to remove the shortcomings pointed out in the Press report, with details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The concert was also reviewed by music critics of some other News Papers who acclaimed the high quality of performance of the Naval bands.

The training of the bandsmen of the Indian Navy is reviewed constantly in order to incorporate further improvements.

Proposal to disband ordnance Depot, Calcutta

4233. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to disband Ordnance Depot, Calcutta;

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements have been made to provide jobs to the workers within Calcutta or nearby places without disturbing their seniority etc. and

(c) what are the specific reasons for disbanding it?

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

(b) and (c). An Expert Committee appointed by Government to inter alia, recommend measures to optimise the logistic support for the Army, after studying various aspects, recommended the closure of Ordnance Depot Calcutta. This matter is however under examination of Government.

Government would carefully consider all relevant aspects before taking a final decision in the matter.

Smuggling between India and Sri Lanka

4234 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether smuggling of goods between Sri Lanka and India increased during 1981 as compared to the previous years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Reports received by Government indicate that smuggling between Sri Lanka and India continues to be kept in check. However, the value of goods seized by the Customs authorities while being attempted to be smuggled between Sri Lanka and India has in-

creased from about Rs. 219 lakhs in 1980 to about Rs. 291 lakhs in 1981.

Departments governed by Army Act and Army rules

4235. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Departments where the Army Act and Army Rules have been imposed;

(b) the details of the necessity of imposing these Acts and Rules; and

(c) the details regarding the provisions in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The provisions of the Army Act, 1950 have been applied with some modifications to the following:—

(i) Civil General Transport Companies and Independent Transport Platoons (Civil GT).

(ii) Assam Rifles units when attached to or acting with any body of the regular Army.

(iii) General Reserve Engineer Force.

(b) There is a necessity to impose certain sections of the Army Act and the Army Rules in order to achieve effective command and control of these various departments mentioned above when they function under the operational command of the Army.

(c) The Army Act, with certain modifications, has been made applicable as under:—

(i) Civil GT Coys and Independent Transport Platoons—By SRO 122 dated 22nd July 1950.

(ii) Assam Rifles—By SRO 318 dated 6th December, 1962.

(iii) G.R.E.F.—By SRO 329 dated 23rd July, 1950.

Installation of X-Ray Baggage Inspection system at Airports

4236. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the installation of X-Ray baggage inspection system at the airports of India;

(b) if so, whether such equipment is being manufactured locally or whether it is imported from a foreign country; and

(c) whether such equipment is to be installed in all the airports or in certain major airports only?

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

(b) Orders have been placed on ECIL Hyderabad, a Public Sector Undertaking, through DGS&D for the supply of 32 units of X-Ray Baggage Inspection equipment. The first 4 units have been imported and the remaining 28 units are being progressively manufactured in India by that Undertaking.

(c) The equipment is to be installed at all the 4 international airports and 11 other major domestic airports in the country to start with. There are also plans to install the equipment at 12 more domestic airports.

Temporary light connections to civilian in Delhi Cantonment on ill-health

4237. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the MES Regulations for the sanc-

tion of temporary light connections to the civilian population in Delhi Cantonment on grounds of ill-health and children's studies;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) how many people applied for the temporary connections during the last ~~six~~ months with details of action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) MES Regulations empowers the MES to grant temporary electric connections to the civilian population on medical grounds and not on grounds of children's studies.

(b) Details are given in Statement I

(c) Four persons. The details of the action taken on the applications are given in Statement II.

Statement—I

MES REGULATIONS (1968) PARA 844
APPENDIX 'N' PARA 6 AND 7.

Temporary Electric and Water Connections

6. Temporary electric and water connections may be sanctioned by Station Commanders in special cases, viz., on religious, social and medical grounds, for a period not exceeding 15 days.

7. The procedure governing the sanction for such temporary connections and the recovery of charges therefor will be as under:—

(a) Application will be made in the first instance by the consumer to the Garrison Engineer who will endorse a certificate to the effect that the electric energy/water can be made available without detriment to the normal requirements and forward the application to the Station Commander for approval.

(b) The consumer will be responsible to get the entire work, including the service line, carried out by a licensed contractor to the satisfaction of the Garrison Engineer.

(c) Connection will be given and the meter installed by the MES.

(d) A connection fee of Rs. 3 will be charged for every connection. The meter rent will be 50 P per day.

(e) A deposit to cover the charges for anticipated consumption, connection fee, meter rent, etc. will be recovered in advance.

(f) Charges for electric/water consumption will be calculated at the all-India rate or the all-in-cost rate, whichever is higher.

(g) An agreement will be executed with the consumer by the Garrison Engineer on IAFW-2351.

Statement-II

Details of the action taken on the applications received

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Action taken
1	Shri Moti Ram	Temporary connection provided from 11th February to 24th February 1982 on medical grounds.
2	Smt Laxmi Devi	Application duly scrutinised has been forwarded to Stn Headquarters Delhi Cantt by GE (E/M) on 11th March, 1982. The application is now being processed by Stn HQ Delhi Cant.
3.	Shri Mangat Ram	The individual had applied for provision of electric supply for a period of not less than 3 months, As there is no provision in MES Regulations for sanction of temporary electric connection for more than 15 days. it could not be sanctioned.
4.	Smt. Rama Kapoor	Sanctioned for 2 KW load on medical grounds from 1 March to 15th March, 1982. but the connection could not be given as the individual did not deposit is the amount for service connection charges, meter rent etc.

Operation of International Airlines through Calcutta

4238. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state how many International Airlines now operate through Calcutta Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Eight International Airlines operate through Calcutta viz. Air India, Aeroflot, British Airways, Bangladesh Biman, Scandinavian Airways, Thai Airways, Royal Nepal Airlines, and Burma Airways. In addition, Indian Airlines operates from Calcutta, to Nepal and Bangladesh.

I.A.S. and other Central Services Officers in Public Sector Units

4239. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of I.A.S. and other Central Services Officers are working in various public sector units;

(b) the full details, namely, numbers and their respective cadres; and

(c) whether Government are considering a change in this policy, in view of the need to have professional managers in public sector units instead of non-professionals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Appointments to posts in Central Government industrial & commercial enterprises, both at the top level and at the below top level, are done in accordance with the job requirements of these posts. Hence only persons who have the professional background required for these jobs are considered. According to the information available, 69 officers from IAS and other Central services are presently on deputation

to such Central Government enterprises excluding the officers from the Industrial Management Pool who were recruited for service in the public sector. The break-up of these officers in regard to their respective services is given below:—

IAS	=	34
IA & AS	=	8
IRAS	=	5
IRSE	=	1
CES	=	1
IOFS	=	1
ICAS	=	1
IRS	=	2
IDAS	=	2
IPS	=	10 (Indian Police Service)
IPS	=	1 (Indian Postal Service)
IRTS	=	2
IFAS	=	1

(c) Does not arise.

Payment of House Rent Allowance to Government employees without production of rent receipts

4240. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government servants are paid House Rent Allowance upto a basic pay of Rs. 750 without production of rent receipt;

(b) if so, when this limit was last fixed;

(c) whether in view of steep rise in rental value of houses in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities and the hardship suffered by certain sections of Government servants, Government propose to raise this limit enabling them to draw full benefit of H.R.A.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISO-DIA (a) Central Government servants with a basic pay upto

Rs. 750 p.m. are granted House Rent Allowance as admissible to them without production of rent receipt. Government servants drawing basic pay of more than Rs. 750 p.m. have also the option to claim the same amount of house rent allowance as admissible to Central Government servants drawing the basic pay of Rs. 750 p.m. and serving at the same station, without production of rent receipt.

(b) With effect from 1-11-1973.

(c) and (d) Drawal of house rent allowance without production of rent receipt is a significant concession. There is no proposal under the consideration of Government at present to further liberalise this concession.

Transfer of Audit employees

4241. SHRĪ SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of Audit employees were transferred to the Civil Accounts Department with the assurance that the benefits and perquisites being given or to be introduced in the Audit Department will also be given to the Account employees;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Account employees are now being denied all those facilities both financial or otherwise which are being given to or are being reintroduced in the Audit Department; and

(c) if not, the details of such facilities which were reintroduced or are being introduced in the Accounts as well as Audit Department;?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISO-DIA): (a) During the course of discussions in the Lok Sabha on 25th March, 1976 on the Depart-

mentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Bill, the assurance held out to the employees of the Audit Department to be transferred to the Civil Accounts side was that the officials would be entitled to be appointed to posts carrying scales of pay not less than those of posts held by them immediately before such transfer. This assurance is incorporated in the Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Act, 1976, which provides that every officer or employee transferred shall be entitled to be appointed to a post carrying a scale of pay not less favourable than that of the post which he held immediately before the date of such transfer and in the same capacity (whether substantive or officiating) in which he held the post in the Audit & Accounts Department. No assurance was given at any time to the transferred employees that the service conditions on the accounts side would be in conformity with those on the audit side for all time in future.

The service conditions of the civil accounts employees are being regulated under the provisions of Central Civil Accounts Service (Group 'C') Recruitment Rules, 1978 and such other service benefits extended to them as are approved by Government. In view of the changed situation after the departmentalisation of accounts and the Recruitment Rules referred to above, it is not possible to compare the service conditions on the accounts side with those on the audit side.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the position explained above.

Indian and U.S. Businessmen in collaborate on construction work in third countries

4242. SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and U.S. businessmen have recently agreed to collaborate on giant construction work in third countries;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the idea;

(c) if so, whether specific agreements in this regard would need Government scrutiny; and

(d) what projects are likely to be taken up in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The 7th meeting of the Indo-US Joint Business Council wherein businessmen from both the countries participated, was held in New Delhi in February, 1982. The Council has recommended that joint meetings of the Senior Representatives of the Indian and US Companies should be organised in important Centres for exchanging information on each other's capabilities and for identifying areas of collaboration between them for undertaking projects in third countries.

(b) In view of the vast market for project exports, the size of the individual projects, competition from various countries and the comparative advantage of Indian engineering expertise in a number of fields, there is scope for beneficial cooperation with firms of other countries including USA in third country projects.

(c) The recommendation is for arranging joint meetings at important centres for exchanging information on each other's capabilities and for identifying areas of collaboration. The specific agreements would require Government's scrutiny in such of the cases where clearance by the Government is necessary. At the time of submission of bids, the project exporters would have to get their bids cleared by the working group's of financial institutions.

(d) The proposal does not involve taking up projects in India.

Impact of Indirect Taxes, excise and other taxes on revenue

4243. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jha Committee on Indirect Taxes and the National Council of Applied Economic Research have opined that the present high rates of excise and other indirect taxes are counter-productive and causing loss of revenue; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) In the report of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee, it was opined that high rates of duties should be introduced selectively, also taking into account whether such rates would not lead to a more than proportionate fall in consumption of the excisable goods, resulting in a possible loss of revenue. In a report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research titled "A Study of Price Control and Impact of Excise Duty on Selected Industries" published in 1978, a similar view that high rates of Central excise duties might result in fall in production of the particular goods meaning smaller revenue from them, was expressed.

(b) The views referred to above have been noted by the Government.

Vayudoot service for Jaisalmer

4244. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state when air service "Vayudoot" is to be started for Jaisalmer which is an important town of the country from strategic and tourism point of view and which is visited by thousands of foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Jaisalmer figures among the stations proposed to be connected by Vayudoot in its first phase of expansion programme. However, the operation of the service is dependent

upon the availability of aircraft and the infra-structure facilities.

Proposal to take up production of export varieties of cloth

4245. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to take up production of export varieties of cloth;

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

(c) the manner in which the production is proposed to be diversified and expanded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Production of different varieties of cloth for the purpose of export is undertaken by the manufacturing units after taking into account such relevant factors as demand in the importing countries, prices offered as also conditions in the domestic market etc. Government has already announced a 100 per cent export oriented units scheme under which total production (excluding permissible level of rejects) has to be exported.

Indian Airlines to cover more places in Gujarat

4246. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has promised for early introduction of third airlines service in Gujarat State when he met the State Tourism Minister of Gujarat;

(b) the names of the cities which are likely to be covered under this air service; and

(c) by when this service will start functioning in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to consider airlinking Amreli, Kandla, Surat and Dwarka by Vayudoot service in its future expansion programme subject to airports being made suitable for operations. No definite date of commencement of services has been decided so far.

Sale of Indian articles in the name of foreign goods

4247. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item "Patrion per khule aam videshi mall bikta hai; koi puchhane wala nahin ki yeh cheejen aati kahan se hain" appearing in the 'Sandhya Times' of 20th January, 1982 high-lighting—

(i) cheating the public by selling Indian made articles by affixing foreign made label/bottle; and

(ii) need for issuing licence for every type of trade;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) action taken, with details thereof; including making licence compulsory for carrying out any type of trade/business including on foot paths, weekly bazars, hawkers including newspapers vendors to check inflation accumulation of black money and increase Government earning; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Government's attention has been drawn to the article. The accent of the author of the article is on open display, for sale, of "foreign" goods in Karol Bagh,

New Delhi and various parts of the country and the spurious nature of such goods.

Concerted raids are carried out by the town/city preventive units of the Customs (Anti-Smuggling) Department on shops, stalls, hawkers, etc., known to be dealing in smuggled goods. Reports received indicate that substantial quantity of the goods with foreign markings displayed for sale in the city markets are spurious and locally manufactured. In other words, these are imitations of the foreign goods and sold as foreign goods.

As regards licensing, under the Delhi Shops and Establishment Act, 1954, the occupier of every establishment (including shops, etc.) has to send to the Chief Inspector (appointed under the Act), a statement in the prescribed form together with prescribed fee for registration of establishment including shop, etc.

As for vendors selling goods in the so-called Weekly Bazars in Delhi, enquiries made indicate that no prior sanction of the Municipal authorities is required by these vendors. Any vendor can occupy the space in these bazars. However, the Delhi Municipal Corporation collects tax by the name of a Tehebazari from these vendors at a rate varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day for occupying area of approx. 4' x 6' depending upon the locality in which these bazars are held. The articles sold in these bazars are generally of common use. The total turn over of such vendors over a period of year will not be substantial enough to bring them within the taxable limit, keeping in view that the minimum net income not liable to income tax is Rs. 15,000.

In so far as falsifying and falsely applying trade marks are concerned, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 contains various penal provisions and lays down the procedure for taking cognizance of offences under this Act.

कालसी-चक्रौता मोटर सड़क को पी०
उ०डी० उत्तर प्रदेश को स्थानांतरित
करना

4248. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून
में कालसी-चक्रौता मोटर सड़क रक्षा
मंत्रालय के अधीन है और क्या इस सड़क
को दुतरफा यातायात हेतु नहीं खोला गया
है जबकि कालसी के पीछे वाली सड़क
और चक्रौता के आगे वाली सड़क को
दुतरफा यातायात के लिए खोला गया
है ;

(ख) क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय इस सड़क
को उत्तर प्रदेश लोक निर्माण विभाग को
सौंपने को तैयार है क्योंकि इस सड़क
का ठीक से रख-रखाव नहीं किया जाता
है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या
कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री श्रीर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) और (ख). कालसी-चक्रौता सड़क
को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को हस्तान्तरित
करने के आदेश रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी
कर दिए गए हैं। यह एक मंजूरी पहाड़ी
सड़क है जिसमें कई जगहों पर खतरनाक
मोड़ हैं इसलिए मौजूदा हालत में इस पर
दोनों तरफ का यातायात शुरू करने की
अनुमति देना खतरनाक है।
पहले से ही भावधानी बरतने की
दृष्टि से इस सड़क में एक तरफा यातायात
को अनुमति दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Agreement signed between Parle Ex-
ports Private Ltd. and Bisleri India
(Pvt.) Ltd.

4249. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
refer to the reply given to (Starred)
Question No. 284 on 5-12-1980 regard-
ing agreement signed between Parle
Exports Private Ltd. and Bisleri India
Pvt. Ltd., and state:

(a) whether the investigation regis-
tered in CBI on 5-4-1980 for offence
of cheating under I.P.C. and other
violations of FERA (1947) have since
been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the findings and
what action Government are contem-
plating or have taken in the matter,
if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a)
and (b) After completion of investiga-
tion, 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 16-4-81 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 Chau-
han and Shri H. M. Golwala in the
court of the Additional Chief Metro-
politan Magistrate, Bombay. The com-
pany 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 14-1-1980 quash-
ing the proceedings in the trial court.
Action for filing a Special Leave Peti-
tion in the Supreme Court of India
against the order of the Bombay High
Court is being taken.

Recruitment in Export Inspection Agency

4250. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of
COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many fresh appointments
are made during the last two years in
the Export Inspection Agency;

(b) what were the criteria for such appointments;

(d) if not, on what basis these recruitment rules for the Agency; and

(d) if not, on what basis these recruitments were made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) During the period from 1-3-80 to 28-2-82, 108 fresh appointments in various grades were made in the Export Inspection Agency.

(b) to (d). Prior to 2nd August, 1980 the appointments were made on the basis of recruitment rules framed by the Export Inspection Council. After 2nd August, 1980, the recruitments in the Export Inspection Agency were made in accordance with recruitment rules published in Gazette of India, G.S.R. No. 794 dt. 2-8-1980.

Representation from employees of Binny Mills

4251. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the employees of Binny Mills at Bangalore on a number of matters pertaining to the functioning of the mill and the problems of the workers;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to deal with the various questions raised in the representation; and

(c) with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Government are not aware of any representation other than representations received from the Binny Garment Factory Workers' Union.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Amount disbursed to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes by nationalised banks

4252. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding to total amount disbursed to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and other weaker sections as loan by the nationalised and non-nationalised banks during the year 1980-81; and

(b) what are the details regarding the loan given by nationalised and non-nationalised banks, State-wise, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The information reporting system currently yields data on outstanding advances in priority sectors to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and to artisans, village and cotton industries, as separate categories. Statewise data for outstanding priority sector advances of nationalised banks and non-nationalised banks to these categories separately will be laid on the Table of the House.

गुजरात में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

4253. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है और इन शाखाओं को किन-किन स्थानों पर खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी बैंक शाखाएँ गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में खोलने का विचार है और इन्हें किन-किन स्थानों पर खोला जायेगा ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 में कितनी बैंक शाखाएं खोली जायेंगी और इन शाखाओं को किन-किन स्थानों पर खोला जायेगा और इस बारे में ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) ० भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में 1982-83 से 1984-85 तक के तीन वर्षों के वास्ते शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति तैयार की है। इस नई नीति में ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त बैंक कार्यालय खोलने की व्यवस्था है जिससे कि ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति 17,000 व्यक्तियों पर औसतन एक शाखा की व्याप्ति का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके। शहरी क्षेत्रों में शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति केवल एक सीमित सीमा तक ही रहेगी। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, छितरी हुई जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में शाखा विस्तार जनसंख्या मानदण्ड के अनुसार निर्धारित नहीं होगा बल्कि, इसका निर्धारण, बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता में मौजूद कमी, जनसंख्या के निर्धारित समूह की बैंकिंग आवश्यकताओं, आर्थिक गतिविधि नीति के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए होगा। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने, गुजरात की सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह जिला परामर्शदात्री समिति के परामर्श से, राज्य में उन ग्रामीण बैंक विहीन स्थानों का निर्धारण करे जहां बैंक कार्यालय खोले जाने हों। स्थानों के आवंटन को अन्तिम रूप तभी दिया जा सकेगा जब कि राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशें भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को प्राप्त हो जाएं। इसलिए, गुजरात में 1982-85 के दौरान शाखा विस्तार योजनाओं का ब्योरा अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Disproportionate increase in the cadre of Commissioner of Income-tax

4254. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is disproportionate increase in the cadre of Commissioners of Income-tax;

(b) what was the sanctioned strength of Commissioners of Income-tax as on 1-1-1978 and 1-1-1982;

(c) whether it is a fact that no complementary staff/supporting staff has been provided to them with the result they are sitting idle; and

(d) with the Income-tax Administration becoming so top heavy, what steps Government propose to take to restore the balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The sanctioned strength of Commissioners of Income-tax (including Directors and O.S.D.) as on 1-1-1978 was 83. During the year 1978, 80 additional posts of Commissioners of Income-tax (including Directors and O.S.D.) were sanctioned by up-grading equal number of posts of Asstt. Commissioners of Income-tax. The complementary staff attached to the Asstt. Commissioners was provided to the up-graded posts of Commissioners of Income-tax. 61 additional posts of Commissioners of Income-tax (including Chief Commissioners, Directors General/Directors) were sanctioned during September, 1981. The creation of complementary/supporting staff for these posts is under consideration. Pending creation of additional posts of staff, the necessary complementary supporting staff for the newly created posts has been provided from the existing sanctioned strength of the Department. The Commissioners are, therefore, not sitting idle. The sanctioned strength of Commissioners of Income-tax (including Directors and O.S.D.) as on 1-1-1982 was 224.

(d) Taking into consideration the ratio of officers to staff, the Income-tax Administration is not top heavy.

Recruitment of Engineering Diploma Holders in G.I.C.

4255. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Companies are actively considering recruitment of over 100 Engineering Diploma Holders for survey and assessment of motor claims and the recruitment was expected to be completed during 1978;

(b) if so, how many of them have been recruited up till now and what is the total number of Diploma Holders who are at present holding the post of surveyors and assessment of motor claims; and

(c) whether the Insurance Corporation is actively considering to abolish the system of appointment of Claims Inspectors instead of considering to give it to private inspectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). After the "General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Scheme, 1974" was notified, no subsidiary of G.I.C. has appointed any diploma-holder as Claims Inspector for survey and assessment of motor claims. According to the nature of the case, various insurance companies engage independent surveyors to assess the loss so that they can expeditiously settle the claims.

There are, however, at present 115 engineering diploma holders appointed prior to 1974 in some companies who as far as possible are utilised to do

the survey and assessment of motor claims.

Requirements stipulated by International Commercial Aviation Organisation

4256. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that not a single airport in India meets the basic requirements stipulated by the International Commercial Aviation Organisation for landing of jets; and

(b) is it a fact that there is on an average a near miss a day over Cochin, Trivandrum and Bangalore Airports?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Armed dacoity in Nationalised Banks

4257. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount lost as a result of armed dacoities in the nationalised banks in the Capital during the past one year;

(b) the names of the banks where security guards have not been posted;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank has issued any instruction regarding the posting of armed guards;

(d) whether there is any proposal to instal alarm system in banks which can alert the nearest police station; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) There have been three cases of dacoities in the branches of nationalised banks in

Delhi during the years 1981 and 1982 involving a sum of Rs. 18.45 lakhs.

(b), (d) and (e). It will not be in the interest of the security of the banks to indicate the branches where security guards have not been posted or the details of alarm systems installed/proposed to be installed in the various branches.

(c) Government have advised banks to identify the branches which require posting of security guards and make arrangements for posting of the same.

Industrial houses to set up joint ventures abroad

4258. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and names of the industrial houses which have decided to set up joint venture abroad; and

(b) the terms and conditions of the agreement with the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A statement showing the names of Indian companies which have sought permission of Government, to set up joint ventures abroad and whose applications are under consideration, is attached.

(b) Indian companies which seek approval of the Government to set up joint ventures abroad, do not enter into any agreement with the Government of India. While granting approval to each unit, Government lays down specific terms and conditions.

Statement

Names of Indian companies which have sought permission of Government to set up Joint Ventures Abroad and whose applications are pending for decision by Government

Sr. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country of location	Field of collaboration
1	2		4
1	M/s Stitich Arts Exports Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	W. Germany	High Fashion garments.
2	M/s Correa Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Singapore	Consultancy in architecture.
3	M/s Indian Products Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Kenya	Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid etc.
4	Ms Easland Services Pvt. Ltd., Trivandrum.	Nigeria	Water taps & allied items.
5	M/s P.J. Indian Granites, Salem	Thailand	Grante cum marble cutting and polishing.
6	M/s Rama Fibres Ltd., Bantli (Bhivani)	Thailand	Manufacture of pre-arrised PET bottles.
7	M/s Raptakos, Brett & Co., Ltd. Bombay.	Nigeria	Pharmaceutical products.

1	2	3	7
8	M/s Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. 1 Bombay	Sri Lanka	Inorganic Chemicals.
9	M/s Champaklal Investment & Financial Consultants Ltd., Bombay.	U.K.	Financial Consultancy.
10	M/s Voltas International Ltd., Bombay	Singapore	Trading & marketing of textile machinery.
11	M/s Narula Udyog (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	U.A.E.	Manufacture of disposable syringes and needles.
12	M/s Vijay Tanks & Vessels Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Kuwait	Turnkey projects.
13	M/s Star Marketing & Services Ltd., Bombay.	Thailand	Processing of textiles.
14	M/s Bengal Waterproof Ltd., Calcutta	Sri Lanka	Manufacture of rubber based products.
15	M/s ASC Engineering & Allied Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	Indonesia	Manufacture of steel profiles.
16	M/s Vaikath Sons Pvt. Ltd., Alleppe	Sri Lanka	Manufacture of coir yarn.
17	Metallurgical & Engg. Consultants (India) Ltd., Ranchi, Bihar.	Nigeria	Tech. Consultancy design, engg. & project management.
18	M/s Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd., New Delhi	Indonesia	Manufacture of Dioctyl Phthalate (plasticiser).
19	M/s Arvind Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Nigeria	Composite textile Mills.

Allotment of Funds for Tourism for Kerala State

4259. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUDACKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total allotment of funds for tourism for the State of Kerala during the coming year;

(b) is it a fact that comparatively no funds were allotted to Kerala last year; and

(c) is it a fact that Kerala is neglected by the Tourist Department although that State has got more facilities (beautiful beaches, attrac-

tive lakes, magnificent forests with plenty of wild animals)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The funds available in the Central Sector are not allocated on State-wise basis. The schemes for development of tourism are taken up at various centres on the basis of the potential the centres hold to attract tourists and accordingly the amounts allocated schemewise.

(b) No, Sir. Schemes taken up in Kerala in the central sector during

the last year i.e. 1980-81 for promotion of tourism are detailed below:—

Department of Tourism

Sr.No./Scheme	Funds released in 1980-81 (in lakhs)
	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Yoga-Gum-Massage centre at Kovalam (Spillover)	(Estimated cost) Rs. 11.30 lakhs
(ii) Construction of staff quarters at Kovalam	(Estimated cost) Rs. 3.60 lakhs
	6.30

I.T.D.C.

(i) Renovation of Kovalam Hotel	8.25
(ii) Transport unit at Kovalam	2.45
GRAND TOTAL	10.70

(c) No, Sir. A statement showing the schemes undertaken in the Central Sector during the previous Plan periods for promotion of tourism in

Kerala is attached. The development of Tourism in Kerala has thus been given due weightage in the Central Sector.

Statement

KERALA

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure incurred
<i>Second Five Year Plan :</i>		
Part-I	1. Improvement of Rest House at Thekkedy	40,000
		40,000
<i>Third Five Year Plan</i>		
Part-I	1. Improvement of Rest House at Thekkady (Spillover)	2,04,608
	2. Improvement to the Golf Course on Solaghaty Island at Cochin	15,000
	3. Provision of launches or cruises on back-water at Cochin	2,31,953
	4. Provision of launches for cruising on the lake for viewing wild life (Periyar Lake)	64,983
	5. Onam festival	25,000
	6. Sloping Jetty at Thekkady	48,000
	7. Expansion of Mascot Hotel at Trivandrum (Spill-over)	47,510
	8. Rest House at Cheruthuruthy (spill -over)	68,000
	TOTAL	7,05,054

1	2	3
<i>Annual plan 1966-67</i>		
1. Renovation of the palace at Kovalam to be run as a hotel		5,13,000
<i>Annual plan 1967-68</i>		
1. Purchase of motor launches for Periyar Lake Wild Life Sanctuary		50,000
<i>Annual plan 1968-69</i>		
1. Expansion of Aranya Niwas Hotel at Thekkady		3,000
2. Expansion of Mascot Hotel at Trivandrum		1,55,743
3. Improvement of Cape Hotel at Cape Camorin		10,000
	TOTAL	1,68,743

*Fourth Five year plan**Department of Tourism*

1. Youth Hostel at Trivandrum	93,965
2. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort at Kovalam	31,81,000
	TOTAL
	32,74,965

India Tourism Development Corporation

1. Kovalam Grove }	1,11,89,000
2. Kovalam Hotel }	
3. Transport Unit at Kovalam	66,000
	TOTAL
	1,12,55,000

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1974-75

Department of Tourism

1. Youth Hostel at Trivandrum	40,000
2. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort	6,00,000
	TOTAL
	6,40,000

1975-76

1. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort	4,00,000
2. Youth Hostel at Trivandrum	1,50,000
	TOTAL
	5,50,000

1976-77

1. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort	3,00,000
2. Arnya Niwas Hotel at Thekkady	2,88,000
	TOTAL
	5,88,000

1

2

3

1977-78

1. Launch at Periyar Lake	2,00,000
2. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort	2,25,000
TOTAL	4,25,000

Fifth Five Year Plan

(1974-75)

I.T.D.C.

1. Kovalam Grove	85,000
2. Hotel at Kovalam	34,02,000
TOTAL	34,87,000

(1975-76)

1. Hotel at Kovalam	45,21,000
2. Land for cottages at Kovalam	10,00,000
3. Transport Unit at Kovalam	97,000
TOTAL	56,18,000

(1976-77)

1. Hotel at Kovalam	3,58,000
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(1977-78)

1. Kovalam Hotel	3,82,000
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(1978-79)

Department of Tourism

1. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort (Yoga cum Massage Centre) TOTAL	5,75,000
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I.T.D.C.

1. Renovation of Kovalam Hotel	13,000
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(1979-80)

Department of Tourism

1. Youth Hostel at Trivandrum	3,28,000
2. Beach Service Centre at Kovalam	3,00,000
TOTAL	6,28,000

I.T.D.C.

1. Renovation of Kovalam Hotel	3,50,000
2. Transport Units at Kovalam	3,65,000
TOTAL	7,15,000

Fith five year plan

Expenditure Incurred

(1980-81)

Department of Tourism

1. Yoga-cum-Massage Centre (Spillover)	3,30,000
2. Construction of staff quarters	3,00,000
TOTAL	6,30,000

I.T.D.C.

1. Renovation of Kovalam Hotel	8,25,000
2. Transport Unit at Kovalam	2,45,000
TOTAL	10,70,000

GRAND TOTAL . 3,16,83,762

Decline in Export of Ginger

of ginger from 1977-78 onwards has been as under:

4260. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of ginger is showing a steady decline and it is facing a stiff competition from China in the world market;

(b) the export of ginger during-1977-78, 1978-79 and in the current year in terms of value;

(c) the names of countries importing ginger from India; and

(d) what protection Government propose to provide to safeguard the interests of ginger cultivators?

Year	Quantity Tonnes	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1977-78.	9762	1369
1978-79.	14515	1432
1979-80.	11486	727
1980-81.	5550	292
1981-82 (April-December)	3596	299

China is our competitor in the world markets for ginger. Saudi Arabia, Morocco, USA, Federal Republic of Germany and a large number of other countries are importing ginger from India. Export of ginger is freely allowed, and unit value realisation has shown improvement.

Growth of Bank Deposits

4261. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an alarmingly slow down in the

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) Export

growth of bank deposits in the last quarters;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) if not, the real position in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Provisional data on deposit growth of scheduled commercial banks for completed quarters available up to last Friday of December 1981 show that during the four quarters of 1981, the deposits of the scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 947 crores, Rs. 2337 crores, Rs. 1312 crores and Rs. 1936 crores respectively. The four quarters taken together have shown a deposit growth of Rs. 6532 crores or 17.7 per cent. Short-term fluctuations in deposit levels of banks do not necessarily reflect long-term trends.

राज्य सरकारी पर केन्द्रीय ऋणों की बकाया राशि

4262. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या वित्त मंत्री रह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों पर केन्द्रीय ऋणों की बकाया राशि कितनी है; और

(ख) बकाया ऋणों को राशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :

(क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

31 मार्च, 1981 को प्रत्येक राज्य पर बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋण

राज्य	(करोड़ रुपये)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13,60.48
2. आसाम	6,01.68
3. बिहार	16,05.72
4. गुजरात	7,67.92
5. हरियाणा	3,94.84
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,10.27
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	5,59.00
8. कर्नाटक	8,24.13
9. केरल	5,34.33
10. मध्य प्रदेश	10,17.58
11. महाराष्ट्र	14,99.41
12. मणिपुर	46.66
13. मेघालय	11.92
14. नागालैण्ड	15.88
15. उड़ीसा	8,64.64
16. पंजाब	4,72.94
17. राजस्थान	10,93.80
18. सिक्किम	11.04
19. तमिलनाडु	9,84.94
20. त्रिपुरा	33.99
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	25,05.64
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	16,61.54
जोड़ 1,69,80.35	

टिप्पणी : उपर्युक्त आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

Outstanding Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Large Scale Units

4263. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the detail of the outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to large-scale units enjoying credit limits of Rs. one crore and above as at the end of June, 1980, December, 1980, June, 1981 and December, 1981; and

(b) what is the reasons of such a big amount outstanding and what steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Latest available classification of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks according to the size of credit limit relates to June, 1980. As on the last Friday of June, 1980 the amount outstanding with credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above was Rs. 7451 crores. Sectoral break-up of these advances is as under:

SECTOR	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)
Agriculture	402
Industry	3638
Transport Operators	288
Person: l Professional services..	19
Trade.	2992
Others	112
Total	7451
Of which : Small Scale Industries	17

(b) The outstanding with credit limit of Rs. 1 crore and above form

35 per cent of the total credit outstanding as at the end of June, 1980 and cannot be construed as large keeping in view the scale of operations of medium and large industry (including public sector undertakings) and food procurement operations. Nevertheless, according to Government policy, the necessary priority and concessions are given to smaller borrowers in various categories.

Gir forest sanctuary on air map of country

4264. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that the Gir forest sanctuary of the Indian Lion would be brought on the air map of the country;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) whether Government have also considered the question of starting third airlines service in the State of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, when it will start functioning and the name of the cities which are to be covered by the said service?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government would consider linking places in Gujarat by Vayudoot services.

(d) Surat, Amreli, Dwarka and Kandla would be considered for air-linking by Vayudoot services in its future phase of expansion.

Supply of fighter planes and arms etc. to Pak by China

4265. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that China is supplying fighter planes, large number of armoured vehicles and light arms to Pakistan under a long terms military accord?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): China is known to have been supplying a variety of military equipment, including planes and armoured vehicles, to Pakistan under various Protocols and Agreements signed from time to time.

Measure to prevent harassment and Hardship to Travellers from Middle East

4266. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures taken by Government to prevent the harassment and hardship to the travellers from the Middle East countries at the airports; and

(b) have Government gone into the problems of these not well educated passengers at the airports including customs check-up, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). In order to assist and facilitate travellers from West Asia, the Department of Tourism conducted three courses in Arabic language at Bombay Airport. In these courses, officers from Government of India Tourist Office, Customs, Health, International Airport Authority of India, Immigration and Security participated. As a result, at least one Arabic language

knowing person is on duty at Bombay Airport round the clock where majority of tourists from West Asia disembark. Some International Airlines also make announcement in Arabic language.

A brochure in Arabic language has also been brought out to apprise travellers from West Asia about Customs, health, immigration and currency regulations. This booklet is distributed by overseas tourist offices as well as by the Indian missions abroad.

Promotion of SC/ST Employees in Canara Bank

4267. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the relaxation in eligibility criteria for promotion of SC/ST employees in Canara Bank has been withdrawn;

(b) whether the All India Canara Bank SC/ST employees Association has submitted a memorandum to him and the Bank on 15th February, 1982 regarding their grievances and notice of Dharna was also served; if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) how Canara Bank is filling up the backlog of SC/ST employees in officers cadre Grade scale I; whether they are going to conduct an exclusively test for SC/ST employees;

(d) if so, when and if not how backlog will be filled in state also number of reserved unfilled vacancies in officers grade scale I; and

(e) whether it is a fact that reservations in promotion has not yet been implemented to the officers Grade Scale II, III and IV and if so, the reason thereof?

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

Promotion in banks is governed by agreements between the management and the majority union of employees. Canara Bank had initially introduced reservation in promotion unilaterally and had also decided to give certain relaxation in eligibility criteria to the SC/ST employees. Subsequently, writ petitions were filed by the general category employees and therefore the Bank had to take up the matter with the union for getting the existing agreement modified. The fresh agreement provides for reservation for SC/ST in promotion but does not provide any relaxation in eligibility criteria for the SC/ST employees.

(b) Yes, Sir. Canara Bank has been asked to look into the problems mentioned by the Association in its Memorandum.

(c) to (e). All the Government orders regarding reservation for SC/ST in promotion have been extended to the public sector banks and in terms of these orders there is no reservation for SC/ST in promotion by selection within the officers cadre. In order to safe-guard the interests of SC/ST employees the banks have been asked to carry-forward the unfilled reserved vacancies to subsequent years. The Canara Bank has reported that the back-log as on 1-1-1982 relating to promotion to Junior Management Grade was 31 and 56 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. This back-log will be considered at the time of promotion to be held in future.

LIC Scheme for its policy holders to own their houses

4268. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. of India has a scheme for its policy holders in

urban areas to own their houses, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Scheme is not applicable to policy holders in Rural areas if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The main features of the "Own Your Home" Scheme for the LIC's policyholders are as under:—

(i) Under the Scheme loans are available for construction of houses or purchase of recently constructed houses or extension of existing houses.

(ii) The loans granted under the Scheme vary from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 1,50,000. The permissible percentage of the loan varies from 66 2/3% to 85% of the value of the property, depending upon the category of the borrower.

(iii) In granting the loan account is taken of the applicant's repaying capacity, as judged by his annual income and outgo and other financial commitments.

(iv) The rate of interest currently in force is 13% per annum. Additional interest of 2½% is chargeable for default in payment of principal instalment, interest or premium under the policies assigned as collateral security. A rebate of 2% in the interest is allowed if the loan amount is Rs. 50,000 or less on certain conditions regarding the valuation of the property, income of the borrower and user of the mortgage property being satisfied.

(b) The Scheme is in operation at all centres where the LIC has a branch office or a sub-office. It has also been introduced at a few other selected important centres. At present, the number of centres at which the Scheme is in operation is about 800. It is not administratively feasible to extend the Scheme to other stations at present in the absence of infrastructure at remote places.

Bank deposits and advances in Bihar

4269. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total, preferably, district-wise, bank deposits and advances in Bihar and the causes of wide disparity; and

(b) what amount is advanced directly for productive purposes, both agricultural and industrial respectively for medium, small, mini and cottage industries and for trade and commerce?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Districtwise data on deposits and advances (according to sanction) of all scheduled commercial banks in the State of Bihar at the end of March 1981 is set out in statement laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-3684/82. The disparities in the deposits and advances of scheduled commercial banks reflect the disparities in economic development, particularly the growth of organised sectors of industry and trade, which in turn, are attributable to several factors like natural endowments, availability of infrastructural facilities, proximity to markets, availability of local entrepreneurship etc.

(b) Districtwise data on sectoral deployment of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State of Bihar is available for June, 1980. This data is set out in statement II laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-3684/82.

कच्चे चमड़े तथा चर्म उत्पादों का निर्यात

4270. श्री बिरहा राम फुलवाड़िया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान कितने कच्चे चमड़े तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के चमड़े से बनी वस्तुओं का कितना निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) ये निर्यात किन एजन्सियों अथवा कम्पनियों के माध्यम से किये गये तथा उनसे सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार 1982-83 के दौरान चमड़े के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार को उससे कितनी अतिरिक्त आय होगी और इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संघमा) : (क) तथा (ख). कच्चे चमड़े के निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं है। चमड़े तथा चमड़े के उत्पादों की उन विभिन्न मदों के निर्यात आंकड़े जो अप्रैल, 1981—जनवरी, 1982 की अवधि के लिए मूल्य-वार उपलब्ध हैं, संलग्न विवरण में दिये जाते हैं। सरकार द्वारा अलग-अलग निर्यातकों के नाम नहीं रखे जाते।

(ग) तथा (घ). 1982-83 के दौरान घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विपणन परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए चमड़ा तथा चमड़े के उत्पादों के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए भरसक प्रयास किये जायेंगे। तथापि इस स्थिति में यह अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त होने वाली अतिरिक्त विदेशी मुद्रा आय कितनी होगी।

विवरण

(आंकड़े मिलियन में)

	मात्रा	मूल्य रुपये में
ई आई विधि से कमाई हुई खालें तथा चमड़ियां	4.93 कि० ग्रा०	278.46
बेट ब्ल्यू खालें तथा चमड़ियां	—	204.50
तैयार चमड़ा	एस० क्यू० डी० पी० एम० 1455.37	1282.39
अन्य तैयार चमड़ा		377.17
मोल चमड़ा		12.79
चमड़े का माल		206.45
औद्योगिक चमड़े की वस्तुएं		107.94
चमड़े के जूते आदि		160.07
जूते आदि के संघटक		508.10
बकरी के बाल		6.99
अन्य बाल		0.12
	योग :	3144.98

(टिप्पणी : ई आई विधि से कमाई हुई खालों तथा चमड़ियों और तैयार चमड़े के अलावा अन्य मर्चों के सम्बन्ध में मात्रा की दृष्टि से निर्यात आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते) ।

(स्रोत : चमड़ा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद्, मद्रास) ।

Demolition of unauthorised construction/partition of shop in Cantonment

4271. SHRI SHIV SHARAN
VERMA:

SHRI A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the unauthorised constructions over the Cantonment Board shops in Delhi Cantonment and the unautho-

rised partitions in the shops were to be demolished;

(b) if so, full details thereof together with the reasons for delay in the execution of demolitions; and

(c) steps taken to expedite the demolition thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Details of the unauthorised constructions and unautho-

rised partitions in Cantonment Board shops in Delhi and action being taken in each of these cases are given in the Statement I and II laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-3685/82.

