

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, March, 26, 1982 | Chaitra 5,
1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिंसार) : 388
के अन्तर्गत में एक मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ।
आज मँने कानून की किताब खोली है।
पहली दफा खोली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चन्द्रजीत जी, आपका
क्या सवाल है कि आज कानून की किताब
खोली है इसलिए इनको इजाजत दे दी जाए?

(Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मँने बन्द कर दी
है। यह इनका काम है, वकीलों का काम
है, पढ़े लिखों का काम है। 388 किसी
क़ायद के तहत ही तो बना है, किसी काम
के लिए ही तो बना है। नकली दवाओं से
करोड़ों आदमी मरे हैं और मर रहे हैं।
क्या यह इशु नहीं उठ सकता है इस नियम
के तहत ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मँने इजाजत नहीं दी
है इस मसले के लिए। जब यह मामला
आएगा तब मैं इस बात पर बात करूंगा।
इससे जघन्य अपराध कोई हो नहीं सकता
है, इससे बुरी बात कोई हो नहीं सकती
है, इससे बुरा आदमी कोई हो नहीं सकता
है, जलील और नीच आदमी संसार में कोई
बूँसरा हो नहीं सकता है। बूँचर तो अपने
बच्चों का पेट पालने के लिए जानवर की हत्या

करता है लेकिन ये बालू बच्चों की पैसे के
लिए हत्या करते हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : सारे देश में फैले
हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले भी एक बार यह
आया था। नकली कीड़े मारने की दवाइयों
के बारे में वह था। उससे किसान का
नुकसान होता था। ऐसा करके वे किसान
के पेट पर लात मारते हैं। देश के साथ
द्रोह करते हैं ऐसा करने वाले। जब यह
मामला आएगा तो बात होगी। यह मेरी
कॉन्सिडरेशन में है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have got some
motions. I am very much sensitive
about them. I am very much agitated
about them. I think the whole House
is concerned about them. So, I will take
note of them and they are under my con-
sideration.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DER (Durgapur):** Will you direct the
Government to take proper steps?

MR. SPEAKER: My elder brother,
I will do whatever I deem fit. Don't
worry.

श्रीमती कृष्णा राही (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मँने काल अटर्शन भी इस पर दिया
है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका काल अटर्शन
भी मेरे ध्यानाकर्षण में है।

Really this is too much.
आरों का तो चालान हो जाता है, लेकिन
यह लोग जो गलत और नकली दवाएँ बनाते
हैं यह तो कातिलों से भी बड़े कातिल हैं॥
R. P. Das is still not there; Shri Hannan
Mollah.

Raising of Cash Reserve and Higher Statutory Liquidity Ratio by Commercial Banks

+

*477. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Reserve Bank of India issued instructions in November, 1981 to all commercial banks to raise the limits of the cash-reserve ratio and the higher statutory liquidity ratio;

(b) whether Government are also aware that this decision will affect the growth of small-scale sector;

(c) whether considering this, Government propose to instruct the commercial banks to keep registered small-scale units outside the purview of the credit squeeze;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

In the context of the continuing inflationary pressures in the economy Reserve Bank have been following a policy of containing credit expansion of scheduled commercial banks within reasonable limits. In the process of implementation of this policy during the current financial year the Reserve Bank of India had to take several measures to mop up the excess liquidity from the banking system, including upward revision of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio from 34 per cent to 35 per cent; in two stages by October 30, 1981, upward revision of Cash-Reserve Ratio in stages from 6 per cent to 7.75 per cent by the last Friday of January 1982 and further curtailment of refinance facilities. The institution-wise and sector-wise impact of these measures is continually being as-

assessed by the Reserve Bank of India so as to secure better planning and ensure continued flow of credit particularly to small borrowers in the priority sectors and beneficiaries under the 20 Point Programme. The flow of credit to priority sectors, which covers the small scale sector, is expected to improve since the banks have been advised to raise the share of priority sectors in the aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by March 1985. Government and the Reserve Bank of India 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.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that according to quick estimates available, the credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks to small scale industry increased by Rs. 484 crores in the first eight months of 1981-82 as compared to an increase of Rs. 241 crores in the corresponding period of 1980-81.

AN HON. MEMBER: The reply is as thin as the Minister himself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Make it fat afterwards.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: May I know whether any monitoring cell has been working to look after the problems of the small scale industries in our country? If so, may I know whether the controlling authority engaged in this has not received any information regarding the acute financial crisis being faced by the small scale industries following the RBI instructions of November 1981 for credit squeeze?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मनीराम बागड़ी जी, आप आप किताब खोल कर वापस नहीं जा सकते । आप बैठिये ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं मंत्रियों को छुट्टी कर रहा था जनाब ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sometimes Members are expelled, but you have 'impelled him!

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Today you have taken an unusual step of asking him to stay back!

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये किताब खोल कर जा रहे थे ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : लेकिन राज एक मंत्री जाएगा जब मैं बैठूंगा, यह देख लेना।

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: May I know whether the Controlling Officer engaged in this, has not received any information regarding the acute financial crisis being faced by small scale industries following the RBI instructions of November 1981, for credit squeeze? If so, what steps are being taken by the Government or what steps do they propose to take to help the small scale industries to tide over their present financial crisis, and also helping them, in the matter of availability of easy credit facilities from commercial banks, even after the latest RBI decision for variation of 'cash-reserve-ratio' resulting in credit squeeze?

Has the Chief Minister of West Bengal written to the hon. Finance Minister in this regard? What is the reaction of the Government to that?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as the question of credit is concerned, the Reserve Bank has been advised to meet the requirements of the priority sector and also the requirements of the weaker sections under the 20 point programme. Now, so far as the small-scale industries are concerned, my reply is very clear. It will be clear to you if you kindly go through the reply. In the last para. I have stated:

"Incidentally it may be mentioned that according to quick estimates available, the credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks to small-scale industry increased by Rs. 484 crores in the first 8 months of 1981-82, as compared to an increase of Rs. 241 crores in the corresponding period of 1980-81."

So, from this reply, it is very clear that the requirement of the small scale

sector has been met sufficiently and also substantially. And we are going to meet the requirements of the small scale sector to the maximum extent. So far as the letter of West Bengal's Chief Minister is concerned, what I said would be the correct answer to his letter also.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Is it not a fact that lack of credit facilities from commercial banks has landed the small-scale industries in such a deep crisis? Rs. 10,000 only is the limit which managers of local banks can give. They are not permitted to exceed this limit of Rs. 10,000 in the matter of helping the small-scale sector. That is the problem which is being faced by the small scale industries. At the same time, is it not a fact that the monopoly houses are found to be grossly violating the regulations regarding the reservation of items earmarked for production in small scale industries only?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There also I would submit this. You will see the position so far as large scale or big industries are concerned. The statement of the hon. Member, I may respectfully say, is not correct. So far as advances are concerned to big industries, in the first 8 months of 1980-81, the amount advanced was Rs. 613 crores. In the first 8 months of 1981-82, the amount has been reduced to Rs. 383 crores, whereas, for the small-scale sector the amount has been raised from Rs. 241 crores to Rs. 484 crores. This is the position. So far as small scale sector is concerned, it is the policy of the Government to help them. Government are consciously and cautiously following the policy of containing inflation and bringing down inflationary pressures in the entire Indian economy. At the same time, it is Government's policy also to ensure that production is not affected: we have to ensure that production growth is achieved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The upward revision of the statutory liquidity ratio and also the cash reserve ratio has been introduced mainly to

contain the credit expansion. It is no doubt a welcome objective. But, in substance, it will mean that there will be a credit squeeze. Despite what the Minister has said the position is this. I am quoting the last para in which he has said this:

"The credit of scheduled commercial banks to small scale industry increased by Rs. 484 crores in the first 8 months of 1981-82 as compared to an increase of Rs. 241 crores in the corresponding period of 1980-81".

Sir, this is a very dangerous comparison for this reason: You cannot merely pick up the actual figure of last year and compare that with the corresponding increase this year. The question is this: What is the requirement of the small scale sector this year? Have they been met? What exactly is the credit which has been made available? In this context my specific question to the Hon. Minister is this: Is it not a fact that there have been 24,000 small scale units which have been rendered sick for want of financial credit? Will you assure the House that these sick units in the small scale sector will not suffer due to credit squeeze as a result of this particular step that you have introduced?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, here I may say that the expression 'Credit Squeeze' may not be the correct one, and may not be the proper one. We can say, so far as this aspect is concerned, there is 'Credit Restraint'. In the present inflationary situation, Sir, credit supply and money supply have to be curbed. As the hon. Member knows already the Government is capable of curbing inflation. As you know, very few countries in the world have been able to achieve this, i.e., to contain inflation. So far as the small scale industry is concerned, I may say that the RBI cannot give the amount to all the units which come up before the Reserve Bank with their demand. We have to examine each case; they have

to establish their needs. First, they have to establish their needs. We have to examine each case of the small scale units when they come up with their demand, we have to see the availability of the funds in the Bank otherwise it may not be possible. So far as the demand is concerned, all the units in the small-scale sector may come with large credit demands. But we have to see whether we are in a position to meet all the requirements. Earlier in reply to an unstarred question in this very House I had given an answer to the effect that at the end of 1980 there were 24,550 sick units. The main reason for this is not the credit constraint. There are many other factors also. That could be due to mismanagement, or due to some other reasons. It has been stated not only in this House, but outside also that the credit units are sick, but the industrialists who are running the credit units are actually not sick. Only the credit units are sick. Thereby in some of the cases they are diverting the funds for the creation of other units. This is also one of the factors. Therefore, we are examining each and every unit and after ascertaining the needs, we are meeting the requirements.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have pinpointed his attention to a specific question. Is it a fact that in the country there are 24,000 sick units in the small-scale sector, which have become sick for want of financial credit? And will he assure us that they will be given the necessary credit? That was the specific question that I have asked.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, my hon. friend has answered it and he agrees with Prof. Dandavate that the figures are more or less correct. But he has also added that it is not merely because of credit constraints, but some other factors have also contributed to the sickness.

श्री गिरधारी नाथ शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल में स्माल-स्कैल मध्यम श्रेणी और बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज का कितना ऋण दिया गया और कितना वसूल हुआ और जो वसूल नहीं हुआ, उसके क्या कारण हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि स्माल-स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज को सिक कर दिया जाता है और उनका पैसा दूसरी तरफ डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाता है। वेस्ट बंगाल में यह हालत है कि वहाँ पर बैंकों में जो पैसा लिया जाता है, बायें-दिन उसका दुरुपयोग किया जाता है और उसको वापस जमा नहीं कराया जाता है। कई बैंकों के अधिकारियों को दसूनी करने पर गोली से मार दिया गया है। बैंकों में पैसा वसूल करने के लिए इस प्रकार की हरकतें की जाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न इंडस्ट्रीज का दिया गया कितना पैसा वापस जमा कराया गया है और कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज को पैसों का दुरुपयोग किया गया है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, it is not possible for me to indicate how many sick units are there in various States, particularly in West Bengal, because we are not now discussing the question of sick units. What my colleague wanted to point out is a general proposition with which every Hon. Member of this House would agree that sometimes we find industrial units become sick, but the industrialists never become sick. That was his main contention and he wanted to point this out. In fact on a number of occasions I have also mentioned it. But it is not just possible for me to indicate what are the advances in respect of how many sick units, how much has been recovered from them. For that I require a separate notice.