**Strike of 19th January not joined by employees of State Bank of India
New Delhi**

4272. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the employees of State Bank of India, Local Head Office, New Delhi Main Branch and other Branch Offices of the Bank in Delhi/New Delhi did not join the 19th January strike;

(b) if so, the number of such employees stating the number of SC/ST and non-SC/ST employees separately;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these loyal employees are now facing some sorts of problems such as forced transfers; non-payment of their medical/T.A. bills etc. due to their not joining the said strike;

(d) if so, whether Government have given them any protection; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that the members of the supervising staff in their Delhi Circle did not join the strike on 19th January 1982. From amongst the workmen, besides watch and ward staff 190 other employees posted in the branches/offices in Delhi also did not join the strike. Of these 128 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) to (e). State Bank of India has reported that these loyal employees are not facing any problem like forced transfers, non-payment of medical/TA bills etc. as a result of their non-participation in the strike.

Review of Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme of Maharashtra

4273. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the cotton Monopoly Procurement scheme of Maharashtra; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend the duration of Maharashtra Raw Cotton Act 1971 by ten years?

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

(b) The Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing, and Marketing) Act 1971, is valid upto June 30, 1982. The question of according Government's approval to its extension will be considered at the appropriate time on receipt of a suitable proposal to that effect from the Government of Maharashtra.

तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा से जोड़े जाने वाले गुजरात के शहर

4274. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

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

(क) गुजरात के कितने हवाई अड्डों पर तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का विचार है;

(ख) यह सेवा आरम्भ करने के लिए किसी शहर को शामिल करने हेतु क्या सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सेवा चलाने के लिए गुजरात में पूर्ण यातायात तथा इस रनवे को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और यदि हां, तो इस सेवा का लाभ वहां कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

(श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) :

(क) इण्डिया समिति द्वारा सूरत तथा कांडला दो स्टेशनों को विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़े जाने की सिफारिश की गई है। परन्तु गिडवाना समिति ने अमरेली और मीथापुर की भी तीसरी विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़े जाने की सिफारिश की थी।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism does not provide any loan assistance, for development of Hotel Industry in any State.

(ख) सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त दोनों समितियों ने तीसरी विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़े जाने वाले स्थानों के चयन के प्रश्न की जांच की थी। इन समितियों ने विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के लिए स्थानों का चयन करते समय उन स्थानों की सुगम्यता तथा वाणिज्यिक और दृष्टि से महत्व को ध्यान में रखा है।

In so far as Industrial Finance Corporation of India, is concerned it did not receive any request from Himachal Pradesh Government for development of Hotel Industry in that State. Only limited companies or Cooperative Societies incorporated and registered in India, are eligible for financial assistance from I.F.C.I.

(ग) आवश्यक धावनपथ तथा एयरपोर्ट सुविधाएं नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। गुजरात में अ.ग. (क) के उत्तर में विनिर्दिष्ट स्थानों के लिए वायुदूत सेवाओं के विस्तार के प्रश्न पर वायुदूत परिचालनों के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में विमान प्राप्त कर लेने के पश्चात् वायुदूत सेवा के विस्तार के अगले चरण में विचार किया जाएगा।

Upto 31-1-1982, I.F.C.I. have sanctioned financial assistance, to one Hotel project in Himachal Pradesh viz., Span Motels Pvt. Ltd. They were sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 14.00 lakhs in 1974-75, for setting up a hotel with 24 rooms and additional assistance amounting to Rs. 5.50 lakhs was provided in the year 1975-76, to meet part of the over-run, in the cost of the said project. The total assistance of Rs. 19.50 lakhs, stands disbursed to the aforesaid company as on date.

No application for financial assistance, from any Hotel Project in Himachal Pradesh, is pending with the I.F.C.I. to-date.

Development of Hotel Industry in Himachal Pradesh

4275. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Himachal Pradesh Government for development of hotel industry in Himachal Pradesh; and

Revision of rates of O.T.A., T.A., D.A. and Conveyance Allowance admissible to Central Government Employees

4276. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to

revise the rates of overtime Allowance, Travelling Allowance (including road mileage), Daily Allowance and Conveyance Allowance which are at present admissible to Central Government Employees and which are very out dated if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the counterpart employees of Public Sector Undertakings are getting more allowances than an employee of Central Government; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to enhance the above allowances at par with those of Public Sector Undertakings and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SIGH SISODIA): (a) No proposal to enhance the rates of overtime Allowance, travelling Allowance (including road mileage) and Conveyance Allowance in respect of Central Government employees is under consideration of the Government at present. Enhancement of Daily Allowance on tour has been proposed by the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) but no final decision has been taken.

(b) There is no uniformity in the rates of above allowances in various Public Sector Undertakings. While in some cases the rates are the same as applicable to Central Government employees, in some other cases they may be either higher or lower.

(c) No, Sir. A comparison between the allowances admissible to the two categories of employees may not be appropriate. While in the case of Central Government employees the allowances are admissible as per the orders issued by the Government, in the Public Sector Undertakings the rates of the allowances are determined by awards and settlements entered into by the Employees' Union and the managements, from time to time.

‘ए टैक्स स्टिफलिग टूरीज्म’ शीर्षक समाचार

4277. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन विभाग का ध्यान दिनांक 25 अप्रैल, 1981 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में “ए टैक्स स्टिफलिग टूरीज्म” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि होटल मालिकों पर 15 प्रतिशत कर लगाए जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप 1981 में पर्यटकों की संख्या में कमी हुई है और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी कमी हुई है और कितने विदेशी पर्यटकों ने अपने बीच यात्राएँ कीं और उसके परिणाम स्वरूप देश कितने वित्तीय लाभ से वंचित हो गया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खान) : (क) से (ग). होटल प्राप्त कर सम्बन्धी लेवी 27 फरवरी, 1982 के बाद से समाप्त कर दी गई है ।

New Tourist Centres proposed by Maharashtra Government

4278. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has proposed new Tourist Centres in some parts of Maharashtra on the pattern of foreign Tourist Centres;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have approved the same for Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). In consultation with the Government of Maharashtra, following travel circuits have been identified for developmental in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the resources in the Central, State and private sectors:—

1. Bombay-Pune-Ahmednagar Aurangabad (Ajanta & Ellora)-Nasik-Bombay.

2. Bombay-Murud/Janjira-Ganpatiphule-Vengurla-Bombay.

3. Nagpur-Ramtek-Nagpur-Wardha (Sevagram)-Chandrapur (Tadoba National Park)-Nagpur.

(c) There are no Centrally assisted schemes in the tourism sector. Schemes for development of tourism are taken up either in the Central Sector. Development of tourist centres included in the above travel circuits will be taken up by pooling the resources available in the Central, State and private sectors and after determining *inter-se* priorities.

अफीम का मूल्य

4279. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफीम उत्पादकों ने अफीम के मूल्यों पर पुनर्विचार करने और इसमें

वृद्धि करने के लिए मंत्रालय को अर्थावेदन भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या देश में उत्पादित अफीम के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी और गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात की गई अफीम का मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ङ) देश में उपलब्ध अफीम के स्टॉक की मात्रा कितनी है ;

(च) क्या कुछ अन्य उत्पादों के उत्पादन में इसका उपयोग करने के लिए कोई योजना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स.वाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हालांकि फिलहाल इन अर्थावेदनों पर विचार किया जा रहा है तो भी यह उल्लेखनीय है कि काश्तकारों को देय अफीम का मूल्य उचित है और अन्य नकदी फसलों के मुकाबले लाभ कर भी है । स्वापक सम्बन्धों वच्चो सामग्री की विश्व में अधिक आपूर्ति होने और इनके अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में अधिक गिरावट आने को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि करना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) : जी, हां । गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अफीम के निर्यात में नीचे दिये अनुसार गिरावट आई है :—

वर्ष	900 गाढ़ता की अफीम की मात्रा (मीटरिटन में)	अजित विदेशी मुद्रा (करोड़ रु० में)
1976-77	1017	41.10
1977-78	978	53.13
1978-79	852	38.63
1979-80	796	31.96
1980-81	444	23.18

(इ) 31-1-82 की स्थिति के अनुसार, सरकारी अफीम कारखानों में 900 गाढ़ता को 2379 मीटरिटन अफीम का भंडार था।

(त्र) जी; नहीं। फिर भी, निर्वात को बढ़ाने और अफीम के भण्डार को कम करने के हर संभव प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Pay protection of Ex-Civilian School Masters

4280 SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5242 on 23rd December, 1981 regarding pay protection of Ex-civilian school masters and state:

(a) what are the reasons for not making the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1968 applicable to the Ministry of Defence till June, 1981;

(b) whether protection of pay in terms of these instructions has been made admissible in the case of affected persons posted in lower categories

from June 1981, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many Ex-civilian School Masters were serving in the lower posts as on 31-12-81 without protection of their last basic pay; and

(d) whether there is any rule by which the previous basic pay of an employee could be reduced without any reversion or punishment being awarded, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) As the scheme on the Defence side for the adjustment of surplus civilians had already been in operation since 1953, civil deployment scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs introduced in 1968 was not made applicable to Defence side. However, some of the provisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs' scheme of 1968 were made applicable on the Defence side later in June, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) There is no rule by which the provision of basic pay of an employee can be reduced without an order of reversion or punishment.

अखिल भारत हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड
में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

4281. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड में ऐसे कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो कालीन की बुनाई के कार्य में लगे हुए हैं और उनमें सथाई और असथाई कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों को बोर्ड के हथकरषा क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन, पदोन्नति और अन्य सुविधायें नहीं दी जा रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह विषमता दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (जी पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) कालीन बुनाई प्रशिक्षण योजना (1981-82) में कार्रगत कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या 1461 है। योजना की स्वीकृति छठी योजना अवधि के लिए है अतः सभी कर्मचारी सथाई हैं।

Foreign Investment in Industrial Sector

4282. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of foreign investment in the industrial sector as on 31st December, 1981, sector-wise;

(b) what is the percentage of foreign investment in the total industrial investment in the country as on 31st December, 1981; and

(c) the average annual outflow on account of (i) profits and dividends and (ii) royalty during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement I indicating data available for the latest period is attached.

(b) Industrial sector for the country as a whole includes public sector undertakings, private companies coming under large, medium and small scale sectors as also those in the unorganised sector. No estimate of the total investment in all these sectors has been made so far. However, it is assessed that foreign investment in the industrial sector constitutes a small portion of the total investment.

(c) A statement-II is attached.

Statement

Quantum of Foreign Investment in the Industrial Sector as at the end of March, 1974

Rs. in crores

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Foods, beverages etc.		64.7
(i) Cigarette and tobacco		36.3
(ii) Others		28.4

(1)	(2)	(3)
2.	Textile products	67.5
	(i) Cotton goods	20.6
	(ii) Jute and Coir goods	14.9
	(iii) Others	32.0
3.	Transport equipment	73.3
	(i) Automobiles and accessories	60.8
	(ii) Others	12.5
4.	Machinery and Machine Tools	62.0
5.	Metals and metal products	153.5
	(i) Iron and steel products	81.3
	(ii) Others	72.2
6.	Electrical goods and machinery	96.7
7.	Chemicals and allied products	410.5
	(i) Chemicals	270.6
	(ii) Medicines and pharmaceuticals	75.8
	(iii) Others	64.1
8.	Miscellaneous	145.0
	(i) Building materials	18.5
	(ii) Rubber goods	50.7
	(iii) Others	75.8
TOTAL MANUFACTURING SECTOR		1,175.5

There is an inevitable time-lag in the computation of investment data.

These data represent latest available information.

Statement II

Remittances made by Foreign Companies

(In Rupees Crores)

Year	Profits	Dividends	Royalty
1976-77	19.39	48.47	15.88
1977-78	10.13	68.01	19.50
1978-79	10.24	54.35	12.65

Insurance for Fishing Trawlers

4283. SHRI DAUATSINHJI

JADEJA;

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received against the high premiums of insurance for fishing trawlers; and

(b) the steps being taken to reduce the present high prevailing rates of premium, in view of the problems of the fishing Industry?

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

(b) Keeping in view claims experience relating to insurance of fishing trawlers reduction in the premium rates is not feasible. However, there is provision for reduction in these rates at every renewal, ranging from 2½ to 10 per cent for good claims—experience in the case of individual and, or, fleet owners.

Verification of genuines of foreign orders in respect of grant of duty exemption entitlement for Raw Silk

4284. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director (Draw-backs) verifies the genuiness of the foreign orders covered by Letters of Credit or an ECGC Cover in respect of grant of Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificates for raw silks;

(b) whether banks bonds are demanded apart from the legal undertaking for import duty at the time of imports; and

(c) if so, what is the value of licence for bank bond and percentage of import duty and the market premium on import of raw silk?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. The advance licences and the Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificates are issued by the Licensing authorities. Before issuing these documents, and in respect of cases covered by Export Orders, the Licensing authorities check the Export Order and the Letter of Credit or other modes of payment, such as Sight Draft/D.A.

(b) and (c) A single legal agreement or a bond, backed by bank guarantee, as the case may be, is taken from the Licence-holder to cover the export obligation against Advance Licence as well as the Customs Duty Payable. The bank guarantee is taken as a percentage of the value of the Advance Licence or Customs Duty leviable whichever is higher. Where a legal agreement is taken, f.o.b. value of the products to be exported is covered. No information is available with Government about the market premium on imported raw silk.

गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों और छोटे उद्योगपतियों द्वारा ऋण के लिए बैंकों को दिये गये आवेदन-पत्र

4285. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सिन्धई के लिए डीजल इंजनों और बिजली की मोटरों के लिए तथा ईंटों के भट्टों के लिए कितने किसानों तथा लघु उद्योगपतियों ने गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में ऋण के लिए (1) यूनियन बैंक (2) बैंक आफ इंडिया (3) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और (4) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की शाखाओं को आवेदन पत्र दिये ;

(ख) प्रत्येक उपर्युक्त बैंक ने उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को वर्षवार पृथक्-पृथक् ऋण दिया तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण नहीं दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक भट्टे लगाने के लिए ऋण नहीं देते ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो, भट्टे लगाने के लिए ऋण न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) गाजीपुर के बैंकों में भट्टे लगाने के लिए ऋण सम्बन्धी कितने आवेदन पत्र बाकी पड़े हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ङ). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1979 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक, गाजीपुर जिले में, इन उल्लिखित 4 बैंकों सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास पम्पसों के ऋणों के कुल 2645 खाते थे जिनमें इस प्रयोजन के लिए कुल ऋणों की बकाया राशि 113.34 लाख रुपए थी। इसी तारीख को इन बैंकों के पास ईंटें बनाने वालों के 60 ऋण खाते थे तथा इन खातों में ऋणों की बकाया राशि 12.87 लाख रुपए थी। 1980-82 के बास्ते जिला ऋण आयोजना में अनुमान लगाया गया था कि 1982 के अन्त तक ईंट निर्माताओं के 125 ऋण खाते हां जायेंगे जिनमें 23.10 लाख रुपए का ऋण-परिव्यय अन्तर्ग्रस्त होगा।

ईंट-भट्टे की स्थापना के लिए ऋण-आवेदनों से सम्बन्धित संख्या तथा अन्य ब्यौरे जो कि गाजीपुर जिले में, उल्लिखित 4 बैंकों के पास विचाराधीन हैं, एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन से पटल पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

सरकारी क्षेत्र की औद्योगिक इकाइयों को हुई हानियां

4286. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सरकारी क्षेत्र की औद्योगिक इकाईयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें गय वर्षों से लगातर नुकसान हां रहा है; और

(ख) नुकसान में चल रहे सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को दशा कार्यक्रम सुधारने के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के लगातार घाटा उठाने वाले उद्यमों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं : —

1. इण्डियन आइरन एण्ड स्टील कं. लि०
2. भारत एल्यूमीनियम कं. लि०
3. भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लि०
4. इण्डियन फायरब्रिक्स एण्ड इंस्यूलेशन कं. लि०
5. भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०
6. कोल इण्डिया लि०
7. ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०
8. फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
9. हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायोटिक्स लि०
10. ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कं. लि०
11. बर्न स्टैण्डर्ड कं. लि०
12. भारत पम्स एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लि०
13. बोको लारो लि०
14. मेट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०
15. नेशनल इंड्रूमेट्स लि०
16. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि०
17. स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि०
18. भारत आफथैलमिक ग्लास लि०
19. माण्ड्या नेशनल पेपर मिल्स लि०

21. टैनरी एण्ड फुटविंगर कारपोरेशन लि०
22. केला एवं फल विकास निगम लि०
23. मुगल लाइन्स लि०
24. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (दिल्ली, पंजाब तथा राजस्थान) लि०
25. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) लि०
26. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, असम तथा उड़ीसा) लि०
27. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (उत्तर प्रदेश) लि०
28. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के जिन उद्यमों में कुछ वर्ष तक नकद घाटा उठाया जाता रहा है। सरकार ऐसे प्रत्येक उद्यम के मामले में वास्तविक स्थिति की छान-बीन करने के बाद ऋण पर ब्याज चुकाने या ऋण को किस्ते अदा करने के लिए आस्थान द्वारा सहायता प्रदान करती है। कुछ उद्यमों के मामलों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को योजनेतर कार्यचालन पूंजी ऋण भी दिए गए हैं। जिन उद्यमों ने सरकार से कार्यचालन पूंजी ऋण प्राप्त किया है उनके नाम 24 फरवरी, 1982 को अधिनियम पर रखा गए लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण 1980-81 में विवरणी सं० 14.3 (पृष्ठ 219-223) में देखे जा सकते हैं।

I.A. to cover places not connected by Vayudoot

4287. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in selecting place to be connected by Vayudoot any preference is given to the places in the

states which do not have frequent I.A. services; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the criteria on the basis of which the selection of places for Vayudoot services has been made?

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

(b) The two Committees appointed by the Government had gone into the question of selection of places for airlinking by third level services. These Committees kept in view the accessibility, importance from commercial|industrial tourist angles for selecting places of airlinking.

World Bank loan to farmers through institutions

4288. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the World Bank Group has announced on February 24, 1982 a 350 million loans to institutions that lend to farmers in India for increasing agricultural production; and

(b) If so, for what purpose the loan is expected to be used?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir, A loan agreement for \$ 190 million and a credit agreement for \$160 million have been signed on 24th February, 1982 with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association respectively.

(b) The primary aim of the project—ARDC IV—for which the loan|credit agreements have been signed, is to increase agricultural production. The Project would, during a two year period 1982 and 1983 help to finance Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation lending to borrowers through participating credit institutions for minor irrigation, land

livestock, fisheries markets and storage facilities. This would also help training programs organised by ARDC mainly for staff of participating banks.

Bonus Scheme for Mint Workers

4289. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that on behalf of the Mint Workers' Union in Bombay a bonus scheme was submitted to the Finance Ministry to augment productivity in the Mint;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been examined and cleared; and

(c) if so, when will it be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). After prolonged discussions with the recognised Trade Union of the industrial workmen of the India Government Mint, Bombay, on the introduction of a group incentive scheme as suggested by them, an agreement was signed with the said Trade Union on the 19th December, 1981 and the scheme was put into operation from the 28th December, 1981.

Challenge from South Korea and Taiwan in field of Engineering Goods

4290. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small countries like South Korea and Taiwan are posing serious challenge to Indian manufacturers of engineering goods in the export market; and

(b) the steps Government have taken mainly due to the shortage of power and uncertainty of schedule of its supply in achieving the target?

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

(b) As and when reports are received by the Government regarding shortage of power experienced by engineering industry affecting its export commitment and supply schedule, the concerned State Government/State Electricity Board is requested to exempt such unit from the power cut.

Markets for Indian Handicrafts and Handloom Products

4291. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the total value of exports of handicrafts and handloom products during the last two years;

(b) the names of the countries developed as permanent markets for the major items;

(c) the names of the International Exhibitions held abroad in which India participated and received orders for handicrafts and handloom products during 1980-81; and

(d) new markets, if any, captured in this regard?

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

(Rs. in crores)

(a) Year	Handloom Products	Handicrafts (including Carpets but excluding gem and jewellery)
1979-80	290.41	314.26
1980-81	*330.02	*357.10

*Provisional

(b) Handloom products are specially exported to Western Europe, North America and some countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania. Major markets for our handicrafts are Western Europe, North America, Australia, U.S.S.R. and some countries in the Middle East.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the Fairs/Exhibitions in which the Trade Fair Authority of India participated during 1980-81 is attached. It will be seen that markets in East and West Europe, West Asia and Africa were covered by these participations.

Statement

List of Fairs/Exhibition participated abroad during 1980-81 by Trade Fair Authority of India.

1. Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy), April, 1980.
2. Indian Exh. Dubai (UAE), May, 1980.
3. Poznan Int. Fair, Poznan (Poland) June, 1980.
4. Barcelona Int. Fair, Barcelona (Spain) June, 1980.
5. Damascus Int. Fair, Damascus (Syria) Aug. 1980.
6. Plovdiv Int. Fair, Plovdiv (Bulgaria) Sept. 1980.
7. Zagreb International Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia) Oct. 1980.
8. Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq) Oct. 1980.
9. Santiago International Fair, Santiago (Chile) Oct./Nov. 1980.
10. Indian Exhibition, Lagos (Nigeria) January/Feb. 1981.
11. Indian Exhibition, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, March/April 1981.
12. Indian Exhibition, Singapore, March/April, 1981.
13. Tripoli International Fair, Tripoli (Libya) March, 1981.

Supply of Yarn at Reasonable Prices

4292. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the irregular and unstable supply of yarn at reasonable prices to handloom weavers in the country; and

(b) what measures Government propose to adopt in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No such reports about irregular and unstable supply of yarn at reasonable prices to handloom weavers have been received by Government.

(b) However, Government have taken the following measures to ensure required quantities of hank yarn at reasonable prices:

(i) All mills spinning yarn have to pack at least 50 per cent of their total production of yarn meant for market deliveries in the form of hanks. Of this, 85 per cent should be in counts below 40s.

(ii) The Sixth Plan envisages setting up of 2 million additional spindles to ensure availability of hank yarn. Further, 25 spinning mills in the handloom weavers cooperative sector with 25,000 spindles each are being set up to create a captive capacity for the organised cooperative sector. A provision of Rs. 32 crores has been made in the Central Plan for the handloom sector.

(iii) States have been requested to pool the hank yarn produced by Cooperative Spinning Mills, State Textile Corporation mills and National Textile Corporation mills for captive use by the cooperative and corporation sectors.

Beside the above steps, the proposed National Handloom Development Corporation will also assist State agencies to procure and distribute hank

yarn to handloom weavers in the co-operative and corporation sectors.

Flow of Credit to Agricultural Sector

4293. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to step up the flow of credit to the agricultural sector in 1982-83 for implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme;

(b) if so, the total amount of agricultural credit proposed to be given to the State of Orissa for implementing the above programme in 1982-83;

(c) the name of the credit institution which will sanction that amount to Orissa; and

(d) the details about the progress made so far for implementing the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Keeping in view the guidelines laid down by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time as also their own resources, public sector banks are progressively providing more credit to the agriculture sector. At the meeting of the chief executives of public sector banks convened on 15th February, 1982, it was decided that a Working Group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India will identify in detail the tasks for the banking system for the effective implementation of the New 20-Point Programme and other related matters. The existing arrangements and procedures will be further streamlined on the basis of the recommendations of this Working Group.

The District Credit Plans and Annual Action Plans prepared by the Lead Banks provide for outlay under agriculture and for other economic activities. The data regarding outlays of agriculture under the Annual Ac-

tion Plans prepared for districts in Orissa for 1982 are not yet finalised. All the financial institutions, namely, commercial banks, regional rural banks, and co-operatives participate in the sanctioning of credit for agricultural purposes. The credit outlays envisaged for disbursement in respect of all the districts of Orissa State to agriculture and allied activities were to the extent of Rs. 27.87 crores in 1980 and Rs. 41.95 crores in 1981. Actual disbursements in the year 1980 were Rs. 33.97 crores and upto September 1981 it was Rs. 27.31 crores.

Loan applications in Banks

4294. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of loan applications received by the various commercial banks (State-wise) in 1981-82, (till the end of 31st June, 1982);

(b) the number of such applicants as have been granted loans;

(c) whether it is a fact that some thousands of loan applications have been pending with various commercial banks in some States;

(d) if so, the reasons of not disposing of those loan applications; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for the disposal of those loan applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) Although a provision has now been made under the new information system to collect and tabulate information regarding receipt and disposal of priority sector applications, the system has not yet stabilised and therefore, the information asked for is not available. However, for minimising the delay, instructions have been issued to the banks both in public and private sectors, to dispose of loan applications for Rs. 10,000/- and

less within a period of 3 to 4 weeks and those exceeding Rs. 10,000/- within a period of 3 months. The banks have also been advised to dispose of the applications received under I.R.D.P. within a fortnight or so and to keep the B.D.Os. informed about it.

Baitarni Gramya Banks in Orissa

4295. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Baitarani Gramya Banks proposed to be opened in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa in 1982-83;

(b) the places in the above two districts where such Baitarani Gramya Banks are proposed to be opened in the above period; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the branches to be opened during 1982-83 by the Baitarani Gramya Bank, whose area of operation comprises districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. As at the end of December, 1981 this bank had established 34 branches. It has been further authorised to open 21 more branches at the following centres in the above two districts:—

Keonjhar District

1. Kanjipani
2. Balioandha
3. Khaliamenta

4. Nandipada
5. Salapada
6. Banamunda
7. Sainkul
8. Bamebari

Mayurbhanj District

1. Rajaloka
2. Jamsola
3. Shyamsunderpur
4. Manda
5. Kumara
6. Tambakhuri
7. Hatbadra
8. Bhanjkia
9. Muruda
10. Singhatia
11. Jugpura
12. Jharadihi
13. Dalima

India's Foreign Debt

4296. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the countries and international agencies to whom India is indebted; and

(b) what has been the comparative position of debts towards each one of them in each of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Comparative position of debts on Government Accounts obtained from various countries/institutions as on 1-4-77, 1-4-78, 1-4-79, 1-4-80 and 1-4-81-

(Rs. crores at current rates)

Sl.No.	Country/Institution	1-4-77	1-4-78	1-4-79	1-4-80	1-4-81
1	Austria	29.11	31.69	29.67	27.65	25.11
2	Belgium	43.09	55.21	67.98	72.08	67.00
3	Canada	411.64	386.15	372.58	376.86	392.45
4	Denmark	20.53	23.59	26.82	24.95	24.36
5	F.R.G	1135.24	1290.09	1374.35	1363.78	1327.33
6	France	272.58	308.52	332.17	329.78	343.88
7	Italy	13.38	27.63	26.13	24.43	16.63
8	Japan	734.82	922.15	965.20	820.42	982.72
9	Netherlands	228.23	306.00	372.82	425.68	452.10
10	Sweden	110.65	98.71	..	..	..
11	Switzerland	36.62	50.97	22.53	21.71	19.30
12	U.K.	833.98	841.21	867.27	881.70	862.68
13	U.S.A.	2960.29	2800.23	2652.63	2633.29	2635.09
14	Czechoslovakia	37.75	37.27	33.51	29.08	24.94
15	Hungary	6.49	11.21	11.58	10.51	9.05
16	Poland	12.30	10.21	8.77	7.48	6.32
17	U.S.S.R.	374.84	275.75	196.93	186.21	187.14
18	Yugoslavia	0.18	0.07	0.02	0.01	..
19	U.A.E.	62.33	59.57	57.33	58.10	58.24
20	Abu Dhabi Fund . . . . .	..	5.83	5.83	12.31	14.28
21	Kuwait Fund	20.00	33.26	45.54	45.54	54.23
22	Saudi Fund . . . . .	..	..	3.19	44.25	60.23
23	Qatar	1.59	0.83	..	..	..
24	Iraq	155.11	152.20	131.69	116.22	92.19
25	Iran	628.56	765.81	808.26	788.46	742.41
26	I.B.R.D.	226.96	253.97	285.45	301.00	402.98
27	I.D.A.	2732.76	2890.70	3040.71	3542.52	4057.04
28	E.E.C. (Special Action Credit)	..	..	..	22.69	43.80
29	O.P.E.C. . . . .	..	18.55	29.32	29.71	33.30
30	I.F.A.D. . . . .	..	..	..	..	6.96
31	I.M.F. Trust Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	537.51
Total		11088.93	11657.38	11768.28	12178.42	13479.27

Financial assistance given by L.I.C. to Transport Undertakings

4297. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the LIC gives financial assistance to transport undertakings to buy transport and passenger vehicles, the undertakings are not really able to take advantage of the facility because LIC has prescribed 220 per cent of the loan as security of unencumbered vehicles;

(b) whether the State Transport Corporations have appealed that instead of the above condition, LIC may give loan on Government security;

(c) what was the total amount earmarked by LIC for such loans for 1980 and 1981 and how much would be utilised; and

(d) whether LIC has considered the proposition at (b) above and if so, their reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir. While assets cover of 220 per cent of the loan is a normal requirement, the LIC has relaxed the same in suitable cases.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some State Road Transport Corporations have suggested that LIC may grant loans on the strength of Government guarantee rather than on security of assets.

(c) The total amounts of LIC loans allocated to State Road Transport Corporations during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and the amounts finally taken up by the Corporations are given below:—

(in crores of Rupees)

Year	Amount allocated	Amount taken up
1979-80.	24.00	22.15
1980 81.	30.00	26.75

(d) The proposition has not been found to be feasible. Loans on Government guarantee carry a low rate of interest which is not appropriate to commercial undertakings like State Road Transport Corporations and will affect the 'yield' for the LIC and the policyholders.

Textile Exports

4298. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile exports during 1981 have shown improvement over the performance in 1980 both quantity-wise and cost-wise and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the fabrics which have shown better performance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAM): According to available information, exports of Cotton textile during 1980 and 1981 were as follows:

(Value in Rs. crores)

Year	Readymade garments		Fabrics & made-ups & yarn etc. value	Provisional Total value
	Qty	Value		
1980	14.25 lakh pieces	439.82	401.00	840.82
1981	19.90 lakh pieces	650.02	334.35 (January-October, 1981)	984.37

Quantitative figures are available only for garments.

(b) Generally speaking, exports of cotton fabrics in 1981 have not shown improvement over exports in 1980.

News Item Captioned "Income Tax Raids in Six Big Cities"

4299. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news-item published in the *Indian Express*, New Delhi dated 24th February, 1982 captioned as "I. T. raids in six big cities";

(b) if so, the details of raids with names of the raided concerns and the incriminating documents along with unaccounted money found during the raids; and

(c) what action Government are taking against those found guilty during the raids?

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

(b) the Income-tax Department carried out searches in February, 1982 in Calcutta based cases of transport organisations controlled by Goyal Group. A large number of office and residential premises of the members of the group, its allied concerns and connected persons/parties were also covered by the search operations at Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Patna, Madras, Ranchi, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad and Coimbatore. *Prima facie* unaccounted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 36.18 lakhs were seized. Besides, incriminating documents/books of account were also seized.

(c) The scrutiny of seized material has been undertaken for taking appropriate action under the law.

Overdrafts Facilities to Tamil Nadu

4300. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have applied for and granted overdraft facilities from the Reserve Bank during the financial years 1980-81 and 1981-82 till date;

(b) how many times the applications were sent and the total amount requested in each such application and the total amount sanctioned each time; and

(c) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have been regularly repaying the overdraft?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Ways and Means Advances to Tamil Nadu from R. B. I.

4301. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu received any ways and means advance from the Reserve Bank of India during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so, how many time the applications were made and the details of the amounts asked for and the amounts granted; and

(c) whether any amount is outstanding from the Government of Tamil Nadu on this date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Government availed itself of ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank of India in one spell in 1980-81 and the maximum amount was Rs. 11.48

crores. During 1981-82 the State Government drew from the Bank in six spells, the maximum amount of advance being Rs. 29.77 crores.

(c) No amount was outstanding as on 13-3-1982, the latest date for which information is available.

Selling of Treasury Bills on behalf of Tamil Nadu Government

4302. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India sold treasury bills on behalf of Tamil Nadu Government during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 till date;

(b) if so, how many times and for how much amount the treasury bills were sold; and

(c) whether the treasury bills were repaid to the purchasers in time?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Silk

4303. SHRI RAJESH PILOT:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the quantum together with value of silk exports, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how much of it has been in the form of finished products and how much as raw silk;

(c) what was the quantum of the above two categories in (b) produced in small scale and cottage industries—State-wise details; and

(d) what has been the part played by Government in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of silk for export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAM): (a) The quantum and value of silk exports during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Quantity	Value
(all figures in lakh sq. metres) (Rs. crores app.)		
1978-79.	114.52	40.12
1979-80.	106.89	47.26
1980-81.	124.13	52.38
1981-82.	106.23	50.49
(April-Dec.)		

In addition, small values of silk waste are also exported.

(b) The entire exports indicated above are in the form of finished products. No raw silk is exported. However, the following quantities of silk in twisted form were exported during 1980 and 1981:—

Quantity	Value
25 Kg.	Rs. 10,750
280 Kgs.	Rs. 1,19,000

(c) The bulk of the silk goods exported is produced on handlooms which is in the cottage industries sector. State-wise details of production of silk goods are not available.

State-wise production of raw silk in the country during the last three years is indicated below:—

States	(Quantity in lakh K.G.)		
	1980-81	1979-80	1978-79
Andhra Pradesh	7.98	5.73	2.30
Assam	1.65	1.95	1.46
Bihar	1.77	3.20	2.24
Jammu & Kashmir	0.76	0.79	0.75
Karnataka	28.78	26.31	26.99
Madhya Pradesh	0.66	0.40	0.18
Manipur	0.34	0.21	0.16
Orissa	0.02	0.34	0.30
Tamil Nadu	4.67	3.88	2.61
Uttar Pradesh	0.05	0.05	0.01
West Bengal	3.71	5.22	4.69
Others	0.02	0.07	0.08
Total:	50.41	48.05	41.77

(d) Several measures have been taken by the Government for increasing the quantity and improving the quality of silk goods for exports. The important among them are:—

(i) Steps being taken to increase the production of raw silk within the country. The Central Silk Board's Mulberry and Tassar Research Stations have evolved improved races of silk worms and their hybrid combinations which have brought about increased productivity and improvements in quality of raw silk. Several other measures for improving the technologies for cultivation of food plants, rearing of silkworms and reeling of raw silk have also been taken by the Research and Development Institutions.

(ii) Several seri-culture development programmes are being imple-

mented in various states to increase the production of raw silk within the country. A World Bank aided seri-culture project with outlay of about Rs. 80 crores has also been launched in Karnataka from 1980-81 onwards. An Indo-Swiss Inter-State Tasar Project covering 7 States is also under implementation. With all these programmes, it is expected that the total raw-silk production in the country will increase from its present level of about 5,000 metric tonnes to 9,000 metric tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan period. Also it is expected that the production of bivoltine variety which is a superior raw silk variety will increase to about 1700 metric tonnes by 1984-85, out of which 1100 metric tonnes will come from Karnataka alone.

(iii) As a temporary measure and in order to over-come the shortage

of raw silk during 1981-82, the Central Silk Board took action for import of 250 metric tonnes of Chinese raw silk under the Price Stabilisation Scheme of the Central Silk Board.

(iv) The Central Silk Board is also operating Raw Material Bank for Tassar with a view to protect the interests of the rearers and make available tassar cocoons to the manufacturers at steady prices.

(v) In order to fill-in the gap between demand and supply, the Government is allowing import of raw silk under Advance Licensing Scheme (Appendix 19, Duty Free Import) and Replenishment Scheme. These Policy measures increase the availability of raw-silk within the country and also make raw silk if international quality available to exporters at international prices.

(vi) The Government is also making steps to set up during 1982-83, a Natural Silk Technological Research Institute to improve the quality of silk products for export purposes.

New schemes to boost tourist trade

4304. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new schemes that are being introduced by Government during 1982 to boost tourist trade; and

(b) whether new schemes are being introduced so that the rush of the tourists for Asian Games which will be held in 1982 are fully met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A comprehensive scheme for the development of tourism has been drawn up in consultation with the State Gov-

ernments/Union Territories on the basis of the travel circuit concept which envisages integrated development of 61 travel circuits covering 441 centres by pooling the resources in the central, State and private sectors. The actual implementation of schemes will be taken up depending upon the availability of funds and inter-se priorities. The schemes envisage strengthening of the tourist infrastructure such as accommodation and transportation at centres galling along identified travel circuits.

(b) To meet the rush during the Asian Games, 9 hotels are being constructed in Delhi and one hotel is being expanded. Steps have also been taken to augment the transport facilities. The carrying capacity of Indian Airlines will also be augmented by the addition of 2 Airbuses and 4 Boeing-737 aircraft between May and October 1982, ITDC has been asked to bring out a folder on Asian Games which is expected to be ready by May 1982. The infrastructure created will also meet the needs of tourists even after Asian Games. Adequate tourist facilities exist at other centres likely to be visited by visitors to the Asian Games.

Export of ready-made garments to France

4305. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to export ready-made garments to France;

(b) if so, the total pieces of such ready-made garments proposed to be exported to France;

(c) when such garments are to be exported; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Exports of textile products to France from India are governed by the Agreement between the European Economic Community and India on Trade in Textile Products. Under this Agreement, certain categories of ready-made garments are subject to annual quantitative restrictions. The total base quota level for such readymade garments for the calendar year 1982 is about 9.325 million pieces against which 12,58,000 pieces have been exported from 1-1-1982 to 31-1-1982. The Quota year is from 1st January to December 31, 1982 and exports have to be effected within this period.

Lapsed policies of workers of coal mines

4306. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Life Insurance Policies of the workers of coal mines in Bharat Coking Coal Limited under Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1965 and Salary Savings Scheme which have lapsed within Jamshedpur Division of LIC;

(b) is it a fact that negligence/failure of C.M.P.E. and B.C.C.L; Authorities by not sending the premia of policy holders under the aforesaid schemes to the LIC are the main causes for the lapse of these policies; and

(c) action taken by Government to set the things right, save the poor workers from being deprived of the benefits of Life Insurance for no fault of theirs and to compensate the loss suffered by the poor workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). In February, 1982, there were well over 22,000 life insurance policies on the lives of mines workers of Bharat Coking Coal Limited covered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1965 and the

Salary Savings Scheme. Of these, there were about 3,600 ordinary life insurance policies with annual mode of payment of premium financed from the Provident Fund and the balance were Salary Savings Scheme policies.

Determination of the precise number of life insurance policies covered by the aforesaid schemes which had lapsed during a particular period would be a stupendous task, as individual policy dockets would have to be gone into. However, the LIC has reported the following position of the lapsation:—

(i) Lapsation of ordinary life insurance policies covered by the Provident Fund Scheme is negligible.

(ii) In the case of policies covered by the Salary Savings Scheme, deduction of premiums from the salary is discontinued at the instance of the employees. In such cases the policies lapse, with or without paid-up value, as the case may be. However, when the deductions are resumed and premiums are remitted to the LIC, the policies are reinstated or revived, subject to completion of usual requirements in that regard.

(c) Having regard to the servicing needs of the policies in question the LIC has established a Special Cell at Dhanbad for constant follow-up of the matter regarding remittance of premiums by the employer.

स्वर्ण आभूषणों के निर्माण हेतु शिल्पकारों को लाइसेंस

4307. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्ण आभूषणों का निर्माण करने वाले शिल्पकारों को इस कार्य के लिए लाइसेंस लेना होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सोने के ऊंचे मूल्य होने के कारण देग भर में बड़न से लाइसेंसधारी स्वर्णकार बेरोजगार हो गए हैं और वे इस बात की मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें कुछ अन्य व्यापार शुरू करने के लिए ऋण दिया जाना चाहिए जिसके लिए वे अपने लाइसेंस सरकार को सौंपने के लिए तैयार हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने उन शिल्पकारों को जिन्होंने अपने लाइसेंस सरकार को सौंप दिये हैं ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की है ताकि वे अन्य व्यापार कर सकें ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत 'शिल्पी' वह व्यक्ति है जिसे स्वर्णभूषणों का निर्माण करने के लिए सोने के लाइसेंसशुदा व्यापारियों द्वारा नियोजित किया जाता है तथा उसे सोने के लाइसेंसशुदा व्यापारियों द्वारा एक पहचान-पत्र जारी किया जाता है जिस पर उस स्वर्णनियंत्रण अधिकारी के प्रतिहस्ताक्षर होते हैं जिसके क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत वह आता है । अधिनियम में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि कोई भी 'प्रमाणित स्वर्णकार' स्वर्णभूषणों का निर्माण कर सकता है बशर्ते उसके पास सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी किया गया वैध प्रमाण-पत्र हो ।

(ख) सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कोई सुचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसके विपरीत; प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों की संख्या जो 31-12-1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार

2,44,685 थी वह अब 31-12-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार बढ़कर 2,63,057 हो गई है ।

(ग) इन प्रकार की कोई सुचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) तथा (ङ) ऊपर 'ग' में दिए गये उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Setting up a paper mill in Baroda

4308. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a paper mill near Baroda to manufacture paper for rupee note to meet the shortage;

(b) what action has so far been taken in this matter; and

(c) when the same will be implemented?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Payment of amount/bonus to Central Government employees in lieu of Leave Travel Concession

4310. SHRI R. R. BHOLE;

SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHA-
VAN:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA
REDDY:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMALU
MALLU:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether in view of

huge amount spent on Leave Travel Concession, Government propose considering to withdraw Leave Travel Concession facility and pay a fixed amount in lieu thereof or bonus to their employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The proposal for payment of a fixed amount in lieu of LTC to Central Government employees has been considered but no final view has been taken. However, the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee has recommended cash option in lieu of LTC to the employees with a view to reduce pressure on the railway passenger traffic. For the same reason, a similar suggestion has been made by the Planning Commission. Government have not taken a final view also in this regard.

Security at Vulnerable points at Airports in Delhi and elsewhere

4211. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on or about 14th January, 1982 an insant man intruded into one of the hangers and managed to start an aircraft at Sivdarjung Airport, as reported in the Evening News and other dailies.

(b) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard and responsibility for such intrusion fixed against any official; and

(c) what security measures have been taken to avoid such incidents at vulnerable points at the airport in Delhi and elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) On 10th January, 1982 an unauthorised person entered an Agricultural Aviation Aircraft on the apron in front of the hanger at

Safdarjung Airport and started the engine.

(b) An enquiry was conducted into the incident. No responsibility could be fixed against any official as the intruder who was declared to be mad by medical authorities had probably made his entry by jumping or crossing the fence at some point and not through any entry gate.

(c) Action has been taken to reinforce the boundary wall and the fence at vulnerable points.

Sick Tea Gardens

4312. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government is facing legal complications in taking over sick tea gardens which are on continued lock-out;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the relevant Act to facilitate take-over of such sick tea gardens;

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

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) West Bengal Government has informed that there is no statute which enables the State Government to take over sick tea gardens on continued lock out.

(b) to (d). The Tea Act, 1953 already provides for take over of the management of a tea undertaking or tea unit in certain circumstances if the same has been closed for a period of not less than three months. Under the existing provisions of the Tea Act, Central Government can authorise any person or body of persons to take over the management of a tea undertaking or tea unit, which

may include an agency of the State Government.

Silk producing States

4313. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE be pleased to state the names of the silk producing States and their annual average production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Production of raw silk in the different silk producing States during 1980-81 was as follows:

States	Quantity in lakh kg.) 1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	7.90
Assam	1.65
Bihar	1.77
Jammu & Kashmir	0.76
Karnataka	28.78
Madhya Pradesh	0.66
Manipur	0.34
Orissa	0.02
Tamil Nadu	4.67
Uttar Pradesh	0.05
West Bengal	3.71
Others	0.02
TOTAL:	50.41

Export of Sugar

4314. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will export two lakh tonnes of sugar in the current financial year by the end of February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the foreign exchange earnings are likely to be more than Rs. 70 crores;

(c) what was the total sugar export authorised from October, 1981 to September, 1982;

(d) whether it is also a fact that India is asking for a quota of seven lakh tonnes for 1982 calendar year under the International Sugar Agreement; and

(e) if so whether India's request has been acceded to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) 1.29 lakh Mts of sugar has been exported upto 28th February, 1982.

(b) The total foreign exchange earnings on account of this export are estimated at Rs. 42.4 crores.

(c) The export quota during the Sugar Year October, 1981 to September, 1982 is under the consideration of Government.

(d) and (e) The International Sugar Organisation has been requested for the grant of a substantial quota. The International Sugar Organisation's allocation is not yet known.

Public undertakings without chiefs

4315. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of Government of India undertakings which are functioning without Chiefs and if so, their names;

(b) what are the reasons for not filling the posts;

(c) the time by when these posts will be filled up; and

(d) whether there is any adverse effect on the performance of these undertakings without Chief and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: (a) to (d). It is not correct to say that a large number of posts of Chief Executives are lying vacant in the Central Government industrial and Commercial enterprises. At present there are only 10 posts out of about 200 posts, which are lying vacant. The names of those enterprises where these vacancies exist are given below:

1. State Trading Corporation
2. Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co.,
3. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute
4. State Farms Corporation/National Seeds Corpn.
5. Hindustan Salts and Sambhar Salts Ltd.
6. Andaman Nicobar Islands & Forest Plantation Dev. Corpn.
7. Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd.
8. Educational Consultants (India) Ltd.
9. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation.
10. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Out of the above, selections in respect of 8 vacancies have been finalised and all are under the active consideration of Government. The post of Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation fell vacant recently due to the untimely death of the incumbent.

The time taken for finding the most suitable persons which could sometime require re-selections, processing of such matters in Government, delay in the persons joining the posts, the selected persons not becoming immediately available etc. are some of the reasons for these posts being vacant. However, in all such cases interim arrangements are made in order to ensure that the work does not suffer. Government are anxious that such posts are not allowed to remain vacant and, in fact, are working towards the system of making appoint-

ments in advance of such vacancies so as to ensure smooth succession.

Export of Iron Ore from Orissa

4316. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the acute problem prevailing in Orissa in the Iron ore mines due to inadequate export by MMTC;

(b) what is the quantum of export of iron ore from Orissa during 1981-82 and how does it compare with the export of the preceding two years;

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that the export is augmented so that the iron ore mining industry in Orissa is saved from the present crisis; and

(d) is there a proposal for export of large quantity of iron ore to China from the mines in Orissa through the Paradip Port; when will this materialise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) MMTC exported following quantities of iron ore from Paradip port during the last three years:—

Year	Qty. in Lakh Tonnes
1978-79	17.25
1979-80	16.52
1980-81	18.16
1981-82	16.36
(Estimated)	

Exports have thus ranged between 16 to 18 lakh tonnes which has been more or less as per the programme.

(c) On account of continuous recession in the steel industry in the world the prospects of increasing export of iron ore from Paradip port are not bright. Government has already approved the scheme for improvement

in the loading facilities at Paradip Port including installation of wagon tippler, replacement of reclaimer etc. This would be helpful in MMTC's efforts to maintain exports at the present level.

(d) A four-member Chinese Delegation visited India in November, 1981 to ascertain the availability and suitability of Indian iron ore for the requirement of their steel plants and the port facilities available in India. The Delegation expressed their interest in importing iron ore from India but mentioned that they would indicate their precise requirements in due course.

Production and marketing of Broad width Dress material as Saris

4317. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills produce broad-width dress material and market them as saris in the domestic market affecting the handloom sector;

(b) whether this matter has been brought to the notice of the Union Government by the handloom weavers from West Bengal and other States; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Under the existing Cotton Textile Control Orders, the Textile Mills can produce broad-width fabrics, not reserved for the Handloom Sector, which can be processed and sold as dress materials as well as saris.

(b) and (c). No specific complaint or representation has been received from handloom weavers from West Bengal and other States. However, the Minister for Cottage and Small Scale Industries of West Bengal had raised this point at the first meeting of the

re-constituted All India Handloom and Handicrafts Board. The Textile Policy Statement of 9th March, 1981, provides for continuance and effective enforcement of certain items reserved exclusively for Handlooms. With a view to assessing the effectiveness of reservation for handlooms and suggesting measures for making the reservation orders more effective, Government have appointed a Study Group. The Report submitted by the Study Group is under consideration.

Manufacture of Black and White and Colour TV Shells

4318. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for a collaboration through Bharat Electronics Limited for the manufacture of black and white T.V. shells; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the modifications to include manufacture of both black and white and colour TV shells?

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

(b) For manufacture of both black and white and colour TV shells, modifications would be required to include equipment for manufacturing colour glass funnel, cold-end facing and polishing facility for colour glass panel, and a separate glass melting tank for melting the colour glass panel.

Smuggling on Indo-Nepalese and Indo-Bangladesh Borders

4319. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods worth several lakhs of rupees are exchanged illegally across the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders;

(b) if so, whether a number of officers and men of the Railway Protection Force, Railway Police and Border Security Police are in league with the smugglers; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to check these activities on the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) There is no authoritative estimate of the value of goods smuggled across the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh border. However, the value of goods seized by the Customs authorities while being attempted to be smuggled across these borders during 1980 and 1981 are available and are given below:—

(Approximate value: Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Indo-Nepal border	Indo-Bangladesh border
1980	166	156
1981	224	225

(b) No, Sir. However, a few cases of involvement of personnel of the Railway Police and Border Security Force in smuggling activities have come to the notice of the Government in the recent past. During 1981, two personnel of the Railway Police and three personnel of the Border Security Force were found involved in smuggling activities. Appropriate action under the law has been initiated against them.

(c) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh border has been strengthened. The concerned enforcement agencies, namely, the Customs, State Police, and Border Security Force authorities have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling across these borders.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के लोगों द्वारा लिये गये ऋण

4320. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की स्थानीय शाखाओं से दो लाख रु० से अधिक राशि के ऋण लिए थे और उन का अब तक भुगतान नहीं किया है; और

(ख) इन ऋणों की वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री: जनाब न पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय बैंक द्वारा चलायी जाने वाली आंकड़े सूचित करने की प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत आंकड़े उस रूप में प्राप्त नहीं होते जिस रूप में वे मांगे गए हैं। परन्तु, जून, 1976, जून, 1977, जून, 1978 जून, 1979 और जून, 1980 के अन्त की स्थिति (बिल्कुल हाल के उपलब्ध आंकड़) के अनुसार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा बिहार राज्य में दिये गए कृषि अग्रिमों (प्रत्यक्ष वित्त) की वसूली की प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 45.7, 40.6, 35.8, 31.7 और 35.5 थी। बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दिए गए अग्रिमों की वसूली का सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किये गए उपायों में से कुछ नीचे दिए गए हैं:—

1. फसलों की कटाई के समय वसूली अभियान की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

2. बैंक इधर उधर छिटपुट ऋण देने के वजाय क्षेत्र के आधार पर योजनाबद्ध ऋण देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं जिस से अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कारगर पर्यवेक्षण तथा अनुवर्ती उपायों की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था हो जाती है।

3. तकनीकी योग्यता प्राप्त कर्मचारी प्रस्तावों की सम्भाव्यता तथा आर्थिक सक्षमता को सुनिश्चित रूप से ध्यान में रखते हुए ऋण प्रस्तावों का उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है ।

4. लगातार तथा कुशल पर्यवेक्षण और वसूली के लिए निकटवर्ती शाखाओं के समूह के वास्ते अलग से वसूली कक्ष का निर्माण किया गया है ।

5. जहां संभव होता है वहां बैंक संबन्धन (टाइ अग्र) व्यवस्था करते हैं जिस के अनुसार विपणन तथा वसूली व्यवस्था के साथ ऋण का ताल मेल बैठाया जाता है ।

6. राज्य सरकार के प्रशासनिक तंत्र की सहायता मांगी जाती है ।

7. जानबूझ कर व्यतिक्रम करने वालों के खिलाफ कानूनी/कठोर कार्रवाई ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

4321. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय में श्रेणीवार कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें कितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा करने

के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र: (श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया (क) वित्त मंत्रालय के मुख्य सचिवालय के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है ।

(ख) जहां तक ग्रुप 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' पदों का संबंध है, आरक्षित कोटा लागू करने के पश्चात्, वित्त मंत्रालय सहित विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग को सूचित किये गये रिक्त पदों के आधार पर, वह विभाग संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा चुने गये उम्मीदवारों से में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों सहित, उम्मीदवारों का नामांकन करता है । ग्रुप 'घ' के पद सीधे भर्ती अथवा पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं । संवर्ग नियंत्रक प्राधिकारी प्रारम्भिक भर्ती के समय और पदोन्नति के समय कोटे के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करते हैं । लेकिन, उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के खाली पदों को भरना हमेशा सम्भव नहीं होता है । इस के अलावा, स्थानान्तरण प्रति-नियुक्ति के आधार पर भरे गये पदों के मामले में आरक्षण लागू नहीं होता ।

विवरण

श्रेणी/ग्रुप	1-1-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	कालम 2 में उल्लिखित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या में से अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	कालम 2 में उल्लिखित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या में से अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
श्रेणी 1/ग्रुप क	477	30	7
श्रेणी 2/ग्रुप ख	1310	148	11
श्रेणी 3/ग्रुप ग	1337	144	7
श्रेणी 4/ग्रुप घ	821	241	25
	3945	563	50

Recovery of Taxes from Film Producers/Distributors/Financiers

4322. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the figures of actual recovery of all taxes from (i) film artists (ii) film producers, (iii) film distributors and (iv) film financiers effected during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(b) the figures of 15 highest cash recovery figures with the names of the persons from whom the recovery was done and the balance due, if any, each of the above category; and

(c) in how many cases from the above categories the assessments have been compounded and/or settled at I.T.O., Income-Tax Commissioner or Board level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The information sought in the question is not readily available. Its collection in respect of all persons covered by the question will take considerable time and labour. The requisite information is being collected in respect of the film artists, film producers, film distributors and film financiers whose returned/assessed income for any one of the assessment years 1979-80, 1980-81 or 1981-82 was rupees one lakh and above. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible, after the collection of the information.

Grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4323. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has advised the Managers of its various offices and Liaison Officers for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central

Office to meet the representatives of the SC and ST Associations/Organisations and take action to redress their grievances (para 224 of R.B.I. Annual Report for the year 1980-81);

(b) if so, the reasons why the authorities of Reserve Bank of India are not replying to the Communications pertaining to the grievances of SC and ST employees of the Reserve Bank of India received from Reserve Bank of India SC/ST and Buddhists Employees Organisation, Nagpur; and

(c) whether R.B.I. has received any representation in this regard from the SC/ST and Buddhists Employees Organisation, Nagpur and if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The representations received from the Association of SC/ST employees of Reserve Bank of India are examined by the Bank and the decisions are communicated informally to the signatory of the letter. Besides, the officers in the SC/ST Cell, who periodically visit Nagpur office in connection with inspection of Rosters explain to the representatives of the SC/ST organisation Bank's decision on their representations. The Bank, however, does not enter into correspondence with the unrecognised sectional associations of employees.

बैंक आफ बड़ौदा वाराणसी की रामकटोरा शाखा द्वारा उद्योगपतियों को मंजूर किये गये ऋण

4324. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक आफ बड़ौदा, बंबई के मुख्यालय द्वारा वाराणसी जिले के उद्योगपतियों तथा व्यापारियों को वाराणसी स्थित अपनी रामकटोरा शाखा के माध्यम से

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, कितनी राशि के ऋण मंजूर किये गये;

(ख) वाराणसी में उन उद्योगपतियों तथा व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें बैंक आफ बड़ौदा के बंबई स्थित मुख्यालय ने ऋण मंजूर तो कर दिये हैं परन्तु वाराणसी शाखा ने ऋण देने से मना कर दिया है; और

(ग) वाराणसी शाखा कार्यालय ने कि कारणों से उक्त ऋण देने से इंकार किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी): (क) से (ग), बैंक आफ बड़ौदा द्वारा पिछले 3 वर्षों में वाराणसी में अपनी राम-कटोरा शाखा, द्वारा लघु उद्योगों और छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं को स्वीकृत ऋणों की राशि इस प्रकार थी :—

(लाख रुपये)

	लघु उद्योग		छोटे ऋणकर्ता	
	खातों की संख्या	31-12-81 को बकाया रकम	खातों की संख्या	31-12-81 को बकाया रकम
1	2	3	4	5
1979	1	16.74	51	2.36
1980	—	—	9	1.23
1981	5	55.07*	7	0.53

* जिन मामलों में वृद्धियां आवश्यक समझी गई थीं उनमें मौजूदा एकक शामिल हैं।

बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उस की शाखा के माध्यम से किसी उद्योगपति अथवा व्यापारी को ऋण देने के मामले में किसी राशि पर केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में विचार नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि ऋण के प्रस्ताव शाखा प्रबन्धक/क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक/अंचल प्राधिकारी को सौंपी गई विवेकाधिकारों के अन्तर्गत थे। केन्द्रीय कार्यालय ने इस शाखा से सम्बन्धित एक

लघु औद्योगिक एकक के पोषण के सम्बन्ध में केवल एक मामले पर विचार किया था क्योंकि इस प्रकार के मामले पर विचार करने का कार्य संबंधित अंचल प्राधिकारी की शक्तियों के भीतर नहीं आता था। लेकिन, चूंकि एकक ने आवश्यक शर्त का अनुपालन नहीं किया इस लिए पोषण कार्यक्रम को समाप्त कर देना पड़ा।

टनकपुर-तावाघाट सड़क को चौड़ा करना

4325. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सीमा सड़क महानिदेशक को इस आशय के निदेश देने का है कि टनकपुर-तावाघाट संकरी सड़क, जो खराब स्थिति में है, को चौड़ा किया जाये और इसके दोषयुक्त मार्ग-रेखा निर्धारण ठीक किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) और (ख). टनकपुर-तावाघाट सड़क 20 फुट चौड़ी सड़क है और इसकी वर्तमान विनिर्दिष्टियों जिसमें उसकी सिधार्ई भी शामिल है, रक्षा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती है। अतः इस सड़क को और चौड़ा करने या दुबारा इसकी सिधार्ई ठीक करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

अल्मोड़ाघाट सड़क को चौड़ा करने के कार्य की धीमी प्रगति

4326. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) सीमा सड़क महानिदेशक द्वारा किये जा रहे उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ाघाट सड़क को चौड़ा करने और रंग-रोगन के कार्य में धीमी प्रगति के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस सड़क को कब तक चौड़ा किया जायेगा और पक्का बनाया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के लोक निर्माण विभाग को इस सड़क को चौड़ा करने और उसकी सतह बनाने का काम 1964 में सौंपा गया था। निर्माण कार्य की धीमी प्रगति का कारण दुर्गम भू-भाग और उनके पास संसाधनों की कमी थी। तदनुसार नवम्बर, 1977 में सीमा सड़क संगठन ने इस सड़क को राज्य के लोक निर्माण विभाग से ले लिया।

सीमा सड़क संगठन इस भूमि पर तत्काल निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने की स्थिति में नहीं था और उसके बाद में सरजू नदी पर पंचेश्वर के पास एक बांध का प्रस्तावित निर्माण के कारण सड़क को जल प्लावित होने का प्रश्न राज्य सरकार से निपटाना पड़ा।

इस मामले को राज्य सरकार के साथ निपटाने के बाद सड़क को चौड़ा करने का काम 1979-1980 में शुरू किया गया था। वर्तमान योजना के अनुसार सड़क को चौड़ा करने का कार्य जून, 1982 तक और सतह बनाने का काम 1984-85 तक पूरा किए जाने की आशा है।

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पर्यटन सेवाओं के विस्तार पर व्यय

4327. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में 1982-83 में पर्यटन सेवाओं के विस्तार पर कितना व्यय करने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र में कुछ स्टार होटलों के निर्माण के लिये कोई निर्णय किया गया है ?

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

(क) शुरुआत के तौर पर केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का 1982-83 के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत गोहाटी, शिलांग और इम्फाल में पर्यटक होस्टलों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्लानों और अनुमानों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में होटलों की स्थापना करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव है :—

असम: राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से मोहाटी में एक संयुक्त उद्यम होटल परियोजना स्कीम में 100 कमरों वाले 3-स्टार होटल परियोजना की परिकल्पना की गई है जिसे विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में पूरा किया जाएगा।

मणिपुर : भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम और राज्य सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से 25-30 कमरों वाले एक होटल का निर्माण करने संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

मेघालय : वाराणसी में लगभग 15-20 कुटीरों के निर्माण द्वारा एक पर्यटक कम्प्लेक्स का विकास करने का मेघालय सरकार का एक प्रस्ताव है।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने प्लान तैयार करने, डिजाइन तैयार करने, निर्माण करने और साथ ही कम्प्लेक्स का परिचालन करने के लिए उचित शर्तों पर अपनी सेवाओं की पेशकश की है। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने राज्य सरकार की ओर से पाइन-वुड होटल का प्रबन्ध पहले ही अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

त्रिपुरा : भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम और राज्य सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से त्रिपुरा में 30 कमरों वाले एक होटल का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Licensing Policy for opening branches of Nationalised Banks

4238. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during September 1978 Government had formulated a licensing policy for opening branches of nationalised banks in different areas of the country;

(b) whether the focus of the policy was on the expansion of banking facilities in deficit areas and the reduction of Inter-State and Inter-district disparities in matter of economic development;

(c) whether this policy was to remain in force upto June, 1981;

(d) whether Government have made a full assessment of the policy vis-a-vis branches opened in the different States, State-wise, during the last three years and to what extent the above objectives were fulfilled;

(e) the States where this policy directive was not adhered to; and

(f) what new changes have been introduced after June 30, 1981 so that the aberrations, if any, found in the implementation of the above policy are set right.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. With a view to improving banking facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas and also to rectify the existing inter-State/Intra State imbalances, the branch licensing policy for the period January, 1979 to December, 1981 (since extended to March 1982) aimed at providing a bank branch, on an average, for 20,000 people in rural/semi-urban areas. Pursuant to this norm, a branch expansion programme for 6513 additional branches was required for all the States on a district by district basis. However, during the period from 1st January, 1979 to end-September, 1981 Reserve Bank of India issued licences/authorisations to different banks (including regional rural banks) for opening 9458 additional bank offices in rural and semi-urban centres. In addition banks held some unutilised licences of earlier years. Out of these 6149 offices had already been opened by the end of September 1981 and banks were holding authorisations for opening offices at 4721 more centres in rural and semi-urban areas.

With the implementation of the licences issued by the Reserve Bank under this policy (upto end June 1981) the number of district where population coverage in the rural and semi-urban areas is poorer than one branch for 20,000 people in rural/semi-urban areas, is expected to be reduced from 225 in 1978 to 71, mainly in the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maarashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This position is expected to further improve with the implementation of licences issued by the Reserve Bank after June 1981.

(f) Reserve Bank of India have recently formulated a new branch licensing policy for commercial banks for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85. This policy will continue the thrust

of the branch expansion programme on improved spatial coverage and will aim at improving the banking coverage to the level of one bank office for a population of 17,000 in the rural/semi-urban areas on the basis of 1981 census by the end of March, 1985 on a blockwise basis.

The State Governments have been asked to identify rural unbanked centres in consultation with the District Consultative Committees for opening new bank offices. Allotment of centres to banks will be finalised by Reserve Bank of India on receipt of recommendations of the State Governments.

World Bank's Supervision over Six World Bank aided Projects

4329. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent report of the World Bank's supervision team which recently scrutinised the progress of six World Bank aided projects in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to accelerate the pace of progress?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Supervision Missions of the World Bank group regularly visit projects being assisted by the Bank to review the progress of project implementation. The reports of such Missions are made available by the Bank to the Government of India and the State Government concerned. These are carefully considered and appropriate measures taken to ensure the smooth progress of project implementation and to remove any difficulties that might have come to light.

Memorandum submitted by FICCI regarding improvement of investment climate in the country

4330. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.I.C.C.I. has recently submitted a memorandum suggesting certain proposals for the improvement of investment climate in the country;

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

(c) reaction of government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to two studies forwarded by the President of FICCI. In the first study entitled 'Scheme of excise duty relief to encourage investment in new units', it has been proposed that substantial excise duty relief should be granted on additional production made by all industries in the core sector. In the other study entitled 'Inflation and Depreciation', the suggestions include, increased investment allowance, or the grant of increased depreciation allowance to all industries with a view to promoting rapid industrial growth.

(c) Suggestions made by various persons, organisations and institutions are considered while formulating the budget proposals. The Government's proposals are contained in the Budget 1982-83.

Central Government's help with Tourism infrastructure in Orissa

4331. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have been extending their cooperation to guide and help tourists in Orissa with infrastructure;

(b) whether Government have assessed as to whether this infrastructure is sufficient to meet the requirements of tourists in that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the facilities provided in Orissa 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 Orissa 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) Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konarak - Dhauli-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udaygiri - Bhadrek-Chandipur-Khiching-Jeshipur (Similipal) and back.

(ii) Bhubaneswar-Chilka lake-Gopalpur-on-Sea-Tapta Pani-Koraput - Bolangir - Jharsuguda-Angul-Tikarpara-Talcher-Bhubaneswar.

Presently, the Central Department of Tourism proposes to construct a Forest Lodge at Simlipal National Park and prepare master-plans (land-use plans) of Lalitgiri, Udaygiri and Ratnagiri, with a view to their future development. The I.T.D.C. proposes to construct 40-50 room hotel at Puri and beach cottages at Konark jointly with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation. The India Tourism Development Corporation also proposes to expand Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar to cater to the growing demand of tourists. It has released Rs. 3 lakhs to the State Government for jointly developing a lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan.

The development of facilities at other tourist centres included in the travel circuits mentioned above will depend upon the availability of funds and *inter-se* priorities.

Statement

Facilities provided during previous plan periods (from April 1956-March 1981) by the Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation in Orissa.

Centres:

Department of Tourism

1. Konark
2. Bhubaneswar
3. Puri
4. Rambha
5. Chilka Lodge

India Tourism Development Corporation

1. Bhubaneswar
2. Konark

Facilities:

1. Tourist Bungalow
2. Master plan (land-use plan)
3. Tourist Bungalow
4. Tourist Bureau
5. Tourist Bungalow
6. Tourist Bureau
7. Youth Hostel
8. Tourist Bungalow.
9. Motor Launch
10. Travellers Lodge (now converted into Hotel Kalinga Ashok)
11. Transport Unit.
12. Travellers Lodge.

Number of vacancies lying unfilled in Enforcement Directorate

4332. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of vacancies in various executive grades are lying unfilled in the Enforcement Directorate;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies in each grade giving reasons for not filling up the posts;

(c) whether in view of the Prime Minister's directive that no post should remain unfilled, Government propose to fill up all the posts;

(d) whether in filling up selection grade posts, merit has not been given due consideration in the recent past and Departmental Promotion Committees are not constituted annually to consider the candidates for selection;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to look into such cases of extreme merit which have been ignored in the recent past; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One post each in the grades of Special Director, Additional Director, Inspecting Officer, Inspector of Customs, Inspector of Central Excise, Inspector of Income-tax, two posts each in the grades of Deputy Director and Investigating Officer, three posts in the grade of Assistant Director, four posts in the grade of Chief Enforcement Officer, ten posts in the grade of Enforcement Officer and 24 posts in the grade of Assistant Enforcement Officer are presently lying vacant. Action to fill up these vacancies is already in hand. The posts in the grades of Investigating Officer, Inspecting Officer, Inspector of Customs, Inspector of Central Excise and Inspector of Income-tax have been kept in abeyance till the finalisation of the report of the Internal Work Study Unit which studied the office in which these posts were located. The posts in the grade of Enforcement Officer are lying vacant on account of a stay order from the Kerala High Court.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.
- (f) Does not arise.

Senior posts in the Directorate of Enforcement being manned by Officers from other Departments

4333. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several senior posts in the Directorate of Enforcement are presently being manned by Officers drawn from other Departments;

(b) whether several officers have been given extension after extension of their terms of deputation against the interests of the departmental officers;

(c) the particulars of the officers who have been given more than one extension along with the reasons for such extensions;

(d) whether the Senior Officers on deputation manage deputation of their term with a view to get convenient posting of their choice in their present Departments after reversion, causing resentment in the mind of the Departmental Officers; and

(e) what is the policy of the Government in this regard and the number of posts still lying vacant along with reasons for not filling such posts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, as the deputationists do not hold the posts falling in the quota fixed under the recruitment rules for promotion of departmental officers.

(c) Since 1980, two Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director, one Assistant Legal Adviser and one Inspect-

ing Officer have been given more than one extension in the public interest.

(d) No, Sir. There can be no cause for resentment in the mind of departmental officers as the deputationists are appointed only against the deputationist quota. Since the officers of the feeder services cannot be compelled to come on deputation to the Enforcement Directorate, the choice of station of those who volunteer to be considered for such deputation, becomes relevant.

(e) 11 Group 'A' posts in various grades are presently vacant in the Enforcement Directorate. A few posts have been kept in abeyance till the finalisation of the Report of the Internal Work Study Unit which had studied the office where these posts were located. Action is already in progress to fill up the other vacancies. The selection of officers for deputation quota posts is made on their merits and suitability; and the question whether period of deputation is to be extended in any particular case is considered in the public interest.

Delay in flights of Air India from Delhi and Bombay

4334. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to reduce long delays for departing passengers flying Air-India flights from Delhi and Bombay Airports; and

(b) whether additional facilities are being urgently provided to Air India passengers to counter their delays?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Continuous monitoring of flights is being done by Air India to avoid/reduce delays to flights. Punctuality Committee set up at Headquarters and stations meet periodically to analyse the causes of delays and to take remedial action in

order to minimise the delays. Technical facilities at the New International Terminal Complex at Bombay airport are being augmented. At Delhi airport, an engineering Sub-Base is being set up in order to tackle major rectifications so as to reduce technical delays.

(b) Passengers are served refreshments/meals keeping in view the extent of delay and Hotel accommodation is provided in case of major delays. Passengers are also given choice of transfer to other Carriers.

Modification of runway of Coimbatore Airport

4335. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2466 on 6th March, 1981 regarding operation of Boeing service from and to Coimbatore and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made about modifying the runway in Coimbatore airport for the landing of Boeing Aircraft; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu has been approached for acquisition of land for the extension of runway at Coimbatore airport.

Income-tax raids on arrack blending and Bottling units in Tamil Nadu

4336. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has conducted raids on 10 arrack blending and bottling units in Tamil Nadu during the second week of February, 1982;

(b) whether similar raids have been conducted on the "Karala

Barons" who seem to have trade connection with the above ten arrack blending and bottling units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Income-tax Department carried out searches on 5th and 6th February, 1982 of the factories and residences in Tamil Nadu of the 10 licensees who were given licenses by Government of Tamil Nadu for manufacture and supply of arrack to the wholesalers. During these searches, *prima facie* unaccounted cash of rupees one lakh and lot of incriminating documents were seized. In Kerala, a bank-locker in Cochin in the name of a partner (and his wife jointly) of one of the licensee-firm was sealed under section 132(1) of the Income-tax Act and kept under prohibitory order. Further investigations have been undertaken for taking appropriate action under the law.

बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास विचाराधीन ऋण आवेदन पत्र

4337. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना से प्रकाशित दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 1982 के "इंडियन नेशन" के अंक में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री का यह वक्तव्य कि बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास 90 हजार ऋण के आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं; सच है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन आवेदन पत्रों के विचाराधीन पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं और ये कितनी अवधि से विचाराधीन पड़े हैं;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) अन्य राज्यों में ऋण आवेदन-पत्रों के विचाराधीन पड़े रहने की क्या स्थिति है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ङ), हालांकि नई सूचना प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत अब प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र के आवेदन पत्रों की प्राप्ति और निपटान के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठा करने तथा उसे सारणीबद्ध करने की व्यवस्था की गई है, पर इस प्रणाली में अभी स्थिरता नहीं आई है। इसलिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के पास अनिर्णीत पड़े ऋण आवेदन पत्रों का जायजा लेना सम्भव नहीं है। परन्तु विलम्ब को कम करने के लिए सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों के बैंकों को ये अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे 10,000 रुपये और उससे कम के ऋणों के आवेदन पत्रों को 3 से 4 सप्ताहों की अवधि के अन्दर और 10,000 रुपये से अधिक के ऋणों के आवेदन पत्रों की 3 महीने की अवधि के अन्दर निपटा दें। बैंकों को यह सलाह भी दी गई है कि वे एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अर्तगत प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों को लगभग एक पखवाड़े के अन्दर निपटा दें और उनके बारे में प्रखण्ड विकास अधिकारियों को भी सूचित कर दें। राज्य सरकारों को भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करें कि उनके एजेंसियां आवेदन पत्रों को इकट्ठा न करके वर्ष भर नियमित रूप से भेजती रहें।

Import of Foreign Make Trainer Aircraft/Gliders

4338. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had taken a decision to import foreign-make trainer aircraft and trainer gliders in India for the purpose of imparting training;

(b) is it a fact that some flying clubs/flying institutions or gliding clubs/gliding institutions have been permitted by the D.G.C.A. Delhi to import trainer aircraft or trainer gliders; and

(c) if so, the make, model and type of aircraft/gliders which had been selected by Government and also the names of flying institutions, gliding clubs/institutions in India which had been permitted by the D.G.C.A. to import and the exact numbers of aircraft and gliders that had been allowed to the individual flying clubs/institutions for the purpose of import?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A foreign make aircraft (but not glider) has been selected for imparting training in the flying clubs/institutions.

(b) It is a fact that D.G.C.A. has recommended to the Government the import of trainer aircraft and one motorised glider by flying clubs/flying institutions.

(c) D.G.C.A. has recommended the following cases:

S. No.	Name of the Flying Club/Institution	No. of aircraft/glider	Make/model
1.	Bihar Flying Institute, Patna.	1 aircraft	Cessna 152 Aerobat
2.	Kerala Aviation Training Centre, Trivendrum.	1 aircraft	-do-
3.	Govt. of Punjab	2 aircraft	-do-
4.	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	1 aircraft	-do-
5.	Govt. of Haryana.	1 aircraft	-do-
6.	Delhi Flying Club, New Delhi.	1 aircraft	-do-
7.	Bihar Flying Institute, Patna	1 glider	*Motor Glider

*(This motor glider was brought by the Gov. of Romania for display at the India International Trade Fair).

No import licence for import of trainer aircraft/gliders has been issued so far.

Nabbing of Inter-State gang manufacturing Rs. 100 notes in Bangalore

4339. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inter-State gang manufacturing Rs. 100 notes has been nabbed in Bangalore;

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

(c) the number of persons arrested and the action taken to withdraw the counterfeit notes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Central Bureau of Investigation, counterfeit currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination have been recovered alongwith blocks, printing machine and other incriminating articles in two cases in Kar-

nataka. In one case, 10 persons and in the other, 11 persons have been arrested. The Karnataka Police have registered both the cases and further investigations are in progress. The culprits will be dealt with under the law of the land.

Computerisation in Reserve Bank of India

4340. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited a four-man tribunal suggest about computerisation of Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi Office;

(b) the name of the computer manufacturing country; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved in the deal?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Harrassment to Pensioners in Pension payments

4341. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pensioners and their widows are facing hardships and harrassment in getting pension amounts and death-cum-retirement Gratuity due to trivial objections being raised by audit and then by the treasury officers;

(b) whether such cases have particularly come to notice in case of pensioners in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove such bottlenecks in the case of pension payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Government are not aware of any trivial objections being raised by the Accountants General or by Treasury Officers on pensionary claims of Government employees. Delay in the payment of pension etc. may, however, sometimes take place in isolated cases, due to non-receipt by the Accountants General etc. of all the relevant information/documents.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The procedure relating to sanction and disbursement of pension has been simplified in recent years. The departmental authorities are required to initiate action for preparation of pension papers sufficiently early so that pension may be sanctioned without any delay. The departmental authorities can also allow provisional pension and gratuity if any delay is apprehended. The Accountants General etc. on receipt of pension papers are enjoined to deal with them expeditiously.

Crisis in Cashew Industry in Kerala

4342. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the cashew industry in Kerala is facing an unprecedented crisis due to a continuing loss of export market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to avert the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Government is aware that stocks of cashew Kernels were lying unsold with the industry.

(c) The situation is improving and firm contracts have recently been concluded for export.

Middle class tourist hotels on sea coast

4343 .SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme for the construction of hotels jointly with the State Tourism Development Corporations on the sea coast, for the small and middle class tourists during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such hotels for the lower and middle class tourists which are proposed to be constructed on the sea coast of Orissa during 1982-83; and

(c) the details thereof including the names of the places in Orissa where such hotels are likely to be constructed during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). India Tourism Development Corporation has formulated a scheme for construction

of medium priced hotels in collaboration with the State Governments/ State Tourism Development Corporations. Under this scheme, ITDC and Orissa Tourism Development corporation have agreed jointly to construct during 1982-83 two new hotels in Orissa, viz. (i) 50 room 3 star Hotel at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs; and (ii) a Beach Complex (20 cottages) at Konarak-scheme is under formulation.

Criteria for selection of Junior/Senior Hindi Translators

4344. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the criteria set by Official Languages Department for Selection to the post of Junior/Senior Hindi Translator viz. (i) Master's Degree with Hindi and English as main subjects or either of the two as medium of examination and other as main subject; and (ii) Two years' experience of translation from English to Hindi and vice-versa or Diploma in translating from Hindi to English or vice-versa were followed or are being followed in appointments to such posts by his Ministry;

(b) whether the employees appointed to such posts since 1974 possessed such qualification/experience and appointments made after giving wide publicity through other Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, as is done by other Departments; and

(c) if not, what were the difficulties in following such criterion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Two posts of Hindi Translators Grade I and one post of Hindi Translator Grade II in the Sectt. of this Ministry (main) had been filled up in accordance with the then Recruitment Rules for these posts framed with the approval of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and U.P.S.C. After the issue of the Central Secre-

tariat Official Language Services (Group 'C' Posts) Rules, 1981 one vacancy of Hindi Translator Grade II in this Ministry has been filled up on ad-hoc basis pending availability of regular incumbents for the posts of Hindi Translators Grade II in accordance with Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'C' posts) Rules, 1981 notified by the Department of Official Language.

(b) and (c). The candidates appointed to the posts of Hindi Translators Grade I and Grade II in the Secretariat of this Ministry (main) since 1974 possessed the requisite qualifications prescribed in the Recruitment Rules for these posts.

Infrastructure for purchase of Jute

4345. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jute growers of Bihar have to make distress sale of jute which is much below the cost of production for want of sufficient purchasers;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government arrangement of jute purchase is defective which could make a purchase of only 26 per cent of total jute produced in all the districts of Bihar;

(c) whether Government propose to build and expand the infrastructure for the purchase of jute; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) in case Government are not in a position to build any infrastructure to increase its intake of jute purchase and thereby help growers, do Government propose to advise the jute growers to replace jute growing by other cash crops; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Prices of raw jute, especially of low grades in almost all jute growing areas includ-

ing Bihar ruled well below statutory minimum prices during 1981-82 season due to near-total absence of trade and industry from market. As Bihar mainly produces low grade jute for which virtually there is no demand in market, growers in this State were affected adversely compared with growers in other States.

(b) to (d) During 1981-82, JCI in association with Co-operatives procured a total quantity of 2.69 lakh bales (JCI 1.16 lakh bales and co-operatives 1.53 lakh bales) representing about 33 per cent of total production of jute and mesta in the State currently estimated at around 8 lakh bales. While JCI had increased its purchases from 0.98 lakh bales in 1980-81 to 1.16 lakh bales in 1981-82, procurement by BISCOMAUN fell from 2.27 lakh bales to 1.53 lakh bales due mainly to inadequacy of funds. JCI had agreed to release an 'On account' advance up to Rs. 3 crores to BISCOMAUN against State Govt. guarantee but they did not avail of this facility.

As on 30-6-1981, JCI had a total storage space in Bihar of about 5.67 lakh bales of which 4.5 lakh bales remained blocked by old stocks. JCI acquired additional storage space of about 0.69 lakh bales during 1981-82 bringing the total storage capacity to about 6.36 lakh bales. As the procurement in Bihar, compared to total production of jute and mesta is larger than any other major jute growing State, JCI has no plans to increase their infrastructure in Bihar at present. The Government have no plans to advise the jute growers to replace jute growing by other cash crops.

किसानों को ऋण प्राप्त करने में होने वाली कठिनाई

4346. श्री डूमर लाल बैठा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण लोगों को ऋण सुविधायें प्रदान करने के बारे में अधिक ध्यान देने सम्बन्धी सरकार द्वारा तथा अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के

बावजूद किसानों को और विशेष रूप से छोटे किसानों को ऋण प्राप्त करने, अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981 के दौरान ब्लाक, क्षेत्रीय और कार्यकारी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किसानों के राज्य वार, कुल कितने ऋण सम्बन्धी आवेदन स्वीकृति के लिए बैंकों को भेजे गये थे, और उसमें से कितने आवेदनों का निपटारा हो चुका है ; तथा निपटारे के लिए कितने आवेदन विचाराधीन पड़े हुए हैं और उनके विचाराधीन पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कठिनाइयों को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, तथा यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विहित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों और साथ ही अपने संसाधनों की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक कृषि क्षेत्र और उसके भीतर के कमजोर वर्गों को जिसमें छोटे/सीमान्तिक किसान, भूमिहीन मजदूर आदि शामिल हैं, प्रगामी रूप से अधिक ऋण प्रदान कर रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में ध्यान में लाई जाने वाली कठिनाइयों पर भी समुचित स्तरों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अभी हाल में ही नई सूचना प्रणाली शुरू की है जिससे उसे प्राप्त, स्वीकृत, अस्वीकृत और वकाया आवेदन पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मिल सकेगी। अतः ऐसे ब्यौरों के भविष्य में उपलब्ध होने की

समाकृता है। रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकों को यह सलाह भी दी है कि वे दस हजार रुपये तक के ऋणों के आवेदन पत्रों को, यथा-संभव उनके प्राप्त होने के तीन से चार सप्ताहों के भीतर निरटा दें।

Delegation of Powers of Export Licensing of Garments to Apparels Export Promotion Council

4347. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has delegated powers of export licensing of garments to the Apparels Export Promotion Council;

(b) if so, whether Government have been advised by their legal advisers that delegation of powers for export licensing to the above said council by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports is beyond the jurisdiction of the said Chief Controller; and

(c) what action Government propose in the matter to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Apparels Export Promotion Council has been allotted the work of allocating quota to exporters of garments and knitwear and work incidental thereto in exercise of Government's powers under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and in terms of the Exports (Control) Order, 1977. The quota allocation is being made by the Council within the framework of the policy laid down by Government from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Article Captioned "Flying Coffins"

4348. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI BAPUSAHIB PARUL-
LEKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a spokesman of the Indian Commercial Pilot's Association (ICPA) disclosed that not a single Airport in India meets the basic requirements stipulated by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) for landing jets; communication network being of 2nd World War time when civil aviation was in its infancy; non-existence of Instrument Landing System, approach lights and VASI; Voice High Frequency installed at a few Airports with much less range of coverage; etc. etc. as are contained in the 'Current' magazine of 16th January, 1982 under the caption "Flying Coffins";

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the news report that appeared under the caption "Flying Coffins" in the Current Magazine of 16th January, 1982.