Joint ventures abroad not Repatriating Profits

*478. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of Indian industrial joint ventures abroad which have failed to repatriate any profit; and

(b) whether any study had been made as to why these ventures had not contributed to repatriation of earnings and the steps proposed to improve the situation?

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

Statement

As on 31-12-1981 out of the 85 Industrial Joint Ventures functioning abroad, 28 units have repatriated dividends to India amounting to Rs. 470 lakhs. These units have also declared bonus shares from time to time, and the pro rata allotment to the Indian promoters have been to the order of Rs. 820 lakhs. Of the other 57 units which have failed to repatriate any profits, 30 of them have gone into production only very recently, i.e. during 1978 or later, and have had insufficient time to get over the initial teething troubles. Being industrial projects, it takes a minimum period of 3-4 years to reach the take off stage and be in a position to declare dividends. An analysis of these 57 units, according to the field of collaboration in which they have been promoted, reveals that the largest number have been in the field of light engineering (19), followed by textiles (13), chemicals and pharmaceuticals (7), iron and steel products (5), palm oil refining (4), glass products (2), Cement (1), paper (1) and other miscellaneous industries (5).

Approvals for setting up joint ventures abroad are accorded under Section 27 of the FERA Act and Reserve Bank of India, being the implementing authority keeps a close watch on the inward remittances effected to India of earnings by way of dividends, know-how, engineering fees, royalty and additional exports of plant, equipment and raw materials. Ministry of Commerce, being the nodal agency for giving approvals for setting up joint ventures abroad, also calls for Annual Progress Reports regarding the operational results of each unit based on details furnished, maintains information about the inward remittances received by the Indian promoters who have set up joint ventures abroad.

An analysis of these units indicates that they have not been faring well, *inter-alia*, because of the following factors:

(1) Some of the Indian companies have not found it easy to attune themselves to more or less "open-market" economies.

(2) Problems of demand and its variants such as lack of adequate demand for the products manufactured, changes in demand pattern or sudden fall in demand.

(3) Underestimation of the problems of raising finance, marketing of goods, management arrangements by the Indian parties.

(4) Changes in the political and economic conditions in the host country.

(5) Changes in the investment policies of the host country.

(6) Differences between the Indian collaborators with host country partners on vital matters.

In order to ensure that only viable units are set up abroad, each proposal in recent times is being subjected to a greater scrutiny. Moreover, entrepreneurs themselves have started devoting greater attention to initial ground work in the form of market survey, feasibility study, project, report, cash flow projections etc. before presenting the proposals to the Government.

All the units not performing well have been established by private entrepreneurs, and it is primarily for these companies, along with their collaborators abroad, to initiate necessary remedial measures to revitalise these units to enable them to earn profits. Whenever Indian promoters approach Government with any specific proposal in this regard, Government adopts a pragmatic approach and considers expeditiously each request on merits within the framework of the existing guidelines governing joint ventures abroad.

In spite of certain inadequacies reflected in the functioning of these joint ventures and the problems being faced by them, the experience gained shows that the per-

formance of these units have been reasonably satisfactory in attaining the objectives of joint ventures, namely to extend developmental co-operation to the third world countries and to create opportunities for exports of capital goods, technology and know-how. Joint Ventures should not be judged merely in terms of the tangible benefits such as dividends etc. but their demonstration effects to project the quality of Indian equipment and appropriate technology, should not be lost sight of.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I am thankful to you that after a long time in reply to my question I have got a good answer instead of 'No, Sir.' Does not arise;

MR. SPEAKER: It has arisen at last.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Yes, Sir.

Sir, 85 industrial joint ventures are functioning abroad. And as per the Statement laid, 28 units have repatriated their profits. And then the Minister has conveniently jumped by saying that 57 units have been established only very recently and there is a teething time. That is why they have not repatriated any profit. I agree with that. But, Sir, what happens to the other 27, which were established in 1978? What happened to these particular 27 companies?

The Minister has also said this in his reply, i.e. given the reason viz;

"Some of the Indian companies have non-found it easy to attune themselves to more or less "open-market" economies."

I would like to know specifically from the Minister: what is the total amount of investment in all the 85 companies abroad, and the ratio of repatriation of dividends to our country, to the shareholders of this country? What has happened to these 27 industries which have not at all repatriated any profit, though they were established there 15 years back?

also to bring an end to the present situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The present kapas prices are somewhat lower as compared to corresponding period of the previous season, but are still higher than the minimum support prices. It is estimated that the carryover at the end of current cotton season will be about 16.77 lakh bales which is just sufficient to cover the minimum requirements of domestic demand for three months. The use of man-made fibres during this year is the same as last year at about 13 per cent.

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

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : मान्यवर, सारं देश के मिल-मालिकों और मिल-मजदूरों के बीच मतभेद के परिणामस्वरूप कपास उत्पादकों को कठिनाई उठानी पड़ रही है और उन्हें काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। गत 6-7 सप्ताहों में लगभग 18 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है। यदि यह विवाद दो-तीन महीनें और चला तो कपास पैदा करने वालों का नुकसान 60 करोड़ रुपये हो जायेगा। बम्बई में हड़ताल से रूई की कीमतें निरन्तर गिर रही हैं। रूई की बिना बिकी गांठें बड़ी मात्रा में इकट्ठी हो रही हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूँ कपास के पैदा करने वालों को न्यूनतम गारन्टी कीमत दिलाने के लिये जो ए.पी.सी. का रिकमैण्डेशन था, उस को क्यों नहीं माना जा रहा है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As far as Maharashtra is concerned, the hon. member is aware that their cotton is purchased under the scheme of Monopoly procurement of cotton and Maharashtra Raw-Cotton Procurement and Marketing Act; and this is done under the guaranteed prices which are equal to those of last year plus bonus. Therefore, the question of Maharashtra's growers not getting a remunerative price does not arise.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बताने का कष्ट करेगी कि वर्तमान स्थिति में मानव-निर्मित-रेशों का आयात बन्द करेगी, यदि नहीं तो क्यों ? क्या सरकार यह भी बतलायेगी कि गत वर्ष मानव निर्मित रेशों का कितना आयात किया गया और इस वर्ष कितना किया जा रहा है तथा इस के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा देने पड़ती है ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: It is the policy of the Government. Man-made fibre is allowed to be imported; and this has been made very clear in our textile policy also which has been placed on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Does this import affect the farmers' interest?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी. पाटिल) : अध्यक्ष महाशय, मैं उन के सवाल का जवाब दे रहा हूँ—उन्होंने पूछा है कि मैन-मेड-फाइबर हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं।

हम मैनमेड फाइबर इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और 13 पर सेंट तक हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। कितने रुपये का इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उस के बारे में हम बाद में इन्फार्मेशन दे दूँगे।

मैनमेड फाइबर को इम्पोर्ट करने का उद्देश्य यह है कि यहां पर काटन यार्न से अगर कपड़ा बनता है, तो वह बहुत कम दिनों तक टिकता है। इसलिए काटन के साथ मैनमेड फाइबर मिक्स करना जरूरी हो जाता है और मैनमेड फाइबर को मिक्स कर के जो कपड़ा बनता है, तो उस कपड़े का उपयोग ज्यादा देर तक हो सकता है, ज्यादा दिनों तक हो सकता है और अच्छे ढंग से भी कपड़ा बना जा सकता है।

दूसरा उद्देश्य यह है कि हम यह कपड़ा बना कर बाहर देशों को भी भेजते हैं और बाहर के देशों के लोग काटन के साथ मैनमेड फाइबर मिक्स किये हुए कपड़े को पसन्द करते हैं। इसलिए एक्सपोर्ट के लिए भी मैनमेड फाइबर को इस्तेमाल में लाना जरूरी है मगर हम इतना ही इस को इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, जिस से इम्बैलेंस पैदा न हो और काटन पर वुरा असर न पड़े और साथ ही हमारे लोगों की मांगों भी पूरी हों और कपड़ा

एक्सपोर्ट भी हो। ये सब चीजें देख कर इस को इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है। अगर उस का कुछ और परिणाम होता है, तो उस पर नजर रखी जाती है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आज देश में कपास उत्पादकों की हालत बहुत बुरी है। इस संदर्भ में मैं मंत्री महादेय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि काटन कार्पोरेशन की स्थापना कपास उत्पादकों को न्यूनतम दाम देने के लिए की गई थी। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि काटन कार्पोरेशन बाजार में तब जाती है जब अच्छी रुई व्यापारी खरीद लेते हैं और इस तरह से काटन उत्पादक मारा जाता है और क्या यही कारण नहीं है कि 1977 में 1980 तक काटन कार्पोरेशन 25 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में जा रही है और इस सब के लिए उसका बेयरमैन कम मनीजिंग डाइरेक्टर जवाबदाह है ?

श्री शिवराज जी. पाटिल : काटन कार्पोरेशन दो उद्देश्यों से बनाया गया था। एक उद्देश्य तो यह था कि जो काटन का उत्पादन करता है, उस को मौजूद दाम मिले। और दूसरा उद्देश्य यह था कि काटन की, कपास की कीमतें इतनी भी न बढ़ें, जिन का असर मिल पर और कपड़ा पहिनने वालों पर हो। इन दो उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति काटन कार्पोरेशन की तरफ से हो रही है। मैं आप को बताना चाहूंगा कि जो मिनीमम प्राइस काटन की ए.पी.सी. में रखी थी, उससे ज्यादा प्राइस काटन की आज बाजार में है, पिछले साल में भी थी और काटन कार्पोरेशन की तरफ से जो न्यूनतम कीमत लगाई गई थी उस से ज्यादा कीमत पर काटन की खरीद हुई है। काटन कार्पोरेशन को कभी कभी नुकसान भी हुआ है और वह इसलिए सहना पड़ता है कि जो फेलक्चुरेशन होते हैं वे न हों। इसलिए यह जो ठीक काम चलता है, उस का परिणाम काटन कार्पोरेशन भी होता है। जब कीमत बाजार में घटती है, तो वह खरीदता है और बाजार में खरीदी कीमत ज्यादा होती है, तो उस को कम रखने के लिए वह काम करता है और इसकी वजह से कुछ नुकसान भी उस को होता है। इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि काटन के अन्दर

कहीं पर घाटा नहीं होगा। ऐसा मैं नहीं कहता मगर जहां तक उस के पूरे काम का सवाल है, जिस उद्देश्य के लिए वह बनाया गया है, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति वह अच्छी तरह से कर रहा है, ऐसा हम को लगता है।

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : माननीय अश्वक महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मैं खुद किसान हूँ और किसानों का यहां प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ और आप भी कृषि की उपाधि प्राप्त किया हुआ है और आप जानते हैं कि किसानों की हालत कितनी बुरी है। इस हालत में और भी कई माननीय सदस्य किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और वे जानते हैं कि किसान काफी मेहनत कर के जब बाजार में कपास लाता है, तो उस को बाजार में 4 से 5 रुपये प्रति किलो कपास के मिलते हैं लेकिन उसी कपास का कपड़ा जब उसको रिफाइन कर के मिल जाने बनाते हैं, तो उसे वह कपड़ा 100 प्रति किलो मिलता है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस हैं, उन की एग्रीकल्चर वेल्ड इंडस्ट्री है, उस में किसान भी भागीदार हो और उस को जोनस मिले, किसान को प्रॉफिट मिले, इस तरह का कोई योजना मंत्री जी के पास है या नहीं ? आप इस प्रश्न के (घ) भाग का देखें। इसमें साफ प्रश्न पूछा गया था कि कपास उत्पादकों को मुआवजा देने तथा वर्तमान स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार के प्रस्ताव क्या हैं ? मैं स्पष्ट जवाब चाहता हूँ कि किसान किस प्रकार से एग्रीकल्चर वेल्ड इंडस्ट्रीज में भागीदार हो ताकि उस की माली हालत सुधरे, इस की कोई योजना मंत्री जी के पास है या नहीं ?