The standards and recommended practices laid down by International Civil Aviation Organisation are generally made applicable to all airports excepting those whose terrain does not permit conformity to those standards and practices.

Normal provision of communication on a Very High Frequency Radio Telephony (VHF RT) adequate communication between the airport and adjacent centres and navigational aids to help the aircraft to approach and land at the aerodrome are being provided by the Civil Aviation Depart-

ment for handling propeller type and jet type aircraft. The navigational aids are provided taking into consideration the weather conditions, the type of terrain, etc. in consultation with the Airline operators.

The communication systems on the Indian Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network are being replaced with modern technology equipment. India has also introduced, in accordance with ICAO plans, the Single Side Band High Frequency Radio Telephony (HF RT) on the International circuits and the satellite mode of communication between India and the adjacent countries for both air traffic control co-ordination and exchange of messages.

Voice communication on very High Frequency Radio Telephony (VHF RT) between Pilot and the Air Traffic Control are provided in all the stations where the aircraft land. The range of the Voice communication on VHF RT is about 150 N.M. or more as required for air traffic control. Beyond the VHF RT coverage, the messages are passed on between the Pilot and the air traffic controller, by High Frequency Radio Voice Communication.

(b) Improvement/modernisation of landing, Radio, navigational, Communication and Safety service facilities at airports is a continuous process and is constantly reviewed depending upon the operational requirements and availability of resources.

(c) During Sixth Plan period, it is proposed to provide the following navigational aids for augmentation/replacement at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,048.00 lakhs.

1. Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR)	25 Nos.
2. Doppler VOR	2
3. Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)	10
4. Instrument Landing System	5
5. Precision approach Radar (PAR)	1

6. Non-Directional Beacon 36

Besides, High Frequency and Very High Frequency air-to-ground communication and point-to-point communication equipments are being augmented/replaced at a total cost of Rs. 2,060.00 lakhs, during 1980-85. The Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR) at Bombay will be replaced by sophisticated modern equipment and the Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) at Bombay will be provided with updatment kit during 1980-85 at a total approximate cost of Rs. 600 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 23 crores has been earmarked during the Sixth Plan period for improvement of the following facilities at domestic airports.

(a) aircraft rescue and fire fighting facilities.

(b) Visual Landing aids, like high intensity runway lights, approach lights, VASIS etc.

(c) Anti-hijacking measures; and

(d) Surface movement transport etc.

Visual aids like High Intensity Runway lights, approach lights, VASIS have already been provided at the international airports. Besides, Category II lighting system has been provided at Delhi airport and the same is being installed at Bombay airport also.

Pre-mature retirements sought by Service Officers for taking up Employment in Business Concerns

4349. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many service officers sought premature retirements during the course of last five years to take up employment with business concerns having dealing with the Defence departments without the prior permission of Government or the passing or two years;

(b) steps taken to restrict the grant of premature retirement sparingly to make full and optimum use of the money spent on them for training etc.;

(c) also steps taken for restraining the release of below officer rank on the laid down contract system and switching on to the age system like the civilian employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Under the existing rules officers below the rank of Colonels in the Army and equivalents in the other two Services are not required to seek prior permission of Government before taking up commercial employment after retirement. Government have no information of any officer of the rank of Colonel and above having taken up employment with firms having dealings with Defence Department without prior permission of Government in the last 5 years.

(b) Premature retirement of officers is permitted after examining the merits of each individual case.

(c) and (d). The policy on employment of Defence Services personnel below the officer rank has been carefully evolved keeping in view the Service requirements and the need to maintain a young profile for the Armed Forces. No change in this policy is contemplated.

Construction of Dry Dock at Vishakhapatnam by Contractors

4350. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in spite of availability of experienced workers for construction of the Dry Dock at Vishakhapatnam the project has been given to a contractor for construction; and

(b) is it also a fact that constructional staff quarters are constructed

before work starts on any project by the MES but no quarters have been constructed at the Dry Dock Project work by the Chief Engineer, Dry Dock, Vishakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Construction of the earlier Dry Dock at Vishakhapatnam was carried out partly departmentally by raising a task force and partly through contractors. Experience has shown that this dual arrangement is neither cost effective nor administratively convenient. It has, therefore, been decided to get the new Dry Dock at Vishakhapatnam constructed by private contractors, as per normal practice of the Military Engineering Service. It may be added that the task force personnel raised for the earlier Dry Dock have been mostly absorbed in other Organisations under this Ministry.

(b) A certain percentage of quarters for key constructional staff is constructed whenever a major Project is undertaken provided housing facilities are not available near the site of the construction. Since the staff quarters constructed for the earlier Dry Dock are available with the Chief Engineer, Dry Dock, for allotment to his staff, no additional staff quarters are being constructed.

Participation of Defence Workers in 19th January 1982 General Strike

4351. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Defence workers who participated in the 19th January 1982 general strike by giving a proper strike notice;

(b) total number of workers and names of the installations where workers went on strike without giving a proper strike notice; and

(c) what action has been taken or is being taken against workers at (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

(c) Action is being taken in such cases in the light of the merits of each case.

Officers over-staying at Ordnance and MPF, Ambarnath

4352. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6800 dated 8th April, 1981 regarding officers over-staying at Ordnance and MPF, Ambarnath than their normal tenure and state:

(a) whether there were 13 officers with O.F.A. and 13 officers with MPF, Ambarnath who had completed more than three years' stay but had not been posted out; and

(b) how many have since been posted out and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It was so in March, 1981.

(b) O.F.A.—3 officers have since retired and transfer orders of 1 officer have been issued.

MPF, Ambarnath—Transfer orders of 5 officers have been issued and 3 of them have already moved.

All India Association of Defence Employees

4353. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6001 on 1st April 1981 regarding All India Association of Defence Employees and state:

(a) total membership of every All India Associations/Federation which is recognised by the Ministry of Defence;

(b) the relevant rules/orders/policy while granting recognition to the above All India Association/Federations; and

(c) is it correct that several associations have not held their annual elections for the last ten years, having no membership at all but still given seats in JCM (III) and (II)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) 'Federations' of Unions of workers employed in Defence installations are granted recognition in accordance with the rules for such recognition as issued under Civilian Personnel Routine Order 63/59. All India 'Associations' were earlier recognised under the provisions of Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1959 published under Civilian Personnel Routine Order 82/59. The said rules are presently not in operation. The new rules for recognition of 'Associations' are yet to be framed.

(c) Government have no information. If particulars are furnished, further action can be taken by Government.

Air connection of Rajkot with Delhi

4354. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the six airports of Saurashtra and Kutch region, which have daily connections with Bombay have yet to be connected with Delhi;

(b) is it planned to give Rajkot such a connection; and

(c) if so, will an aircraft be allocated on this route in the current winter-schedule?

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

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines has plans to provide air connection from Rajkot to Delhi via Ahmedabad in Winter 1982-83 schedule.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

4355. श्री दुःषण बस सुल्तानपुरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका भारत सरकार ने पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) तदर्थ आगामी वार्षिक योजना में राज्य सरकार को कितनी धनराशि देने का विचार है और पिछली वार्षिक योजना में कितनी धनराशि दी गई थी ?

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

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन का संवर्धन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया है ।

(ख) चूंकि चौथी योजना से पर्यटन सेक्टर में सेंट्रलो-स्पोन्सर्ड स्कीमें समाप्त कर दी गई थी, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पर्यटन के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई धन-राशि आवंटित नहीं की जाती, अतः पर्यटन स्कीमें या तो केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में प्रारम्भ की जाती हैं या राज्य सेक्टर में, 1981-82 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में चुनो हुई स्कीमों पर चलाने के लिए नौकाओं की खरीद के वास्ते 2.62 लाख रुपये और मेले तथा त्यौहारों का संवर्धन करके के वास्ते 0.50 लाख रुपये राज्य सरकार के रिजर्व किए गए हैं ।

वार्षिक योजना 1982-83 में निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों पर पड़ने वाले केन्द्रों पर सुविधाओं का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है । हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से पर्यटन विकास का एक ब्लू प्रिंट प्राप्त हो गया है । धन-राशि की उपलब्धता और परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर रहते हुए केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भ की जाने वाली स्कीमों को एकीकृत और व्यवस्थानुसार ढंग से कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ।

Credit from Foreign Countries

4356. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of credit India owes to foreign countries (State-wise) up to 13-3-1982;

(b) what is the amount of interest paid on such credit; and

(c) what are the measures taken by Government to repay the credit in time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The amount of credit India owes to foreign countries/institutions up to 31-3-1982 will be known only after the account for the current financial year are finalised. However, the amount of debt which India owed to foreign countries/institutions as on 31-12-81 works out to Rs. 14960.49 crores. Details are given in the attached statement.

(b) The estimated amount of interest payments on Government account during 1981-82 is Rs. 281.88 crores.

(c) The repayment of principal in respect of credit agreements concluded by the Government of India with foreign countries/institutions are being made in time as provided in those agreements.

Statement

Amount of debt which India owes to foreign countries/institutions as on 31-12-1981

Sl.No.	Name of Country/Institution	Outstanding Liability as on 31-12-81
		(Rs. Crores)
1.	Austria	28.44
2.	Belgium	72.00
3.	Canada	448.64
4.	Denmark	28.88
5.	Federal Republic of Germany	1377.47
6.	France	332.81
7.	Italy	15.02
8.	Japan.	1045.05
9.	Netherlands	552.08
10.	Switzerland	21.47
11.	United Kingdom	763.34
12.	United States of America	2880.33
13.	I.B.R.D.	544.90
14.	I.D.A.	4908.75
15.	E.E.C. (Special Action Credit)	48.06
16.	I.F.A.D.	17.78
17.	I.M.F. Trust Fund	560.90
18.	U.A.E.	60.87
19.	Abu Dhabi Fund	17.22
20.	Kuwait Fund	63.76
21.	Saudi Fund	70.65
22.	Iraq	87.91
23.	Iran	750.65
24.	O.P.E.C.	39.42
25.	Czechoslovakia	22.63
26.	Hungary	8.29
27.	Poland	4.86
28.	U.S.S.R.	188.31
Total .		14960.49

Ancillary Financial and other benefits to award winners in armed forces

4357. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the ancillary financial and other benefits attached to the various Award Winners in the Armed Forces like Victoria Cross, Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra, A.V.S.M. P.V.S.M. Ashok Chakra, Saurya Chakra etc.,

(b) whether any of the recipients of the P.V.S.M. has protested against the inadequacy of the benefits as compared to those of the recipients of the Maha Vir Chakra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The distinguished service awards namely PVSM, AVSM and VSM do not carry any ancillary financial or other benefits in respect of gallantry awards, viz Victoria Cross, Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Ashok Chakra and Shaurya Chakra a statement indicating these benefits is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received from one of the recipients of P.V.S.M.

(c) In view of (a) above the question of grant of any benefits does not arise.

Statement**Ancillary financial and other benefits attached to the winners of Gallantry awards in the Armed Forces.****(A) Monetary Allowances**

(i) Victoria Cross	Rs. 80/- p.m. in case of officers and JCOs and equivalents and Rs. 40/- p.m. in case of OR/NCS (E) and equivalents.
(ii) Param Vir Chakra	Rs. 100/- p.m.
(iii) Each Bar to Param Vir Chakra	Rs. 40/- p.m.
(iv) Maha Vir Chakra	Rs. 75/- p.m.
(v) Each Bar to Maha Vir Chakra	Rs. 25/- p.m.
(vi) Vir Chakra	Rs. 50/- p.m.
(vii) Each Bar to Vir Chakra	Rs. 20/- p.m.
(viii) Ashoka Chakra	Rs. 90/- p.m.
(ix) Each Bar to Ashoka Chakra	Rs. 35/- p.m.
(x) Kriti Chakra	Rs. 65/- p.m.
(xi) Each Bar to Kriti Chakra	Rs. 20/- p.m.
(xii) Shaurya chakra	Rs. 40/- p.m.
(xiii) Each Bar to Shaurya Chakra	Rs. 16/- p.m.

(B) Ex-Gratia Grants by State Govt. to Gallantry Award winners belonging to or demised in the State.

Sl. No.	States	PVC	MVC	Vr. C	Sena Medal	Ashoka Chakra	Kirti Chakra	Shaurya Chakra	Mention in despatches	Annunity in addition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,000	11,000	5,000	3,000	*12,000	*5,000	*3,500	*2,000	*From Feb, 2, 1977
2	Assam	@10,000	7,500	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,000	700	..	@Rs. 500 for 30 Yrs.
3	Bihar	*15,000	10,000	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	*Rs. 750 for 30 Yrs.
4	Chandigarh	@15,000	11,000	4,000	..	1,500	1,000	700	..	@ -Do.'
5	Delhi	10,000	7,500	5,000	3,000	..	3,000	3,000	1,000	
6	Gujarat	*10,000	7,500	3,000	2,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,000	*Rs. 500 for 30 Yrs.
7	Haryana (w.e.f. Jan. 1-1971 to Dec. 2, 1976)	*15,000	@11,000	**4,500	3,000	12,000	5,000	3,500	..	*Rs. 750 for 30 Yrs. @Rs. 400 for 30 Yrs. **Rs. 300 for 30 Yrs. In additional following monetary grants are given in lieu of land. These are admissible to the award winners of 1962, 1965 and 1971 operations. PVC Rs. 22,500 MVC Rs. 15,000 Vr. C Rs. 22,500 (posthumous).
	Haryana (W.e.f. Dec. 3, 1976 onwards)	*22,500	@15,000	**7,000	3,000	12,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	*Rs. 1,000 for 30 Yrs. @Rs. 400 for 30 Yrs. **Rs. 300 for 30 Yrs. Following monetary Grant also in lieu of land. PVC Rs. 1 lakh MVC Rs. 50,000

11

9

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8 Himachal Pradesh	*15,000	@11,000	**5,000	3,000	12,000	5,000	3,500	2,000	*Rs. 1,000 for 30 Yrs (w.e.f. 1971 war). @Rs. 400 for 30 Yrs (w.e.f. 1971 war) PVC & MVC get additional Rs. one lakh (w.e.f. 15-8-47) and Rs. 50,000(w.e.f. 1-1-60 respectively in lieu of land	
9 J&K	15,000	11,000	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Karnataka	@15,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	1,500	@Rs. 1,200 for 30 years.	
11 Kerala	15,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	7,000	3,500	2,500	1,500		
12 Madhya Pradesh	*10,000	7,500	3,000	..	2,000	1,500	1,000	..	*Rs. 500 for life grant of agricultural land upto 4 hectares and residential plot upto 300 Sq. M.	
13 Maharashtra	@15,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	..	..	..	1,500	@Rs. 500 for 30 years.	
14 Meghalaya	*10,000	7,500	3,000	..	1,500	1,000	**700	..	*Rs. 500 for 30 years. **To recipients in Indo-Pak war of 1971.	
15 Mizoram	@10,000	7,500	3,000	..	1,500	1,000	**700	..	@Rs. 500 for 30 years. **To recipients in Indo-Pak war of 1971.	
16 Nagaland	*10,000	7,500	3,000	500	1,500	1,000	700	300	*Rs. 500 for 30 years. Winners of Chief of Army staff commendation card get Rs. 2000.	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17 Orissa		*10,000	@7,500	**3,000	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	*Rs. 514 for 30 Yrs. @Rs. 420 for 20 Yrs. **Rs. 300 for 15 Yrs.
(if posthumous)		*7,500	@5,000	**2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Punjab		@22,000	*15,000	**7,000	3,000	12,000	5,000	2,000	3,500	2,000	@Rs. 1,000 for 30 Yrs. Also, 15 acres of land or Rs. one lakh wef 1-8-47. *Rs. 400 for 30 Yrs and 10 acres of land or Rs. 30,000 wef 1-1-60 **Rs. 300 for 30 Yersars.
19 Pondicherry	
20 Rajasthan		*10,000	*5,000	*2,000	..	10,000	*5,000	*1,000	*2,000	*1,000	*Also 25 bighas of irriga- ted or 50 bighas of unirrig- aten land.
21 Tamil Nadu		*15,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	..	..	2,000	..	2,000	*Rs. 500 for 30 Yrs.
22 Tripura		1,000	..	1,000	..
23 Uttar Pradesh		*10,000	7,500	3,000	2,000	9,000	6,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	*Rs. 500 for 30 Yrs. wef 15-10-76. Their children are exempted from all fees upto Intermediate class.
24 West Bengal		10,000	5,000	2,500	..	@8,000	@4,000	..	2,000	..	@Only for personnel domiciled in West Bengal.
		or Rs. 600 per annum	or Rs. 300 p.a.	or Rs. 100 p.a.							
25. Sikkim		*15,000	**7,500	@5,000	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	*Rs. 750 for 30 Yrs. **Rs. 500 for 30 Yrs. @Rs. 300 for 30 Yrs.

Those not belonging to or domiciled in Rajasthan but who won the galantry award during 1971 war while fighting on the Rajasthan border will receive:
 PVC Rs. 10,000-+Rs. 2,000 in lieu of land
 MVC Rs. 5000+Do.
 Vr. C Rs. 2000+Do
 Mention in Despatches Rs. 1,000+Rs. 1,000 in lieu of land

Second hand imported Passenger cars for tourist trade

4358. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any new scheme under which second-hand imported passenger cars will be made available to the tourist trade so as to enable them to meet their requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether our locally manufactured cars will not be able to meet the demand of the trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) A scheme to allot second-hand imported cars received from State Trading Corporation Ltd., (STC) to tourist car operators was introduced in 1962. Ex-STC cars having six cylinders and above and priced below Rs. 1 lakh are given to the Central Department of Tourism for release to tourist car operators, India Tourism Development Corporation and State Tourism Development Corporations.

(c) Indigenously manufactured cars are also being used as tourist taxis. However, some tourists prefer to use high-powered air-conditioned imported cars.

Yugoslavia for setting up Joint venture

4359. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any agreement with Yugoslavia for the setting up of a joint venture for the production of semi-processed cocoa, and the development of cocoa;

(b) whether there has been an indication from that country for a 100 per cent buy-back arrangement; and

(c) if so, Government's thinking on this aspect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Mrs. Vera Sodan, Member of Executive Council of the Republic of Croatia, Yugoslavia, who visited India recently indicated, *inter-alia*, Yugoslav interest in establishing a joint venture for manufacture in India of cocoa butter and cocoa liquor with Yugoslav technology and 100 per cent buy-back arrangement by Yugoslavia.

(c) Government would consider such a proposal, as and when received formally from the Yugoslav Government.

Publicity campaign for Festival of India

4360. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of our publicity campaign for 'Festival of India' suffering bitter criticism in local media in London;

(b) the estimated cost for the publicity incurred by the India Tourist Board (I.T.B.);

(c) the reasons for hiring the British agency instead of an Indian one to do the job; and

(d) whether it is proposed to dis-pense with the existing service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir, Government have not come across any criticism of the publicity, re-

garding "Festival of India". However Government are aware of the critical comments by one critic in the British advertising journal "The Campaign" on the advertising programme of the Government of India Tourist Office, London. This trade magazine has restricted circulation and is not meant for the public.

(b) The estimated expenditure on general advertising by Government of India Tourist Office, London during 1981-82 is about pound Sterling 57,280.00.

(c) In order to produce an effective campaign it is a general practice to use local advertising agents who are better acquainted with the market and the media. In keeping with this practice Government of India Tourist Offices also have been appointing local advertising agents on the basis of their presentations for the Tourist Office campaign.

(d) On the basis of performance of the advertising agents, their continuance is reviewed from time to time.

Location of Tourist villages in Rajasthan

4361. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan State Government had forwarded names of places for locating tourist villages in pursuance of the suggestion of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Four sites have been suggested, one each at Pushkar, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer and Sam (Distt. Jaisalmer). The facilities proposed are 100-bed accommodation in the form of huts with attached toilets lounge and dining facilities, kitchen, etc. as also development of the site. The estimated cost indicated is Rs. 15 lakhs.

Sub-letting of shops in Delhi cantonment

4362. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3004 on 9-12-81 regarding subletting of shops in Delhi Cantonment and state;

(a) what are the details of the allottees who have been found subletting their shops unauthorisedly together with date since when subletted;

(b) details of the action taken against them for contravening the clauses of the Cantonment Board Act, 1924; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) A statement giving the details is attached.

(b) and (c) the Cantonment Board have resolved to launch eviction proceedings against the parties concerned and action has been initiated. There is no contravention of clauses of the Cantonments Act, 1924; action is being taken by the Cantonment Board under the provisions of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

Statement

S. No.	Name of allottee	Shop No.	Name of occupant	Date of sub letting
1.	Sh. Harnam Singh	1/159 S/Sh.	Ved Prakash Vinod Kumar	Actual date of sub-letting is not known but the sub-letting was reported in all these cases on 25-6-81
2.	Sh. Gurbux Singh	1/179.	Sh. Dhani Ram	
3.	Smt. Vidya Vati	II/19 M/s	Shanti Attomobiles	
4.	Sh. Jai Ram	1/160	Sh. Subhash Chand	
5.	Sh. Ram Chander	1/173	Sh. Harcharan Singh	
6.	Sh. Badri	II/38	Sh. Virendra Singh	
7.	Sh. Bale Ram	1/135-136	Sh. Surrinder Singh Raghav son of Shri Mahabir Singh	

Closure of cashewnut factory at Jhargram in West Bengal

4363. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the CCI suddenly stopped the quota of raw cashewnut allotted for the eastern region;

(b) whether Government are also aware that due to this the Cashewnut factory at Jhargram in West Bengal has closed;

(c) whether Government have received any representations regarding the affair; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government to ensure the supply of raw cashewnut for the eastern region so that the Factory could be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Under the present policy, CCI is distributing imported raw cashewnuts to eligible Actual Users only. No factory in the eastern region is eligible for allocation of imported raw cashewnuts as

an Actual User. Government had received a representation from a factory in Jhargram to permit them to import raw cashewnuts. Imports of raw cashewnuts have been decanalised from 27-4-81. Export Houses and Trading Houses are now eligible to import raw cashewnuts and sell 50 per cent of the imported quantity to Actual Users (processing units).

Setting up defence factory in Medak for manufacture of Armoured cars

4364. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a defence factory for the manufacture of armoured cars in Medak;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not selecting the place?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) It would not be in public interest to disclose this information on the floor of the House.

Illegal poaching by foreign trawlers off the Coast of Andhra

4365. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the inability of the Indian Navy and Coast Guards to stop illegal poaching by foreign trawlers off the coast of Andhra; and

(b) the details of action planned by Indian Navy in 1982 to seize foreign poaching trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The Coast Guard Organisation is responsible for checking illegal poaching by foreign trawlers in our Maritime Zones. In view of the inadequate force levels of the Coast Guard at present, assistance of the Indian Navy is also taken from time to time for carrying out patrols in our Exclusive Economic Zone. The Indian Naval ships and aircraft have been deployed on regular patrols in the Bay of Bengal during the past and will continue to be deployed during 1982. The existing force levels of the Coast Guard is also being enhanced by induction of more patrol vessels, helicopters, etc. to enable it to check poaching activities in a more effective way.

Upgradation of airport at Visakhapatnam

4366. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps being taken to upgrade the Airport and related facilities in Visakhapatnam in view of its population and industrial importance; and

(b) the full details in terms of financial allocations for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) To upgrade the airport at Visakhapatnam the following works/facilities are proposed to be provided:—

	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Resurfacing of runway	92.93
2. Construction of new Terminal building	49.64
3. Construction of new control Towers and Technical building	11.93
4. Crash Fire Tenders	8.00
5. Door Frame Metal Detectors —1.	0.20
6. Hand Held Metal Detectors —2.	0.04
7. Construction of Fire Station —1.	15.00
8. VASIS	5.00
9. Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR)	15.00
10. Distance Measuring Equipment	13.00
11. Improvement of VHF, HF air-ground communication	10.00
Total	220.74

Amount sanctioned to various sectors out of world Bank AID.

4367. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the amount sanctioned by his Ministry to various sectors out of the World Bank Aid in 1981-82;

(b) the amount utilised by those sectors from that World Bank Aid so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) World Bank group assistance is usually made available in respect of specific projects rather than on a sec-

tor basis. A statement showing the projects for which agreements for assistance have been signed so far in 1981-82 and the utilisation of funds by these projects is placed on the Table of the House

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Projects	Date of signing of Agreement	Amount (\$Million)	Total Utilization during 1981-82 (\$Million)
<i>Agriculture Sector</i>				
1	Maharashtra Agriculture Extension	7.5.81	23.00	..
2	Tamil Nadu Agriculture Extension	7.5.81	28.00	..
3	M.P. Agriculture Extn. Phase II.	7.5.81	37.00	..
4	N.C.D.C. II	21.7.81	125.00	0.694
5	West Bengal Social Forestry	24.2.82	29.00	..
6	A.R.D.C. IV.	24.2.82	350.00	..
<i>Fertilizer Sector</i>				
1	Hizeira Fertilizer	28.10.81	400.00	..
<i>Irrigation Sector</i>				
1	M.P. Major Irrigation	24.2.82	220.00	..
<i>Urban Development</i>				
1	Kanpur Urban Development	4.2.82	25.00	..
<i>Energy Sector</i>				
1	Second Korba Thermal Power	4.2.82	400.00	..
2	Second Ramagundam Thermal Power	6.1.82	300.00	..
<i>Industry Sector</i>				
1	Tamil Nadu Newsprint	23.9.81	100.00	..
2	14th Industrial Credit & Investment (Non Government Loan)	8.10.81	150.00	..

Export of food and specified consumer items to Poland4368. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland has expressed a desire to import food and specified consumer items from the country;

(b) if so, the amount of food and specified consumer items proposed to be exported to Poland annually;

(c) the names of the consumer items proposed to be exported to Poland; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) Poland has proposed to import from India de-oiled cakes, tea, cotton, jute, mica, leather, paper and other consumer goods like leather and cotton garments, carpets, handlooms, and some engineering products for a value of Rs. 130 crores in 1982. We have agreed to export these items to Poland in 1982 under the annual trade protocol signed with Poland on 3rd December, 1981.

New projects undertaken by I.T.D.C. in Orissa4369. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:SHRI RASA BEHARI BE-
HERA:

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

(a) what are the new projects being undertaken by the ITDC in Orissa and the cost thereof;

(b) when is the ITDC going to expand its Kalinga Ashoka Hotel at Bhabaneshwar for which land has already been provided by the State Government;

(c) when is the Regional Convention Hall of ITDC at Bhubaneswar going to be put up; and

(d) when is the Lion Safari Park of ITDC near Bhubaneswar going to be put up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) ITDC in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct two new hotel Projects in Orissa viz:

(i) 50-room 3-Star Hotel at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs

(ii) Beach Complex at Konarak—
scheme is under formulation.

(b) The expansion of the Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar, by adding 36 rooms is proposed to be taken up during 1982-83.

(c) No Regional Convention Hall is presently being put up by ITDC at Bhubaneswar. However, two party rooms with a total seating capacity of 140 persons are envisaged under the expansion scheme of Hotel Kalinga Ashok.

(d) ITDC and the Government of Orissa have formulated a scheme to jointly develop a Lion Safari Park at Nandankanan at a total cost of Rs. 20 lakhs of which ITDC would contribute a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs. ITDC has already released Rs. 3 lakhs to the State Government for execution of the scheme.

Expansion of Trivandrum Airport

4370. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Trivandrum Airport is in urgent need of expansion;

(b) if so, whether it is true that the present facilities are not adequate;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the same; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d) Pavement, Terminal and Radio Navigational facilities are available for regular Airbus and limited Boeing 707 operations. Further development works are in progress for facilitating Boeing 707 operations on regular basis.

The details of various facilities provided/proposed to be provided at Trivandrum Airport during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period are as under:

1. Instrument Landing System (ILS) (Already provided)
2. Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) (colocated with Glide Path Component of ILS) (Already provided)
3. H.F. and VHF air ground communication equipment to replace/augment the existing facilities (To be provided)

4. Construction of a new international Complex
5. Construction of new control tower and Technical Block.
6. Extension and strengthening of runway and associated pavements.

} Works
are in
progress

7. Provision of Conveyor Belt
8. Crash Fire Tenders— 5 Nos.
9. Rapid Intervention Vehicle— 1
10. Dry Chemical Powder Tender
11. Mechanical Sweeper— 1 No.
12. X-Ray Baggage Units— 2 Nos.
13. Door Frame Metal— 2 Nos. Detectors
14. Hand Held Metal Detectors— 2 Nos.
15. Additions to Fire Stations
16. Approach Road
17. VASIS
18. High Intensity Runway Lights.
19. Approach lighting
20. Apron Lighting

} To be provided.

ITDC Hotel at Kovalam incurring Losses

4371. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation's hotel at Kovalam has incurred consistent losses;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken to prevent these losses?

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

(b) The main reasons for these losses have been low occupancy due to seasonal tourist traffic; low room tariff; high food & beverage and other overhead expenses; high repair maintenance and upkeep costs.

(c) Room tariff has been increased, marketing efforts intensified and measures to control and reduce the expenditure on food cost, repairs and maintenance, upkeep facilities, etc. are being adopted.

Memorandum from federation of biscuit manufacturers of India (FBMI) to abolish excise duty on Biscuits

4372. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received a memorandum from the Federation of Biscuit Manufacturers of India (FBMI) to abolish excise duty on biscuits because biscuit has "become a common man's food";

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the relief in this excise duty will benefit the consumers;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to abolish this excise duty; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) It cannot be said with certainty whether consumers will be benefited in the event of abolition of excise duty on biscuits.

(c) and (d). Government have no proposal at present to abolish excise duty on biscuits.

News-Item captioned "U.S. Exim Bank to India Recue"

4373. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "U.S. Exim Bank to India's resue in the "Economic Times". dated 19 February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether in a bid to reach out for alternative sources of funding India may set its sights on the United States Export-Import Bank;

(c) whether the Exim Bank is to sanction \$ 25 million loan for ONGC in March when the next board meet-will take place;

(d) whether three tied loans are to be sanctioned which carry an annual interest of only 8.75 per cent; and

(e) whether the Exim Bank sources are hopeful for negotiating more such loans, particularly with Indian public sector undertakings for purchasing large capital equipment from the US; if so, Government's re-

action to each one of the above-mentioned points?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's policy is to tap all sources of concessional finance, including U.S. Exim Bank, wherever it is advantageous.

(c) ONGC has not made any formal application to Exim Bank for a new loan of \$ 25 million.

(d) Yes, Sir. Exim Bank have recently approved three Sub-loans, totalling about US \$ 20.9 million, under Exim Line of Credit of \$21.25 million to State Bank of India for which agreement was signed in September, 1981. This line of credit carries interest at the rate of 8.75 per annum.

(e) Government have not received any official indication from Exim Bank in this regard

News-Item captioned 'No Tourist Booking for Asiad Yet'

4374. **SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption: 'No tourist booking for Asiad yet' as published in the Indian Express dated the 23rd February, 1982; and

(b) the arrangements that are likely to be completed, particularly so far as hotel accommodation is concerned, for the—

(i) participants and allied personnel;

(ii) Visitors both foreigners and Indian;

(iii) the total number of visitors both foreigners and Indians, who are likely to witness the Asian Games?

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

(b) (i) Participants are being housed in the Asian Games Village (Siri Fort area) and the technical personnel in Sheikh Sarai Guest House.

(ii) Visitors, both foreigners and Indians, will be accommodated in hotels existing and new, as well as certain guest houses. Private guest house arrangements are being made by the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation for paying guest accommodation.

(iii) It is difficult to assess at present.

News Item captioned "wool Exports can Exceed Rs. 200 crore"

4375. **SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned: Wool exports can exceed Rs. 200 crores as published in Economic Times dated 23rd February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the industry's export target for the current year has been fixed at Rs. 175 crores;

(c) whether according to the Secretary, Wool and Woollen export Promotion Council (WWEPC), wool and wollen goods export can easily cross Rs. 200 crores mark per year if Union Government extend necessary support;

(d) What are different items of "necessary support" suggested by the Secretary, WWEPC and the reaction of Government to each of the suggestions put forward by him; and

(e) whether according to the Secretary, WVEPC, if Government fulfilled the demand, the export could reach Rs. 450 crores in the next five years; what is Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) A target of 175 crores has been provisionally fixed for the year 1982-83

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The suggestions of the WVEPC are generally to provide more incentives for export of wollen products which include provision for liberal credit, freight subsidy, liberal import of machinery and components, modernisation and expansion of production capacity, review of wastage norms under duty exemption limit, decanalisation of export of wollen knitwears, simplification of certification procedure etc. The suggestions for boosting up exports are received from various interest representing the wollen sector, including the WVEPC. These suggestions are looked into and suitable measures, as considered necessary, are taken from time to time.

Bank credit locked up in sick units

4376. SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the amount of bank credit locked up in sick units;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number and names of such sick units and bank credit locked up as on December 31, 1981; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

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

The information regarding financial assistance extended by scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units is collected by RBI on a quarterly basis and furnished to the Government.

(b) As per the latest information available, outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1980 to 24,550 units (large, medium and small scale units) indentified and reported as sick stood at Rs. 1808.66 crores. However, as per the latest provisional information available, as at the end of June 1981, there were 24,052 sick units in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks with outstanding bank credit of 1905.11 crores.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statute governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged and hence the names of the sick units cannot be disclosed.

(c) It has been the policy of Government that banks and financial institutions must take all possible steps to prevent sickness and rehabilitate the viable sick units to the extent possible. Some of the organisational arrangements evolved in the matter of rehabilitation of sick industrial units are given below:—

1. A sick industrial undertaking cell has been set up in the Reserve Bank of India to function as a clearing house for information relating to sick units and also to act as a coordinating agency between the Government, Banks Financial Institutions and other agencies for tackling the various related issues. This Cell has been closely monitoring the banks performance in identifying sick units and also taking reme-

dial action. With a view to check industrial sickness the cell has issued suitable instruction|guidelines to the banks in the matter.

2. State Level Inter-institutional Committees have been set up at all the regional offices of the Department of Banking Operations and Development of Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of ensuring better coordination between the banks the State Governments, Central and State Level Financial Institutions and other agencies. Steps have been taken to further strengthen these committees and increase their effectiveness.

3. A Standing Coordination Committee has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to consider the issues relating to coordination between commercial banks and term lending institutions on an 'on-going' basis.

4. A Special Cell has been set up within the Rehabilitation Finance Division of Industrial Development Bank of India for attending to references from banks in respect of their sick and problems cases.

5. As regards the Small Scale Industries Sector, Reserve Bank of India has issued suitable guideline to the banks with a view to ensure that the potentially viable sick units in the small scale industries sector receive due attention and timely support from banks.

All the nationalised banks are covered by the above policy and arrangements and have been taking action accordingly.

Cochin as an export processing zone

4377. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation to declare Cochin as an Export Processing Zone on the lines of Kandla and Santa Cruz; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The representation from Government of Kerala was received for setting up of a Free Trade Zone in Cochin. The question whether new Free Trade Zones should be set up or not, is under the consideration of Task Force set up by the Government. The report of the Task Force is awaited. After receiving the report of the Task Force, the Government would decide on the policy towards establishment of new Free Trade Zones.

Defence production units in Kerala

4378. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of Defence Production units in Kerala, if any;

(b) whether Government have received representation from Kerala Government for setting up a Defence production unit in the State; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI E. VENKATARAMAN): (a) There is no Defence production unit in Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suitability of Kerala State will be examined when deciding on location of Defence units.

Grant of domestic electric power connection in Delhi Cantt.

4379. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2906 on 9-12-81 regarding grant of domestic electric power connection in Delhi Cantonment and state:

(a) how many applications for granting domestic power connections by MES were received and were they asked to first clear the arrears of

payment on the metres closed for not clearing the bills; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The details of applications received for grant of separate meter connections during the last two years is given in Statement. However, there is one person who was denied permanent electric connection since dues against the permanent electric connection existing in their joint family had not been cleared and the connection in this case existed in the name of his father. Due to non-payment of the electricity bill arrears, the electric supply had been discontinued. Since the arrears have now been cleared, sanction for the provision of a separate meter has been accorded.

Statement

Details of applications received for grant of separate meter connections in Delhi Cantt. during the last two years.

Sl.No.	Details	Remarks
1	Shri Ghasi Ram, Building No. 1/113 Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment.	Separate meter sanctioned.
2	Shri Dharam Pal Bhalla, 2 Singh Park (Kierby Place), Delhi Cantt.	Separate meter sanctioned.
3	Shri O. P. Sharma, Quarter No. II/1/11, Hospital Quarters, Mech. Overseer, Delhi Cantt.	Separate meter sanctioned.
4	Shri Suresh Kumar Behl, 1/205/45, SD Maudir, Delhi Cantonment.	Application returned to individual to be routed through Cantt. Board.
5	Smt. Sushil Kumar, 1/335, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment.	Separate meter sanction
6	Shri Budh Prakash, House No. III/4/43B Sham Singh Street, Shastri Bazar, Delhi Cantonment.	Separate meter sanction
7	Shri Kedar Nath, 1/182, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment	Application returned to individual to be routed through Cantt. Board.
8	Shri Opinder Bhagat, IV/32 Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment.	Application returned to individual to be routed through Cantt Board.
9	Shri Dharm Pal Garg, 1/206/48 Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment	Application returned to individual to be routed through Cantt. Board.
10	Shri Moti Ram, 2/98 Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	Separate meter had not be sanctioned earlier as the arrears of the electric bill outstanding against his father had not been paid. Now on payment of those arrears, a separate meter has since been sanctioned.

**Diamonds seized by customs at
Bombay international airport**

4380. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diamonds valued crores have been seized by the Intelligence Wing of the Customs at the Bombay International Airport terminal during February, 1982;

(b) full details of the things seized and whether any arrest has also been made; and

(c) if so, action contemplated by Government against the defaulters in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On 20-2-1982, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit of the Collectorate of Customs (Preventive), Bombay, seized about 2980 carats of cut and polished diamonds valued at about Rs. 1.06 crores while being attempted to be smuggled out of India.

Three persons who were arrested in connection with the case were subsequently detained under the COFE-POSA Act, 1974. Appropriate action under the law will be taken against the persons found involved in the case.

**चुरू जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की ग्रामीण
शाखाएं**

4381. श्री दौलत राम सारण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की चुरू जिले में ग्रामीण शाखाएं हैं और

शाखाएं कहां कहां खुली हुई हैं; तथा उनके लेन-देन का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) किन-किन गांवों में शाखाएं खोलने का विचार है और शाखाएं खोलने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सहकारी क्षेत्र और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के रूप में अग्रिम धन देने वाली दो एजेंसियों के अस्तित्व में होने के कारण दोहरा प्रशासनिक व्यय किया जा रहा है और क्या उनकी ऋण देने की प्रक्रिया तथा ब्याज की दर में कोई समानता नहीं है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऋण देने की एक जसी पद्धति और ब्याज की एक जैसी दर अपना कर एक ही एजेंसी के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण प्रदान करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). 30 सितम्बर, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार चुरू जिले में ग्रामीण स्थानों पर कार्यरत वाणिज्य बैंकों के कार्यालयों के

नाम तथा स्थान नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

केन्द्र का नाम	बैंक का नाम
1. मूमासर	स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
2. सालासर	—तदेव—
3. सैंडवे	—तदेव—
4. सहवा	—तदेव—
5. छापरा	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
6. रतन नगर	—तदेव—
7. बिग्गा	न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया
8. चारवान	—तदेव—
9. बूचावास	—तदेव—
10. रीदी	—तदेव—
11. दूदवाकहारा	—तदेव—
12. सांखू	—तदेव—
13. पूलासर	ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स
14. गोगासर	मरुधर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक
15. चांदगोठी	—तदेव—
16. सतरा	—तदेव—
17. ददरेवा	—तदेव—
18. दरीबा	—तदेव—
19. गोपालपुरा	—तदेव—
20. अदसार	—तदेव—
21. सिधमुख	बैंक आफ राजस्थान लिमिटेड

इस समय चुरू जिले में ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास बैंक कार्यालय खोलने के लिए 14 प्राधिकृतियां मौजूद हैं, जिसके ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

केन्द्र का नाम	बैंक का नाम, जिसका कार्यालय खोलने के लिए प्राधिकृति थी
1. सादुलपुर—औद्योगिक क्षेत्र (अर्ध-शहरी)	स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
2. तारानगर (अर्ध-शहरी)	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
3. भालेरी (ग्रामीण)	मरुधर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक
4. लालगढ़	—तदेव—
5. धीखा (ग्रामीण)	—तदेव—
6. सरदेलशहर (अर्ध-शहरी)	—तदेव—
7. सुजानगढ़ (अर्ध-शहरी)	—तदेव—
8. श्रीङ्गरगढ़ (अर्ध-शहरी)	—तदेव—
9. सोमासर (ग्रामीण)	—तदेव—
10. घंघू (ग्रामीण)	—तदेव—
11. सत्यू (ग्रामीण)	—तदेव—
12. बायन (ग्रामीण)	—तदेव—
13. सेरुना (ग्रामीण)	—तदेव—
14. नांगल वडी (ग्रामीण)	—तदेव—

जब कि, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाओं का उद्देश्य मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्गों को आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना है, अन्य वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाएं अपने कार्य क्षेत्र में विभिन्न बैंकिंग परिचालनों का कार्य करती हैं।

(ग) और (घ). कृषि क्षेत्र की उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती ऋण आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए, सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की नीति ग्रामीण-ऋण में बहु-एजेंसी अवधारणा (मल्टी-एजेंसी एप्रोच) को अपनाने की रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत वाणिज्यिक बैंक, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक और सह-कारिताएं एक-दूसरे की पूरक भूमिकाएं निभाती हैं। जहां तक सुविधाजनक हो, विभिन्न वित्तीय अभिकरणों की ऋण-प्रक्रियाओं तथा ब्याज की दरों में समनुरूपता को सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं। संस्थागत ऋण तथा परिचालनात्मक कठिनाइयों से सम्बद्ध परेशानियों पर, जिला परामर्शदात्री समितियों, क्षेत्रीय सलाहकार समितियों आदि की बैठकों में आवधिक रूप से विचार किया जाता है।

Import of natural Rubber by STC

4382. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether STC has finalised contracts for the import of 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber as authorised by the Union Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that arrivals against these deals have already started;

(c) if so, what will be the total imports of rubber to be made during the financial year 1982-83 and total amount invested; and

(d) how much rubber will still be required in the country?