श्री शिवराज जी. पाटिल : श्रीमान् यह सरकार किसानों के हर प्रश्न को गौर से देखती है, सोचती है और सुनती है और उनके फायदे का जो काम होता है वह करती है। (ध्वजधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उनकी अगलु की फसल मारी गयी है, वे मर गये हैं। क्या किया आपने ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : विधि का विधान है ।

श्री शिवराज बी. पाटील : श्रीमन् जो सवाल पूछा गया वह कपास के सम्बन्ध में है कि सरकार ने काश्तकारों की मदद के लिए क्या किया है । इसका उत्तर तो बहुत ही स्पष्ट है । यह जो सी.सी.आई. का आर-गनाइजेशन बनाया गया है उसका एक अहम उद्देश्य यह है कि जो कपास का उत्पादन करते हैं उनको कपास के मांजू दाम मिलें । यह उसके उद्देश्यों में एक अहम उद्देश्य है ।

महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में मोनोपली प्राइयोरमेंट स्कीम के तहत कपास खरीदी जाती है और बेची जाती है । बेचने के बाद जो मुनाफा मिलता है वह भी काश्तकार को वापस दिया जाता है । अगर हम आंकड़े देखें तो पता चलता कि कपास की जितनी मिनिमम प्राइस तय की गयी थी उस से कपास की कीमतें हमेशा ज्यादा रही हैं । अगर श्रीमन् आप चाहें तो मैं सारे आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ कि मिनिमम प्राइस क्या थी और काश्तकार को क्या प्राइस मिली । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह सब लोगों को चिदिन है कि कपास की जो मिनिमम प्राइस निर्धारित की गयी थी उस से ज्यादा ही कपास की प्राइस रही ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले मुझे मराठवाडा में जाने का अवसर मिला था । वहां के किसान दो शिकायत कर रहे थे । उनकी पहली शिकायत यह थी कि कपास की खरीद शुरू हो गयी है लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने कपास के दाम नय नहीं किए हैं । क्या यह बात सच है ? दूसरी बात यह थी कि बम्बई में कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों की हड़ताल चल रही है और किसानों को डर है कि उनकी कपास के उनको उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलेंगे, वे मुसीबत में फँसेंगे । क्या आप अपने पद का सदुपयोग कर के बम्बई की हड़ताल समाप्त करवाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं जिससे कि किसान और मजदूर बच सकें ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Can they use unfair means to press the labourers in the Bombay textile mills? (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : या रब न वो समझे हैं न समझेंगे मरी बात ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने शेर सुना ?

श्री शिवराज बी. पाटील : श्रीमन् यह जो महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर काटन मोनोपली स्कीम है इसका अन्तर्गत कपास खरीदा जाता है । यह ठीक है कि महाराष्ट्र में स्ट्राइक चल रही है । मगर महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर कपास गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम के तहत खरीदी जाती है और पूरा का पूरा कपास सरकार की तरफ से खरीदा जाता है और बंचा भी जाता है । वहां पर दूसरों के कपास खरीदने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है । इसलिए वहां पर जो कपास आया है उसे महाराष्ट्र की फेडरेशन ने ले लिया है । मुझे एंसी जानकारी मिली है कि आजकल कपास काफी आया है और बं ले रहे हैं ।

कपास की कीमत देने के दो प्रकार हैं । पहले एक कीमत फिक्स करते हैं और वह कीमत किसान को देते हैं और कपास बेचने के बाद जो मुनाफा मिलता है उस मुनाफे में से फेडरेशन काश्तकार को भी देती है । गये साल जो कीमत काश्तकार को दी गयी थी और उस के बाद जो बोनस दिया गया था उसका ध्यान में रख कर पहले कीमत काश्तकार को दे देते हैं और कपास खरीद लेते हैं । कपास खरीदने के बाद और उसको बेचने के बाद जो पैसा बच जाता है वह भी किसान को जाता है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि वहां पर स्ट्राइक का काश्तकारों पर बिल्कुल असर नहीं पड़ेगा । क्योंकि वहां पर पूरी की पूरी कपास सरकार द्वारा खरीदी जाती है । आप इसको अच्छी तरह से समझ लें । पिछले साल जिस कीमत पर लिया गया और जो बोनस दिया गया, उसको ध्यान में रख कर टेंपरेरी कीमत दे दी जाती है और बेचने के बाद जो बोनस आता है वह भी दे दिया जाता है । इस तरह से उनको पूरी कीमत मिल जाती है । मैकीनज्म ऐसा है कि काश्तकारों को पूरा फायदा मिले । इस स्कीम की वजह से उत्पादकों पर कोई बुरा असर पड़ने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । दूसरी जगहों पर जो कपास होता है, वहां पर ए.पी.सी. जो प्राइस फिक्स करता है, उससे कम कीमत न

हो, उसके लिए हमारे पास मेर्कोनिज्म है, सी.सी.आई. की तरफ से खरीद होती है और कोई बुरा परिणाम नहीं होता।

यह जो स्ट्राइक चल रही है, इसको समाप्त करने के लिए बार-बार अपील की गई है। सेवर मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी अपील की है कि स्ट्राइक समाप्त की जाए और अगर उनकी कोई समस्या है तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। आज भी मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूर काम पर वापिस आ जाए, मिल के चक्के फिर से घूमने लगें, उत्पादन बढ़ता रहे और इससे सब को फायदा हो।

H. P. S. Groundnut Exports

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

(a) whether it is also a fact that H.P.S. groundnut exports to general currency area markets have dwindled;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the NAFED had not made marketing efforts to gain a foothold in the West;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the groundnut export target for the current year had not been fulfilled;

(d) the present trade agreements for the export of groundnut, the names of importing countries and the price to be obtained thereunder?

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

(b) and (c). NAFED has made continuous efforts to sell in General Currency Areas but in view of the bumper crop in the USA, the international prices have been ruling very low. Further more, the Indian Groundnut crop was damaged by unseasonal rains in Saurashtra. As such NAFED and Gujarat Export Corporation have been able to contract only for 32,000 Metric Tonnes to USSR as against a quota of 55,000 Metric Tonnes.

(d) HPS groundnut is an item included in the trade agreements with USSR,

Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic and Romania. The agreements however do not provide the rates at which exports are to be made.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: In view of the fact that our exports in H.P.S. groundnut had dwindled, what steps does the Government plan to take to improve the performance in the current year?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As I have already said, in the current year we have been able to contract for 32,000 metric tonnes to USSR. A contract in this regard has already been entered into. As far as next year is concerned, our target is one lakh metric tonnes.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: The Government-appointed agencies were not able to fulfil the export commitments. In view of this fact, would the Government encourage private sector to find new export potentials, which not yet been tapped?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have said that HPS groundnut is a canalised item. It is exported through NAFED and Gujarat Export Corporation. Therefore, the question of selling it through private parties in the current year does not arise.

Export of Kashmir hop to U.S.S.R.

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

(a) whether the USSR is interested in buying Kashmir hop;

(b) if so, the details of any agreement reached between the two countries in this regard;

(c) the total value of hop that is to be exported to the USSR;

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government for improvement in the production of hop in other parts of the country to earn foreign exchange;

(e) whether some other European countries and the USA have offered prices

higher than that of the USSR for purchase of hop; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not exporting the same to those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) USSR has not expressed interest at the Official level in buying hop from this country. Hence, it is not included in the Trade Plan.

(b), (c), (e) and (f). Do not arise.

(d) A Hop Development Committee has been set up to plan the production of varieties of hops identified for use in Breweries, review their production and recommend remedial measures.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I would like the hon. Minister to explain what he means by "at the official level". From what other level can such requests come, apart from the official level?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Normally, when the bilateral trade discussions are held, some offers are made and we try to establish identity of items which could be exported and imported. When the trade discussions took place with the USSR, we had no indication about their interest.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: What is being done to increase the production of hop in the country? Was any hop exported in the past year? If so, what was the quantity and to which country?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I have mentioned in answer to part (d):

"A Hop Development Committee has been set up to plan the production of varieties of hops identified for use in Breweries, review their production and recommend remedial measures."

This is the step that we have taken. If you want to know who are the people—

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: What was the production of hop in the last three years? Was any quantity exported and, if so, to which country? This question has not been answered.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: The production of hop in J & K in 1978 was 70 tonnes and in 1979 it was estimated at 150 tonnes. These are the only figures which I have got with me at present.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Was any hop exported in the past?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: No.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: What is the demand for hops in the country?

MR. SPEAKER: Hoping against hop!

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: we have made an assessment of the demand for hop in the country. According to the DGTD, the total requirement of hop by the breweries in India is in the range of 200 to 250 tonnes.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Are we importing hop?

MR. SPEAKER: You are still hoping against hop.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: May I know....

MR. SPEAKER: You also have got some hop?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: According to some experts, the hops produced in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are the best quality and comparable to the hop imported from Australia and some other countries. In the light of this, what steps have the Government taken to develop this industry for a good home market?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Though the Jammu and Kashmir Government claim and insist that their hop is of the best quality and 60 per cent of it is used in the country, if the manufacturers or industrialists who are using this hop do not accept this claim, I cannot help it.

MR. SPEAKER: Hoping against hop. And there are many qualities of hop.

Now, Question No. 488 - Mr. Amar Roy Pradhan. Absent. For the information of the hon. Members, yesterday we had 13 Members absent. This is the

sixth Member now who is absent today.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am present here.

MR. SPEAKER: Because you happen to be my namesake. Now, Question No. 489—Shri Mukunda Mandal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On that ground Parliament should not be dissolved.

Assistance to Cyclone-Affected Persons in West Bengal by Nationalised Banks

*489. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering any proposal for direction to the nationalised banks to assist the cyclone-affected people of South 24 Parganas in West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether anything has been done by the nationalised banks since the cyclone; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

Statement

There are standing instructions from Government to the banks to ensure prompt relief and rehabilitation assistance by them to people in areas affected by natural calamities. Under the guidelines, the banks are extending assistance by way of fresh crop loans, conversion of existing crop loans, rescheduling of term loans on flexible margins, security norms etc. The banks have also been advised not to charge penal interest on current dues and suitably defer the compounding of interest charges. Within the area of their direction, the banks are also expected to take a sympathetic view of the difficulties of the borrowers and extend a concessional treatment to the people affected by natural calamities.

In accordance with these guidelines, banks are extending facilities to people in Cyclone affected areas of 24 Parganas. The present data reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India does not yield the details asked for.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Sir, I have gone through the statement, but the statement has not answered my question. Actually, this is no reply to my question. That is why I seek your protection. During the recent cyclone hundreds of people in this district have died and crops have been damaged severely, houses have collapsed, school buildings have collapsed or have been damaged and cattle have also been killed due to the cyclone and tidal waves. That is why I want to ask the hon. Minister whether, considering the damage of the crops and loss of cattle and human lives, he will exempt all the loans taken from the nationalised banks by the poor people of the area, I mean, the cyclone affected area of 24 Parganas.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is his constituency.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Yes, I know it is his constituency. That is why I want to visit his constituency after the cyclone.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, have you invited him already?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As my colleague has already mentioned, there is a standing instruction to the various scheduled and commercial banks when a natural calamity like this happens as to what they are expected to do and that has been mentioned in the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. That is why I am not answering that part of the question.

For instance, they have to issue fresh loans, they have to re-schedule the old liabilities, they are not to charge penal rate of interest. Therefore, those matters which have been enumerated in the statement have been taken care of. But it would be very

difficult for me just to react positively to his suggestion that whenever there is a natural calamity there should be the straight instruction that all the outstanding loans will be written off and there will be no recovery. It is not possible.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

The question is, there is the standing instruction of the Ministry to the nationalised banks. But how far the instruction has been implemented, that is to be seen. Here, in the statement it is said that "in accordance with these guidelines, banks are extending facilities to people in cyclone affected areas of 24 Parganas. The present data reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India does not yield the details asked for." So, what is done by the nationalised banks? I want to know that. The question is that the allegation comes to me that nothing has been done by the nationalised banks in that area. So, my specific question is whether the hon. Minister will inquire about that and take necessary action so that these poor people get some benefits at least through these nationalised banks.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

If there is any specific allegation that nothing has been done, definitely that will be looked into, but what I pointed out is that apart from these, regarding what the commercial banks are expected to do, the hon. Member is aware that whenever a calamity like this takes place, we send the Central teams to visit the affected areas to make assessments, to have discussions with the State Administrations and to make recommendations. In this particular case also a team was sent and they visited on 6-2-1982 and thereafter they made their recommendations. Here is a set pattern. Unfortunately within that set pattern we have to function. The pattern has been fixed by the Seventh Finance Commission. As per their recommendation for 1981-82 and 1982-83 the ceiling has been prescribed as

Rs. 18,17,00,000 and Rs. 7,57,00,000|-. Within that ceiling they made recommendations for giving assistance to the State Governments in three categories—ways and means advance, ad hoc plan assistance and non-Plan grants for cyclone relief we have released, as per recommendations of that study team, to the extent of Rs. 12 crores for this particular region.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister—as he has said that Rs. 12 crores have been given to the State in this regard as I have understood—whether they will issue instructions to the nationalised banks to give interest free loan to the people in the cyclone affected area 24 Parganas to purchase cattle, to build their houses and to meet other requirements for their agricultural activities.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

The question of issuing instructions is not there. Instructions are already there. The question put was that these instructions are not being compiled with. We shall look into the matter whether these are being compiled with—whether the banks are working as per instructions.

World Bank Loans to Institutions lending to farmers

*490. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest and other details of World Bank loans to institutions that lend to farmers for increasing production in India;

(b) the areas decided for utilisation of loans and the agencies entrusted with the work of disbursement of loan amounts?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):**

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

Statement

(a) All IBRD and IDA loans/credits are extended to Government of India who on-lend the external loan/credit proceeds thereof to apex institutions that lend to farmers through commercial banks, land development banks, cooperative societies etc. The on-lending rates vary from time to time and with effect from 1st June, 1981, the rates per annum, are as follows:—

<i>Period of Loan</i>	<i>Interest rate</i>
upto 9 years	6.75 per cent
10-15 years	7.25 per cent
above 15 years	7.50 per cent

A rebate of 0.25 per cent is allowed on the above rates for timely repayments of principal and interest.

(b) Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation, National Cooperative Development Corporation and Indian Dairy Corporation are agencies entrusted with the disbursement of loan amounts. The loans are utilised for various agricultural operations like minor irrigation, land development, soil conservation & reclamation, plantation, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, storage, cold storage, market yards dairies and piggeries etc.

SHRI S. S. SIDNAL: The rate of interest mentioned by the Minister conditioned by the International agency while lending loan or do the local institutions arrange that?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member is aware that when we receive assistance and loans from the various international agencies, it is routed through various intermediate agencies. For instance from ARDC it goes to the State Development Bank

or State Co-operative Bank. From States Co-operative Bank and Central Co-operatives Bank it goes to primary co-operative societies and then it goes to the ultimate consumer. When Shri Venkataraman was there and even earlier also we appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shivaraman. The constant complaint was that in between so many processes or intermediate levels are there. With the result when the ultimate consumer gets the loan, the rate of interest becomes a little higher. Particularly, in this case, I have no hesitation to share the anxiety with the hon. Member—when we are lending at 6.75 per cent, ultimately when it goes to the consumer the rate becomes 10.25 per cent. Therefore, this about 3.5 per cent is being absorbed to meet the costs of various intermediate levels. In fact, we have already instructed about this—how quickly we can do away with that. Unfortunately, when the recommendation of Shivaraman Committee was sent to the various State Governments, in this area the implementing agency will be the State Government, many of them did not agree to do away with one or two tiers which exist in between. Therefore, we shall have to again take it up with them and see whether we can reduce some of the intermediate tiers and reduce the interest burden on the ultimate consumer.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Sir, regarding the second part of the question, namely, the areas decided for utilisation of loans and the agencies entrusted with the work, the answer is not found. In the answer given, it is found that the institutions have only been mentioned. The areas have not been mentioned where these loans have been disbursed for various development—whether for energy development or other development.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not have the statistics in regard to the areas.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foreign Agencies Finance Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development

*480. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state which foreign agencies financed Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and its affiliated organisation during the last one year and how much was received by the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs have vide their Notification dated the 17th February, 1982 appointed a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the working and activities, including publications, of a number of organisations including the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) and other organisations closely connected therewith. The Commission of Inquiry will also inquire into the sources of funds of the organisations referred to above.

धारक बांड

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

(क) धारक बांड किस प्रकार से कागज पर मुद्रित किए गए हैं, उनके लिए कौन सी स्याही प्रयोग में लाई गई है तथा उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) नकली धारक बांडों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए जाएंगे ; और

(ग) उन धारक बांडों का क्या किया गया है जो निर्धारित तिथि तक बेचे नहीं जा सके ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) धारक बांड सरकारी सिक्कोरिटी पेंपर मिल द्वारा निर्मित जलचिन्हित सिक्कोरिटी कागज पर छापे गए थे। बांडों को रंगत (टिंट) देने के लिए इस्तेमाल की गई आक्षुलिपी (क्यूबिटीव) स्याही को छोड़कर, जो बाजार

से खरीदी गई थी, इन बांडों की छपाई में विभागीय तौर पर उत्पादित स्याहियां इस्तेमाल की गई थीं। इन बांडों को छापने पर कुल 12.69 लाख रुपया व्यय हुआ।

(ख) जल-चिन्हों और इस्तेमाल किए गए कागज और स्याहियों की किस्म को देखते हुए, असली और नकली बांडों में अंतर करना मुश्किल नहीं होगा। अभी तक नकली धारक बांडों का कोई मामला सरकार अध्वा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा उन बैंकों धारक बांड वापिस लिए जा रहे हैं ताकि उन्हें उसी प्रकार नष्ट कर दिया जाए जिस प्रकार बड़े मूल्यों के नोट नष्ट कर दिए जाते हैं।

Facilities at Airports for Safer Running of AIR Services

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Airports in the country are without adequate facilities for landing, garaging and other facilities for the safer running of air services;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

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

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

Checking of Tax Evasion

*485. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preferring of false claims on account of depreciation and development for seeking income-tax rebate are on the increase;

(b) if so, action taken to streamline the checking of tax evasion; and

(c) what are the measures taken to strengthen the anti-tax-evasion machinery, impact thereof, together with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Sir, no such increase has been noticed.

Important cases having investigation potential are subjected to deep scrutiny by experienced Officers of the Department. They are also being regularly checked by the Internal Audit.

The Government have been taking various legislative and administrative measures from time to time to strengthen the anti-tax-evasion machinery. To effectively deal with the Income-tax evaders the Department conducted 3736 searches and seized prima-facie unaccounted assets of approximate value of Rs. 27.91 crores during the year 1981-82 (upto February, 1982). The Department has also intensified survey operations to bring on its registers persons having taxable income/wealth.

Purchase of Long-Distance Air-Bus

*486. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to buy long distance Air Bus 300-4Bs in replacement of Boeing 707 fleet;

(b) if so, the quantum of expenditure involved;

(c) considerations for pushing through this deal when Boeing are intact; and

(d) estimated loss likely to accrue in replacement of this aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air India has proposed the acquisition of three A-300B4 Airbus

aircraft during the year 1982-83, as replacement for the capacity loss due to the phasing out of two old B-707 aircraft and the need for additional capacity for introducing air service to Canada.

(b) The estimated expenditure on this proposal is Rs. 180.32 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 168.75 crores.

(c) The B-707 aircraft, which are now being phased out, were acquired about 20 years ago and they have already reached the end of their service life. Keeping them in operation for a further period would involve expenditure not commensurate with the returns. However, the remaining five B-707 aircraft would continue to operate as they have some more years to go before being phased out.

(d) The question of loss does not arise.

Bird Menace at Airports

*488. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high power committee has been set up to suggest measures to combat bird menace at airports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of incidents of birds hitting planes so far this year?

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

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

Statement

A high level committee, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, has been set up to examine all relevant aspects pertaining to birdstrike incidents to aircraft and make suitable recommendations regarding the working of the existing

preventive measures and formulate new and additional measures as may be necessary in this regard. The composition of the Committee is as under:—

- (1) Dr. B. Venkataraman,
Secretary,
Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation.
- (2) *Air Chief Marshal,
I. H. Latif (Retd.)
- (3) Air Vice Marshal,
P. P. Singh, MVC, AVSM,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff
(Flight Safety and Inspection),
Air Headquarters.
- (4) Capt. N. M. Pereira,
Deputy Managing Director,
Indian Airlines.
- (5) Wg. Cdr. P. R.P. Rao,
Deputy Director of Operations,
International Airports Authority
of India.
- (6) Capt. D. Bose,
Director of Operations,
Air India.
- (7) Shri H. B. Singh,
Director of Air Safety,
Office of the Director General of
Civil Aviation

—Member Secy.

*Since appointed as Governor of Maharashtra.

During the months of January, February and upto 20th March, 1982, 3, 7 and 1 bird strike incidents respectively have been reported.