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

(c) and (d) The production and consumption of natural rubber during 1982-83 are estimated to be around 1,62,000 tonnes and 1,94,000 tonnes respectively. On the basis of preliminary assessment of the demand-supply position during 1982-83, Government have authorised the State Trading Corporation of India to import 30,000 tonnes of natural rubber for distribution to the actual users. The demand-supply position will be reviewed regularly and actual imports will be regulated so as to meet the gap between production and requirement.

Steps taken to Boost Exports

4383. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making another attempt to boost exports;

(b) if so, whether it has asked the State Trading Agencies to improve their performance considerably in the coming years so that the huge trade deficit facing the country could be reduced;

(c) whether directions to this effect have been sent to the STC and its subsidiaries;

(d) is it also a fact that Commerce Ministry has asked the corporations to supply detailed information about their sales, profits, manpower and expenditure; and

(e) if so, how many corporations have so far responded in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (e) Development of exports is one of the main objectives of the State Trading Organisations. Information regarding sales, manpower, expenditure etc., are collected for performance review of the operations of the State Trading Organisations every quarter. Attempt is made during these meetings to find solutions to the problems and suggest lines of action for better performance in the next quarter.

Proposal for augmenting strength in various Cadres in Income Tax Deptt.

4384. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 975 on 27th November, 1981 regarding proposal for augmenting the strength in various cadres in Income Tax Department and state:

(a) proposals for augmenting the strength in various cadres for disposal of work in different areas of operations in the Income-tax Department under consideration of Government and since when; and

(b) whether Government have taken any decision so far in regard to (a) above for sanction of additional posts in the Income-tax Department; if so, what are details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Organisation and Management Services (Income-tax), New Delhi, conduct work-studies to assess the requirement of additional manpower in the Income-tax Department. The Directorate have made a number of such studies and on the basis of their recommendations, proposals have been framed for strengthening the Department at various levels. Additional posts pro-

posed for creation are as indicated below:—

Sr. No.	Category of post	Number C. P. 832	Purpose
1.	Inspector	921	405 posts as 'leave reserve' and 516 ad hoc requirement, pending detailed work study consequent to new duty list of Inspectors.
2.	Tax Assistant	499	These posts are needed for assessment and collection work.
3.	Upper Division Clerk	769	
4.	Lower Division Clerk	470	
5.	Stenographer	445	These are 'leave reserve' posts.
6.	Notice Server	3028	
7.	Datry	150	
8.	<i>Other Group 'D' staff :</i>		
	Sweepers	535	
	Farash	228	
	Chowkidar	1256	
9.	Creation of posts of complementary staff for newly created posts of Chief Commissioners-Commissioners of Income tax and Assistant Commissioners of Income tax.		

The above proposals are under consideration of the Government.

Overdrafts by States

4385. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the overdrafts by different States from the Reserve Bank as on 1st January, 1982 and also on 1st January 1981, 1st January, 1980, 1st January 1979, 1st January, 1978, 1st January 1977, facts in detail;

(b) steps taken to improve financial discipline on the State Governments;

(c) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government has been singled out for penalisation specially; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement showing the Overdrafts position of the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Centre's endeavour has been to persuade States to agree to a gradual liquidation of their Overdrafts without seriously jeopardising their developmental activities. Realising that it would be unrealistic to expect the State Governments to wipe out their overdrafts over-night certain limits of year-end deficits were arrived at in the discussions held with the Chief Ministers by the Planning Minister for finalising the Annual Plan 1982-83. The States had given encouraging assurances to the Planning Minister that they would take adequate action to ensure that the year-end deficits were contained within the agreed limits.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The Overdraft Position of State Governments

(Rs. Crores)

State	*	**	1-1-1979	1-1-1980	1-1-1981	1-1-1982
	3-1-1977	2-1-1978				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Assam	34.35
2 Bihar	5.92	..	..	..	..
3 Gujarat	10.47
4 Haryana	32.09
5 Himachal Pradesh	1.04
6 Karnataka	10.40	..	..	..	11.34
7 Kerala	63.14
8 Madhya Pradesh	78.34
9 Maharashtra	23.24
10 Manipur	31.40
11 Meghalaya	1.33
12 Nagaland	0.73
13 Punjab	6.34	18.32	..	..	..	102.26
14 Rajasthan	76.77	251.15
15 Tripura	10.16
16 Uttar Pradesh	23.42	—	..	..	..	..
17 West Bengal	30.19	..	31.06	57.83	215.23

** 1-1-1977 was holiday and 2-1-1977 was Sunday.

* 1-1-1978 was Sunday.

Appointments based on interviews by Bureau of Public Enterprises

facts in details, with discipline-wise break-up;

4386. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) number of such persons actually absorbed till 1st January 1982 and the vacancies existing in different disciplines, facts in details;

(a) number of persons found suitable in the interviews by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in 1981 and whose names were sent for appointment to the different user Ministries—

(c) number of foreign qualified mining engineers among those selected but left out without absorption; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken thereon?

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

(a) The Bureau of Public Enterprises does not interview persons for appointment to posts in public enterprises.

Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the recommendations made by the Public Enterprises Selection Board, which advises Government on appointments to the posts of part-time Chairman, full-time Chief Executives (either Chairman-cum-M. D. or M. D.) and other full-time Executive/Functional Directors on the Boards of Public Enterprises. According to information available, during 1981, the PESB considered 95 posts of full-time Chief Executives/Directors on the Boards of Public Enterprises and recommended 163 names for these appointments. The break-up of these posts is given below:

Chief Executives	54
Director (Finance)	15
Director (Technical)	17
Director (Commercial/ Marketing)	4
Director (Personnel)	5

(b) Of such persons who were interviewed in 1981 and appointed subsequently to top posts, the question of absorption will arise only in the case of those officers who are on deputation from Government services to public enterprises. In such cases the officers are given two/three years to decide whether to get themselves permanently absorbed in the enterprises where they are posted or to revert to their parent cadres. The question of their absorption will only arise when they exercise their option within these time limits. The number of vacancies existing as on 1-1-1982 of full-time Board level posts in the various disciplines were: Chief Executives 20; Finance Director 8;

Technical Director 11; Commercial/Marketing Director 3 and Personnel Director 6.

(c) and (d). The Public Enterprises Selection Board considers candidates on the basis of their qualifications and experience with reference to the job requirements of the post. The Government takes a decision on these appointments after giving due weight to the recommendations of the P. E. S. B.

Bank credit locked up in sick units

4387. SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the Patna based newspaper, 'The Searchlight' dated 22 February, 1982 under the caption "1800 crores of Bank credit locked up in sick units";

(b) if so, facts in detail with the break-up in major, medium and small sick units and also break up, State-wise, of these sick units and the bank credit locked up; and

(c) the steps taken thereon to stop sickness and recover credit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Government have seen the News-item under the caption "1800 crores of Bank credit locked up in sick units" as published in 'The Searchlight' dated the 22nd February, 1982,

(b) As per the latest information available, outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1980 to 24,550 units (large, medium and small scale units) identified and reported as sick stood

at Rs. 1808.66 crores. The break-up of figures are given below:

(Figures as at the end of 31-12-1980)

	Units reported as sick	Large Sick Industrial units, each enjoying bank credit limit of Rs. 1. crores and above	Small Scale sick industrial units	Non-SSI sick units with Bank credit limit of less than Rs. 1 crores
1. No. of units	Rs. 24,550	Rs. 409	Rs. 23149	Rs. 992
2. Amount Outstanding	1808.66 crores	1324.47 crore	305.77 crores	178.42 crores

The State-wise break up of figures is readily available with the RBI only in respect of the 409 large industrial units, each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above. The same is given in the Statement.

(c) It has been the policy of Government that banks and financial institutions must take all possible steps to prevent sickness and rehabilitate viable sick units to the extent possible. Accordingly banks and financial institutions make efforts to identify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself and study the causes of sickness and the unit's

potential viability. In accordance with this policy, banks draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on a case by case basis.

Banks make all possible efforts to recover their advances from the assisted units through constant follow-up, increase in frequency of periodical inspections, frequent personal discussions with the promoters/chief executives of defaulting concerns, etc. In the case of non-viable sick units, banks may resort to recall of advances, enforcement of securities, etc. for recovery of their dues.

Statement

State-wise classification of Large sick units at the end of December, 1980

(Rs. in crores)

States/Union Territories	No. of units	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3
1. West Bengal	102	324.24
2. Maharashtra	85	323.25
3. Karnataka	20	90.30
4. Gujarat	39	106.51
5. Tamil Nadu	31	170.68

1	2	3
6. Andhra Pradesh	15	34.90
7. Bihar	12	33.67
8. Haryana	5	7.22
9. Rajasthan	4	24.61
10. Madhya Pradesh	19	27.07
11. Orissa	4	21.73
12. Uttar Pradesh	40	93.11
13. Kerala	13	44.61
14. Punjab	1	1.44
15. Assam	2	2.67
16. Delhi	2	8.29
17. Pondicherry	2	4.14
18. Goa	4	6.03
Total	409	1324.47

Revision of Tea export policy

4388. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the tea export policy; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in tariff of Government run Hotels

4389. SHRI G. NARASIMHA
REDDY: Will the Minister of
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the tariff of Government-run hotels in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of increase for different rooms;

(c) the consideration for the same and the revenue that will be received therefrom; and

(d) whether this will have any adverse effect on the foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-
SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes,
Sir. The Government has agreed to the proposed increase in the tariff of Government run hotels, on the basis of hotel room tariff formula which is applicable to all the approved hotels both in public and private sector.

(b) The quantum of increase is as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3686/82].

(c) The following considerations weighed for increasing the tariff of Government-run hotels:—

(i) increasing operating costs due to inflationary trends.

(ii) future investment on account of improvements.

(iii) the comparative existing tariff of private sector hotels of same standard.

(iv) degree of competition.

The revenue to be received on account of the increase in tariff is likely to be Rs. 137.29 lakhs a year.

(d) The increase is not likely to affect adversely the foreign tourists as all the comparable hotels in the private sector have more or less the same tariff.

Common tourist programme for South Indian States

4390. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to have a common tourist programme for the South Indian States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). While there is no separate plan to have a common tourist developmental and promotional programme for the States in South India, the travel circuits identified in consultation with State Governments/Union Territories will help to evolve an integrated programme of developing tourist infrastructure on intra-State and inter-State basis. Such a programme will be strengthened by the conducted coach tours which are already being offered by the Tourism Development Corporation of the States in South India. These tours cover tourist centres outside their States also.

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The Central Department of Tourism also launched a "Destination South

India Programme" in September/October, 1981 when 37 media representatives from abroad were invited. They were taken round on a 10-day familiarisation tour of selected tourist centres in South India with a view to promoting them in overseas markets.

Tourist literature and films brought out by the Central Department of Tourism for promotional purposes also cover tourist centres in South India on State-wise and regional basis.

New Areas selected for Development of Tourism in Malabar Region of Kerala

4391. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new areas selected for development of tourism in the Malabar region of Kerala during the current year; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for each area and the progress, if any, achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Although no new areas have been selected for development of tourism in the Malabar region of Kerala in the Central Sector during the current year (1981-82), a long-term development programme has been drawn up on the basis of travel circuit concept covering number of centres in consultation with the State Government. The implementation of schemes will be undertaken in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors and after determining inter-se priorities. The identified travel circuits are:

(1) Erivandrum/Kovalam/Vellivarkala/Quilon/Aranmula Kottayam

Kumarkom-Thekkady Munnar Cochin Trivandrum.

(2) Cochin - Trichur - Gurnavayur Cheruthuruthy - Malampuyha - Kottakal - Kozhikode - Sultan's Battery Manantoddy-Cannanore Eznumalai-Cochin/Mangalore.

Ban on Import of Nutmeg and Cloves

4392. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the import of nutmeg and cloves under O.G.L. the prices of these commodities have crashed and the cultivators are changing their long term crops to some other plantations;

(b) whether in spite of Kerala Government's request and representations from small farmers, the Central Government have not banned the imports of the above commodities; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There has been a fall in wholesale prices of nutmeg and cloves. The liberal import policy for these items was in fact, intended to increase their availability with a view to checking the prices going unduly high. Government have no information that prices of these items have fallen to an un-remunerative level.

(b) and (c). Representations for restricting imports of these items were duly considered, but the policy was not changed in the interest of the consumer. Further representations have been received for putting restrictions on import. These are being examined in connection with the formulation of Import Policy for 1982-83.

Cocoa powder idling in Indian Factories

4393. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many tons of cocoa powder of standard quality is idling in Indian factories without a market; and

(b) the reasons why cocoa powder is imported when good cocoa powder is lying waste in our factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Import of Cocoa powder is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India. The STC have not made any imports. There might have been limited imports under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters, but it cannot be said that these could adversely affect the indigenous industry.

Continuance of Cash Compensatory support Scheme

4394. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have a rethinking on continuing with the cash compensatory support scheme for export of various commodities; and

(b) whether the details of specific orders have been compiled which may not be fulfilled owing to withdrawal of cash assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The existing scheme of Cash Compensatory Support is valid up to 31-3-82. The question of continuance of the scheme beyond 31st March, 1982 is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Criticism of Indian Tourist Board

4395. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism of the Indian Tourist Board by the British advertising circles in its publicity campaign to boost tourism at an estimated cost of £ 40,000; and

(b) the steps taken to check such bald, dreary and ineffective sort of advertisements in future and instead produce brilliant and lively publicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Government are aware of the critical comments by one critic in the British advertising journal "The Campaign" on the advertising campaign of the Government of India Tourist Office, London. This trade magazine has restricted circulation and is not meant for the public. The advertising budget of the Tourist Office London is £ 57,280.

(b) Constant efforts are made to ensure that the advertising campaign is effective keeping in view the Government's objectives and targets as also is result oriented in the British market. The present campaign has already generated extensive interest as judged by more than 4000 postal enquiries, and a large number of telephone and personal enquiries.

Advances/Withdrawals from G.P.F. Accounts of Government Servants

4396. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules for advance of money from General Provident Fund account by Government servants were framed long back;

(b) whether advance from General cost of housing, loan amount leaves a

gap of at least 40 per cent to be covered from Government servant's own sources;

(c) whether advance from General Provident Fund for acquiring a house or a flat has to be repaid which further erodes Government servant's capacity to repay the loan raised from other sources;

(d) whether Government propose considering that all advances from G.P.F. account by a Government servant for acquiring a house/plot/flat may be treated as withdrawal irrespective of years of service put in by him; and

(e) whether such a measure would encourage Government servants to save more by way of contribution to G.P.F. specially young entrants to the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, rules have been liberalised from time to time keeping in view the changing requirements.

(b) The gap depends on the amount of house building advance admissible in the form of loan, the advance/withdrawal sanctioned to the subscriber from his Provident Fund account and the cost of the house which a Government servant proposes to construct.

(c) Advance from General Provident Fund has to be repaid in instalments. Final withdrawals, which are non-refundable, can also be obtained out of the Provident Fund balance for this purpose after completion of 15 years of service or within 10 years before the date of superannuation.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration. The existing provision regarding non-refundable withdrawals being limited to those fulfilling the prescribed conditions have been laid down after a careful consideration of all the relevant factors.

(e) Provident fund contributions over several years can only enable an employee to accumulate sufficient

funds for house building. In fact the present scheme is designed to enable him to achieve this purpose by saving more in early years of service.

Decline in Production of Lac

4397. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the production of lac during the last five years;

(b) if so, to what extent, year-wise;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) what efforts Government have made to revive this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Estimated, yearwise production of stick-lac during the last 5 years was as under:—

Year	Production of Sticklac in MT
1977-78	20,899
1978-79	9,119
1979-80	15,253
1980-81	20,483
1981-82 (Provisional)	21,455

(c) Due to the failure of the lac Crop there was decline in production during 1978-79 and 1979-80. Production has however picked up in subsequent years.

(d) Besides the promotional measures being undertaken by the Shellac EPC various Research and Product Development activities, such as production of lac coated urea use of lac-dye as a food colouring material, etc. have been undertaken. The latest measure taken by the Government is withdrawal of 8 per cent Central Excise Duty on production of lac.

Air-Taxi System in India

4398. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) do Government plan to have air-taxi system in India;

(b) have Government made any study on the employment potential and foreign earnings of this type of air-taxi system in India; if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir, not for the present.

(b) No such study has been made.

Traffic from Middle East to India

4399. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the traffic from Middle East to India in 1980 and 1981, and

(b) considering the fact that many of these Middle East travellers are poor and not well educated, do Government propose to 'charter the flights' to Bombay or Cochin or any other ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) During 1981, a total of 105,350 international tourists visited India from the countries in West Asia and Iran as against 99,027 in 1980.

(b) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

Shortage of accommodation for Officers in Defence

4400. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there is a shortage of accommodation for officers in

the Defence Services; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) is it a fact that Air Force has an acute problem of accommodation for officers and a few are living with their families in single rooms?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of accommoda-

tion are given in the statement attached.

(b) The present overall satisfaction of Government owned married accommodation in the Air Force is about 56 per cent. The officers for whom Government accommodation is not available are either provided with hired accommodation or are allowed to hire houses on a rent reimbursement basis.

Statement

Service	Entitlement	Availability of Govt. owned accommodation	Deficiency	Percentage of Deficiency
Army	46,095	22,295	23,800	52%
Air Force	6,775	3,782	2,993	44%
Navy	2,422	1,322	1,100	45%

Separate Bank Recruitment Board for Bihar

4401. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has proposed to the Ministry of Finance a separate Bank Recruitment Board for Bihar after delinking it from the Eastern Region Bank Recruitment Board; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto, with reasons therefor?

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

(b) The proposal is being examined by the Government.

जीरा और इसबगोल का निर्यात

4402. श्री बिरधा राम फुलवारिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत जीरे और इसबगोल का निर्यात करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इसका निर्यात किया जाता है और सरकार को इससे कितनी आय होती है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा 1982-83 में जीरे और इसबगोल का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके माध्यम से जीरे और इसबगोल का निर्यात किया जाता है ?

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

(ख) जीरा संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका सिगापुर, सऊदी अरब, मोरक्को, फ्रांस, ब्रिटेन, बंगलादेश आदि को निर्यात किया जाता है । इसबगोल संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, इटली आदि को निर्यात किया जाता है । 1979-80 में जीरे तथा इसबगोल से निर्यात आय क्रमशः 2121 लाख रु० तथा 914 लाख रु० हुई ।

(ग) तथा (घ) - इन दोनों मदों के निर्यात की मुक्त रूप से अनुमति है ।

ये उत्पाद विदेश स्थित प्रदर्शनियों में प्रदर्शित किये जा रहे हैं ।

कर अपवंचकों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

4403. श्री नरसिंह मकवाणा : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान कर अपवंचकों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धो ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) न्यायालयों में आयकर अपवंचन के कितने मामले दायर किये गये और इन पर कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) आयकर अपवंचन में सम्बद्ध पाये गये व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ अन्य क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया) : (क) से (ग) : आयकर अपवंचकों से कारगर ढंग से निपटने के लिए, आयकर विभाग ने तीन महीनों, अर्थात् नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, 1981 तथा जनवरी, 1982, की अवधि के दौरान 1500 तलाशियां ली और प्रथम दृष्ट्या लगभग 9.18 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की लेखा-ब्राह्य परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी। विभाग ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम, अपने रजिस्टर में दर्ज करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण का कार्य भी तेज कर दिया है जिनके पास कर लगने योग्य आय/धन है। इसी प्रकार, नवम्बर, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 के दौरान 63 मामलों में कर अपवंचन के कारण न्यायालयों में इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है। यह ठीक-ठीक बताना संभव नहीं है कि न्यायालयों द्वारा इन मामलों में कब तक फैसला किये जाने की संभावना है।

Leasing out of Class 'C' Army Land near G.T. Road in Ambala Cantt. to influential Person

4404. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a piece of Class 'C' army land measuring 14 acres situated near G.T. Road in Ambala Cantt., was leased out to one influential person in 1968 without any resolution of Cantt. Board Ambala; if so, the details of the deal;

(b) whether the Cantt. Board Ambala passed two resolutions in the year 1978 to take over the said land from the unauthorised occupant and for recovery of damages from him; if so, what action has been taken by Government to implement the said resolutions;

(c) what other action has been taken by Government to recover dues and the land in question from him; and

(d) what action has been taken against those responsible for this unauthorised and illegal action?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

(a) to (d) The Cantonment Board, Ambala had invited applications for temporary lease of land measuring 17.90 acres for agricultural purposes. These were considered in a meeting on 6-4-1968 wherein it was resolved that the Vice-President and two Members of the Board would look into them and submit a report to the President, Cantonment Board who was requested to make the allotment on behalf of the Board. The Resolution did not prescribe the terms of the lease. From the available records, it appears that a lease was executed on 24-5-1968 by the President, Cantonment Board in favour of Col. Sujan Singh (Retd.) for 13.91 acres. The

land was assigned to the leasee for a period of 5 years. The lease has not been formally renewed thereafter.

2. However, on a subsequent scrutiny of the lease, it was discovered that one of its clauses provides that it shall be treated as a perpetual lease for all purposes. No perpetual lease can be given without the Central Government's approval. As such the action of the then President of the Cantonment Board was irregular and in contravention of the Cantonment Property Rules, 1925.

3. The Cantonment Board, Ambala had passed two Resolutions on 17-3-1978 and 29-8-1978 for re-classification of land in question and eviction of Col. Sujan Singh (Retd.) therefrom. As he did not appear before the Estate Officer, ex-parte proceedings were held and eviction orders passed on 29th December, 1978. On an appeal from the leasee, the District Judge, Ambala remanded the case back to the Estate Officer for deciding the matter *de-novo*. Fresh eviction proceedings are in progress.

4. Rent at the rate of Rs. 695.50 per annum has already been recovered from the ex-leasee upto 31-3-1975. The rent damages for the remaining period would be recovered after the proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 which are already in progress, are finalised and orders issued thereunder.

5. No action against any Officer/Member of the Cantonment Board has yet been taken.

Reservation for SCs/STs in Hotels

4405. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manager, Industrial Relations, Hotels Corporation of India, who has also been appointed as Liaison Officer by the Corporation to look into the inter-

ests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has brought to the notice of the Chairman Hotel Corporation of India vide his letter No. HO/LSN-I dated 16th December, 1981 contravention of Government directives and violation of Articles 16 and 46 in regard to reservation policies for SCs and STs; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Manager Industrial Relations Hotel Corporation of India who was appointed by the Management as Liaison Officer, after having resigned from the services of the Corporation wrote to the Chairman Hotel Corporation of India vide his letter dated 16th December, 1981 that Hotel Corporation of India was contravening the Government directives with regard to reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Hotel Corporation of India Management is making a detailed review of the various issues raised and necessary corrective action will be taken on the basis of this review.

Bilateral Negotiation being denied to Employees of Civil Accounts

4406. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of the Civil Accounts are being denied bilateral negotiation facilities by the Controller General of Accounts;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the situation;

(c) steps taken by Government to start dialogue with the employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). After completion of the departmentalisation of Union Accounts in April, 1977, two All India bodies of the Civil Accounts Employees viz. All India Civil Accounts Employees Association and All India Civil Accounts Employees Federation, were accorded recognition under the JCM Scheme in December, 1979 with a view to represent the common problems of the Civil Accounts Employees in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance. Since then their demands are being discussed and considered regularly in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance of which the Controller General of Accounts is also a member from the official side. Apart from the discussions in the Council, the representatives of the two all India bodies have also met Controller General of Accounts and his officers from time to time for discussion on various matters. Even prior to the formal recognition of these All India bodies, the representatives of the Civil Accounts Employees were meeting the Controller General of Accounts and other senior officers in his Organisation to represent the problems of the Civil Accounts Employees. There has, therefore, been no denial of bilateral negotiation facilities to the civil accounts staff from the very commencement of departmentalisation of accounts.

(d) Does not arise.

अख्तवारी कागज की कमी

4407. श्री फल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अख्तवारी कागज की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार अख्तवारी कागज के मूल्यों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि करने पर चिंतित है ;

(ग) 1979 से 1981 की अवधि के दौरान अख्तवारी कागज के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रो (श्री पी० ए० मंगपा) : (क) वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए अख्तवारी कागज की मांग का अनुमान 3.60 लाख मे० टन है। ऐसी आशा है कि 1981-82 के दौरान अख्तवारी कागज का घरेलू उत्पादन लगभग 55,000 मे० टन रहेगा। बाकी मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में आयात की व्यवस्था भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से की गई है। कुल मिला कर अख्तवारी कागज की कोई कमी नहीं है।

(ख) आयातित अख्तवारी कागज की रितीत कीमत में वृद्धि अख्तवारी कागज की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत में वृद्धि तथा भारतीय रुपयों के रूप में डालर मूल्य में वृद्धि की वजह से है। घरेलू अख्तवारी कागज की बिक्री कीमतों में यह वृद्धि उत्पादन के विभिन्न अन्तर्निविष्टों की लागत में वृद्धि को प्रतिसन्तुलित करने के लिए करनी पड़ी।

(ग) तथा (घ) . एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क. अशतित अखबारी कागज की रिलीज कीमतें

वर्ष	तिमाही	एच० एस० एम० कीमत	बफर स्टॉक कीमत
		(रु०)	(रु०)
1979	जन./मार्च	3470	3720
	अप्रैल/जून	3620	3880
	जुलाई/सितम्बर	3920	4180
	अक्तूबर/दिसम्बर	4060	4300
	औसत अनुमान	3770	4020
1980	जनवरी/मार्च	4170	4410
	अप्रैल/जून	4270	4510
	जुलाई / सितम्बर	4465	4515
	अक्तूबर/दिसम्बर	4465	4515
	औसत अनुमान	4345	4480
1981	जनवरी/मार्च	4560	4610
	अप्रैल/जून	4945	4995
	जुलाई / सितम्बर	5425	5475
	अक्तूबर/दिसम्बर	5810	5860
	औसत अनुमान	5185	5235

ख. नया अखबारी कागज की बिक्री कीमत

21-4-1979	.	.	.	3200
17-3-1980	.	.	.	3682
1-7-1981	.	.	.	4700

Import Licences issued for Pure Drink Group of Companies

4408. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about four import licences from rupee areas were issued to Pure Drinks Group of Companies in early 1970;

(b) if so, the names of the Companies to whom these licences were issued and where the machines were to be installed and value of each licence; and

(c) when and where these machines have been actually installed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) It is

presumed that the information is required regarding import of bottle filling machines. During 1970 and 1981, import licences were issued for import of these machines on Rupee Payment basis to M/s. Punjab Beverages (P) Ltd., New Delhi, M/s. Southern Bottlers (P) Ltd., New Delhi and M/s. Pure Drinks (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. Particulars of these cases are given in the attached statement.

The information regarding year of import and installation of the machine meant for Bombay Unit will have to be collected.

Statement

Details of import licences issued for import of Bottling Machines on Rupee Payment basis.

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Import Licence No., date and value.	Year of import	Whether installed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Pure Drinks (Bombay) Private Limited.	Bombay	P/CC/2061685 dt. 20-7-1970 Rs. 5,86,883/-	..	..
2.	M/s. Southern Bottlers (P) Limited.	Madras	P/CG/2062392 dt. 14-7-1971 Rs. 6,83,710/-	1971-72	The machine is not working anywhere as it was found defective during trial runs. It has been dismantled and is lying in that condition in the premises of the company to which it was sent for repair.
3.	M/S. Punjab Beverages Limited	Chandigarh	P/CG/2061319 dt. 14-1-1970. Rs. 5,86,883/-	1970-71	Yes

राजस्थान में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए अमरीका की सिंचाई एजेन्सी द्वारा ऋण की स्वीकृति

4409. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका की एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेन्सी (यू० एस०ए०आई० डी०) ने राजस्थान में मध्यम दर्जे की 19 सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए 350 लाख डालर के ऋण की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है और यदि हां, तो ये परियोजनाएं कौन-कौन सी हैं, इनसे कितने एकड़ भूमि सिंचित हो सकेगी, प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितनी-कितनी लागत आएगी तथा इन परियोजनाओं के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ;

(ख) उक्त ऋण पर वसूल किए जाने वाले ब्याज की दर क्या होगी तथा भुगतान की अवधि और ढंग क्या होगा ;

(ग) क्या उक्त ऋण की मंजूरी देने के अतिरिक्त इस एजेन्सी ने इंजीनियरों को प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु 5 लाख डालर का अनुदान देने की घोषणा की है; और

(घ) उपरोक्त ऋण और अनुदान से सम्बन्धित शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :

(क) राजस्थान मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए अमेरिकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

विकास अभिकरण के साथ 30 जून, 1980 और 15 दिसम्बर, 1980 को कुल 3.5 करोड़ डालर की राशि के दो ऋण करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । इस सहायता से वित्तपोषित की जाने वाली उप-परियोजनाओं की संख्या मूलरूप में 19 थी लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा इसे अस्थायी रूप से घटा कर अब इसे 15 कर दिया गया है । इन पन्द्रह परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) इस ऋण पर पहले दस वर्षों में 2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से और उसके बाद 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्षों की रियायती अवधि सहित 40 वर्षों में डालरों में की जाएगी ।

(ग) जी, हां । वह अनुदान, जिनके लिए अमेरिकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के साथ 21 अगस्त, 1980 को करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे इंजीनियरों के प्रशिक्षण तथा कुछ विशेष अध्ययनों के लिए है ।

(घ) ऋण की शर्तें भाग (ख) के उत्तर में दी गई हैं । इस अनुदान की वापसी अदायगी नहीं की जाएगी और यह ब्याज से मुक्त है ।

विवरण

परियोजना का नाम	खेती योग्य कमान क्षेत्र हैक्टरों में	प्रत्याशित लागत (करोड़ रुपये)	समय, जिसमें परियोजना पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है।
1	2	3	4
नयी परियोजनाएं			
1. वस्सी	4,452	7.6	काम शुरू होने की तारीख से 5 वर्ष के अन्दर।
2. चप्पी	9,449	16.1	
3. विलास	3,369	5.7	
4. सावन भादों	6,962	11.9	
5. गोसुन्दा	10,000	17.0	
	34,232	58.3	
चालू परियोजनाएं			
6. कोठारी	5,123	8.7	जून, 1985
7. भीमसागर	9,986	14.2	
8. पंचाना	9,985	15.5	
9. हरीशचन्द्र सागर (मोड़)	17,762	10.7	
10. सोम कमला अम्बा	13,870	18.0	
11. सभ कडगर	6,507	10.3	
	63,233	77.4	
आधुनिकीकरण परियोजनाएं			
12. मेजा और मेजा फीडर नहर	20,722	22.6	काम शुरू होने की तारीख से 7 वर्षों के अन्दर।
13. मोरल	22,400	9.0	
14. गुधा	10,730	4.3	
15. जयसमंद	22,680	9.1	
	76,532	45.0	
कुल जोड़	1,73,997	180.7	

Balance repayable Loan received by Government from various Countries

4410. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total balance (till date) of the repayable loans received by Government from the various countries, World Bank and other financial institutions;

(b) what is the total amount of interest that has been paid by the Government on the loans from 1950 till the end of December, 1981; and

(c) what is the balance of interest that is yet to be paid by Government on the loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total balance of the repayable loans received by the Government of India from various countries, world Bank and other financial institutions as on 31-12-1981 works out to Rs. 14960.49 crores.

(b) The total amount of interest paid by Government from 1961-62 to 31-12-1981 on the loans on government account works out to Rs. 3316.21 crores. Information regarding payment of interest prior to 1961-62 separately for government account is not available. However, total interest payments made during 1951-52 to 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 77.5 crores.

(c) There is no balance of interest due as such since interest is payable on debt outstanding from time to time and is always paid on due dates according to the provisions of the loan agreements.

Construction of Hotel Meridian

4411. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision for foreign collabora-

tion or external borrowing in the construction of Hotel Meridian; and

(b) if so, how is it that a financial institution of France has been associated with the hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited have been allowed foreign collaboration with M/s Societe des Hotels, Meridian, Paris in respect of their hotel project under construction at New Delhi. The approval to raise foreign loan from Credit Lyonnais to finance a part of the expenditure on the hotel project has been given to them separately.

Inspections of sections in Ministries/ Departments

4412. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGAWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the importance of inspection has been emphasised in the Notes on Office Procedure issued by ISTM and whether the procedure laid down therein for carrying out inspection is being followed in the Ministries/Departments/Offices and whether all the sections of his Ministry were inspected during the course of 1981;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to enforce the provisions pertaining to inspection of sections to ensure among other things that Government Orders issued are implemented by all without delay and also the cases of administrative corruption and the state of pending work are reduced to the barest minimum; and

(d) whether a report on the achievement made on the subject be laid on the Table of the House?

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

Sir, the Notes on Office Procedure is only an aid to trainees and is not an official source of reference. However, Manual of Office Procedure gives the detailed procedure for carrying out inspection of sections. The instructions contained in the Manual of Office Procedure regarding inspections are being followed. Out of 79 sections of the Ministry, 64 sections were inspected during 1981.

(b) The inspection of remaining sections could not be carried out because of mere pressing pre-occupation of the officers concerned.

(c) The officers concerned have been remained individually to carry out inspection immediately. Head of Wings have been advised to ensure that officers under them carry out pending inspections immediately.

(d) A report giving some of the achievements is attached.

Statement

(1) Two arrears clearance drives were observed in 1981 and as a result of these drives 86 per cent and 86.8 per cent of the pending receipts were disposed of during first and second drive respectively.

(2) In addition to regular inspections of 64 sections out of 79 sections, a number of surprise inspections were also carried out by the O&M Unit.

(3) All the divisional heads in the Ministry make surprise inspections of attendance of their staff and a monthly report is compiled on the basis of these inspections and put up to Additional Secretary/Secretary.

(4) Strict instructions have been issued for taking punitive action against habitual late comers.

(5) A list of cases pending over one month is compiled and is reviewed by Additional Secretary every month.

Export of Livestock Feed

4413. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal for export of 50,000 tonnes of compound livestock feed in 1981-82 and further release of 4 lakh tonnes in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether it will adversely affect the price in Indian market when it is already on the high side and dairy owners are not able to afford keeping in view the price of milk etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Export of compound cattle and poultry feeds is allowed within a limited ceiling. A quota of 50,000 tonnes has been released recently for export in 1981-82. The export target in regard to this item for 1982-83 is 4 lakh tonnes. The quota is determined with due regard to domestic requirements.

Export of Coaches

4414. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway coaches/wagons exported during the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange earned thereby?

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

Statement

The details of coaches and wagons exported and the foreign exchange earned during the last three years are as under

Year	Rs. in lacs					
	Coaches			Wagons		
	Qty.	Country	Value	Qty.	Country	Value
1978-79	30	Phillippines	362.66	32	Uganda	73.29
	20	Uganda	252.27	17	Sri Lanka	36.78
				66	Bangladesh	94.47
			<u>614.90</u>			<u>207.24</u>
1979-80	50	Vietnam	500.00	75	Uganda	183.06
	8	Sri Lanka	48.33	16	Sri Lanka	41.69
	4	Nepal	5.33	515	Vietnam	1091.15
			<u>553.66</u>			<u>1315.90</u>
1980-81	26	Sri Lanka	161.50	143	Uganda	314.77
				392	Vietnam	818.20
				135	Bangladesh	249.86
				20	Syria	0.81
			<u>161.50</u>			<u>1383.67</u>
	Grand Total		<u>1330.06</u>			<u>2906.78</u>

Total foreign exchange earned is Rs. 4236.84 lacs.

सरकारी कार्यों के लिए आयातित कार
का प्रयोग करने वाले मंत्रालयों/विभागों
के नाम

4415. श्री राम अरवध : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) सरकारी कार्यों के लिए आयातित
कार का प्रयोग करने वाले केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों
और विभागों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इन मंत्रालयों द्वारा स्वदेशी
कार के स्थान पर आयातित कार प्रयोग
करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और
(ख) सूचना मंत्रालयों /विभागों से
एकत्रित की जा रही हैं और जैसे ही यह
उपलब्ध हो जाएगी, सभा पटल पर
रख दी जाएगी ।

Institutions providing credit to Agri- cultural Sector

4416. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) the names of the Institutions
which provide credit to the agricul-
tural sector in our country;

(b) what is the contribution in per-
centage of these institutions separately
in the area of farm financing during
the last year;

(c) whether Government are satis-
fied with the working of the agencies
like Small Farmers Development
Agency and Farmers Service Society;
and

(d) if not, the steps Government
propose to take to make them more
effective to serve the small and mar-
ginal farmers better?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a)
There are three institutional agencies
viz. (i) Cooperatives (ii) Commercial
Banks and (iii) Regional Rural Banks
providing credit to the Agricultural
Sector in India.

(b) The details of aggregate loans
issued by all these agencies in the
year 1979-80 (latest available) are
furnished below:—

(Rs. Crores)

Credit Institutions	Short-term Loans		Term Loans	
	Amount	Percen- tage total loans issued	Amount	Percen- tage of these issued
1 Co-op. Banks	1218	70.3	526	45.5
2 Commercial Banks	470	27.2	575	49.7
3 Regional Rural Banks	44	2.5	56	4.8
	1732	100.0	1157	100.0

(c) and (d). The work of the Small Farmers Development Agency has already been integrated in the District Rural Development Agencies set up under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The institutional credit mobilised for the Integrated Rural Development Programme for the year 1980-81 was around Rs. 200 crores compared to Rs. 148 crores in 1979-80. As regards the Farmers Service Society a pilot study had been conducted by the Reserve Bank of India and the latter have also advised the State Governments to take measures to remove the deficiencies brought out in the study report.

Construction of Godown by A.R.D.C.

4417. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of storage godowns that have been built by Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many of the beneficiaries are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately;

(c) whether there is any proposal in near future to give S.C. and S.T. their due share in this respect; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The number of storage godowns sanctioned by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) in different States aggregated as at the end of February, 1982 to 2389 involving re-finance to banks amounting to Rs. 71 crores. The number of such godowns State-wise is given below:

S.No.	State	No. of Storage Godown sanctioned as on 28-2-1983
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168
2.	Assam	40
3.	Bihar	55
4.	Gujarat	98
5.	Haryana	244
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	84
9.	Kerala	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	122
11.	Maharashtra	135
12.	Nagaland	3
13.	Orissa	7
14.	Punjab	785
15.	Rajasthan	161
16.	Tamil Nadu	27

17. Tripura	1
18. Uttar Pradesh	369
19. West Bengal	84
Total	2389

(b) to (d). Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation only provides refinance to banks in respect of schemes relating to storage godowns and has no role in the actual selection of beneficiaries.

Raids of Income Tax in States

4418. SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the particulars of all the persons against whom allegations were made regarding the details of their movable and immovable property in the beginning and what are the details of their present movable and immovable property in the State of Bihar, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The concerned Commissioner of Income-tax has reported that allegations against 68 persons were received by him. Investigations in all the cases are in progress. Further details can not be divulged as it may hamper the progress of investigation.

A statement correcting the reply to U.S.Q. No. 8539 dated 24-4-81 re: Government jobs and facilities given to goldsmiths.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): In the written answer to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8539 on 24th April, 81

in para (iii) of the reply to part (a) of the question, it was mentioned that a person who had worked as an apprentice for at least *three months* and who is not disqualified on account of conviction or penalised for Gold Control or smuggling offence is eligible to get a goldsmiths certificate. Inadvertently a slight error had occurred in mentioning the period of apprenticeship as three months instead of one year.

In the circumstances, I crave the indulgence of the House to correct para (iii) of the reply to part (a) of the question to read as under:—

‘Restrictions regarding issue of goldsmiths’ certificates only to the members of family of goldsmiths have been removed. Any person having necessary skill of a goldsmith and having worked with a certified goldsmith as an apprentice for at least one year and who is not disqualified on account of conviction or penalised for Gold Control or smuggling offence is eligible to get a goldsmith’s certificate.’

The error was noticed only recently while reviewing the Gold Control (Grant of Certificates) Rules, 1970. Hence the delay in correcting the reply which is regretted.

Authenticated.

Sd/-

(Sawaisingh Sisodia)

Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

12 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, today you very quietly listen to us, because we are on very strong grounds. First, let me explain the constitutional position. We want to make very clear what is the constitutional crisis.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to seek my permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am seeking your permission. But even to catch your eyes nowadays is very difficult.

MR. SPEAKER: Because the people who want to catch are so many.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to make a submission on this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take care of it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. For a change, let us begin from this side.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Adjournment motion always gets priority. Has he got an adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: About that we want to make a submission. But I do not mind yielding to Prof. Tewary. I have no objection.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, I want to make my submission on the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My point is very brief. What happened yesterday in the House, when half a dozen hoodlums... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That we disposed of yesterday.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Now the whole House, the whole country and the whole world... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It was decided yesterday. We have dealt with it yesterday.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It was organised by a political party..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It was dealt with yesterday. No more discussion on that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It has been taken into consideration yesterday.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, I could not complete my point of order. This is a very serious matter. The prestige of the House has to be safeguarded... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think there was a motion yesterday.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is now clear to the whole country, the whole world knows that the BJP organised this show, the RSS volunteers had been smuggled into the House, and they created this. So, I demand a statement from the hon. Home Minister on this because the dignity of Parliament is involved.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot ask the Home Minister to do anything. I do not issue any instructions.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is a very dangerous thing.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, how can you hear two persons at the same time?

MR. SPEAKER: I am unable to control them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why can't you bring the House to order?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is a very important issue... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. I cannot ask the Home Minister to do anything.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The BJP, the CPM, the CPI, all have joined hands... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow you now. I have allowed Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: **

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow anybody else. I have allowed Prof. Dandavate.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing anything. Nothing is going on record. I am not allowing anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They are also doing the same thing. Prof. Dandavate.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not referring to yesterday's issue. I am just making a humble submission to you. You are the guardian of the Members of this House; you have to protect the Constitution and therefore, I want to submit to you that a serious constitutional crisis has taken place in Assam in which all of us are affected...

(Interruptions) Mr. Tewary, I will listen to you very patiently. Have the same patience. And even if you want to say something, please say it... *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody to say anything. These are my standing orders for future also. Until and unless I authorise any Member and give my permission to him he cannot speak. If he speaks otherwise, it should not go on record. I have allowed Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, why will my statement not go on record? *(Interruptions)* What is that which was not recorded?

MR. SPEAKER: What you have said without my permission will not go on record. This is not only for you. This applies to each and every Member of this House. Whosoever speaks without getting my permission, that shall not form part of the record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Are you saying I did not speak with your permission?

MR. SPEAKER: When you spoke with my permission all that was on record. But when you spoke without my permission, it would not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnam): Prof. Madhu Dandavate sat down yielding the floor to Prof. Tewary. Therefore, what Prof. Tewary said should form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I sat down yielding the floor to him. Therefore, his remarks should go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take a strong view in regard to this matter. My hon. friend has made an observation and Mr. Dandavate has yielded, and the observation that he has made is entirely relevant. He made an appeal to one of the Leaders of the Opposition here. If it is not accepted by the principal Leader of the Opposition... *(Interruptions)*. He made an appeal to him *(Interruptions)*. That appeal must be there on the record whatever may be the consequence.

MR. SPEAKER: If he wants to make an appeal, he can do so with my permission also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My request is, I agree with him, his appeal may go on record and my response to it which was given yesterday may go on record with retrospective effect.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to point out to you that a very serious constitutional crisis has taken place in Assam. Sir, the situation is one step ahead of Kerala. There, it is an Assembly of 126 Members, there are 8 vacant seats, the effective strength is 118. The Government has already tendered its resignation, the Gogoi Ministry has resigned and the Union Cabinet, it appears from the press today, has already decided to recommend the dissolution of the State Assembly and the imposition of President's Rule. (*Interruptions*). Let me complete, let it go on record.

Already the recommendations have been made that the Assembly should be dissolved and the President's Rule should be imposed. I wish to point out to you what will be the constitutional repercussions of this step. The repercussions will be, Sir, already due to the foreigners' issue, most of the constituencies in Lok Sabha are not represented in the House. After the dissolution of the Assembly, there will be no representation of the citizens in Assam Assembly. (*Interruptions*). When the Assembly is dissolved, there is no representation in Rajya Sabha. And, therefore, the net effect will be in this democratic regime at the Centre and in the State, there will be no popular representation to the people of Assam either in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or the Assembly. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Sir, I object... (*Interruptions*.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have said that excepting a few constituencies, a large number of constituencies... (*Interruptions*.) I respect

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. His is a weighty representation. But we want not only a qualitative representation but quantitative representation.

MR. SPEAKER: When the Home Ministry's Demands and the Proclamation come, we will have this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are exerting the pressure because, the Union Cabinet has already made the recommendation. Therefore, it is a very serious thing and we want to utilise the pressure of Parliament to prevent such an exigency. The decision of the Union Cabinet has already been announced. It is not an informal decision of a political party. It is the decision of the Union Cabinet. It has been released to the Press.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, I object to the constitutional break-down. Sir, timely, if you do not exert your pressure, and make the observations, the Constitutional crisis in Assam will get aggravated. And that is why I have given my adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. No adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): That the Cabinet has made... (*Interruptions*.)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Let me make my submission. What is the constitutional provision?

MR. SPEAKER: Constitutional provision? The Governor is there; the President is there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Governor cannot take the decision. The Governor has to ascertain first as to whether any party...

MR. SPEAKER: You shall have the time. Yes, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Before allowing him to speak, if you react and say 'nothing new', how can a Member present his point of view. It is objectionable. In that case, you say categorically that 'I will listen to none. (Interruptions) When you allow him...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate. It is not a debate.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is a serious crisis.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I would not allow.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is highly objectionable. Your attitude is objectionable. You must react to the development that is taking place.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I object to this attitude. The Constitution is breaking down.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am not going into the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow. I have not allowed the adjournment motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This should be allowed. This is our submission. (Interruptions.) What for we are here, if you do not allow our submission?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no new thing. I will allow Ram Vilas Paswan.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that. I am not allowing that. I have rejected it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, you are acting like a Governor.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, this is my job.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: How can you do it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Once you have allowed, you please listen.

MR. SPEAKER: Here is the rule. Read it and then come to me.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If you allow, then?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. I am not going to be cowed down. Yes, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan. Do you want to say anything?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, this is a serious constitutional crisis...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chakraborty, I listened to you and then I said to you, after listening to your view...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I did not complete my sentence. Either you show me that my sentence is grammatically complete.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a professor. I am a layman from the village. I cannot compete with you. That much, I can concede.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, kindly allow me to complete my sentence and my submission. I shall complete in one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Then, let us be friends and cooperate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: If you allow him, you should also allow me.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप का टाइम प्रायण, तो आप से भी बात कर लें अभी आप बैठिये।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, your subject was also political science. You know, our parliamentary democracy is on the same Westminster model. The well-established convention is that if a Ministry loses its majority, it is the duty of the nominal head, the constitutional head, to ascertain whether any party or any group has got the majority. Without ascertaining that, he cannot recommend the dissolution of the Assembly. I can quote precedents from England. You know it. 66 members are supporting us and they have a majority... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate. You can discuss when the time comes. We shall have enough time.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हार्जीपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, जहां मैं दंडवते जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ वहां यह भी कहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है उस पर मैंने भी दिया है। सरकार ने वहां पर जो कदम उठाया है वह गलत है। फार्नर्स आज भी वहां पर हैं और वहां पर फोर्नर्स के इशु पर आप इलेक्शन नहीं करवाने जा रहे हैं और न निकट भविष्य में आपके करवाने की संभावना है।

अध्यक्ष जी मैंने एक प्रिविलेज का प्रस्ताव दिया है। आज के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया को मैंने देखा है। मैंने जो ए० आई० आई० एम० एस० के डाक्टरों के खिलाफ एलीगेशंस लगाये थे उनको डा० टण्डन, एग्जिस्टिंग डाइरेक्टर ने सपोर्ट किया है। इसलिए मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है कि यह एक मेम्बर के हकों का...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: राम विलास जी मैंने उसे रेफर कर दिया है (ब्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैंने जो एलीगेशंस लगाये थे, हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने उनको बेसलेस बताया है। उन्होंने कैसे यह कह दिया जब कि डाइरेक्टर मेरे एलीगेशंस को सही बताते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरे एलीगेशंस पूरे सही हैं। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री फिर यह कैसे कहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने रेफर कर दिया है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I am on a point of order. In Assam the effective strength is 118. Now, the Opposition number has become 66. I want to know whether a minority Ministry can recommend dissolution of the Assembly; the Governor can accept it and the Central Government also can accept it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is unconstitutional; hundred per cent unconstitutional.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, the Assam Ministry was formed with the subjective satisfaction of the Governor. Without ascertaining whether it has the majority, it faced the Assembly and resigned on its own... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will have a discussion.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: When the Opposition is in a position to form the Ministry, the Governor recommends dissolution of the Assembly. It is a travesty of parliamentary democracy. For more than one year, no elections will be held in Assam... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): The weaker sections of people are being shot down and harassed... (Interruptions) There is a news report, "Thousands homeless in Kanyakumari":

"Nagercoil, March 18: Armed groups attached several coastal villages in Kanyakumari district..."

MR. SPEAKER: Are you reading from something?

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I have given a Calling Attention on this...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: A judicial inquiry has been ordered into that. The State Assembly is in session and a judicial inquiry has been ordered.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you; I have allowed Mr. Kosalram. I have heard him.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: My Calling Attention. Everyday thousands of people are becoming victims of agitation in Kanyakumari.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I listened to you. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know why you are persistently trying to defy the Chair. There is no point because the State Assembly is in Session. It has been discussed on the floor of the House. A judicial enquiry has been ordered into the incident. How can I do certain things?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your doing will not allow me to break the Rules. I cannot do it for you. Neither can I do it for the Opposition. I have to go on my own way as laid down in the Rules. I am not going to do a single thing which goes out of the Rules

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Whenever anything happens in Tamil Nadu, we used to give you either Calling Attention or Adjournment Motion. You did not admit it immediately. What did you do? You asked for an explanation. By that

time, the Tamilnadu Government constitutes a Commission of Enquiry. You say this is sub-judice. You are not at all allowing us. There is no point at all in our raising the issue here again.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: You must admit the Call Attention. We all came, discussed with you and explained the matter. You said that you have asked for information from the State Government of Tamilnadu. By that time, the Chief Minister ordered an enquiry. Now, you say you have not allowed. He is going to direct the Commission how to write the report.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not realise my position. What can I do?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: You must examine the Call Attention on merits.

MR. SPEAKER: You show me the way. Come to me. Discuss with me. I am open to suggestions and if I am wrong, I will admit

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am not saying anything against you. I am very very sorry. We discussed with you many times. Nothing has happened. No Call Attention is admitted so far. I am very sorry to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): Under our Constitution, the maximum period prescribed under the provisions of the Constitution for continuance of President's rule in any State is one year, six months in the initial stage and then another six months. I do not think that under the circumstances, Assembly elections can be held in Assam for the next two to three years. The people of Assam will be debarred from their representation in the Assembly as well as in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. I support Prof. Madhu Dandavate's demand. I demand that there should be especially a discussion on this issue.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Odi-pi): Already a judicial enquiry has been instituted by the State Government as far as Nagercoil incident is concerned but this judicial enquiry pertains to a particular incidents. There the confusion continues and the harassment continues. So, the matter can be taken up in this House.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): मैं एक नई बात कहने जा रहा हूँ असम के सम्बन्ध में। गवर्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज दी है। यह निश्चित हो गया है कि वहां सदन का विघटन होने जा रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि राज्यपाल ने जो रिपोर्ट भेजी है उस रिपोर्ट को विघटन की उद्घोषणा होने के पूर्व सदन के समक्ष रखा जाए और उस पर विचार हो।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं कब से खड़ा हो रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बारी बारी ही तो बुलाऊंगा। इस तरह से आपकी सेहत और खराब हो जाएगी।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : आप रिसपांसिबल हैं इसके लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सौ से बात करता हूँ मेरी तो होती नहीं है, आपकी हो जाती है।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : असम में वैधानिक संकट पैदा हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में गवर्नर का यह फ़र्ज था कि वहां जो लैफ्ट एण्ड डैमोक्रेटिक फोसिस हैं और उनके मोर्चे के जो 66 आदमी हैं, उनको मौका देते। यह बात नहीं की गई। यह अवैधानिक काम किया गया है।

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF PRAGA TOOLS LTD., SECUNDERABAD FOR 1980-81 GARDEN REACH SHIP BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81, DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83 FOR MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND DEFENCE SERVICES ESTIMATES FOR 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): On behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Praga Tool Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3666/82].

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3667/82].

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of

Defence for 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3668/82].

(3) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1982-83 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3669/82].

NOTIFICATION RE. CENTRAL MARKET LOANS & UNDER CUSTOMS' ACT, 1982, AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 ing certain articles from Excise Duty.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. F. 4(5)-W&M/81 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th March, 1982 regarding Central Market Loans. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3670/82].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 251(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1982, together with an explanatory note indicating the alloy steel items exempting from the auxiliary duty of customs, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3671/82].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 273 published in Gazette of India, dated the 13th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exempt from the auxiliary duty leviable on zinc ingots if such zinc ingots are used in the manufacture of zinc dusts and the zinc dusts so manufactured are used in the manufacture of zinc unwrought.

(ii) G. S. R. 274 published in Gazette of India, dated the 13th March, 1982, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding complete exemption from payment of Central Excise Duty on air-conditioners, refrigerators and water coolers required by the foreign privileged organisation for its personal use, subject to the conditions specified thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3672/82].

Annual Reports of Central Silk Board, Bombay and Textile Committee, Bombay for 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, for the year 1980-81, under section 12-A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3673/82].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3674/82].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH REPORT

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Sir, I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of External Affairs—Overseas Indians in West Asia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia and Singapore—Part II—Sri Lanka.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Sir, I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.28 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INCREASE IN LEVY SUGAR QUOTAS OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you take up the question of wheat, I would request you to allow me to make my statement on sugar.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) :
शूगर का कोटा आप बढ़ा रहे हैं। लेकिन जयपुर में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बढ़ा कर होगा।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : जो एलाटमेंट है और जो जनवरी का कोटा है वह भी डिस्ट्रीब्यूट नहीं हुआ है।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, the House would recollect that on a large number of past occasions there have been discussions regarding the increase in the levy sugar quotas of various State Governments/Union Territories on the basis of population which had increased since 1-4-1978 when the quotas had been fixed.

Despite the fact that there have been repeated demands from various State Governments/Union Territories for increasing their levy quotas, the House is aware of the extremely difficult position of sugar production in the

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previous two sugar years 1979-80 and 1980-81 which precluded any possibility of accepting these requests because of very tight position on the levy side as well. However, all the State Governments/Union Territories as also people at large have appreciated the difficulties of the Government and have cooperated fully in facing this difficult period with fortitude.

The consistent and timely measures taken by the Government in the last two years, have now borne fruit by way of a prospective all time record production of sugar. I am sure all the hon'ble Members will agree that this is a happy augury to this Year of Productivity.

In view of the anticipated sugar production of over 68 lakhs tonnes, I am happy to announce to the House that Government of India have decided with effect from 1st April, 1982 to give all State Governments/Union Territories levy quotas based on 425 grams availability per capita on the population as indicated by the census on 1-3-1981.

This will increase the monthly allocation for public distribution from the present level of 2.71 lakh tonnes to 2.94 lakh tonnes. I am hopeful that the States will gear up their distribution system adequately and make levy sugar available to all the consumers in all corners of the country.

12.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION TO REDUCE WHEAT QUOTA OF RATION CARD HOLDERS IN DELHI

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported decision to reduce the wheat quota of ration-card holders in Delhi.

12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Please don't forget to mention that all the Six Members of Parliament from Delhi came and met you 3 or 4 times for increase in the ration.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Not 3 or 4 times but several times.

TS/T-2/19-3-82—The attention of the Government has been drawn to the reported decision of the Delhi Administration to reduce the wheat quota of ration card holders in Delhi.

According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, under the revised system of distribution, consumers who are basically wheat eaters, will now be getting 10 kgs. wheat as against 12 kgs. earlier and not 18 kgs. as has been reported in the Press. This has been done keeping in view the overall availability of wheat in the buffer stock and in the free market. The loss of 2 kgs. in wheat is being compensated by the Delhi Administration by issuing additional 1 kg. rise and 1 kg. resultant atta. The overall allocation per unit of wheat rice and atta together continues to remain 20 kgs. per month as before which is the highest in the whole country.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, the monthly allocation of wheat for Union Territory of Delhi for Public Distribution System, which was 25 thousand tonnes in the month of August 1980, was raised to 30 thousand tonnes in December 1980 and to 40 thousand tonnes in January 1981. This level of allotment has been regularly maintained since then.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Ultimately wheat has been curtailed in our capital of Delhi also . . .

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): In the year of bumper crop production,

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The press has reported a reduction from 12 kg. to 9 kg. but the Minister says the reduction is from 12 kg. to 10 kg. at a time when we are claiming that we have a record production. Does this not show and prove the failure of the Government in this matter? .

Let me state some facts. The Government claims that there has been a huge production. Of course, production has increased. Before 1979 which was a drought year, the Government was claiming that every thing is OK in the food front. This is nothing but what we say in Bengali:

Kana Chelar Nam Padmalochan.

That means the King's son who is blind is called 'lotus-eyed'. Actually the production which was 87.06 million tonnes in 1970 did increase to 94.87 million tonnes in 1971. Again from 1971 to 1981 there was definitely some increase and it is something like 2.4 per cent on an average whereas the increase was from 87 million tonnes in 1970 to 94 million tonnes in 1971 and then to 114.63 million tonnes in 1981. The compound average growth of population in our country to-day is 2.4 per cent while the compound average growth of food production is less than 2 per cent. 2.4 per cent is the flat growth rate of our population. But, if we take the compound average growth of food production, it is less than 2 per cent.

The per capita availability of cereals per day in 1971 was 471 grammes; in 1980, it was 386.0 grammes but, in 1981, it was 420.4 grammes. Kindly see the increase—in the case of pulses, it is much worse. In 1971, the per capita production of pulse was 51.3 grammes; in 1980, it was 30.9 grammes

but, in 1981, it was 9.1 grammes. That means the green revolution which you were having in seventies is now a thing of the past. The development is done only in small pockets. It is only in large areas where the affluent people make use of their sufficient capital for the development. Naturally, a much higher development which was taking place throughout the country in the past has come to a halt now-a-days. It is taking place only in some small pockets. Why is this so? In our opinion, it is because now-a-days, the Government is giving a go-by to the agricultural reform, land-reforms. You want to depend more and more in the use of capital which is going into the hands of the private people in some pockets of the area. The norms of land reforms which this Government had once prescribed are given a go-by to-day. The production is small and it is not increasing as it should have. Compared to 1971-72, the increase is not so high in terms of percentages.

Despite whatever increase you have,—we have enough food in our country—your procurement has failed. Your procurement target for wheat was 9.5 million tonnes whereas you have procured actually only 6.5 million tonnes of wheat and you fall short by three million tonnes. Why? Because you have failed or you have refused to give the remunerative price to the Indian farmers. You have fixed Rs. 130 per quintal of wheat for the Indian farmers whereas, when you are bringing wheat from U.S.A. and Australia, the prices which you have to pay at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay come to Rs. 194 a quintal. That means for the Indian farmers you have fixed one price but for the U.S.A. and Australian farmers you have fixed a price of Rs. 194 per quintal for wheat. The subsidies which you were giving earlier, you were refusing to give now to the Indian farmers. There is no subsidy at all to the Indian farmers. You are

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giving subsidies to the American and Australian farmers who are also sending you some wheat which is full of medicines which bring only disease to us. You yourself have said this. You continue the subsidies for the supply of foodgrains for the common urban people. There is no doubt about this. Actually, the subsidy is not given to the common man. It is given to the capitalists of the urban areas. If you do not pay subsidy for food, then there will be food crisis. As a result of this, the cost of living will go up and you will have to pay the increased Dearness Allowance. So, the subsidy is only going into the pockets of the capitalists of this country. Now there is a cut in the rations. What is the condition of the ration shops in Delhi? Remember, Delhi is the capital. On a number of occasions, we have told in this august House about the conditions of ration shops in Delhi. At least, I know about my State where the conditions are very very bad. In West Bengal we did not get wheat at the M.R. shops during the last year. Now it has come to Delhi although Delhi is surrounded by wheat-growing areas.

Sir, the hon. Minister says that they have compensated the cut in wheat by supply of rice and atta. I hope the hon. Minister knows that people do not want supply of atta. I am not able to understand if you can supply atta why can't you supply wheat. So, I would request you to consider whether atta can be replaced by wheat or not. (Interruptions) As regards rice Comrade Geeta Mukherjee was complaining that even rice is not available at the ration shops near the Parliament House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I would like the hon. Minister to come and have dinner with me then I will show him the quality of rice being supplied.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If you like I will come.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The condition of ration shops is very very

unsatisfactory. You have to shunt between the house and the ration shop three to four times to have the supply of wheat, sugar, etc. Sometimes wheat is available and sugar is not available or some other item is not available. Even people who are working on watch and ward duty are complaining that they do not get all the items at one time. For most of the things you are asked to come tomorrow and then when you go there you are told it has again gone out of stock.

Then, Sir, there is another bad thing. The number of ration cards has gone very high as compared to the number in 1979. It has to be verified whether there is leakage at the M.R. shops.

Sir, I have been given a book and the Title of the book is: "Now 20-point programme". In this new 20-point-programme I want to draw your attention to the 17th programme. It is again something like we say भ्रम

हांगिक स्वह You always repeat these things. What has been claimed in this 17th item. At present foodgrains, levy sugar, kerosene, edible oil and controlled cloth are being distributed through fair price shops. It is far from truth. I come from a State called West Bengal and we get coarse cloth there from Public Department and nothing from the M.R. shops. So, the claim is wrong and that too by the Government.

Sir, I want to know whether the Government will stop the cut in quota of ration wheat or not? I want to know whether atta can be replaced by good quality wheat or not? Number two: What has been our procurement of wheat for the years, 1979, 1980 and 1981? What is the target for the coming year? What procurement price you are going to give to peasants for wheat this year so that procurement this year does not fail? Because, if procurement fails, the problem will assume menacing proportions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only one question is allowed. You have put four questions.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Call it (a), (b), (c), (d), etc. May I know whether for getting increase of production you are going to re-start the land reforms policy or not? May I know whether you are serious in implementing the land reform policy or not? Are you going to give land to the peasants or not? Last one: Do you want to run the public distribution on proper lines or not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you make such general speech, you don't concentrate on points. You make a general speech. You fail to concentrate. The Calling Attention is about wheat quota of ration card-holders in Delhi. That does not find a place in your speech.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: This is one very first point which I have pin-pointed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is very important.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: How can we ask without mentioning all these things?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The price of agricultural products does not come in these things.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: All this comes under Public Distribution system; it comes in this way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must concentrate on the points and draw the attention of the Government.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: When you say, wheat quota is cut, you are attacking only the public distribution system in the matter of supply of wheat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member who speaks wants the public, the Members of Parliament and the members of the press gallery, to understand that he alone knows the subject thoroughly well. I also

appreciate it. But you are losing the point. Come on; put your question.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The point I lost, I will bring up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We both studied in the same school.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The proper distribution there should be enough stock in the hands of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a nice point.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: May I know whether you are going to take over the wholesale trade? If you take over, the common man will not be affected but only the big sharks will be affected. May I know whether you are going to take over the wholesale trade or not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the hon. Minister can reply.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The hon. Member has raised many points which are not relevant to this Calling Attention Motion at all. I would like to ignore them in my reply. This Calling Attention Motion is about Delhi and that is confined to wheat distribution and allocation. When such is the situation, he should have stuck to those questions only when he sought information from me in addition to what I have already given. I will briefly reply to some of these questions. He does not seem to be interested so much in Delhi as in West Bengal.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: No, Sir, I am equally interested in Delhi. Delhi, Delhi, Delhi—I am interested.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He has talked about West Bengal and about land reforms there. He has talked about what price should be paid to the farmers—as if he is more concerned about the welfare of farmers than the Agriculture Minister of India. (*Interruption*) You are talking about Delhi rationing only now. Why

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are you trying to put general questions in the House which are not relevant to this Calling Attention Motion at all? At least I can judge your seriousness about the Calling Attention Motion that you have tabled. Sir, anybody who does not want to open his eyes would not see the increase in food production that has taken place in India. According to him there has been no increase.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I have never said.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: More or less that. In 1979-80 when the other Government left hold of this country, the production was 109.7 million tonnes.

AN HON. MEMBER: That Government is not ours. .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not your Government; don't worry.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Within 2 years we have again raised the production of foodgrains to more than 134 million tonnes which we expect this year. We expect the highest ever production of wheat so far in the country in this year. God save the crop from evil eye!

Delhi has been getting a very special treatment at our hands. It is not only that the Members who have raised this question are interested in Delhi. There are six hon. Members belonging to our Party, who belong to Delhi. Out of seven hon. Members from Delhi, six belong to our party. They are always discussing these matters with Government from time to time not only at my level, but also at the level of various Committees of the Delhi Administration, with the Lt. Governor and others. Every time we have felt that there is a genuine difficulty in the matter of supply of essential commodities in the capital of the country, we have already come forward to help generously the Delhi Administration and the people of Delhi.

As I said, there is no statutory rationing in Delhi like Calcutta. The hon. Member must be knowing it. There you cannot purchase anything from the market; all your needs are supplied by the Government, and that too the Government of India is supplying to the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): It is your duty.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: West Bengal is not outside India; we regard the Government at the Centre, as the Central Government, not the Congress (I) Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: At least you should appreciate whatever is being done for West Bengal.

Sixty thousand tonnes of wheat is being supplied to West Bengal every month, and that is the highest allocation to any State in the country. In addition to 60,000 tonnes of wheat, 130 thousand tonnes of rice is being supplied to West Bengal every month. All the foodgrain is subsidised; you know that. There is a subsidy of Rs. 38 per quintal on wheat alone. You said that you do not have the stock in West Bengal. Today, the stock position of wheat in West Bengal is more than one lakh tonnes, and we are moving 2½ lakh tonnes of foodgrains to West Bengal every month. You can calculate the subsidy that the Government of India is bearing only for supply of wheat and rice to West Bengal.

Now, allocation per head in Delhi is the highest in the country. Delhi is only a city, a Union Territory. Its population according to the last census was 62 lakhs only, whereas according to the ration cards, the population is about 72 lakh people. That way, we are meeting the food requirements not only for the 62 lakh people of Delhi, but for ten lakh people extra. We have advised the Delhi Adminis-

tration several times to see that the bogus cards are weeded out.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): The census department as also the civil supply department are under you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: But these people get advice from persons like you. They know how to save their cards ration cards.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: These people are all poor labourers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, 20 kilograms of foodgrains per head is more than any human being can consume. The national average of cereal consumption is about 12 k.g. This is for people who are generally doing manual work, the actual workers, the people living in towns and they are not supposed to eat that much. They cannot. This is higher even the ration of around 15 kilogram per head per month that is being given to our Jawans in the P.A.C. and the Army. And if the Delhi Administration has reduced the wheat supply by one kilogram,...

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Two kilograms.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: One kilogram has been compensated by the resultant.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Chokar.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is not chokar. There is a lot of difference between Atta and Chokar.

There is an arrangement between the Delhi Administration and the flour mills. All the Atta from the flour mills is taken over by the Delhi Administration. There is a statutory control on Maida and Suji and Atta also is utilised. It is not that Atta is not liked by people. From some people we receive requests that instead of wheat atta should be supplied.

Then as I said, Delhi has the highest allocation per capita, according to the population in the country. If you like to compare it even with Calcutta, where there is Statutory rationing and the population of Calcutta is 90 lakhs compared to Delhi's population of 62 lakhs, you will find that rationing in Calcutta provides for only 17 kg. of cereals as compared to 20 kg. in Delhi. You see how much more benefit people in Delhi are getting? Then, if you compare it to Bombay, which is also a wheat eating city like Delhi and also a cosmopolitan city and the population of Bombay city alone is 80 lakhs compared to Delhi's 62 lakhs, you will find that Bombay is supplied only 22,000 tonnes of wheat for its 80 lakh population, whereas Delhi is getting 40,000 tonnes of wheat for its population of 62 lakhs. Who can say that its supply is not sufficient and it has been reduced? If you compare it to Chandigarh, which also is a capital town and is a capital of three States, and that this is small Union Territory, much smaller than Delhi, you will find that Chandigarh is getting only 1,000 tonnes for its population of five lakhs. Now you calculate what it comes to? Delhi like Chandigarh is situated, as the Hon. Member himself has agreed, in the midst of wheat-producing areas of Western U.P. and Haryana on all the four sides and there is no restriction on movement of wheat coming from outside. Delhi is also exporting wheat. There is still a system of levy on trade in Delhi. Any trader, who sends out wheat from Delhi, gives 50 per cent as levy. That means there is wheat in Delhi which is being sent out to other places also.

Now, compare the prices. If you think of Bombay where people are getting only around 3 kg. of wheat per month, as compared to Delhi, which is getting 11 kg., the price of wheat in the free market in Bombay is Rs. 227 and in Delhi in the open market it is Rs. 178 only for Dara. Delhi is also enjoying another conces-

[Rao Birendra Singh]

sion. It is enjoying it traditionally. Therefore, we have not withdrawn it.

Delhi is supplying wheat at Rs. 1.49 paise only to the Card holders. This is the cheapest anywhere in the country. And you know why—because by a special arrangement for Delhi, there is a system of direct delivery to the depot holders—FCI does not supply wheat through the State Government, i.e. Delhi Administration, so that there is not much of over-head charges—at Rs. 1.45.

13 hrs.

In West Bengal also, we have this direct delivery system. FCI is directly supplying to depot holders, because West Bengal Government has not requested us and said that they would handle this themselves. They are probably unable to handle this work. (Interruptions)

You are not able to handle your own food supply. Government of India's agency, viz. FCI is supplying to all your depot holders in West Bengal. FCI and Government of India have to bear the subsidy even for this arrangement, for supplying to depot holders directly from FCI godowns. There has to be a larger administrative system, a larger number of godowns in every area in Delhi, from where 200 to 300 depot holders can draw their allocations. That also is an expenditure which is avoidable, but we want to give some special consideration to Delhi.

Therefore, by this Calling Attention which hon. Members have put, I think they are not doing any service to the people of Delhi. They wanted to take some political advantage out of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I hope you will not reduce the ration.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We don't want to This is what is being done

by this Government, and the Members this side of the House are more interested in the welfare of the people of Delhi, than the Members from... (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is wrong.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have said so, because the hon. Member from West Bengal has tabled a Motion for Delhi, but started talking about West Bengal. You can see the record of his speech. He has talked more about West Bengal than about Delhi. (Interruptions)

I would not like to go into what other special concessions Delhi is receiving from Government of India, because that might probably create bitterness among other States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Suraj Bhan.

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। अभी आदरणीय राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली के 6 एम० पीज बराबर मिलते रहते हैं, क्या उन के मश्वरे से यह राशन को कटौती हुई है। अगर ऐसा हुआ है, तो उनको यह मुबारक हो।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उन के मश्वरे से तो यह कायम है।

श्री सुरज भान : यह तो कटौती हुई है।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण राम जैन (चांदनी चौक) : 20 किलो दिल्ली में मिलता है, और जगहों पर इस से कम है। और किसी जगह इतना नहीं मिलता।

श्री सुरज भान : मैं बत रहा हूँ। मंत्री जी ने दो रीजन्स बिये हैं। एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा है कि 10 किलो अब

किया गया है और पहले यह 12 किलो था और अखबार वालों ने जो 18 किलो छापा है, वह गलत है। यह इन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अखबार वालों ने जो 18 किलो लिखा है, वह भी गलत लिखा है। यह 20 किलो था। कब 20 किलो था यह मैं राव साहब को बता रहा हूँ। जब जनवरी, 1977 में आप हटे थे, तो 12 किलो पर यूनिट देते थे लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने आते ही 1-1-78 से इस को 20 किलो कर दिया था। तां यह जो अखबार वालों ने 18 किलो लिखा है, वह 18 किलो नहीं था और उस को भी आप गलत कह रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) ...
I am talking of facts. Let him refute.

श्री गिरधारी लाल ब्रास (भीलवाड़ा):
ये गलत-बयानी कर रहे हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : अगर गलत है, तां मिनिस्टर साहब रिफ्यूट कर देंगे। आप तो अभी मिनिस्टर नहीं बने हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to reply. You are not to reply.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: I am only refuting the wrong information he is giving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't you have so much of confidence in the Minister? He will take care of it.

श्री सूरज भान : दूसरी बात इन्होंने यह कही है कि अगस्त, 1980 में दिल्ली का कोटा 25 हजार टन था और उस के बाद दिसम्बर, 1980 में 30 हजार टन कर दिया और अब 40 हजार टन की फिगर्स आप बताते हैं। लेकिन कुछ फिगर्स आदरणीय राव साहब ने छिपा लिए हैं। जनता रिज्जिम में यह कोटा 40 हजार टन था जिसको कि आपने घटा कर 20 हजार टन कर दिया था। फिर आपने 30 हजार टन किया और अब जब कि आबादी बढ़ गई है तो आपने उसे 40 हजार टन कर दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If they had reduced the quota that was started by the Janata Government, then you can find out fault with them.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: They have reduced it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Anyhow, Delhi is in a very special position.

श्री सूरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी राव साहब ने कहा कि दिल्ली में बोगस राशन कार्ड हैं। उन्होंने माना है कि दस लाख यूनिट बोगस राशन कार्ड के हैं। क्या यह सच नहीं है, पुराने लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर जिनका कि मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, ने एनान किया था कि जो आदमी भी राशन कार्ड बनवाना चाहे वह बिना किसी दस्तीक के बनवा सकता है और उस का राशन कार्ड तीन दिन में बन जाएगा? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि जो राशन कार्ड बोगस हैं व डिपो होल्डर्स के पास हैं? व डिपो होल्डर्स उन बोगस राशन कार्ड्स के नाम पर, जब उनके पास व्हीट आता है तां ड्रा कर लेते हैं और उसे ब्लक में बच देते हैं। जन्युन कार्डधारियों को वे कह देते हैं कि गेहूं खत्म हो गया।

राव वारेन्द्र सिंह : ये तो वही डिपो होल्डर्स होंगे जिन को आपने लाइसेंस दिये थे।

श्री सूरज भान : आप उनको केंसिल कीजिए।

मैं आपकी भनाई के लिए और जनता की भनाई के लिए आप से कहता हूँ कि जां बोगस राशन कार्ड हैं नार्मली डिपो होल्डर्स उनके नाम पर पहले व्हीट दर्ज कर लेते हैं और जन्युन कार्ड होल्डर का उनका कोटा नहीं मिनता—आप इस सब की चेकिंग कीजिए। आप अगर चेकिंग करेंगे तो

[श्री सूरज भान]

पायेंगे कि जिन राशन कार्डों के नाम पर पहले उन्होंने ह्यूट का कोटा दर्ज किया हुआ है वे बोगस राशन कार्ड हैं। आपको एसा 90 पर सेंट मामलों में मिलेगा। आप चेकिंग करा कर इस धांधली को आसानी से दूर कर सकते हैं। यह आसान तरीका है।

दूसरे गेहूं की पैदावार में कमी आने के कारण आपको अमेरिका से भी गेहूं इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा। दिल्ली में आबादी भी बढ़ गई है। इसलिए आपने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने, 28 जनवरी को एक नोटिफिकेशन निकाला जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि मैदा और सूजी में बहुत ब्लैक मार्किटिंग हो रही है, हम पहली फरवरी से मिलों से सारा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन टेक ओवर करेंगे। लेकिन 28, 29 और 30 जनवरी के बीच में बहुत सी एसी चीजें सामने आ गयीं, न जाने ब्लैक मार्किटिंग खत्म हो गया, या मिल-मालिकों से कोई सौदेवाजी हो गई कि 28 जनवरी को इशु किया गया नोटिफिकेशन 30 जनवरी का रिजकट हो गया टिल फरदर आर्डर। आपने फिर मिल-मालिकों को चीजें बचने की इजाजत दे दी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन से क्या सौदेवाजी हुई कि 28 को इशु किया गया नोटिफिकेशन 30 को विदड्रा कर लिया गया टिल फरदर आर्डर जब कि आपकी वह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन उनसे लेना चाहिए था ?

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कण्ट्रोल रेट पर यहां के मिल आर्नर्स को ह्यूट देती है और जो फिगर्स मेरे पास हैं उनके मुताबिक 25 हजार से 40 हजार टन तक देती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप उन्हें कण्ट्रोल रेट पर गेहूं देते हैं और कण्ट्रोल रेट मार्किट रेट से बहुत कम है तो उनसे कण्ट्रोल रेट पर आटा क्यों नहीं लेते ? आपकी लाजमी तौर पर उनसे

कण्ट्रोल रेट पर आटा लेना चाहिए और पब्लिक को राशन में देना चाहिए। आप राशन में पब्लिक को गन्दा और निकम्मा आटा देते हैं। जब आप उनको कण्ट्रोल रेट पर गेहूं देते हैं तो उनसे कण्ट्रोल रेट पर आटा लीजिए और उसे कंज्युमर्स को दें। बेहतर तो यह होगा कि आप कंज्युमर्स को आटे के बजाए गेहूं दें। इसका आप प्रबन्ध कीजिए और मेहरबानी कर के यह बताइए कि 28 जनवरी वाला नोटिफिकेशन क्यों विदड्रा कर लिया गया ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I would look into the various suggestions that the hon. Member Shri Suraj Bhan has given. The main point is that in Delhi there is no scarcity of wheat, and even this 20 kg. of ration is a notional quantity. Earlier there was supply of 20 kg. as the hon. Member has said. But so much wheat was not lifted by the people. Some consumers do not prefer to take all the wheat from the ration shops. That is also true. They would like to go into the market. They have got consumer preference for better variety of farm wheat. Therefore, whatever ration is now fixed in Delhi, is more than sufficient for any family.

I quite agree with the hon. Member—I have myself said it—that there is a large number of bogus ration cards in Delhi, but we do not know how to deal with this problem. It is for the Delhi Administration. We have been advising them because it is a very sensitive matter. Ration cards have been issued. There is also pressure for issue of fresh ration cards. Again, there is also a demand that more people are coming from outside everyday, in Delhi shifting population is also there as it is in every other large city. All I would like to point out to the hon. Member is that for

a very long time in Delhi, the Administration, the Corporation and the Metropolitan Council were all held by his Party, the Jan Sangh. Most of the depot holders must be known to the hon. Member and his Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you mean to say that he might have been recommended some depot holders?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I would request him to help us in the matter and to give us a list of people who should be checked. We are prepared to raid those shops and to eliminate the extra ration cards. I promise him that this will be kept secret. The information will be treated as confidential. But I will be looking forward to him for this information.

श्री सूरज भान : नोटीफिकेशन का बताइए ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: About the notification, I do not know. I have to find out everything from the Delhi Administration. It is not known to me. But it is not correct to say that any notification regarding resultant *atta* has been withdrawn. The entire production of resultant *atta* can be sold only through fair price shops at a price of Rs. 1.49 paise. This is the information supplied by the Delhi Administration.

श्री सूरज भान : 28 जनवरी को जो नोटीफिकेशन हुआ वह 30 जनवरी को विथड़ा हुआ या नहीं ?