Failure to Prepare Audited Accounts by Public Sector Companies

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

(a) whether there are any public sector companies which have not prepared their audited accounts within the time stipulated

under the Companies Act during the three preceding financial years;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure the proper accountability of these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Out of 191 public enterprises in 1978-79, 83 had not been able to finalise their accounts within the stipulated time in 1978-79. Similarly, 91 out of 201 public enterprises in 1979-80 and 68 out of 200 enterprises in 1980-81 were not able to finalise their accounts within the stipulated time. Some of the major reasons for this were:

(a) Backlog of old accounts especially in the case of those private sector companies which were nationalised.

(b) Multiplicity of units.

(c) Time taken for communication and information in the case of companies engaged in construction in India and abroad.

(d) Delay in appointment of auditors due to non finalisation of previous year's accounts.

(e) Consideration of comments of the auditors.

(c) Government have been impressing upon the management of defaulting companies the need to finalise their accounts within the specified time. The bureau of Public Enterprises has been closely monitoring the progress and pursuing the matter with individual companies who are lagging behind. Public Enterprises have been asked to finalise their accounts and complete the statutory audit by 30th June for transmission to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India could then be in a position to complete his audit by 30th September. As a result of these efforts, the number of such cases has come down and further progress is expected.

Foreign Trade with U.S.S.R. Through S.T.C. State Agencies

*492. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the U.S.S.R. deals with private trading agencies in India when Government of India have their own agencies;

(b) do Government propose to insist on the U.S.S.R. to deal only with State Trading Corporation and State agencies; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Under the existing policy, except in the case of a few items which are canalised through State agencies, a foreign buyer/seller is free to deal with any private or State agency in India, of its choice. In the circumstances, Government do not propose to insist upon the USSR to deal with State agencies only as that would amount to discrimination.

Opening of Branches of Commercial and Regional Gramya Banks

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

(a) whether Government propose to open branches of Commercial banks and the regional gramya banks in the country during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of such new branches going to be opened in the State of Karnataka?

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

(b) According to available provisional data, during the year 1981 (upto September) commercial banks opened 72 branches in the State of Karnataka. As at the end of September, 1981 commercial banks including the five Regional Rural Banks had 200 licences/allotments pending with them for opening of branches in Karnataka. It

may also be mentioned that the Sixth Regional Rural Banks covering the Districts of Tumkur and Bangalore (Rural) is also expected to be set up soon.

In terms of their new branch licencing policy for 1982-83 to 1984-85, the Reserve Bank have indicated a tentative programme for opening 224 additional rural/semi-urban branches in Karnataka by Regional Rural Banks and other commercial banks. Location of these branches will be decided in consultation with banks and the Government of Karnataka for which they have been addressed by the Reserve Bank of India.

Exemption of Entertainment Tax on Osibissa Show

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

(a) is it a fact that the Osibissa show organised by Pure Drinks (makers of Campa Cola) was exempted from paying entertainment tax;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) how much money was collected by way of tickets for the show; and

(d) how much was contributed to Charity?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Ball and Roller Bearings

*495. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report of the Economic Times of 4th February, 1982 regarding import of ball and roller bearings;

(b) what are the prices of ball and roller bearings imported in the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (up to 31 January, 1982);

(c) the countries from which these were imported;

(d) whether import of such items hampers our indigenous industries; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save the interests of these industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government are not aware of any such report having appeared in Economic Times dated 4th February, 1982.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the quantity & value of imports and the countries from which imported, as available so far, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3747/82].

(d) and (e). Import Policy is framed having due regard to indigenous availability and to provide legitimate protection to indigenous industry.

Plan to Erect an Optical Telescope

*496. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans are afoot to erect an optical telescope of 200 inch;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made by the country in astrophysics; and

(d) how far the new telescope will go in promoting the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Considerable progress has been made in the country in the study of Astrophysics since 1950. At the present moment 3 medium size Optical Telescope exist in Kavalur, Rangapur and Nainital. A large 234 cm (93 inch) telescope is nearing completion and will be installed at Kavalur shortly. Large Radio Telescopes

are available at Ootacamund, Gauribidanur and Ahmedabad. Currently, several other facilities for study of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Infrared, X-rays and other radiations are being prepared.

Using these instruments important achievements and discoveries have been made by the Indian scientists in recent years. These cover discoveries in the Solar system, such as, the ring around Uranus, composition of stars atmospheres and open regions in our galaxy. Theoretical work in Cosmology, galactic and extra galactic objects have produced important results which have been acclaimed by the international scientific community.

(d) If designed and fabricated this facility will bring India in the forefront of scientific research. But this will take 10-15 years.

Import Duty on Raw Material for Electronic Industry

*497. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of electronic industry the import duty on raw material is much higher than the duty on the finished goods and that this anomaly greatly hampers the growth of the indigenous electronic industry, particularly in the public sector; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken by Government to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). There are a large number of materials used in the electronics industry. Some of the so-called raw materials are finished goods of some other industry and also have different uses. The Department of Electronics are primarily responsible for the development of the electronics industry. Based on the recommendations of the Department of Electronics, tariff assistance has been afforded to the industry since the Budget of 1977 onwards by way of reduction in customs duty on raw materials and

components or increase in the duty on finished goods imported from abroad. There are now a number of raw materials which are liable to an import duty of 55 per cent *ad valorem*, which is much less than the duty applicable to the majority of the final electronics equipments. The rate of import duty on a number of capital goods used in the electronics industry has also been reduced to 35 per cent. *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary) as against the rate of duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary) applicable to machinery in general. These duty concessions are available to all units of the industry, whether they are in the public sector or the private sector.

The above measures are expected to afford substantial assistance in the growth of the electronics industry.

Association of M.P.s with Functioning of Nationalised Banks

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

(a) whether Members of Parliament especially those belonging to Lok Sabha are associated in any way with the functioning of the nationalised banks, including the opening of their branches;

(b) if so, the pattern of their association including their participation, if any, in the State/District Consultative Committees set up by the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if there is no association of the Members of Parliament in this important field, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it is proposed to ensure association of Members of Parliament in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Hon'ble Members of Parliament are associated with the functioning of the

public sector banks in various ways. The policy objectives set before these banks emerge as a result of the discussions and deliberations of the Hon'ble Members in the Houses of Parliament as also their suggestions and recommendations in specific committees, such as the Informal Consultative Committees of Members of Parliament for Ministry of Finance, the Estimates Committee and the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The implementation of the policy guidelines is also reviewed by the Hon'ble Members in these forums.

At the State level Coordination Committees comprising the representatives of the banks as also the Government Departments at a fairly senior level, have been constituted by the State Governments to facilitate coordination between the banks and the State agencies. Government of India have advised the State Governments to associate the Members of Legislatures and the Hon'ble Members of Parliament with the deliberations of their committees.

The District Level Consultative Committee is primarily a functional body for sorting out ground-level problems of inter-institutional coordination. The committee, presided over by the District Collector, comprises Lead District Officer of the Reserve Bank, representatives of banks operating in the district and district level officers concerned with development programmes. However, State Governments have also been advised to invite to the meetings of the committee non-official experts of industry or occupations which can be identified in a district as central to its economy and requiring special attention from credit institutions.

The Hon'ble Members of Parliament also make suggestions for opening of branches at different places. These suggestions are examined carefully and, subject to feasibility and viability, opening of branches is permitted by the Reserve Bank of India. In terms of their branch licensing policy, however, the centres for location of branches are finalised by the Reserve Bank in consultation with the State Governments and the banks.

Representations Regarding Transfer of Land Owned by Defence Department at Anandapuri in Barrackpore

*374. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations on the question of transfer of land now owned by Defence Department at Anandapuri in Barrackpore, to the control of Barrackpore Municipality in the interest of the people of this area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government to transfer the land to the Barrackpore Municipality so that the Municipality can start development works relating to public amenities and facilities; and

(d) if no steps have been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Requests have been received from a number of persons for the transfer of this land to the Barrackpore Municipality.

(c) It has been decided to transfer the entire surplus Defence land measuring 23.5 acres to the Barrackpore Municipality at the current market value.

(d) Does not arise.

Observance of Rules of Promotion in ITDC

5352. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the eligibility for promotion of the Officers working in the ITDC is three years and 5 years in some cases as per recent decision;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rules for promotion are not strictly followed and often changed to suit the convenience of I.T.D.C.;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while some get double promotion, some get promotion within one year, two years, three years while others do not get promotion even after their eligibility period and some

don't get even a regular promotion after 10 years of service and a lot of manipulation is going on in recruitment and promotion of officers in ITDC; and

(d) the details of officers who got their promotions before completing eligibility period and those who did not get promotion after completion of 5 years service in one particular grade|scale and the reasons for the delay in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) As per draft Recruitment and Promotion Rules, 1981, the conditions for eligibility for promotion from one grade to the other is 3 to 6 years of service.

(b) Promotion is made in accordance with the provisions in the draft Rules.

(c) The promotions|selections of eligible persons are made through Departmental Promotion Committees|Selection Boards. In a few cases eligibility conditions were relaxed as no departmental candidates rigidly meeting the prescribed service conditions were available.

(d) There are a number of officers who have rendered more than 5 years service in the same grade but have not been promoted. This is partly due to the fact that the officers concerned could not be selected for the higher posts by the Promotion Committees and partly due to non-availability of posts in the higher grades.

Fraud in Pandian Grama Banks

5353. SHRI D. S. A. SHIVA-PRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in Murasoli Madurai Edition in Tamil alleging a fraud in the Pandian Grama Bank to the extent of Rs. three lakhs;

(b) whether the General Manager of the Bank has been making any enquiries into the allegation; and

(c) if so, the details of the case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to suspected fictitious transactions in grant of loans at the Kannangudi branch of the Pandyan Grama Bank. Preliminary inquiries have revealed that serious irregularities had been committed by the concerned Branch Manager in the grant of some loans. The Branch Manager has since been placed under suspension and the matter is being further inquired into.

Yen Credit for Bombay Suburban Railways

5354. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan had agreed to advance a Yen credit to help finance the Bombay Suburban Railways modernisation project; and

(b) if so, the areas of suburban railways in Bombay where the credit will be utilised?

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

(b) The credit will be utilised for the procurement of traction equipment|traction motors from Japan for the Electric Multiple units which are operating in all areas of Bombay Suburban Railways.

Setting up turn-key projects by Indian companies

5355. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian companies have undertaken any programme of setting up turn-key projects in the West Asian and Persian Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian companies which have undertaken such assignment;

(c) the number of turn-key projects set up by them in different countries; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Statements (I to IV) giving country-wise and party-wise details, as per information available, are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3748/82]

Export of vegetables to UAE

5356. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity and value of vegetables exported to UAE during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The quantity and value of vegetables including onions exported to UAE are indicated below:—

Year	Qty. M. T.	Value Rs. Lakh
1979-80	19,172	243.00
1980-81	61,278	914.67
		(Provisional)

Seniority list of storemen|store orderlies in Central Radio Store Department

5357. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether seniority of Storemen and Store Orderlies working in the Central Radio Store Department is maintained separately;

(b) whether the seniority of these employees was merged in the year 1975 and again it was separated in 1980;

(c) if so, the reasons why the seniority was first merged and then it was separated later on and the number and names of employees who had to suffer adversely thereby;

(d) whether their actual seniority is now proposed to be maintained and benefit of it given to them with retrospective effect; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There is no post of Store Orderly in Central Radio Stores Depot. However, this cadre is available in the Civil Aviation Department and the seniority of Storemen and Store Orderlies is maintained separately.