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब वह विथड़ा हुआ या नहीं, लेकिन प्रोजेक्ट पोजीशन मैंने आपको बता दी है ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्री जी, जो कि सिविल सप्लाई के लिए भी जिम्मेदार हैं, ने कुछ आंकड़े दे कर सदन को

संतुष्ट करना चाहा । आपने जोड़-बाकी करके आंकड़े दिए हैं कि इतना गेहूं, इतना चावल, इतना रिजल्टेंट आटा और इस प्रकार 20 किलोग्राम प्रति यूनिट संतुलित आहार दिया जाता है और तर्क यह दिया कि अन्य प्रदेशों के मुकाबले अधिक दिया जाता है ।

मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने गेहूं के स्थान पर चावल सब्स्टीच्यूट किया है, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर-भारत में, खासकर दिल्ली में जो आम उपभोक्ता है, उसको गेहूं का आटा और गेहूं से बनी हुई चीजों को खाने की आदत है । वे चावल नहीं खा सकते हैं । इसके अलावा मिडल क्लास या अपर मिडल क्लास को बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ । शायद उनको आवश्यकता भी नहीं है । अगर बाजार में गेहूं का भाव 160 या 165 या 170 होता तो शायद इस कार्लिंग एटेंशन के जरिए आपको तकलीफ देने की आवश्यकता हमें महसूस नहीं होती । लेकिन आज कामन आदमी जो दिल्ली में गेहूं खरीद रहा है वह दो सौ रुपये से लेकर सवा दो सौ रुपये के भाव पर खरीद रहा है । इसलिए अगर आप गेहूं उसको पूरा नहीं देंगे तो उसका गुजारा नहीं हो सकेगा । आपने बारह किलो दिया है । बारह किलो उनके लिए काफी हो सकता है जो सुबह ब्रेकफास्ट करते हैं, केला, सेब, अण्डे, मक्खन, ब्रेड आदि खाते हैं ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह मैंने नेशनल एग्जेंज बताया है ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : बारह किलो उस मजदूर के लिए जो सुबह से निकल कर दिन भर पत्थर तोड़ता है और रात को घर आता है, काफी नहीं है, इससे उसका पेट नहीं भर सकता है ।

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोंयल]

एक परिवार बारह किलो गेहूं ले कर दोनों जून अपना पेट भर नहीं सकता है। वह नमक मिर्च से रोटी खाता है। दाल वह नहीं खा सकता है, साग नहीं खा सकता है। चावल के लिए दाल साग ज्यादा चाहिये। गेहूं जो वह लेना चाहता है वह उसको पूरा मिलना चाहिये। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि राशन आप गेहूं का बढ़ाएं। बारह किलो से कुछ नहीं होगा। जनता के समय में क्या हुआ इस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। एक अहम और गम्भीर प्रश्न आज हमारे सामने है। देश की राजधानी में आपकी नाक के नीचे—अन्य प्रान्तों की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं—जहां केन्द्र का शासन है, आज लगभग दस ग्यारह लाख यूनिट बोगस हो, इतने ज्यादा बोगस राशन कार्ड हों, वहां इससे ज्यादा शर्म और लज्जा को बात और क्या हो सकती है। इसका नुकसान किन को होता है? जो बेचारे वाजिब आदमी हैं, जिन को राशन मिलना चाहिये, उनको नहीं मिलता है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि कुछ ही कार्डधारियों को राशन मिल पाता है और वह खत्म हो जाता है और दूसरों को बाहर जा कर लेना पड़ता है। बोगस कार्ड के ऊपर राशन ड्रा कर लिया जाता है और वह ब्लैक में चला जाता है। इस वास्ते इस की गम्भीरता के साथ जांच होनी चाहिये, बोगस राशन कार्ड कंसल होने चाहिये।

विडम्बना की एक और बात है। मेरी इस बात को मैं चाहता हूं कि आप दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन तक पहुंचायें। जितनी भी अनआथोराइज्ड कालोनीज हैं उन में लाखों लोग दिल्ली के अन्दर ऐसे रह रहे हैं, लाखों मजदूर मजबूरी में रह रहे हैं और आज तक उनका एक भी राशन कार्ड नहीं बना है और वे कंट्रोल का गेहूं नहीं ले सकते हैं। आपको

इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। बोगस राशन कार्डज् की आपको गम्भीरता से जांच करवानी चाहिये और जिन के पास बोगस राशन कार्ड हैं उनको सजा दिलानी चाहिये। जो वाजिब लोग हैं और जिन को राशन कार्ड चाहिये, उनको राशन कार्ड दिया जाना चाहिये। चावल जो आपने दिया है, वह दे कर आपने ठीक नहीं किया है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रिजल्टेट आटा ला में प्रोहिबिटिड नहीं है? जनता पीरियड से मैं तुलना नहीं करना चाहता। गम्भीर चर्चा आए तो ऐसा होना ही नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन रिजल्टेट आटे को आपने इस में जोड़ दिया है। क्या यह ठीक है? यह भ्रमा नहीं है इसको मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन रिजल्टेट आटा वह आटा है जिस में से मैदा निकाला जा चुका है, सूजी निकाली जा चुकी है और जिस में पोषक तत्व बाकी रह गये हैं। क्या फूड एडल्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत यह अपराध नहीं है? ऐक्ट मेरे पास है। एडल्ट्रेशन की जो परिभाषा दी हुई है सैक्शन 2 की सब क्लॉज डी में इसको आप एग्जैमिन करवाइये। आटे को रूल्ज में डिफाइन किया गया है और कहा गया है कि उस में मोयस्चर बगैरह कितना होना चाहिये। इसको आप देखें। आज सरकारी आदेश के द्वारा राशन की पूर्ति के लिये जां दे रहे हैं यह एक अपराध है फूड ऐडल्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट के तहत। भगवान के लिये इस आटे को बन्द कर दीजिये और इसके बजाय आंसतन तौर पर कम से कम दिल्ली के नागरिक के लिये 16 किलोग्राम प्रति यूनिट दीजिये। एक माननीय सदस्य ने फ्लोअर मिल्स के बारे में कहा, दिल्ली में 11 मिल्स हैं जिनको हर महीने आप 20, 40 हजार टन गेहूं कंट्रोल प्राइस पर देते हैं। यह

मैदा और सूजी कितने घरों में काम आती है ? सब हलवाईयों के यहां जाती है और कंट्रोल की दुकान पर न मैदा और न सूजी मिलती है । बोरी की बोरी हलवाई के यहां जाती है । क्या आप बाध्य नहीं करेंगे कि 50 परसेंट होल मिल आटा, जिसमें से सूजी और मैदा न निकाली गई हो, कंट्रोल प्राइस पर दिल्ली में फेयर प्राइस शीप्स पर मिले ? होल मिल आटा की प्राइस फिक्स कर के प्रति यूनिट यहां दिया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे डर लग रहा है कि कहीं हम सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को नमस्कार तो नहीं कर रहे हैं । सीमेंट के अन्दर जिस समय पूरा कंट्रोल था:.....

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आटे में सीमेंट क्यों मिला रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will not be able to reply about cement.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जो मालिक थे जिस समय कंट्रोल था फैक्टरियों को इकोनामिक बनाने के लिये केवल 5 रु० प्रति बोरी वह मांग रहे थे । 30 रु० प्रति बोरी भाव था । उनकी मांग थी कि हमें 35 रु० प्रति बोरी कर दी जाय । आज सरकार की घोषणा के बाद 3 में से 2 बोरी कंट्रोल पर जा रही है 74 रु० में और एक बोरी जा रही है लगभग 67 रु० में । इन तीनों बोरियों की कीमत जोड़ कर अगर औसत निकालें तो एक बोरी पर 47 रु० सीमेंट के मालिक को मिल रहे है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सीमेंट की बोरी पर जितना वह मांगते थे 35 रु० फी बोरी, उसके मुकाबले में 12 रु० प्रति बोरी आज उसको ज्यादा मिल रहा है । इसको आप कैसे जस्टीफाई

करेंगे ? क्या यह पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में खिलवाड़ नहीं है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This double price policy will not generate black-money. So, this is good.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: This will generate black money. It is better if you allow a discussion on this point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put your question to the Minister. I was simply trying to help you.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : सवाल यह है कि 12 रु० अधिक प्रति बोरी उनको मिल रहा है । और ऐसे ही ऐडिबिल आयाल में हो गया । तो मुझे लग रहा है कि कहीं सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को गुडबाई तो नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

अन्त में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो 10 लाख बोगस यूनिट्स के राशन कार्ड्स हैं उनकी मंत्री जी जांच कराकर कड़ी सजा देंगे ? और जो वाजिब लोग हैं झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं और जिनके कार्ड नहीं बने हैं, जिनके कि बनने चाहिये, उनके राशन कार्ड बनायेंगे । और रिजल्ट आटा तथा चावल को हरा कर के, क्योंकि उत्तर भारत के लोग गेहूं खाते हैं, चावल नहीं मजदूर की जरूरत को देख कर 12 किलो की जगह पर कम से कम 15 या 16 किलोग्राम गेहूं करेंगे ?

अन्त में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फ्लोर मिलों से कम से कम 50 परसेंट होलमील आटे का प्रोडक्शन लेकर क्या कंट्रोल प्राइस फिक्स कर के वह दिल्ली के लोगों को बंटवायेंगे ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल की आटे की बात के लिये तो मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि रिजल्ट आटा देना न अपराध है, न फूड अडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

में कोई खराब चीज है। बहुत सी स्टेट्स के अन्दर यह बंट रहा है, लोग इसको पसन्द करते हैं। इसकी कीमत बहुत कम है, इसलिये गरीब लोग इसको लेते हैं, न इसे पीसना पड़ता है और न इसके ऊपर और खर्चा करना पड़ता है।

(व्यवधान)

मैं और भी एग्जामिन करा लूंगा, लेकिन यह जांच हो चुकी है कि यह भी एक पौष्टिक चीज है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पौष्टिक है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हां, बिल्कुल। आप खाकर देखिये।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : राजस्थान का कोई भूखा आदमी यह कहता तो अलग बात थी, लेकिन हरियाणा वाले यह कह रहे हैं कि पौष्टिक है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अभी आधे घंटे तक बोल रहे हैं, रिजल्टेंट आटा खाकर दो घंटे तक बोल सकेंगे। यह कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने राशन कार्ड के मुतालिक कही है। मैंने खुद माना है कि राशन कार्ड के मुताबिक दिल्ली की आबादी बहुत ज्यादा दिखाई दे रही है, इसका मतलब साफ है कि बोगस राशन कार्ड हैं। उनकी छान-बीन होनी चाहिये, श्री गोयल की इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ। दिल्ली प्रशासन को हम कह रहे हैं, झुग्गी झोपड़ी.....

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : दिल्ली प्रशासन का चुनाव करा दीजिये, इससे सब झगड़ा मिट जायेगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उससे आटे की बाल हल हो जायेगी ? (व्यवधान)

क्या आप चुनाव के लिये काल अटेंशन मोशन लाये हैं ? सन् 1978 से लेकर 1980 तक झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों को कोई राशन कार्ड नहीं दिया गया, उसके लिये वह भाई जिम्मेदार हैं।

श्री सुरज भान : पहले जरूरत नहीं पड़ती थी।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सन् 1980 में जब यह सरकार बनी तो उसके बाद हमने झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों को राशन कार्ड दिलवाने शुरू किये, उन गरीब लोगों को जो आ रहे थे। लेकिन हमारी पालिसी यह रही कि अगर नित नये लोग रोज आ गये, और उनको राशन कार्ड देने पड़ेगे तो उसके मुताबिक बोगस कार्ड ज्यादा बनेंगे। फिलहाल दिल्ली प्रशासन ऐसा कर रहा है कि 1981 से पहले जो लोग झुग्गी झोपड़ी में आबाद थे, उनको नये राशन कार्ड दिये जा रहे हैं। जहां हम यह चाहते हैं कि बोगस कार्ड न रहे, वहां हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो लोग इससे वंचित रह गये, जिनको यह नहीं मिले, उनका हक है कि राशन कार्ड उनको भी मिले, लेकिन यह चीज बहुत देखभाल के बाद होनी चाहिये।

और कोई नई बात उन्होंने नहीं कही। सीमेंट की बात मैं नहीं कह सकता वह मेरा महकमा नहीं है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : फ्लोर मिलों के लिये जो आपने कहा, मेरा सजेशन है कि क्या मंदा और सूजी आप कंट्रोल से हटा देंगे ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : फ्लोर मिल्स को गेहूं इस बात को मद्देनजर रखकर दिया जाता है कि मंदा और सूजी की भी पब्लिक को जरूरत है। रिजल्टेंट आटे की कीमत अगर हम तय करें तो

मैदा और सूजी की कीमत वह बढ़ा सकते हैं। अगर मैदा व सूजी की कीमत थोड़ी ऊंची हो तो रिजल्टेंट आटा सस्ता बिक सकता है। दिल्ली में रिजल्टेंट आटा सारा सरकार को दे दिया जाता है और वह राशन की दुकानों के जरिये बहुत सस्ती कीमत पर बेचती है। यह कीमत 1 रुपये 49 पैसे किलो है। यह इतनी सस्ती कीमत है कि उसको हर गरीब आदमी लेना चाहता है। मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि यह 20 किलो... (व्यवधान)

अगर मिलें होलमील आटा बिना मैदा व सूजी निकाले बनाना शुरू कर दें तो उनको तो फायदा ही फायदा है, लेकिन फिर मैदा व सूजी कहां से आयेगी? हमको सूजी भी चाहिये ना।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने को बिल्कुल दिल्ली तक सीमित रखूंगा। लेकिन हमारी यह शिकायत जरूर है कि सरकार ने बिहार में गेहूं के क्वोट को कम कर दिया है, जिसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। सरकार कहती है कि वह सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का और बढ़ाना चाहती है, लेकिन जो गेहूं के क्वोटे में कमी की गई है, उसका स्पष्ट मतलब है कि सरकार उसे कमजोर करना चाहती है।

अब सुनिए दिल्ली की बात। 1980 से पहले जिस राशन कार्ड पर 'आर' अर्थात् राइस (चावल) लिखा रहता था, उस पर 7 किलो गेहूं और 13 किलो चावल लेने का अधिकार था, लेकिन अगर कोई ग्राहक चाहता था कि वह 20 किलो गेहूं ले लें, तो उसको दिया जाता था।

रावबीरेन्द्र सिंह : लेकिन वह ब्लैक में चला जाता था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं बता रहा हूँ कि क्या स्थिति थी।

वहीट अर्थात् गेहूं के कार्ड पर दिया जाता था 18 किलो गेहूं और दो किलो चावल, लेकिन अगर कोई चाहता था, तो वह 20 किलो गेहूं ले सकता था।

1980 के बाद क्या स्थिति हो गई? जिस व्यक्ति के पास राइस वाला राशन कार्ड था, उसे 4 किलो गेहूं और 16 किलो चावल दिया जाता था, लेकिन अगर कोई चाहता था, तो उसे 20 किलो चावल दे दिया जाता था। गेहूं वाले राशन कार्ड पर 12 किलो गेहूं और 9 किलो चावल दिया जाता था और अगर कोई चाहता था, तो उसे 20 किलो चावल दे दिया जाता था।

अब क्या पोजीशन हो गई है? मैं अपने सामने तुलनात्मक आंकड़े रख रहा हूँ। अब जो आंकड़े मैं रख रहा हूँ, उन्हें मैं खाद्य और संभरण विभाग के कमिश्नर के सर्कुलर से क्वोट कर रहा हूँ, जो दिल्ली प्रशासन के गजट में छप चुका है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : तो वे ठीक ही होंगे। मैं क्या जवाब दूँ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री मैं बता रहा हूँ कि अब क्या स्थिति कर दी गई है।

चावल वाले राशन कार्ड पर 3 किलो गेहूं, 16 किलो चावल और 1 किलो रिजल्टेंट आटा, जिसका मैं चोकर कहता हूँ, वह आदमी के लिए नहीं है, जानवर के लिए ही सकता है, हम लोग जानवरों को चोकर खिलाते हैं। गेहूं वाले राशन कार्ड पर 10 किलो आटा, 9 किलो चावल और 1 किलो रिजल्टेंट आटा। लेकिन इसमें

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जो एकसप्लेनेशन दी गई है, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एकसप्लेनेशन 1 इस प्रकार है :—

"It shall be permissible to draw resultant atta in lieu of wheat, but not vice versa."

अर्थात् रिजल्टेंट आटे के बदले गेहूँ नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन गेहूँ के बदले रिजल्टेंट आटा मिलेगा।

एकसप्लेनेशन 2 यह है :—

"It shall be permissible to draw rice in lieu of resultant atta and wheat, but the drawal of wheat or resultant atta shall not be permissible in lieu of rice."

यह कैसा अन्याय है? इसका मतलब है कि सरकार के पास गेहूँ का स्टॉक कम है। अगर ऐसा है, तो मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि हमारा गेहूँ का स्टॉक कम हो गया है, अगर नहीं हुआ, तो यह कमी करने का क्या औचित्य है? मुझे कोई औचित्य नहीं मालूम पड़ता। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है: "बफर स्टॉक और खुले बाजार में गेहूँ की समूची उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रख कर ही ऐसा किया गया है।" मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पूरा गेहूँ दिया जाता था, तब बफर स्टॉक की क्या स्थिति थी और आज क्या स्थिति है। इसी तरह चावल के बफर स्टॉक की क्या स्थिति है? तब पता चलेगा कि प्रोक्युरमेंट के बावजूद सरकार का बफर स्टॉक पतला होता जा रहा है, यानी उसमें कमी आती जा रही है। इसलिए आप यह जरूर बतायें कि गेहूँ और चावल के सम्बन्ध में आपके बफर-स्टॉक की स्थिति क्या है? आप दिल्ली के लोगों को बाजार पर निर्भर करना चाहते हैं। आप

जानते हैं कि दिल्ली के निवासी अधिकतर गेहूँ खाने वाले हैं, बहुत कम लोग ही चावल खाते हैं लेकिन आप उनको जबरदस्ती चावल खिलाना चाहते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि बाजार में 200 से 225 रुपये क्वींटल के भाव पर गेहूँ बिक रहा है। आपकी राशन की दुकान पर गेहूँ एक रुपये 49 पैसे किलो बिकता है। राशन और बाजार के भाव में जो अन्तर है क्या उतना पैसा खर्च करने की स्थिति में दिल्ली के लोग हैं? आप जानते ही हैं कि कौन लोग राशन कार्ड से सामान खरीदते हैं। गरीब लोग, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वाले, मध्यम वर्ग के लोग आपकी राशन की दुकानों पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। एक ओर तो आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों के महंगाई-भत्ते को उनके प्राविडेंट फण्ड में जमा करते हैं और दूसरी ओर बढ़े हुए दाम पर बाजार से गेहूँ खरीदने के लिए भी उनको मजबूर करते हैं। क्या खुले बाजार से गेहूँ खरीदने की स्थिति में वे लोग हैं? नहीं हैं। वे 1 रुपये 49 पैसे किलो पर गेहूँ लेना चाहते हैं लेकिन आपने कोटा कम कर दिया तो आपकी यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They can withdraw that amount from the GPF.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I do not know when they will withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They can withdraw.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: But not now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After one year.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके बफर-स्टॉक की स्थिति क्या है? इसके बावजूद ही पता लग सकेगा कि दिल्ली की 62 लाख जनता के साथ

आपने जो बर्ताव किया है वह कहां तक गलत है या सही।

फिर आपने कहा है—जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए दिल्ली संघ शासित प्रदेश के गेहूं के मासिक आवंटन को अगस्त, 1980 के मास के 25,000 मी० टन को बढ़ा कर दिसम्बर, 1980 में 30,000 मी० टन और जनवरी, 1981 में 40,000 मी० टन कर दिया गया।

जब आपने गेहूं की मात्रा बढ़ा दी, फिर 16 मार्च से गेहूं के राशन में कमी करने की क्या जरूरत थी? जब आपने गेहूं बढ़ा दिया फिर कार्ड-होल्डर्स को गेहूं क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? इसका कोई कारण तो जरूर होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वह क्या कारण हैं?

इसके अलावा अखबारों में ऐसी खबर छपी है कहीं वैसे ही बात तो नहीं है कि आप मुद्रा-कोष में पांच हजार करोड़ का जो ऋण ले रहे हैं, उभी का भूत आपके सिर पर चढ़ कर बोल रहा हो? कहीं दबाव में आ कर तो नहीं आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं? यह खबर अखबार में निकली है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : शास्त्री जी, आपका तसब्बुर बहुत दूर तक जाता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसके अलावा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को उन्होंने कार्ड दिए हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा दिल्ली में रहने वाले झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों की टोटल संख्या कितनी है, उनमें से कितने लोगों को आपने कार्ड दिए हैं और कितने लोग बाकी हैं तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? ऐसे बहुत से लोग जिनके पास कार्ड नहीं हैं हमारे पास आ कर कहते हैं कि दस्तखत कर

दी जाए। हम जानते नहीं कि वे सही आदमी हैं या गलत, इसलिए हम उनसे म.फी मांग लेते हैं। किसी किसी मामले में बहुत जिद करते हैं तो जबर्दस्ती दस्ताखत करने पड़ जाते हैं। बहरहाल कुछ गलत राशन कार्ड चल रहे हैं। जब स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के मामले में भी बोगस लोग आ गए थे तो इसमें भी बोगस आ गए। ऐसे बोगस कार्ड्स को समाप्त करने में हम आपका साथ देंगे लेकिन वास्तव में जिनके पास कार्ड नहीं हैं उनको आप कार्ड दीजिए इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैंने पूछा कि अगर झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले सबसे ज्यादा ऐसा करते हैं तो उनकी वास्तव संख्या कितनी है और उनको आपने कितने राशन-कार्ड दिए हैं?

आखिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आप राशन की दुकानों से गेहूं, चावल, सूजो, मूँदा, चीनी, रिजल्टेन्ट आटा, पाम-आयल और रेपसीड-आयल देते हैं। लेकिन राशन दुकानदारों ने मुझे बताया है कि तेल बहुत कम मात्रा में देते हैं इसलिए सब लोगों को तेल नहीं मिल पाता है। राव साहब मैं बहुत जरूरी बात कह रहा हूँ कृपया ध्यान दीजिए। रेप-सीड आयल और पाम आयल बहुत कम मात्रा में दिया जाता है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि तमाम लोगों को नहीं मिल पाता है। लोग दौड़ते हैं, भागते हैं, नौकरी छोड़कर सामान के लिये लेने जाते हैं, फिर भी उनको संतोष नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कोई तरकीब सोची है कि सब लोगों को तेल मिल जाए? लोग तेल भी खाते हैं, मेरे जैसे तो हैं नहीं कि उबली हुई खाते हों। आप राशन में सात चीजें दे रहे हैं और इसके अलावा जो आवश्यक चीजें हमारे जीवन से संबंधित हैं, उनको भी जोड़ने के लिए आप दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से बात कर रहे हैं?

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

में चाहता हूँ कि दस-बारह आइटम इसमें और जोड़ें, जैसे साबुन है, चाय है, कपड़ा है, इत्यादि। करोसिन तो आप देते ही हैं लेकिन और भी आवश्यक चीजें हो सकती हैं, जो जीवन से संबंधित हैं।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी लोग इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल में आप लोग भी विरोध कर रहे हैं। गेहूँ का कोटा उनको पूरा दोजिए, जैसे पहले था कि 20 किलो गेहूँ ले लें या चावल ले लें। विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के लोगों ने कहा है और अखबारों में भी पढ़ा है, सो.पो.आई. सो.पो.आई (एम), लोकदल, के लोगों ने कहा है और आपकी नीति का विरोध किया है कि कोई कटौती नहीं होनी चाहिए। 16 मार्च से पहले जितनी उनको मीक-दार में चीजें मिलती थीं, गेहूँ या चावल, ये सारी चीजें मिलती रहे। इन सब बातों का पुनर्विचार करके अपने को पुरानी स्थिति में लाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, शास्त्री जी ने पहली बात तो यह कही कि गेहूँ का स्टॉक हमारे पास काफी न होने की वजह से हमने ये पाबन्धियाँ रखी है और कुछ कमी की है, एलोकेशन में। इस बात से मुझे इन्कार नहीं है, हम तो यह हमेशा कहते रहे हैं कि गेहूँ के मामले में हमारी पोजीशन ऐसी नहीं है कि हम जितना स्टेट्स कहें उतना स्टेट्स को दे दें, हमें स्टॉक भी रखना पड़ता है। 15 मिलियन टन से 20 मिलियन टन फूडग्रेन का स्टॉक रखते हैं। जिसमें पालिसी के मुताबिक आधा गेहूँ और आधा चावल हमारे पास होना चाहिए। लेकिन जब सूखा पड़ा तो काफी गेहूँ की

पैदावार घट गई और उसके बाद गेहूँ का स्टॉक भी काफी निकल गया। फूड-फार-वर्क कार्यक्रम और स्पेशल फूड-फार-वर्क प्रोग्राम सारे देश के अन्दर चलाया गया और स्टेट्स का कोटा भी बढ़ाया गया। जिस की वजह से होते-होते अब काफी हमारे पास चावल की निसबत गेहूँ का स्टॉक कम है। इसमें फर्क पड़ गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पहले उलटा था।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जैसा कि आपने पूछा है, पहली फरवरी, 1980 को चावल का बफर स्टॉक 91 लाख टन से ऊपर था और गेहूँ 74 लाख टन था। सन् 1981 फरवरी को घटकर हमारे पास चावल का स्टॉक 70 लाख टन से कुछ ऊपर और गेहूँ 43 लाख टन के लगभग रह गया। फिर इस साल फरवरी में चावल का स्टॉक 64 लाख 22 हजार टन और गेहूँ का स्टॉक 48 लाख 2 हजार टन था। यह स्टॉक कम हो गया है गेहूँ 8 लाख टन से ऊपर हो गया है और चावल 64 लाख टन रह गया है, यह फिगर इस साल फरवरी की है। कहने का मतलब है कि गेहूँ की मात्रा कम हो गई है।

अनाज को तकसीम करने की नीति सारे देश के लिए बनाई जाती है, खाली दिल्ली के हिसाब से नहीं चल सकते। जिस हिसाब से हमें दिल्ली को देना होगा, उसी तरह से बम्बई की मांग बढ़ेगी, कलकत्ता, साउथ की स्टेट्स और दूसरी स्टेट्स की मांग बढ़ेगी। फिर भी जहाँ तक दिल्ली का ताल्लुक है मैं तफसील में बता चुका हूँ कि दिल्ली के साथ ज्यादा से ज्यादा रियायत भारत सरकार करती है। मैंने अभी गेहूँ और दूसरी चीजों के

लिए बतलाया था। चीनी का एलोकेशन भी दिल्ली के लिए दूसरी स्टेट्स के मुकाबले ज्यादा है। पिछले साल से दिल्ली के लिए चीनी का विवरण हम मौजूदा पापुलेशन के हिसाब से कर रहे हैं, जब कि दूसरी जगह ऐसा नहीं है, वहां 1978 की पापुलेशन के हिसाब से है। दूसरी जगहों पर चीनी का राशन, मेग मतलब है लैवी-चीनी का राशन 425 ग्राम है जब कि दिल्ली में 1000 ग्राम है, यानी 1 किलो है, जो घटकर 900 ग्राम या 950 ग्राम दिल्ली में दी जा रही है। जितनी राशन की शुगर दिल्ली में दी जा रही है देश भर में कहीं नहीं दी जाती। अनाज का जितना राशन दिल्ली में है देश भर में नहीं है। दिल्ली की मंडियों के अन्दर भी गेहूं हमेशा मिलता है, स्टैचूटरो राशन नहीं है....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दाम ज्यादा है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : दाम के मामले में आप का राय कुछ और है और मेरी राय कुछ और है। आपन मार्केट में गेहूं का दाम घटता और बढ़ता रहता है। फमल आयेगा तो शायद लोग राशन को दुकानों से ही न लें।

दूसरी चीजों के लिए भी दिल्ली में खास सुविधा है। पाम-आएन, रेपसीड आयल, दिल्ली के अन्दर राशन की दुकानों से तकसीम किया जाता है। दिल्ली में वनस्पति की कौमल भी काफ़ी नीचे रखी जाती है। मिलें भी अपना माल दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ज्यादा सप्लाई करती है जो हर महीने कोमपरेटिव स्टोर्स, राशन शाप्स और सुपर बाजार के ज़रिये बेचा जाता है। दिल्ली के अन्दर जितनी

सहूलियतें मिलती हैं उतनी देश में शायद ही किसी शहर में मिलती हों। दिल्ली को जितना इम्पोर्टेड आयल चाहिए उस की ज़रूरत के मुताबिक एलोकेशन करते हैं। अगर किसी जगह कमी है तो उस में इन्तजाम की कमी हो सकती है, भारत सरकार को तरफ से दिल्ली के लिए एलोकेशन में कमी नहीं है। कहीं पर नहीं मिलता है, तो जब तक मुझे पता न लगे कि कौन सी दुकान पर कौन सी चीज नहीं मिल रही है, मैं कैसे उस की जांच कराऊंगा। आप मुझे बतालाइये तो मैं फौरन जांच कराऊंगा.....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं बतलाऊंगा। आप ने झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेपसीड आयल आप कह रहे हैं कि मिल रहा है, लेकिन वास्तव में नहीं मिल रहा है, पिछले माह से नहीं मिल रहा है। आप का हिपार्टमेण्ट है आप पता लगवा सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम लोग भी पता लगायेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने आप को बीच में इण्टरप्ट किया था। आप के यहां दो विभाग हैं—एक जनगणना विभाग है और दूसरा आपूर्ति विभाग है। जनगणना विभाग की फिगर अलग है और आपूर्ति विभाग की अलग है। आपूर्ति विभाग कहता है 70 लाख यूनिट्स के करीब हैं जबकि जनगणना विभाग कहता है कि 61 लाख हैं। आप लोग शायद यह मान कर चल रहे हैं कि जो जनगणना विभाग जो कहता है वह सही है और शायद इसीलिए कमी की जा रही है। आज

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

श्री: इस दिल्ली नगरी में जो लोग टेम्परेरी बेसिज पर काम कर रहे हैं, जिन के सम्बन्ध में शायद नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया है कि टेम्परेरी-कार्ड्स को रैगुलैराइज न किया जाय, रिन्यूअल न किया जाय। यदि आप पता लगायेंगे कि ये कौन लोग हैं तो आप को मालूम होगा कि ये सब-के-सब मजदूर लोग हैं जो दिल्ली में आ कर काम कर रहे हैं, आप के एशियन गेन्ज की कन्स्ट्रक्शन में लगे हुए हैं। जिन के पास कोई लिखने-पढ़ने वाला नहीं होता है—उनके कार्ड्स का रिन्यूअल आप की तरफ से रोक दिया गया है। सिर्फ जमना-पार की फिगर्स को आप देखेंगे तो जमना-पार में 2 करोड़ से ज्यादा किलोग्राम आपको देना चाहिए। वहां उस को 50 परसेण्ट भी नहीं मिल रहा है।

मैं आप का ध्यान 30-11-81 के अनस्टाई क्वेश्चन नं० 1355 की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रश्न के जवाब में आप ने कहा है कि जहां जनवरी, 1980 में, दिल्ली को 74.7 हजार टन एलोट करते थे, वहां अक्टूबर, 1980 में कम हो कर वह 51.7 लाख टन रह गया। यह फीगर आप के उस प्रश्न के जवाब में है। तो इस का मतलब यह है कि 74 लाख टन से घटा कर इस को आप 51 लाख टन पर ले आए और बीच-बीच में घट कर कभी कभी तो वह 47 लाख टन पर पहुंच गया था। आप ने कभी सोचा है कि आप के जो राशन कार्डधारी हैं, उन को कभी आप अधिक देते हैं और कभी कम देते हैं, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है।

अभी शास्त्री जी ने एक बात चोकर के सम्बन्ध में कही। हिन्दी वाले जवाब को मैं देख रहा था, तो उस में इस आटे का नाम

परिणामी आटा है और अंग्रेजी में उस को आप रिजल्टेंट आटा कहते हैं। अब यह परिणामी आटा या रिजल्टेंट आटा क्या होता है। आटा जो है वह अच्छा आटा हो सकता है या खराब आटा हो सकता है, यह रिजल्टेंट या परिणामी आटा क्या है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैदा और भुजी निकालने के बाद जो बचता है, उस को परिणामी आटा कहते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : असल में इस को चोकर बोलना चाहिए।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : शास्त्री जी, चोकर और चीज होती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जैसा आदमी इस चीज को समझने में असमर्थ हैं कि एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास स्टॉक की कमी नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ आप लोगों को खाने को पूरा अनाज नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप कुपि मंत्री भी हैं और आप को पता होगा कि आज किसान तबाह हो रहा है। यह कहा जाता है कि स्टॉक नहीं है। स्टॉक क्यों नहीं है, यह बताना चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज होडिंग हो रहा है। मैं यह चार्ज लगा रहा हूँ और आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट से इस बात की जांच करवाइए कि किसान के पास से जो गेहूँ या चावल आता है, वह बढ़िया किस्म का आता है और वह बढ़िया आटा, बढ़िया गेहूँ और बढ़िया चावल मार्केट में बिक जाता है लेकिन जो आप का कन्ज्यूमर है, जो उपभोक्ता है, उस को खराब माल दिया जाता है। बढ़िया माल या तो बाजार में जा कर बिक जाता है या फिर होर्ड हो जाता है और जो खाने वाला उपभोक्ता है, उस को

खराब किस्म का मिल मिलता है। तो वहां भी बंगलिंग होती है और इस चीज की जांच आप को करवानी चाहिए।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है, आप की जो फीगर है, उसमें आप ने कबूल किया है कि आप ने भारी मात्रा में कटौती की है और खाली एक जगह पर आप ने कटौती नहीं की है बल्कि स्टेट्स के कोटे में भी कटौती की है और मैं सिर्फ एक ही उदाहरण आप को दूंगा। बिहार को जहां जनवरी में 69.8 लाख टन गेहूं आप ने दिया था वहां अक्टूबर में घट कर वह 42.8 लाख टन हो गया। इतनी बड़ी कटौती आप ने कर दी थी। दिल्ली में अभी जो वर्तमान पाजीशन है, उस के मुताबिक लगभग 50 परसेण्ट को कटौती आप ने कर दी। मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि एक तरफ तो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गई है, एक तरफ विदेशों से लाखों टन अनाज आ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ लोगों को खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है। लोगों को खाने के रूप में आप चोकर खिला रहे हैं और ऐसी चीजें खिला रहे हैं, जो स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हैं। यह जो मालप्रैक्टिस हो रही है, इस तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा और जब वह जवाब दे, तो इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर भी वह दे।

एक दूसरी चीज की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। इन्होंने फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम का जिक्र किया और यह कहा कि इस प्रोग्राम के तहत हम को स्टेट्स को अनाज देना पड़ता है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, बहुत सी स्टेट्स में फूड फार वर्क का प्रोग्राम बन्द कर दिया गया है, इसलिए कि आप के पास अनाज नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह सवाल किया जाता है कि लोगों को क्यों

नहीं खिला रहे हो, तो कह दिया जाता है कि फूड फार वर्क में अनाज दे रहे हैं और जब यह कहा जाता है कि फूड आफर वर्क के लिए अनाज क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है, तो यह कह दिया जाता है कि हम लोगों को खिला रहे हैं। परिणाम यह है कि न तो लोगों को खाने को मिल रहा है और न फूड फार वर्क में ही अनाज दिया जा रहा है। तो फिर यह जा कहां रहा है? ऐसा लगता है कि इस देश में कहीं न कहीं होडिंग हो रही है, कहीं न कहीं जमाखोरी हो रही है और इस का पता लगाना सरकार का काम है।

आई० एम० एफ० के सम्बन्ध में अभी साथियों ने कहा कि आई० एम० एफ० ने लोन जा दिया है उसके अनुसार सबसेड़ी कम किया गया है और उसी का यह रिजल्ट निकल रहा है। भले ही यह बात टाप लेवल पर हो लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी भी टाप लेवल पर हैं और जो टाप लेवल पर फैसला होता होगा वह उनकी नालिज में होगा। क्या आप आई० एम० एफ० के कहने को इग्नोर कर सकते हैं? इसको देखना होगा।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब से महत्वपूर्ण चीज है वह यह है कि देश के लिए पैदावार जरूरी है। सभी चीजों की तह में, जड़ में यह चीज आ जाती है। आपने ठीक बताया कि आपके पास सामान कम है। जब सामान कम होता जाएगा तो कटौती होती जाएगी। जब आपको किसान पैदावार कर के गल्ला देगा तब आप भी बांटिएगा। किसान आपको अधिक पैदावार कर के तब देगा जब कि आप उसे उसको उपज का उचित मूल्य दीजिएगा। जब आप उसको उचित मूल्य दीजिएगा तो वह भी आपको पैदावार कर के देगा हम यहां बहुत से तर्क-वितर्क में जा रहे

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हैं कि इतना चावल लो, इतना गेहूँ लो, यह लो वह लो क्या इस से सारी समस्या का निदान हो सकता है।

आप यह बताइए कि दूरगामी उपायों के रूप में प्रोडक्शन साइड में आपका क्या कार्यक्रम है और यह जो माल प्रेक्टिस और बनावटी गड़बड़ी, कृत्रिम कमी पैदा हो रही है इनको दूर करने के लिए आप क्या तुरन्त कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : राम विलास जी को समझाना तो बड़ा मुश्किल है। इन के लिए तो मुझे कई वर्ष और पढ़ना पड़ेगा क्योंकि ये समझना ही नहीं चाहते। मैंने इतनी बात कही थी कि अकाल के टाइम पर ह्यूट का स्टॉक कम हो गया था। ये समझ रहे हैं कि फूड फार वर्क में स्टॉक कम हुआ था। पीछे सारा हण्ड्रेड परसेंट खर्चा भारत सरकार बर्दाश्त करती थी और यह 14 मिलियन टन से ऊपर पहले कमी नहीं था। सन् 80 के अन्दर, 81 के अन्दर यह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन इयौदा हो गया। उसका भी हमारे स्टॉक कम हुए। आज भी फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम जो है वह नेशनल रूरल डवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम कहलाता है। आपको यह प्रोग्राम मालूम नहीं, वह बन्द नहीं हुआ है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : विल्कुल गलत है। यह बताइये कि किस स्टेट में वह चल रहा है ? (व्यवधान)।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : हर स्टेट में, डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, ब्लाक में चल रहा है। फर्क सिर्फ इतना हुआ है कि पहले सारा अनाज दिया जाता था अब प्रति वर्कर एक के. जी० दिया जाता है। (व्यवधान) आप आखें बन्द कर के जो हो रहा है उससे इंकार क्यों करते हैं ? यह प्रोग्राम सब जगह

चल रहा है और नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्दर एक वर्कर को एक के. जी० दिया जा रहा है

Mirdhaji, are you denying?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): You say that there is a provision for supply of 1 kg. foodgrains. That is what you are saying...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is my statement before the House and I stick to it and it is true.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Your statement is all right, but still I request you to find out whether they are supplying 1 kg. foodgrains in any place. I tell you they are not. We can only request you to verify what you say.

14 hrs.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, we have clearly told the States that they must lift one kg. of foodgrains so that the poor people at least get some foodgrains for their daily needs. But, I know some States have requested us that instead of foodgrains, they should be given cash for materials as also for wages.

But, we are very strict about it. We have told them that cash will be given for purchase of material; under the NREP, cash will be given on the basis of two-thirds as wage and one-third in the form of foodgrains. That is one kg. It is supposed to be 3 kg. per worker—total. Out of that, 50-50 share is between the States and the Centre. If any State is not lifting the foodgrains then we should release the orders for every State foodgrains also for cash. For six months, it was released earlier. Then, for the third quarter, so far as I remember, the orders have been issued for each State separately as to how much of foodgrains they are entitled to under N.R.E.P. and how much of cash they are entitled to for purchase of material and for wages.

Those orders have been issued long ago. If the States have not lifted the foodgrains, it may be on account of certain reasons about which I shall find out. Otherwise, from our side, allocation has been made. That is what I am saying. Mr. Paswan stated that temporary ration cards issued to the workers are not renewed in Delhi. That is not correct. Nobody has been denied renewal of the ration cards. Anybody who is residing in Delhi and who had temporary ration card, his ration card is being renewed. If there is any specific complaint which the hon. Member has, he can always bring that to my notice. I assure him that this is our policy and this is how the Delhi Administration is dealing with the problem and he should not go on the stories conveyed to him by the interested persons whose eyes are only on the coming elections in Delhi.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ठीक है, जितनी हमारे पास चिट्ठियां आया करेंगी, सब आपके पास भेज दिया करेंगे।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Most welcome. हम लोग तो आपकी ही सेवा के लिए यहां बैठे हैं।

We are trying to look after the needs of the people through the public distribution system. In Delhi, specially, certain items have been included, certain essential commodities have been included for the distribution through ration shops. Some other States have a large number of commodities as Shastri ji suggested. More items can also be taken up. It is always up to the State and the Union territories to include whatever they want for issue through public distribution system. The public distribution in the country is expanding;

it is not being reduced as has been suggested by my hon. friend. The number of fair price shops opened during the last two years has shot up to nearly three lakhs in this country. More than 60,000 new fair price shops have been opened. 80 per cent of them are in the rural areas of India. It is not that only the towns we are looking after.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

14.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Statement by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 22nd March, 1982, will consist of:

1. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1982-83, under the control of:

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (b) Ministry of Defence.
- (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation dated 17th March, 1982, issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

3. General Discussion on the Kerala Budget for 1982-83.

4. Discussion and voting on:

(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Kerala) for 1982-83.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) for 1981-82.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, the law and order situation in Delhi which is the Capital of our country is deteriorating everyday. Robbery and dacoity have become order of the day. People are being murdered. Girl students are being molested by the hoodlums. It has become a matter of grave concern for the parents who are sending their daughters to various colleges in Delhi to study. Honour of the women is not safe in the capital of India. Government and its agencies are completely indifferent which has resulted in a great misery to the people especially the girl students of Delhi. Therefore, I would like to suggest that this matter should be discussed in the House during the next week.

The failure of the Government to ensure successful implementation of Operation Flood I and II projects and its imbalanced approach in so far as it relates to several Dairy projects, specially Uttar Pradesh. In this connection attention is invited to the recent proceedings of the Dairy Co-operative Conference at Lucknow on 7-8 January, 1982. Attention is also invited to detailed papers presented in a brochure brought out by the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India on this occasion entitled white Revolution, reality or mirage. Tardy and lepsided policies and programmes have resulted in large-scale diversion of funds to one State. The Government have failed to provide effective representation to all the States to overcome these problems and there has been a total failure

at the Centre in this respect. This matter should be discussed in the House during next week.

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालाबाड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में संउदीय कार्य मंत्री जिस समय आगामी सप्ताह के लिए आने वाले विषयों की चर्चा कर रहे थे, मेरा निवेदन है कि निम्नलिखित विषय उसमें जोड़ दिये जायें :—

1. कोटा स्थित राजस्थान अणु विजली-घर की पहली ईकाई लगभग एक वर्ष के लिए बन्द रहेगी। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के इस बयान से किसान वर्ग में भारी असंतोष एवं घबराहट है। किसानों का अगले वर्ष का भविष्य संकट में दिखाई देता है। ऐसी संकट की जानकारी राज्य सरकार द्वारा किसानों को नहीं दी गई है।

यदि विजलीघर की पहली ईकाई में बड़े पैमाने पर मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है तो किसानों के हितों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए इस ईकाई के बदले राज्य सरकार अन्य कौन से प्रबन्ध कर रही है? राजस्थान के किसानों को अवगत कराया जाये। अन्यथा राजस्थान में किसानों में घोर असंतोष उभरेगा। इस ईकाई को बन्द करने के मुख्य क्या कारण हैं?

2. नशाबन्दी हो। नशा चाहे शराब का हो, चाहे अफीम का, गांजा व चरस का हो, किसी भी प्रकार का नशा मानव जीवन के लिए बहुत बुरा है। नशीली सभी वस्तुओं का पूर्ण रूप से निषेध हो। ऐसा विषय सरकार की तरफ से लोक सभा लाया जाना चाहिए। सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कदम महात्मा गांधी, नेहरू की वाणी एवं

सपनों को साकार करने के तुल्य होगा। हमारे देश की परम्परा तथा संस्कृति के अनुकूल होगा। नशाबन्दी नहीं करने से सरकार को थोड़ा लाभ हांता है, लेकिन देश में कानून व्यवस्था बनाए रखना भी आवश्यक है। सैकड़ों व हजारों मौतें अनायास होती हैं, गरीबी के लिए यह अभिशाप है। जीवन-मृत्यों का कुछ लाभ के आधार पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। देश में महान व्यक्तियों ने समय-समय पर आन्दोलन भी किये हैं। मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में एक बिल अगले सप्ताह लोक-सभा में लाये।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I suggest the inclusion of the following items in the next week's business:

The attitude of the Central Government towards the constitutional crisis in Kerala and Assam is most undemocratic.

In Kerala, the Congress-I Government was sustained for some time neither by the mandate of the electorate nor by the legislative support but only through the casting vote of the Speaker thereby denigrating even the office of the Speaker. With a single Member of the ruling coalition withdrawing his support, the coalition collapsed and without ascertaining the strength of the alternative proposed by the non-congress-I parties, the Assembly was dissolved at a time when elections to Rajya Sabha were already notified. The President's rule has been now imposed on Kerala. This is highly undemocratic.

The Union Cabinet has recommended the same course in Assam. In Assam legislature, the non-Congress-I parties which have promised the formation of a stable and viable Ministry are in a far better position.

But they are not given the opportunity to demonstrate their legislative support in the Assam Assembly. They are also robbed of the opportunity to participate in the Rajya Sabha poll as per normal schedule. In the peculiar conditions under which most of the Lok Sabha seats from Assam have remained unfilled, dissolution of the Assembly and prevention of elections to Rajya Sabha will mean carrying on administration at the Centre and State without representation to Assam.

These issues are important and should be discussed in the House next week. Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to submit that the following two subjects should be included in the List of Business for next week:

The first is, regarding non-supply of spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Plant.

Certain spare parts essential to the safety of the Tarapur Atomic Plant are urgently needed not only for its safety but for its continued operation.

The Atomic Energy Department, Government of India,—it is reported, duly applied for a licence to the U.S. Administration to allow export of those much-needed spare parts. But, despite repeated requests, the US State Department and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, have been sitting upon it for more than one and a half years.

It is to be recalled that the Nuclear Power Division of the General Electric Company is a U.S. Company that built the reactors at Tarapur. Let it be known that any mishap at the plant would be attributable to the non-use of such spare parts.

Sir, the Atomic Energy Department of the Government of India

also wrote in October 22, 1981, emphasising the importance of the spare parts from the safety angle.

All these under-score the urgency for the supply of the said parts.

The delay in granting licence, apart from the non-delivery of the enriched uranium as per the contract, reveal the unhelpful attitude of the U.S. Administration which borders on political arms-twisting, to speak the least.

A discussion is called for on the subject which is of great national interest.

The second subject which I want to be included for discussion in the House next week is 'Famine conditions in Adilabad'. The tribal Regions of Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh (the forest area of Adilabad comprises 40 per cent of the total area) are reeling under a severe drought. Both the Kharif and Rabi crops have been seriously affected. Cotton and Tuwar dal crops have been affected by pests. While the normal output of cotton is 4 to 5 quintals per acre, this year no peasant has been able to get even one quintal per acre. The Jowar crop has been totally wiped out.

Even under normal conditions, the life of tribals in Adilabad is miserable. Reservation and protection of forests has deprived them of access to lands which they have traditionally tilled, and to forest produce that they have traditionally enjoyed unhindered. Today, they not only work for a pittance for the Beedi-Leaf and Timber contractors, but they have to pay fines and face harassments in diverse ways from the forest officials, for collecting firewood, for cutting wood, etc. to make ploughs and so on. To this is added exploitation by landlords, most of whom have encroached on tribals'

lands. And now, the famine has added to their misery.

Due to lack of food the tribals are eating wild grain during the rainy season and wild flowers during the summer season. During winter, they eat wild berries normally eaten by goats.

While this is the position with regard to food, for water, they have to walk miles together. There is not a single hamlet where water can be obtained in summer.

I demand a statement from the Government on the subject.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं 19 मार्च की पुनरोक्ति कार्यसूची की मद संख्या 9 के क्रम में 22 मार्च से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह के लिए निम्न विषय शामिल करने का निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ :

1. डा० कार्ल टेलर ने दिलचस्पी क्यों ?

भारत से खदेड़े गए तथाकथित अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ डा० कार्ल टेलर के गुप्त रूप से भारत आना और इंडियन कौंसिल आफ मेडिकल रिसर्ज (आई. सी. एम. आर.) की 27 जनवरी, 1982 की एक बैठक में भाग लेना पूरे देश में चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है। जिस ठग से डा० टेलर को इस बैठक में आमंत्रित किया गया और उसे गुप्त रखने के लिए अतिरिक्त सावधानी वरती गई, वह खेदजनक है।

यदि पांचवीं लोकसभा की लोक लेखा समिति को 167 वीं रिपोर्ट देखी जाए तो यह पता लग जाएगा कि यह टेलर महाशय कौन हैं ? उसमें लिखा है कि डा० टेलर द्वारा संचालित परियोजनाएं इस देश तथा पड़ोसी देशों के हितों के खिलाफ हैं। विदेशी रकार रसायनिक,

बैकटारियाई, बायोलोजिकल युद्ध की तक-
नोंक विकसित करने में भूमिका के बारे में
जांच कराने के लिए आयोग गठित करने
का सुझाव किया गया है। इनमें
कार्ल टेलर की परियोजनाएं भी शामिल
हैं।

यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है।
आई.सी. एम.आर.की 27 जनवरी की
बैठक में डा० टेलर को गुप्त ढंग से आमं-
त्रित किए जाने के बारे में जांच कराने
के लिए एक सदस्यीय आयोग गठित किया
जाना चाहिए।

2. शहीद भगतसिंह की प्रतिमा को
तोड़ना।

भारत को आजाद कराने में देश के
हजारों नौजवानों ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति
दी। वे सभी अपनी भारी तरुणाई में
अपना सब कुछ छोड़कर देश के काम
आए। यह सच है कि आज उनके सपनों
का भारत नहीं बन पाया है। इन वीर
शहीदों की स्मृति बनाए रखने के लिए
देश के कर्णधारों ने बहुत कम काम किया
है। आज उन अमर शहीदों की
स्मृति को बनाए रखने के लिए जो कुछ
लोग लगे हुए हैं, उसे भी मिटाने, तोड़ने
तथा बर्बाद करने का काम आज बखूबी
किया जा रहा है और सरकार अकर्मण्य
होकर देख रही है। पिछले साल इलाहा-
बाद में शहीदे आज़म चन्द्रशेखर आजाद
की समाधि तोड़ दी गई थी। यह काम
आजाद भारत के माथे पर एक कलंक के
सिवा कुछ नहीं था। अभी पिछले दिनों
पिलानी (राजस्थान) में अमर शहीद
भगत सिंह की प्रतिमा तोड़ दी गई है।
ध्यान रहे प्रतिमा के पास ही शाना था।
देशद्रोही मूर्ति को तोड़ते रहे और पुनिस
वाले कुछ नहीं कर सके। यह मूर्ति सन
1980 में स्थापित की गई थी और इसका

अनावरण विख्यात क्रांतिकारी एवं लेखक
श्री मनमथ नाथ गुप्त ने किया था।

आजाद की समाधि के बाद भगत सिंह की
मूर्ति का तोड़ा जाना इस बात का सबूत है कि
देश में कानून-व्यवस्था का राज है ही नहीं।
यह एक ऐसा कार्य हुआ है जो लाख प्रयासों के
बाद भी इस राष्ट्रीय अपमान को धो नहीं
सकता। प्रशासन का निवृत्तपन इस घटना
से उजागर होता है।

अपराधियों को सख्त सजा देने की
जरूरत है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You
have to read whatever you have
given in writing to the Speaker and
approved by the Speaker.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Yes, yes...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it is
that, it is alright.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Whatever corrected version was sup-
plied to me, I read.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Also,
without mentioning the name of a
State Government, he may simply
say, 'authorities concerned'. That is
all.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Why? You have already passed it;
I have read it. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am
only talking to Shri Ramavatar
Shastri. Please don't make it a big
issue. You don't know what trans-
pired between us. You please sit
down. I will not allow you. (Inter-
ruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't
record. I am not allowing it. (Inter-
ruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have
already told you. That is the diffi-
culty. They don't know the underst-
anding between you and me.

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि लोक सभा की अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्न दो विषयों को सम्मिलित किया जाय।

1. राजस्थान सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी कमजोर हो गई है कि एक तरफ राज्य सरकार पर 340 करोड़ रुपये का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट है एवं दूसरी तरफ प्रदेश के पश्चिमी भाग जोधपुर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, पाली, इत्यादि जिलों में 4 वर्ष से बड़े भयंकर अकाल के बावजूद भी अकाल राहत कार्य नहीं खोलने से मजदूरों के अभाव में लोगों में भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। पशुओं को चारा व लोगों के लिए पीने के पानी का अभाव संकट हो गया है; बिजली के अभाव में अर्ध व 6 महीने से 100 प्रतिशत बिजली की कटौती के कारण उद्योगों के नष्ट हो जाने के व राजस्थान से पलायन कर जाने के हालात बन गये हैं। इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विशेष अनुदान की राशि राज्य सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति पुनः सुदृढ़ करने हेतु देने संबंधी चर्चा करने की आवश्यकता है।

2. जोधपुर जिला संचार व यातायात व्यवस्था में पिछड़ता जा रहा है। टेलीफोन व डाक-सेवाएं अस्तव्यस्त ने एवं जितना इन सेवाओं का प्रसार इस संभाग में होना चाहिए नहीं हो पाया है। राजस्थान के इस दूसरे सबसे बड़े जिले का सम्पर्क अन्य जगहों से पूरी तरह कटा हुआ होने से पर्यटन व औद्योगिक रूप से विकास अवरुद्ध है, क्योंकि संचार के अभाव रेलों का पूरी तरह अभाव है। इस लिए मैं माननीय संसदीय कार्यमंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जोधपुर संभाग की संचार व रेल यातायात व्यवस्था की चिन्ताजनक हालत

पर चर्चा अगले सप्ताह की संसद की कार्यसूची में अवश्य सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अनुरोध है कि निम्न विषय को आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में चर्चा के लिए सम्मिलित किया जाय।

1. विनोद और विमल कपड़ा मिलों को सरकार अधिग्रहण करे : मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन स्थित दो कपड़ा मिलें विनोद तथा विमल मिल्स विगत कई महीनों से बन्द हैं। सरकारी घोषणा के अनुसार उक्त मिलें 15 मार्च, 1982 तक चालू की जानी थी, किन्तु मिलें अब भी बन्द हैं। इन मिलों के बन्द होने के कारण इनमें काम करने वाले हजारों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं तथा उनके आश्रित परिवार के 50 हजार से ज्यादा लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हुए हैं। इतना ही नहीं उज्जैन के कपड़ा बाजार का व्यवसाय जो प्रमुखतः इन मिलों के उत्पादनों पर निर्भर था, इन मिलों के बन्द हो जाने के कारण कपड़ा व्यवसाय भी प्रभावित हुआ है। अतः उक्त मिलों को बिना मजदूरों का अहित किये सरकार तत्काल अधिग्रहीत कर चलाये। जिस से उज्जैन के हजारों बेरोजगार मजदूरों, उनके परिवारों को, राहत मिले तथा साथ ही उज्जैन का प्रभावित कपड़ा व्यवसाय फिर से सुस्थिति में आ सके।

श्री हरीश रावत (अलमोड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी द्वारा आगामी सप्ताह के लिए प्रस्तुत कार्यसूची में निम्न दो विषयों का समावेश करवाना चाहता हूँ :—

1. उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जनपदों में वनों के अन्धाधुन्ध कटान के फल-

स्वरूप भयंकर पेय जल संकट व्याप्त हो गया है। भूगर्भिक त्रोत सूख गये हैं। अतः नदियों से पानी लिपट कर के गांवों में पहुंचाने में पर्याप्त खर्च आता है जिसे पूर्ण करने में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार असमर्थ है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की विशेष सहायता आवश्यक है। इस विषय पर सदन में विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है।

2. उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ पिछड़े जनपदों के औद्योगिक विकास की सम्भावनाओं के अध्ययनार्थ केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा एक कार्य दल बनाया गया था जिसने कई जनपदों का भ्रमण भी किया है। उस दल की रिपोर्ट पर भी सदन में चर्चा आवश्यक है।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pan-nani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to make the following two submissions with regard to the business for the next week.

There is an undue and inordinate delay in the allotment of tenements in Turkman Gate colony in Delhi with consequent untold hardship and suffering to the original inhabitants who are awaiting resettlement in their transit accommodation. The situation has led to agitation by Turkman Gate residents. To add to their hardships, the Delhi Development authority also reportedly intends to allot one flat to three or four families put together regardless of the large number of individuals in these families. While the colony remains unoccupied for the past two years, the tenements are decaying, requiring considerable expenditure on frequent repairs, whitewash and maintenance. The situation needs immediate action. The House should discuss the matter next week.

2. The historic Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College in Delhi today stands in a pitiable condition. The College, which was founded by the

late Ajmal Khan for imparting higher education and conducting research in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine, was taken over by an act of Delhi Assembly in 1952; but despite appointment of boards and, thereafter, administrators, the college continued to suffer from indifference and neglect. With hardly one-third of the required strength in staff, dilapidated buildings, neglected library and lawns devoid of medicinal plants, the college is a pathetic picture of ruin—total and complete. There is a growing demand for the take-over of the college by the Central Government. Immediate steps are needed for effective functioning of the institution and for restoring to it its prestige glory.

The business of the House for next week should include a discussion on the subject.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Hon. Members for the valuable suggestions they have made. I will go through the record and if I feel necessary I will bring it to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): Sir at least the molestation of women in Delhi should be added. In today's papers you have seen how many women are molested in Delhi and this goes against our culture.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is vacuum in the House. You must take my permission.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am making my submission.

The point of order is that something unprecedented so far, though many things have taken place, has happened with regard to Assam. When the Gogoi Ministry was formed, the Governor said...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Was there any infringement of any rule?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a speech. What is your point of order?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: When the Gogoi Ministry was formed, the Governor said that he has done it in the interest of the country. No majority, whatsoever, nothing was shown. It did not say that he was satisfied and then...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood your point of order. I am giving my ruling. Why a long speech? Please sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let me speak, Sir. There is a Supreme Court opinion that when an Electoral College is formed, it cannot be disturbed in any way. The court even cannot come into the picture. So, neither the Governor, nor the President in this connection has any authority to dissolve the Assembly. It is an established Parliamentary practice and convention. The opposition had a majority commanding 66 MLAs in the House. They must be called upon, tested. But nothing was done. Dissolution of the Assembly was done. Nobody knows, not even

an indication whether any election can take place or not. Everything has broken down. It is illegal, invalid and it is a further march towards authoritarianism. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. You see Article 356(ili):

"Every proclamation under this Article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a proclamation revoking a previous proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period. . ."

That is all right.

Therefore, he is only doing a constitutional... (Interruptions) Please listen. A copy of the report dated 18th March 1982 from the Governor of Assam has also been published. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Now Mr. Laskar.

15.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

PRESIDENT'S ORDER FURTHER POSTPONING ELECTIONS IN DELHI AND PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND ORDER ETC. IN RESPECT OF STATE OF ASSAM.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table;

(1) A copy of Notification No.S.O. 140(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1982 containing President's Order dated the 18th March, 1982, issued under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 suspending certain provisions of the said Act for a

further period of six months with effect from the 21st March, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3676/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 19th March, 1982, issued by the President under Article 356 of Constitution in relation to the State of Assam published in Notification No. G.S.R. 256(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1982 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 19th March, 1982, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 257(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1982.

(3) A copy of the Report dated the 18th March, 1982, of the Governor of Assam to the President (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3677/82]

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. All these things are without my permission. They will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record anything. Now we go on to the next item on the business: Private Members' Business. There is a limit for everything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go on to the Private Members' Business. There is a way. This is not the way. We cannot conduct the business of the House in this manner.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Doongar Singh.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record anything—whatever they say. There is a limit.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-EIGHT REPORT

SHRI DOONGAR SINGH (Hamirpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th March, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th March, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Private Members' Business—Bills for introduction. Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL††

(Amendment of article 335)

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill

further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: I introduce the Bill. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; nothing will go on record. Now Mr. Harish Rawat. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a limit. For one hour in the morning, we had taken up this case. Again you are taking it up. One minute wasted means a loss of Rs. 4600. It is poor man's money. I will not allow it.

FOREST (CONSERVATION) AMENDMENT BILL††
(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

FREE LEGAL SERVICES BILL—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the

following motion moved by Shri Eduardo Faleiro on 5 March, 1982, namely:

* "That the Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Giridhari Lal Vyas.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas is on his legs I am not allowing anybody else.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भील-बाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो फ्री लीगल सर्विसिज बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि स्टेट गवर्न-मेंट्स और मेट्रोल गवर्नमेंट दोनों ऐसे लोगों को फ्री लीगल एड दें जो कि गरीब हैं और गरीबों को सतह में न लेते हैं। उन लोगों को ऐसे हालात नहीं हैं कि वे अपना मुद्दा लड़ सकें। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि यह बिल बहुत आवश्यक है इसके बिना गरीब लोगों को किसी प्रकार का सहायता नहीं मिल सकता। कांस्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 339 ए (1) में भी इस प्रकार का प्रावधान के आर्टिकल 339 ए (1) में भी इस किया गया है कि: —

"Article 39A of the Constitution directs the State to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity and in particular directs it to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way to ensure that the opportunities to secure justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities."

**Not recorded.

††Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 19-3-82.

तो इस प्रकार का जो यह प्रावधान इस बिल द्वारा किया गया है इसमें गरीब लोगों को मुकदमों में ठीक प्रकार से सहायता मिल सकेगी ।

आज देश की 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गरीबों की सतह से नीचे है । आज वे न्याय प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत नहीं है । इसलिए इस प्रकार के प्रावधान को नितांत आवश्यकता है । सरकार ने पहले भी इस प्रकार की सहायता सुप्रीम कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट और एम० डी० आ० के कोर्ट में उपलब्ध करवाने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन इसमें पूरी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो पाई है । आप जानते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वकील एक पैरवी के लिए 5-6 हजार रुपये लेते हैं । गरीब आदमी यह फीस नहीं चुका सकता, सरकार की तरफ से जिन वकीलों की व्यवस्था होती है, वे अनुभवहीन होते हैं, जिससे वे मुकदमा हार जाते हैं । तजुर्बेकार वकीलों की सलाह गरीब आदमी का प्राप्त नहीं हो पाती ।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हर स्तर पर गरीब लोगों के मामलों को अच्छे वकीलों के सुपुर्द किया जाए, जिससे मुकदमों की सही पैरवी हो सके ।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । हमारे यहां राजस्थान में जागीरदारी प्रथा थी, जिसे राजस्थान सरकार ने समाप्त कर दिया और उनको जमीनों को उन कास्तकारों के नाम कर दिया जिनका काफ़ी समय से कब्जा था और वे उस पर खेती करते थे । पर उन जागीरदारों ने तरह-तरह के मुकदमों कर के और अफसरों से मिल कर उन लोगों का कब्जा नहीं होने दिया और उनको जमीनों से निष्कासित करवा दिया । इसलिए गरीब आदमी के लिए

यह सहायता अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । गरीबों को जो कानूनी अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उनका सही तरह से वह उपयोग कर सके, इसलिए उनको इस प्रकार की सहायता नितांत आवश्यक है ।

लैंड रिफार्म के तहत बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों की जमीनें ली गई हैं, लेकिन आज भी बहुत से ऐसे बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं, जिन्होंने गलत नामों पर मलत तरीके से जमीनों पर कब्जा कर रखा है सिलिंग से बचने के लिए । मगर उसके बाद भी जो जमीन सरकार के पास आई और गरीबों में बांटी उस पर गरीब आदमी काबिज नहीं हो पाता क्योंकि लाठी, बन्दूक और तलवार की ताकत बड़े जमींदारों के पास है और वह लोग कानूनी दांव पेंच चला कर उन जमीनों पर गरीबों को काबिज नहीं रहने देते और बेदखल करने का प्रयास करते हैं । गरीब आदमी बड़े लोगों से मुकदमा नहीं लड़ सकते हैं । इसलिए यह व्यवस्था जरूरी है कि उनके फ्री एंड मिले और प्रीसाइडिंग अफसर भी ऐसे होने चाहिए जो इन लोगों की सहायता इस कानून के तहत कर सकें तभी उनका भला हो सकता है और जो आशायें उनको सरकार की तरफ से हैं वह पूरी हो सकते हैं ।

इसी तरह से मजदूरों के मामले हैं, लैंडलैस लेबर के मामले हैं जिनकी सहायता करना भी जरूरी है । बोर्डेड लेबर के सम्बन्ध में भी कई प्रकार के प्रश्न हमारे सामने आते हैं । लैंडलैस लेबर, फार्म लेबर, माइनर्स और इण्डस्ट्रियल लेबर्स के सम्बन्ध में कई तरह के मुकदमों आते हैं जिनके जरिए पैसे वाले लोग उन लोगों पर अत्याचार करते हैं । उन अत्याचारों से बचने के लिए बहुत बड़ी कानूनी सहायता उनको मिल सके इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर तो ट्रेड

युनियन के जरिए सुरक्षित हो रहा है, मगर जो अनआर्गनाइज्ड लेबर है उसको कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट है वह भी उनकी सुरक्षा नहीं करता है, बल्कि पैसे वालों का ही पक्ष करता है। गरीब लोगों के पक्ष में लेबर डिपार्टमेंट को पैरवी करनी चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता परिणामतः गरीब को न्याय नहीं मिलता है। इन चीजों का रोकने के लिए बड़े प्रयास की आवश्यकता है।

भारत सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में इस प्रश्न को 1975 में 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के तहत लिया था, आज भी यह प्रश्न हाथ में लिया गया है। मगर इसकी ओर ज्यादा व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था का जितना ज्यादा मजबूत किया जायगा उतना अच्छे तरह से व्यवस्था हो पायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वकीलों में भी गरीबों के मामले अपने हाथ में लेने में दिलचस्पी नहीं होती है। वह पैसे वालों की ही पैरवी करते हैं। सरकार की तरफ से 50, 100 रु० किसी मुकदमें में तय कर दिये जाते हैं तो उस केस को कोई बड़ा वकील नहीं लेता। छोटे छोटे वकीलों को लगा दिया जाता है जिनको कानून की पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती। इसलिए गरीब आदमी पिट रहा है। अतः लीगल एड के जरिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे ऐक्सपोर्ट लोगो की उनको सहायता मिल सके।

हमने यह भी कोशिश की कि जहाँ बड़ी बड़ी अदालतों में गरीब लोगों को न्याय न मिले तहाँ उनको न्याय पंचायतों के जरिए न्याय दिलाया जाय। मगर वहाँ भी बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले लोग ही सरपंच, और पंच चुन कर आ जाते हैं, बड़े लैण्ड होल्डर्स के

प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आ जाते हैं जिसके कारण गरीब लोगों को वहाँ भी राहत नहीं मिलती है।

न्याय पंचायतें मुकर्रर होने पर उनमें ऐसे आदमी चेयरमैन होने चाहिए जिनकी दिलचस्पी गरीब आदमी का न्याय दिलाने में हो, तभी गरीबों को न्याय मिल सकता है। अगर उनमें भी गांव के बड़े लैण्ड होल्डर्स या बड़े जमींदार आ जाते हैं, ता वहाँ पर भी उनको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा इन पंचायतों में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे छोटे-छोटे मामले वहीं पर निपटाये जा सकें और लोगों को राहत मिल सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नितांत आवश्यक है।

सरकार ने जगह-जगह हरिजनों पर होने वाले अन्याय के लिए अलग-अलग अदालतें मुकर्रर की है, मगर उनमें होता क्या है? यह अदालतें डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर मुकर्रर होती हैं और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर हरिजनों को आने में कितना पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। भेरा सुझाव है कि यह कोर्ट्स भी मोबाइल होनी चाहियें। जहाँ भी हरिजनों के साथ अन्याय हो, वहाँ पर यह मोबाइल कोर्ट जा कर उनको न्याय दिला सकें। जब तक हम ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे। आपको हरिजनों से सहानुभूति है आप शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स व शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का सहायता दिलाने जा रहे हैं लेकिन जब तक इसमें आने वाली हर्डल्स को हम दूर नहीं करेंगे यह सारी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो पायेगी।

एक बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लीगल एण्ड के लिए जितना पैसा मुकर्रर किया गया है वह बहुत थोड़ा है उसमें तो एक स्टेट का काम भी नहीं चल सकता है। हमारे मंत्री जी यहाँ विरजमान हैं बेरा निवेदन है कि इसके

निर ज्योदा पैसा मुकरर कर के एँसो
व्यवस्था कराये जिससे इन गरीबों को लाभ
मिल सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का
समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur): Sir, I support this Bill which has been moved by Shri Eduardo Faleiro. I must express my thanks to the hon. Deputy-Speaker for having given me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on this private member's Bill on free legal service to the poor people in our country. The number of people below the poverty line in our country is 300 million. To provide free legal aid service to these 300 million people is a stupendous task and it also requires a huge infrastructure. This task can be achieved only by the cooperation of Central Government, Bar Associations, Bar Council and individual members of the legal profession, social workers and the public. In the Supreme Court there are many cases pending. As per statistics, on 31-12-1981 the number of regular hearing matters which were pending was 22,664. Out of this, 16,789 cases are pending for more than a year. Coming to the various High Courts, the number of cases pending in the Allahabad High Court is 1,45,893, out of which the number pending for more than one year comes to 1,00,867. In Andhra Pradesh High Court, 49,761 cases are pending, out of which 26,031 are pending for more than one year. In Tamil Nadu, the total number of pending cases in the High Court is 70,796 and the number of cases pending for more than one year is 49,950. The total number of pending cases in all the High Courts of the country is 7,79,192 and the number of cases pending for more than one year is 5,19,935.

The pendency in respect of admission and miscellaneous matters at the end of December, 1981 was 60,260 in the Supreme Court.

In our Constitution a noble ideal is enshrined namely 'equality'. But it is too well known that there is great economic disparity among the people. Only a small percentage of the people have comfortable income and the vast majority are poor; most of them are even below the subsistence level. The disparity is great in the distribution of wealth. The major portion of wealth is concentrated in the hands of a very small section of people. How has this economic inequality affected 'equality' in administration and justice? Theoretically all are equal in the eyes of law and justice. But in reality economic inequality has made justice beyond the reach of the weaker sections. Law has become so complicated and the procedure in courts so technical that very rarely a litigant will be able to put forth his case before the court without the aid of an advocate. He has naturally to pay the necessary fee. How many people in our country can afford to pay the fee for engaging the services of advocates? A litigant has also to incur expenses for travel between his place of residence and the place where the court is situated and for bringing his witnesses to the court.

In USA, the right of an accused to be assisted in his defence by a counsel in a criminal trial is recognised as so fundamental that it is guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the American Constitution.

The awareness of the importance of legal aid to the weaker sections of the people has dawned recently in our country also. Article 39A inserted in the year 1976 in Part IV of our Constitution containing Directive Principles of State Policy, reads:

"39A Equal justice and free legal aid."

The importance of legal aid to the weaker sections of the people has been stressed by the Supreme Court in *Hussainara Khatoon versus State of Bihar* (AIR 1979 S.C. 1369). The Supreme Court observed:—that is there at page 1373.

“We do not think it is possible to reach the benefit of the legal process to the poor, to protect them against injustice and to secure to them constitutional and statutory rights unless there is a nation wide legal service programme to provide free legal service to them.”

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA *in the Chair*].

Article 21 of our Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. I draw the attention of the House that in Tamil Nadu an ordinance has been promulgated two-and-a-half months back detaining persons without trial. Under this ordinance most of the innocent and poor people have been detained without any trial since then. The Central Government has now enacted the National Security Act. Even then the Tamil Nadu Government has initiated a separate ordinance and got it converted into law by the Assembly, in order to wreck vengeance against the opposite party. I, therefore, request the Central Government to ask for the explanation of the Tamil Nadu Government particularly MGR because he wants to wreck vengeance through this black law against the poor people. I would say that most of the affected people are very poor, who are unable to give court fees. Therefore, the poor litigants should not be insisted to affix stamps, whether it is a criminal or civil court.

In the Bill it is suggested that people belonging to the Scheduled Castes should be given preference. I would say that all poor people should be treated alike. Whoever has committed an offence, or is forced to go to the

criminal or civil court has to pay for legal assistance and also court fees. Therefore the benefits of this Bill should not be restricted to any particular community. It can better fix an income limit say Rs. 5,000. It can very well happen that a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste is rich and he is a landlord. Such people should not be given any preference. People owning houses and financially sound should not be given any preference, even if they belong to the Scheduled Caste. Since a large number of people in the country are below the poverty line, you can say that people with an income of Rs. 5000 or below will be given preference

It is not enough to have such a provision in the Constitution or in any enactment. Some Committee must be appointed for this purpose and the aid must be given through the Central Government. The Law Minister should not take it lightly, because it is a Private Members' Bill.

Most of the people in the country are poor and they are the sufferers. Some rich people unnecessarily drag in the poor people to the courts. If the assailant is a rich man he can command the best legal advice. He will initiate a case against the poor man, who cannot afford to engage a lawyer or pay the court fees, or even go to the police station. Therefore, the position is that even 35 years after the achievement of our independence, the poor people are not able to take advantage of the various provisions of the law which we pass, because they cannot afford to spend money to go to a court of law to get redress.

That is why I say that the poor people must be helped by the Government. The Central Government must allot funds for this purpose in its budget. The State Government should also be directed to earmark funds. In each and every district a Legal Assistance Cell must be opened. Every poor person must get an opportunity to get legal aid from this office. So, I support this Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: (Berhampur) Mr. Chairman, I welcome this Bill. I take it that hon. Mover wants to focus the attention of the Government to the urgency of the problem, which has been hanging fire for the last several decades.

Our idea is to focus the attention of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) The principle is all right.

16 hrs.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: But with due respect to my friend, the honourable mover, the Bill does not take us far. By passing this Bill we would not achieve the object for which the Bill is intended. At present, for the legal aid we have got only two provisions, one in the civil law and the other in the criminal law where a poor person gets aid from the State. Under Order 33, Rule 1 in civil suit where he is adjudged to be indigent, formally called *in forma pauperis*, he is exempt from payment of court fee and in criminal cases under Section 302 of the IPC where he is not in a position to engage a lawyer to defend him, the State gives him the assistance of a lawyer. These are the only two provisions under which the poor man gets relief from the Government. But the time has come that the poor have to be looked after. Now, this Article 39A has been introduced in Part IV of the Constitution under the Directive Principles. Having made this as a Directive Principle, it is the duty of the State to enforce it otherwise, the Directive Principles have no meaning. Therefore, the urgency is all the more felt by the Forty-second Amendment to introduce Article 39A. Therefore, it is very urgent on the part of the Central and State Governments to devise a scheme to render free legal assistance to the poor people both in civil and criminal and in other matters also.

I am coming to that.

We have got two reports of eminent Judges, Justice Bhagawati and Justice Krishna Iyer. Reports are not wanting, only the will must be there. I take it that the Central Government is anxious to it, but the State Governments perhaps are not cooperating with it. (Interruptions) All right, I also congratulate the State Governments for coming forward. But I do not know why the scheme has not been formed, why no State Government has so far formed any scheme for giving legal aid to the poor. (Interruptions) Therefore, if the States are willing, and if the Centre is willing, I do not see any reason why the matter should be further delayed.

Sir, legal rights are not known to these poor persons. They being illiterate, poor and unprivileged, do not know how to enforce their rights nor can they defend their rights when they are infringed upon by others. This is the state of affairs. Even the life and liberty of the persons in the village are at stake. Article 21 confers fundamental right to these two—life and liberty—but he is not able to defend himself. There is no provision made in this Bill. Now that it is made a Directive Principle and now that the Sixth Plan speaks of the economic development of the rural masses, this should also be taken as a part of the economic development of the people in the rural areas who are poor. Unless you take it as a part of the economic development, there would not be any urgency of the matter and the economic development which is contemplated may not confer the benefits that are intended to be conferred on them. For instance, where surplus land is given to a landless person—Mr Vyas referred to that—and that person goes to take possession of the land, he meets with resistance either from the landlord or the tenant who formally had the land. Then there is nobody to help him. Even if violence takes place, he has

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

to suffer and nobody will defend him. Therefore, it is very necessary to treat this as a part of the economic development of the people in the rural areas so that it should be a plan scheme which can be implemented by the State Governments with all earnestness:

If you look at the 20-point economic programme of the Prime Minister, you will find that point 4 speaks of land ceilings, distribution of land and seeing that the possession of land is given removing all administrative and legal obstacles. Therefore, when it is a part of the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister, the urgency is all the more there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't you think that poverty itself is a disease which has so many aspects?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Now, call him helpless. He is not only poor and helpless, he is illiterate, he does not know what his rights are, he does not know how to defend himself when his rights are infringed upon. Is it not the duty of the State, welfare State to come to the rescue? Otherwise, what does "welfare state" mean to him?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rao, I never meant to say that the State should not come to the rescue. I was only pointing out that poverty has so many facets or aspects..

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: That is why, we must draw a line somewhere. We cannot say every person should have free legal assistance. We should draw a line defining which class of persons is entitled for free legal service. The line may be arbitrary;

I would not dispute that. But I would not say that every person shall be entitled for free legal service.

In this Bill, the hon. mover has classified persons who can get free legal aid. It is not only in the courts

but also in quasi-judicial or tribunal or board. I am afraid, these provisions are not sufficient. They would not meet the needs of the day. Therefore, I would request the Government to come forward with a comprehensive Bill, suggesting the scheme. They should also set up a machinery to implement the scheme of the Government. The scheme should also make an amendment in the Advocates Act, if necessary, so that every advocate takes up two or three cases a year and works for the poor clients without taking any fee. All these things are to be considered. Otherwise, passing this Bill, I am afraid, would not serve the purposes for which the hon. mover has brought the Bill. But the idea is good.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) You tell the Government I want the Government to do something.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Yes, I would therefore request the Law Minister to come forward with an assurance that he would bring a Bill at the earliest, and setting up a machinery and the details of the scheme that renders free legal assistance to the people, not only in civil or criminal matters but also in revenue and other matters, wherever it is necessary.

One thing more along with this, I want to mention. The State Governments should try to set up a Munsiff Magistrate court at every block headquarters so that it would minimise the cost of litigation. It is too difficult for a poor man to go to the nearest court which is at a distance of 30 or 40 miles. Therefore, you should have a court at every block headquarters vested with powers of civil and criminal matters, so that much litigation can be avoided. There should be persons with a background of drafting of documents and settling disputes out of court. Therefore, all these things could be done when a comprehensive Bill is thought of and a comprehensive scheme is drawn up by the Government

I am sure Government is very sympathetic and they will do this at the very earliest. I would like them to take this up as part of the programme for rural development.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the underlying principle of the Bill which has been presented by our esteemed friend. Mr. Faleiro.

Of course, at the outset, let me make it clear that certain provisions, he has made in this Bill are not only not up to the mark but I think, not sufficiently progressive or sufficiently desirable. These are certain provisions which I would have also opposed. But generally speaking, the principle of the Bill is quite commendable. Before I appreciate I want to inform the House that so far as our Government is concerned, it has accepted the basic principle of legal aid to the poor. There is no quarrel on that point. But what I want to emphasise is that the Government has not really understood or rather implemented the basic requirement which underlines the concept.

MR CHAIRMAN: But, I think you would concede that the Government has tried to understand the concept.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have made out the point in the sense that the Government has accepted the concept of legal aid to the poor. But I do not like to say that they have been sincere enough to implement it in action. I am sorry, I could not please you.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I want a clarification. Is it implemented in West Bengal and Kerala to the satisfaction of the people?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They are trying to do.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: But they have also failed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You should understand what they are doing here. It is not a question of West Bengal or this Government or that

Government. Therefore, he should not be angry on that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In fact, I appeal to you and him also not to become angry. You should try to understand each other.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now, let us try to delineate the contour of the concept of free legal aid. There is a maxim: Justice delayed is justice denied. But justice which is costly is also equally justice denied. This is what I want the Government to understand I think, the mover of the Bill understands this and accepts this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. According to the time allotted for this Bill, the time would be over at 4.15 P.M. But I find a number of names, that is to say a number of hon. Members belonging to different parties who would like to express their views on the Bill. Now, it depends entirely on the consensus of the House. Should the debate conclude here and now or should the time be extended?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There are a number of hon. Members who want to speak on this Bill. I would request that the time may be extended in such a manner as to provide an opportunity for the mover of the next Bill, Shri P. Rajogopal Naidu, to move his Bill for consideration. Five minutes may be left for him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything depends on the amount of cooperation which the Chair gets from the hon. Members. You have to be exact as to by how much time the debate should be extended.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: 1-1/2 hours, making it understood that Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu may be given a couple of minutes, five minutes, to move his Bill for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House that the time be extended by 1-1/2 hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time is extended by 1-1/2 hours.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As I was saying there should be an understanding of the basic problem. As I have clarified the approach should be that we accept that costly justice is equal to justice denied. That is the basic premise.

As a matter of fact, Justice P. N. Bhagwati, made a comment in this respect. He said:

"The expensive legal system had barred the common man from getting his right to justice in the court."

The question of expensiveness comes in here. He again goes on to clarify the concept of his legal aid. He says:

"The first half of the century made India free. The second half must make Indians free."

I am quoting him just to give certain ideas about the concept, or ideas underlying the concept, of legal aid. It is not merely sanction of some kind of money or to provide some aid. Legal aid is a social aspect. Again he says:

"The Government of India's legal aid programme should not be construed as an act of charity."

I bring out this quotation just to prove that the view-point of Justice P. N. Bhagwati certainly was that legal aid should not be construed as merely an act of charity. We should never have that view. But it is a social obligation.

Therefore, unless the Government accepts that basic premise to the concept of legal aid, I think that no useful scheme can be worked out and it cannot be implemented.

Let me also draw your attention to the coverage and who are to be covered. Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer made certain observations in this regard:

"The wider scheme of legal aid should include legal aid for the working class in labour disputes, for the peasantry in agrarian disputes, for the minorities in communal disputes, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for women,

for physically handicapped, for prisoners for religious and political dissenters etc."

Therefore, Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer has also given an idea about the coverage, the scope that each should cover the strata of society in his book 'Justice and beyond.' There is the responsibility of the State. I do not mean the State Government. The State has got some responsibility for providing legal aid.

I would like to make a mention of the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on the Directive Principles of State Policy which are enshrined in our Constitution, wherein the Supreme Court also pronounced regarding the State's responsibility for providing legal aid to the poor.

I refer in this context to the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case between Khatri & others V. State of Bihar, wherein it has been stated that the Supreme Court has held that the State of Bihar cannot avoid its constitutional obligations--please note, 'the constitutional obligations'--to provide free legal services for a poor accused by pleading financial and administrative inability. Now the question is the financial or administrative inability. If the State Government is not sufficiently equipped with financial resources or administrative apparatus, even in that case, the Supreme Court judgment says that the State cannot absolve itself of the responsibility for providing legal aid to the poor accused on the plea of inability of financial capacity or administrative apparatus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So, this concept has been accepted. But the follow-up actions have not been taken. I can give one or two examples. Look at the expenditure and what has been provided for. The Central Government's budget allocation for 1978-79 was only Rs. 1 lakh. For 1979-80 also it was only something like Rs. 1 lakh. For 1980-81 it was something like Rs. 25 lakhs. For 1981-82 the allocation was of the

order of Rs. 50 lakhs, and as far as my information goes, till 31st July, 1981, only a paltry sum of Rs. 1,02,518 has been spent. The funds made available are hopelessly meagre. Why? The concept has been accepted. The responsibility of the State has been identified, not by the Constitution but by the Supreme Court itself. But the Government has not taken proper measures to implement it. Even in the matter of expenditure, you will be astonished to see...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am concluding. The expenditure is also incurred only for providing some honorarium to the legal practitioners, and the establishment cost is more than anything else. Therefore, my contention is that the Government is not taking proper and suitable steps to give effect to this policy.

I only want to make two suggestions. The Bhagawati Committee has worked out a 12-point scheme; there was a 12-point scheme. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have examined this 12-point scheme and if they have examined, what concrete and specific actions have been taken to implement that scheme. That scheme has been worked out by Justice Bhagwati with which responsibility he was entrusted.

Lastly, Nyaya Panchayats should be established at the panchayat level all over the country. We should involve the panchayat administration in dealing with these cases, minor cases, and there should be some judicial reforms. I have got certain ideas, but I cannot put them for want of time. Some judicial reforms are also necessary. Then and then alone, you can work out a full-fledged, comprehensive scheme of legal aid for the poor. Otherwise, it will remain a

hoax, it has remained a hoax and it will, in future also, remain a hoax. I hope the Government will take note of it.

16. 25 hrs.

DEATH OF ACHARYA J. B.
KRIPALANI

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ आपको और सदन को यह सूचना देनी पड़ रही है कि देश के वयोवृद्ध और बड़े सम्माननीय नेता आदरणीय आचार्य जे. बी. कृपलानी जी का निधन अहमदाबाद में हो गया है। इस वजह से मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इस शोक की घड़ी में सदन की कार्रवाई आप स्थगित कर दें तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We agree to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before adjourning I will request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a shortwhile in order to pay respect to the sacred memory of the deceased.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd March, 1982.

16.27 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 22, 1982/Chaitra 1, 1904 (Saka)]