(b) Seniority of the two cadres was merged on 1-1-1974. However, with effect from 1-7-1980 the seniority of these two cadres was separated.

(c) With effect from 1-1-1974, the two cadres were merged as they contained identical pay scales. In November, 1977, Selection Grade was introduced in the cadre of Storeman. Introduction of Selection Grade in Store Orderly was not found feasible as the total number of persons in this cadre was less than five. Since promotion to the Selection Grade was to be made only from amongst storemen, it was decided to separate the seniority list of the two cadres with effect from 1-7-1980. There are only four Store Orderlies and of these only one, Shri C.P. Pande (who was at S. No. 3 in the erstwhile combined seniority list) is affected.

(d) No Sir.

(e) As explained in (c) above.

Expansion of Cooperative Spinning Mills

5358. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion of the cooperative spinning mills in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the total number of Cooperative spinning mills proposed to be set up in the State of Orissa in the above Plan period; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above expansion programme in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). 28 spinning mills including five in Orissa are

expected to be set up by different State Governments with assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation by the end of the Sixth Plan Period.

(c) NCDC has cleared and extended assistance for the setting up of these mills. Further implementation rests with the respective State Governments.

Bonus received from Japan on account of supply of superior quality of iron ore

5359. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Japan has given to our country a bonus for supplying superior quality of iron ore than contracted for;

(b) if so, the quantity of iron ore sent to Japan and the amount of bonus money received from Japan; and

(c) whether before sending iron ore to foreign countries, any check is done to ensure that only those grades of ore sent which are ordered by the recipients and if so, how good quality ores were sent when some other grade was asked for?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. In terms of the contracts, at the time of loading of ore, representative samples of ore are drawn and analysed to ensure that iron ore supplied is in accordance with the specification stipulated in the contract. Every contract contains a formula for adjustment of price to actual FE content of the export cargo.

Commission paid by A.I. to G.S.A.

5360. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the commission paid by Air India to its General Sales Agents;

(b) whether there are Indians and foreign agents also engaged in this regard; and

(c) if so, what is the percentage of commission paid by other major Airlines of the world to their Sales Agents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air India pays a commission of 9 per cent on passenger sales plus 3 per cent overriding commission to its GSAs. For cargo sales, the commission is 5 per cent plus 2½ per cent overriding commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) IATA approved agents are paid commission at the rate of 9 per cent for passenger sales and 5 per cent for cargo sales, by airlines, who are members of the International Air Transport Association.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा पटना में चलाई जा रही बसों के किरायों में वृद्धि

5361. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा यात्रियों को ले जाने के लिये पटना में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के नगर स्थित कार्यालय से हवाई अड्डे तक बसों चलाई जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नगर स्थित कार्यालय से हवाई अड्डे की दूरी कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बस किराया निर्धारित करने के लिये कोई मानदंड निर्धारित किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना में इस बस किराये को पांच रु. से बढ़ा कर 10 रु. कर दिया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका आधार क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पटना में नगर कार्यालय से विमान क्षेत्र का फासला लगभग 8 किलोमीटर है ।

(ग) और (घ) जब कभी भी तेल व ईंधन की कीमतें तथा वाहन की प्रति किलोमीटर परिचालन लागत बढ़ जाती है तो बस किराये में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक हो जाता है ।

(ङ) जी, हां । 1 सितम्बर, 1981 से कांच किराया 5 रुपये से बढ़ कर 10 रुपये हो गया है ।

(च) ऊपर भाग (ग) और (घ) के उत्तर में दिए गए कारणों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वृद्धि आवश्यक हो गयी है ।

Smugglers Arrested by Coastal Guards

5362. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of smugglers arrested by the Coastal Guards during the years 1980 and 1981 and the details of the property recovered from them?

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

Accommodation Facilities to Class IV Employees of ITDC Hotels

5363. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend facilities regarding accommodation to Class IV employees (specially) upto certain limit, of basic pay, particularly to the employees who are working in odd hour duties in India Tourism Development Corporation (Hotels);

(b) whether the Ministry propose to take initiative and consult the Works and Housing Ministry as well as other concerned Ministries to extend Government accommodation facilities to the aforesaid category of persons in the ITDC (Hotels); and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) At present there is no proposal to extend facilities regarding accommodation to Class IV employees. However, some of the hotels of ITDC have staff quarters which are allotted to the staff according to their seniority and nature of work. Normally, the staff which are essential or are operational and have to work in broken shifts and at odd hours are given preference in allotment of these staff quarters.

(b) and (c) The employees of Public Sector Undertakings, as a rule, do not fall in the eligible category for allotment of Government accommodation.

Opening of Branches of Commercial Banks and Regional Gramya Banks in Andhra Pradesh

5364. **SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to benefit the rural areas by opening new branches of commercial banks and regional gramya banks in the country during 1982-83; and

(b) if so, the number of such bank branches going to be opened in the State of Andhra Pradesh, alongwith the places during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have recently formulated branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85. The main thrust of the policy will be towards extending banking facilities in rural and semi-urban areas with greater emphasis on improved spatial distribution of branches. Objective of the policy is to achieve a coverage of one bank office, on an average for a population of 17,000 in the rural and semi-urban areas. In accordance with the new policy about 442 additional offices of commercial banks, including the Regional Rural Banks, are likely to be opened in the rural and semi-urban areas in Andhra Pradesh during the three-year period. Reserve Bank of India will finalise the location of these branches in consultation with the State Government and it has, therefore, re-

quested the Government of Andhra Pradesh to identify rural unbanked centres in the State where bank offices are to be opened.

Income-Tax Evasion

5365. **SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of Income-tax evasion had been detected and what action was taken during the last one year; and

(b) what amount of revenue was realised from such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Income-tax evasion is detected every year by the Income-tax Department through its multifarious activities, namely, investigation of accounts, enquiries into specific allegations of tax evasion, survey, searches etc. To deal with the Income-tax evaders, the Income-tax Department conducted 3736 searches and seized *prima facie* unaccounted assets of approximate value of Rs. 27.91 crores during the period 1-4-81 to 28-2-82. The Department has also intensified survey operations to bring on its registered persons having taxable income/wealth. Similarly, during 1-4-81 to 28-2-82, prosecutions have been launched in the courts for tax evasion in 89 cases.

(b) Cases where Income-tax evasion is detected are dealt with by the assessing officers scattered all over the country. Collection of information regarding the amount of revenue realised will involve immense time and effort which may not be commensurate with the desired results. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires specific information relating to particular case or cases, the information may be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Protection and Indemnity Club

5366. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre's plan of establishing India's own Protection and Indemnity (P&I) Club by February,

1982 has been given a quiet burial;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some firms which have finalised their contracts for the ensuing year have stated that they are sure to get the period extended by one more year while other say that Government may permit the earlier two-year contract terms; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the clarifications made by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) to (c). The question of establishing a Protection and Indemnity (P&I) Club in India is under examination. Pending the outcome of such examination, Government have permitted Indian Shipping Companies to renew abroad their protection and indemnity insurances with the P & I Clubs of their choice for a period of one year upto 19th February 1983.

Reimbursement of amounts by AEPC

5367. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Annual Report of the AEPC (Apparels Export Promotion Council) for the year 1980;

(b) whether the amounts shown in the said Report payable to Government have actually been reimbursed; and

(c) whether Government propose to ask the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to audit the quota accounts, fines, penalties, etc., levied by the AEPC as an agent of Government so that full amount are reimbursed?

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

(b) No amounts have been shown in the Report as payable to the Government.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Memorandum from workers of Tea Gardens in West Bengal

5368. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the workers of tea gardens in West Bengal regarding late payment of wages;

(b) what action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) what action has also been taken against the Tea Estate Managements who fail to pay the wages in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL P. A. SANGMA): (a) Of late, Government have not received any memorandum from tea garden workers regarding late payment of wages.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Gold Ornaments and Jewellery

5369. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of gold ornaments and jewellery exported during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981; and

(b) the names of the countries where there is a great demand for Indian Jewellery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Export of gold and non-gold jewellery since 1979-80 has been as under:

Year	Value (Rs. lakhs)	
	Gold jewellery	Non-gold jewellery
1979-80	1692.65	113.22
1980-81	1460.70	139.99
1981-82	3554.73	156.49
(April 1981- February, 1982) Provisional		

Source : Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

(b) The major export markets are Kuwait, Dubai, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and U.K.

**Banking facilities in Backward Areas of
Andhra Pradesh**

5370. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for expansion of banking facilities in backward areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India have formulated a new branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85, which aims to achieve, by March 1985, a banking coverage of one bank office, on an average, for 17,000 population in the rural and semi-urban areas. In pursuance of this objective 442 additional allotments/licences are expected to be issued to the banks for opening rural/semi-urban branches in Andhra Pradesh during the three years period. Of these, 430 are expected to be in 21 districts, which have a banking coverage poorer than stipulated norm.

Grant of relief to retired Railway Employees on Provident Fund

5371. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum dated 13 August, 1981 signed by Members of Parliament regarding grant of relief to retired railway employees on Provident Fund Scheme; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same?

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

(b) The demand is that Railway employees who retired after 1-4-1957 and despite having been given repeated options to come over to the pension system should also be given the dearness relief as admissible to Central Government Pensioners. Until 1-4-1957 Railway employees used to be on contributory provident fund system of

retirement benefits. With effect from 1-4-1957 all new entrants have been brought on pension system and existing employees were given option to come over to the pension system. Subsequently, whenever any liberalisation has been made in the pension scheme, existing employees have repeatedly been given fresh option. Even then a large number of Railway employees continue to retain the contributory provident fund system of retirement benefits for the reason that this gives them a lumpsum payment at the time of retirement whereas employees on pension system are able to commute only 1/3rd of the pension. As of new, those who retired on contributory provident fund, obtain final settlement from Government for which they have voluntarily chosen.

Export Inspection Council

5372. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Inspection Council was formed and what are its main functions;

(b) whether Government have made an assessment about its functioning, if so, the results thereof; and

(c) how many Officers and employees are there in it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 3(1) of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, the Government has established the Export Inspection Council w.e.f. 1-1-1964. The main functions of the Council are:

(i) to advise the Central Government regarding measures for the enforcement of quality, control and inspection in relation to commodities intended for export and to draw up programmes therefor;

(ii) to carry out administrative and technical control over the five Export Inspection Agencies set up by the Central Government, one each at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras; and

(iii) to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by or under the Act.

2. The Council with its members drawn from the various concerned Departments as well as trade and the Commerce Secretary as its Chairman, keeps the activities of the Council and its Export Inspection Agencies under constant review by holding discussions/meetings periodically.

(c) The number of employees including officers in the Export Inspection Council as on date are:

Group 'A'	..	12
Group 'B'	..	8
Group 'C'	..	27
Group 'D'	..	4
		51

**आल इंडिया फेडरेशन आफ स्टोर कीपर्स
आफ आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर की मांगों**

5373. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आल इंडिया फेडरेशन आफ स्टोर कीपर्स आफ आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर की बहुत लम्बे समय से की जा रही मांगों की जांच की है और इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मंजूर की गयी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है और नामंजूर की गई मांगों को मंजूर करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइयां हुईं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) :

(क) और (ख) सेना अथवा कोर के स्टोर-कीपिंग स्टाफ की अखिल भारतीय संघ की कल्ल महत्वपूर्ण मांगों ये हैं :—

(1) सेना आयुध कोर के स्टोरकीपिंग स्टाफ के पदान्ति के अवसर ;

(2) वेतनमानों में संशोधन के लिए विशेषज्ञ वर्गीकरण समिति की रिपोर्ट ; और

(3) आयुध अफसर सिविलियन (स्टोर) के ग्रेड में सीधी भर्ती समाप्त करने के लिए इस ग्रेड के पदों के भर्ती नियमों में संशोधन । इन मांगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Payment of two months salary out of gratuity to persons retired before 1st September, 1977

5374. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Servants who retired before 1st September, 1977 were subjected to the payment of two month's salary out of their Gratuity in case of opting for family pension;

(b) whether it is a fact that such recovery of two months' salary was stopped in case of post—1st September, 1977 pensioners;

(c) whether this disparity has hit hard those pre-1st September, 1977 pensioners, who are still alive and they had also been deprived of the benefit of leave encashment;

(d) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of refunding the amount of two month's salary recovered from the pensioners who retired during the period from 1st January, 1973—the date from which last Pay Commission recommendations were implemented—to 31st August, 1977; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The death-cum-retirement Gratuity of Central Government employees who retired prior to 22nd September, 1977 was subject to a deduction of two months emoluments or Rs. 5,000, whichever was less, as contribution towards the grant of family pension. As a result of the decision taken on the recommendations of the National Council (J.C.M.), the deduction of two months

emoluments was discontinued w.e.f. 22.9.1977.

(c) to (e). As a matter of general policy, liberalisations of retirement benefits are effected from a prospective date.

Cotton cloth purchased by Ministries and Departments of Government of India

5375. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cloth purchased by Government of India Ministries and Departments from the National Textile Corporation and from other agencies during the last three years;

(b) whether the Ministries/Department Undertakings have resorted to purchase of cloth from private mill shops i.e. other than the N.T.C., if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government contemplate to issue strict directives to all Ministries/Department Undertakings and offices financed and controlled by them including the Public Sector Undertakings and autonomous corporations for strict compliance of the order issued in this regard to purchase cloth from N.T.C. only; and

(d) if so, whether the copies of the same will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). NTC supplied to the Government Departments through the DGS & D the following quantities of cloth during the last three years:—

1978-79	68.01 lakh metres
1979-80	63.29 lakh metres
1980-81	77.23 lakh metres

Purchases of Government's requirements including requirement of cloth are controlled by the Department of Supply and governed by the instructions of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises dated 15th October, 1980 which lay down the following:—

(a) subject to quality requirements and reasonable delivery schedules, purchases of requirement of Govt. to the extent that

such requirements can be met by public sector undertakings should be purchased from such undertakings.

(b) In making such purchases, a price preference of upto 10 per cent is admissible to public sector undertakings. Wherever public sector undertakings are able to fulfil the aforesaid criteria, Govt. Departments are ordinarily required to purchase their requirements from public sector undertakings. Since even in case of cloth, all the requirements of Government cannot be met from public sector undertakings, purchases are made by Government departments of their requirements from private sources too.

Import of Ferro Chrome with Carbon

5376. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR:
SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial quantity of Ferro Chrome with Carbon less than 0.03 per cent is being imported against REP/Additional licences granted to the Export Houses;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of such imports from 1st April, 1980;

(c) what is the indigenous production and also the quantum of demand in the country of Ferro Chrome with Carbon less than 0.03 per cent; and

(d) whether there is any proposal with Government to plug the Channel of speculative and redundant import of Ferro Chrome with Carbon less than 0.03 per cent for trading by including the item in Appendix 26 of the Import Policy, without in any way hurting the interest of genuine actual users?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) This item is allowed for import against REP/Additional licences to export Houses.

(b) No separate statistics are compiled in respect of imports by Export Houses and also in respect of imports of Ferro Chrome with Carbon less than 0.03 per

cent. However, according to the import statistics so far available, the import of Ferro-Chrome, low carbon, during April, 1980-November, 1980 was 2 MT.

(c) No information about the production and demand of this particular specification is known. However, indigenous production cannot meet full demand

(d) A suggestion has been received for restricting the import of this item, and is being examined in connection with the formulation of Import Policy for 1982-83.

Filling up of Posts in Central Trade Service

5377. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of posts in the Grades I and II of the Central Trade Service which have been filled up on *ad hoc* basis;

(b) when there is an organised regular service, the reasons why such *ad hoc* postings are needed;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of officers in the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation who have not yet been confirmed in the posts though they have put in over 5 to 15 years of service in the grades; and

(d) whether even after formation of Central Trade Service, promotion from Class I to another Class I post is given on the basis of DPC which is not the practice in other Central Services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Some posts in Grades I & II of the Central Trade Service have been filled on *ad hoc* basis by promotion. These appointments were made pending notification of certain amendments to the Recruitment Rules.

(c) Action has already been initiated to make regular appointments and to confirm the eligible officers in the appropriate grades. It is hoped to take decisions in this regard in the near future.

(d) According to the provisions of the Central Trade Service (Group A) Rules, 1977, promotions are made only on the recommendations of the Selection Committee appointed for the purpose.

Jobs for Handicapped Persons in NTC

5379. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped persons offered jobs by NTC Limited during the Year of the handicapped; if none, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether N.T.C. received any request from handicapped persons for employment during the Year of the Handicapped; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The N.T.C. including Subsidiaries employed 325 physically handicapped persons during the relevant period and 1074 upto 31-12-1981. The N.T.C. subsidiaries were also awarded several National Awards for providing employments to physically handicapped persons including the one on 27th March 1981 to N.T.C. (APKK&M). There is no central record of applications received from physically handicapped for employment with N.T.C.

Quotations for Transportation of Sugar

5380. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the port-wise/region-wise position of quantity of sugar released, delivered as well as transport charges for shipment as on 1 March, 1982;

(b) whether S.T.C. invited any quotations from factories as well as transporters for transport charges from factories to respective ports;

(c) if so, what are the details of the charges quoted by factories and transporters; and

(d) how the selection of transporters was made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A statement at Annexure I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3749/82].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statements at Annexures II and III are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3749/82].

(d) The contracts for transport were awarded on the basis of lowest quotations.

Indian Projects approved by Sri Lanka Government

5381. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 37 Indian project proposals with a total investment of

Rs 1200 millions that have approved Sri Lanka Governments.

(b) the names of four other projects approved for free trade zone, and

(c) in how many of these projects, buy-back agreement has been entered into?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A list of Indian projects in Sri Lanka which have been approved both by the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of India, is given in the attached statement. The investment involved in these projects and an indication as to the location of two of them in the Free Trade Zone, is also given in the attached statement. Authentic information regarding Indian project proposals approved only by the Government of Sri Lanka is not available.

(c) Information regarding specific buy-back agreement is not available.

Statement

Equity in SL. Rs. 000

S.No.	Name of Indian party	Field of collaboration	Equity	Whether located in free trade zone
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/s. Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta.	Sewing machines & electric fans	1000	
2	M/s. Bhor Industries Ltd., Bombay.	PVC leather cloth	681	
3	M/s. Swastic Glass Works, Chandra-	Glass & Glassware	1000	
4	M/s. Dujodwala Industries, Bombay.	Synthetic resins	1087	
5	M/s. Colour-Cl em Ltd., Bombay.	Pigment emulsions	6000	
6	M/s. Birla International Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Canvas footwear	30000	Yes
7	M/s. M.S. Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	Cotton yarn hosiery project	8000	Yes
8	M/s. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Hotel	231800	

1	2	3	4	5
9	M/s. Ponds (India) Ltd., Madras	Toiletries and Cosmetics	2000	
10	M/s. ITC Ltd., Calcutta	Joint Venture hotel	60392	
11	M/s. Agrocargo Transport Ltd., Madras	Passenger stage carriage service	10000	
12	M/s. S.I. Property Development Pvt. Ltd., Madras	Construction of ownership housing	2000	
13	M/s. Shanti Vihar Hotels Pvt.	Vegetarian restaurant	500	
14	M/s. TCI Hotels and Resorts Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Fivestar hotel	175000	
15	M/s. Subash Ray and Co. C.F.I. Calcutta.	International money broking company	450	
16	M/s. Site World Travel (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Promoting travel and tourism	600	
17	M/s. Ucal Exports Pvt. Ltd., Madras	Industrial rubber products	1500	
18	M/s. Arbor Acres farm India Ltd., New Delhi	Poultry breeding and broiler rearing	4637	
19	M/s. Voltas International Ltd., Bombay	Bored piling and tube-well drilling projects	5000	

			541647	

News Item Captioned "Echo on Tax Removal on Foreign Loans-term Lending Interest Rate war hots up"

5382. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Echo on tax removal on foreign loans-Term lending interest rate war hots up" appearing in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi dated 6 March, 1982;

(b) if so, the broad facts of the whole matter; and

(c) the reasons why Government are soft towards the large industrial houses in the matter of payment of actual rate of interest they have to pay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The con-

cerned news item has come to the notice of Government.

(b) The Union Budget for 1982-83 contains a provision for exempting from levy of interest tax the interest on any loan in foreign currency sanctioned by a specified industrial financial institution for financing import of capital plant and machinery from any country outside India. This is proposed on the ground that any levy of interest tax on loans in foreign currency sanctioned by a specified industrial financial institution results in increase in the capital cost of the projects in India.

(c) It is not a fact that Government are soft towards the large industrial houses in the matter of payment of interest. In fact there are lower rates of interest for smaller borrowers.

**Closure of Swadeshi Cotton Mills,
Pondicherry**

5383. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to close the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the employees have made any representation to Government in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of Concessional Freight Rates for Export Cargo From Punjab

5384. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State has been repeatedly requesting for creation of dry port facilities in Delhi to boost its export promotion programme and if so, the present position of the proposal; and

(b) whether Government propose considering introduction of concessional freight rates for export cargo from Punjab which will enable it to compete favourably with other port cities in the country in the overall national interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) In 1974, Government had decided in principle to establish a dry port in the Northern Region of India in response to the requests received from various quarters including Punjab State. In July, 1977 the Government had decided not to take up the project of establishing a dry port in Delhi for immediate implementation. In view of the representations received, a decision was however taken in principle to set up an Inland Container Depot at Tughlakabad which will provide dry port like facilities for cargoes moving in containers. The

Northern Railway has conducted a techno-economic-cum-feasibility survey and the report is under finalisation. Pending establishment of the Inland Container at Tughlakabad, it has been decided to set up an Inland Container Depot at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on pilot project basis, which is expected to be commissioned shortly. Based on the techno-economic-cum-feasibility survey report and the experience gained from the actual operation of the pilot project, a final decision on the establishment of Inland Container Depot at Tughlakabad will be taken.

(b) Presumably, the reference has been made to the need for revival of railway freight concession for rail-borne movement of export traffic originating from the interior. Though the question of granting freight relief has been once again taken up for consideration, decision has not yet been taken.

Consultation with Trade Unionists on Major Issues

5385. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister has promised the Trade Unionists to consult them in future on all major issues;

(b) whether Government's wholesale price index figures were questioned on the ground that the consumer price index which was the real barometer of the cost of living was steadily increasing but either the index figures were false or some middlemen were fleecing the consumers;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In the meeting with the trade union leaders on 8-2-1982, Finance Minister said that such meetings were in the nature of informal discussions before the budget was formulated, the idea being to listen to various views and interests. There was no specific discussion of future meetings of a similar nature.

(b) The question of the wholesale price index figure being false did not arise. However, some of the trade union leaders expressed their concern regarding increase in the consumer price index which reflected the cost of living of industrial workers.

(c) and (d). Government is not complacent about the price situation and has taken several measures to keep the inflationary pressures under check and also to protect the earnings of the workers, particularly in the organised sector, through payment of dearness allowance etc. It may also be noted that in December 1981 and January 1982, the consumer price index has shown a decline.

Bills pending before Pay and Accounts Offices at Delhi

5386. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of bills pending before the Pay and Accounts Offices at Delhi for various Ministries, etc., working under the Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance for more than one year, facts in details with break-up of that from the public sector and private sector;

(b) same for more than five years;

(c) percentages of the total bills of the public sector and private sector cleared by the Pay and Accounts Offices in the last five years;

(d) whether it is a fact that private parties get their bills paid quickly than the public sector;

(e) whether it is a fact that the practices associated with the process of payment has put the public sector to a disadvantage; and

(f) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). There are no bills outstanding for payment for more than one year in the Pay

and Accounts Offices at Delhi. However, 2548 bills have been kept pending in the Pay and Accounts Office attached to the Department of Supply for more than one year on specific instructions received from the indentors, consignees or from the Director General, Supplies and Disposals.

(c) Separate record of bills received from the private sector and public sector are not maintained by the Pay and Accounts Offices. Collection of the information required will necessitate review of all bills running into several lakhs presented at the Pay and Accounts Offices during the last five years. It is considered that the time and labour involved in the collection of this information will not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

(d) No. Bills submitted for payment by private parties and public sector undertakings are treated alike in the Pay and Accounts Offices.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Finance Minister's Discussions with Industrialists

5387. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of February, the Union Finance Minister and a group of industrialists had long discussions in which the industrialists expressed concern at the industrial relations climate and they have also pointed out that in the western region of the country in particular it had sharply deteriorated; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Finance Minister had a meeting among others with industrialists at which various aspects of the economic situation were discussed and several important points and suggestions were made.

One of the participants did refer to the deterioration in labour relations situation particularly in the Western Region. As the discussions were informal, the question of taking decisions in the meeting did not arise.

News Item "Cash Option for L.T.C. Mooted"

5388. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "cash option for LTC mooted" appearing in the "Indian Express" of 22 February, 1982 highlighting (i) running of 350 special trains to accommodate travelling on L.T.C.; (ii) Paranjape Committee's recommendation to ease pressure on goods train and to reduce secretariat work in processing LTC applications; (iii) complaints on the misuse of the concession and floating of benami transporters; and (iv) desire of the Railways and Planning Commission to give cash option etc., etc.;

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

(c) the action taken, with details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Railways run a large number of special trains in order to clear rush of traffic during summer and winter breaks from important stations, which are also used by employees travelling on LTC. Government have issued detailed instructions to the controlling authorities to ensure strict scrutiny of LTC claims before their acceptance. Government have not taken a final view on Paranjape Committee's recommendation and Planning Commission's suggestion to give an option to the employees to draw cash in lieu of Leave Travel Concession.

Acquisition/Disposal of Immovable Property by Civilians, working in INS India

5389. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Government servant shall, except with the previous knowledge of the prescribed authority, acquire or dispose of any immovable property by lease, mortgage, purchase, sale, gift, or otherwise either in his name or in the name of any member of his family;

(b) if so, whether any cases of violation of the said orders in INS India by the civilian working therein have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, details thereof, together with action taken against the persons concerned?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme by Commercial Banks

5390. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have sent directions to the Reserve Bank of India and other Commercial Banks for implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme;

(b) if so, whether any working group has been proposed to be set up for supervising the proper implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(c) the details about the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken for the proper implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme by commercial banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Public sector banks have been progressively giving more attention to meet the credit needs of weaker sections, including beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme. Cer-

tain guidelines in this regard had also been laid by the Reserve Bank of India. A Working Group has been recently constituted by the Reserve Bank to consider the matter further in the background of the new 20-Point Programme. Apart from a review of the existing guidelines this Group will also study the steps that may be called for to improve the present reporting and monitoring system for the flow of credit to priority sectors, including beneficiaries of the New 20-Point Programme. Existing arrangements and procedures will be further stream-lined on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group.

Complaints against Chief Inspector of Stores and Controller of Procurement Naval Dockyard Bombay.

5391. SHRI SOMIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the Ministry have received a lot of complaints against the Chief Inspector of Stores and Controller of Procurements, Naval Dockyard, Lion Gate, Bombay for their corrupt practices in procuring materials for National Naval Units; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the officers held guilty if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A few complaints have been received.

(b) At present two cases are under investigation. The investigation is not yet complete.

Coffee Plantation Scheme

5393. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposals for Coffee Plantation Schemes in the country;

(b) whether any such Coffee Plantation Scheme is proposed to be introduced in Orissa;

(c) if so, the places in Orissa where such schemes are to be operated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A total area of 12,000 hectares has been found suitable for coffee cultivation in the Districts of Koraput, Phulbani and Kalahandi in Orissa State.

Assistance by world bank for development of oil fertilizers

5394. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Chief Mr. A. W. Clausen has expressed satisfaction at the direction being given to the development of oil and fertilizer industries in India;

(b) whether he also stated that the World Bank was fully concerned with these two sectors particularly in the context of the total energy problem; and

(c) if so, the assurance of assistance given, if any, to accelerate exploration, development and production programme by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). During the recent visit to India of Mr. A. W. Clausen, President of the World Bank, broad issues relating to oil and fertilizer sectors were discussed. While Mr. Clausen reiterated World Banks' keen interest in energy development, there was no discussion on specific programmes.

Reluctance of American businessmen to set up industries in India

5395. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that American businessmen were sceptical and reluctant to set up any industry in India because of various restrictions like FERA, MRTP and licensing procedures; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to further liberalise the elements control in those Acts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Foreign investors will have to comply with the statutory, regulatory and administrative requirements of the host countries. During recent Joint Commission meetings the US delegation noted that the United States is the second leading source for foreign investment in India and anticipated that American Collaboration with Indian firms would continue to grow. This is because the American investors are aware of our pragmatic approach to investment and the stability of our policy with a view to facilitating larger foreign participation in certain priority industries and in high technology areas that contribute to exports, growth and development.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम द्वारा सस्ते किस्म के कपड़े के मूल्य बढ़ाने की मांग

5396. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने सस्ते किस्म के कपड़े के मूल्यों में 15 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि किये जाने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को मान्य है कि निगम को उक्त मूल्य वृद्धि की अनुमति देने से अन्य मिलों द्वारा निर्मित कपड़े के मूल्यों पर भी काफी प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) और (ख). स्वीच्छक सस्ता कपड़ा योजना के अन्तर्गत सस्ते कपड़े की अधिकतम कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम तथा अन्य स्रोतों से अनुसंधान प्राप्त हुए थे। अधिकतम कीमत 6.36 रु. प्रति मीटर से बढ़ाकर 7.31 रु. प्रति मीटर कर दी गई है। गैर-सरकारी मिलों भी स्वीच्छक सस्ता कपड़ा योजना में भाग लेती हैं और इस वृद्धि का मतलब केवल यह होगा कि 6.36 रु. प्रति मीटर तथा 7.31 रु. प्रति मीटर के बीच की उपभोक्ता कीमत वाला कपड़ा, जो सस्ते कपड़े की योजना की

अन्य शर्तों को पूरा करता हो, अब सस्ता कपड़ा योजना के दायरे के अन्तर्गत आयेगा।

Loss to National Textile Corporation

5397. **SHRI M. V. CHENDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mills under the NTC suffered a heavy loss of Rs. 27 crores in the first six months, April to September, 1981 of the current financial year;

(b) if so, what was the main reason for this loss;

(c) what was the further loss suffered by these mills after September onwards; and

(d) what steps were taken by the Union Government to help these mills to reduce losses and to what extent Government's assistance has helped them to reduce losses?

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

(b) Old and obsolete machinery, uneconomic size of the mills, excess labour force, under-utilisation of installed capacity due to power shortage and increased cost of inputs are the main reasons for the losses of NTC.

(c) During October to December, 1981, the nationalised mills incurred a provisional loss of Rs. 21.94 crores.

(d) Some of the important steps taken to reduce losses are as follows:—

(i) modernisation of machinery and expansion of capacity, wherever necessary;

(ii) rationalisation of work load and labour force;

(iii) bulk procurement of raw materials on centralised basis; and

(iv) installation of diesel generating sets in some of the mills to overcome power shortage.

The above steps are expected to go a long way in improving the working results of the mills.

Per capita assistance from IDBI to Bihar

5398. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1979-80 Bihar got lower per capita assistance from Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) whether as against the national average of 28.52 per cent in terms of per capita sanction assistance, Bihar got only 6.29 per cent from Industrial Development Bank of India;

(c) whether as against the national average of 18.28 per cent in terms of per capita disbursed assistance, Bihar shared 3.64 per cent only; and

(d) if the replies to parts (a) to (c) be in the affirmative, do Government propose to enhance the Industrial Development Bank of India's assistance to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During 1979-80, Bihar got per capita assistance of Rs. 4.25 from Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI):

(b) As against National Average of Rs. 18.18 per capita assistance sanctioned by IDBI, per capita assistance in Bihar was Rs. 4.25.

(c) As against National Average of Rs. 11.34 per capita assistance disbursed by IDBI, the share of Bihar was Rs. 2.91 per capita.

(d) IDBI extends financial assistance to all eligible worthwhile projects which are in conformity with national priorities. Flow of assistance from IDBI to different States depends largely on entrepreneurial activities in a particular State. Locational advantage, infrastructural facilities, decisions of the licensing authorities and special incentives provided by different States, etc. determine the tempo of entrepreneurial activities. For the purpose of sanction of assistance, IDBI does not make any State-wise allocation.

Cheap term loans for small units by Financial Institutions

5399. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some financial institutions have taken a decision to extend cheap term loans for small units;

(b) if so, the names of the financial institutions which have taken such a decision;

(c) the concessions proposed to be given to small units and other terms and conditions laid down by those financial institutions in giving loans to small units of various States; and

(d) if so, what are the efforts initiated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Apart from the concessions already available to small units in respect of refinance assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India, the all-India financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India, have not recently taken any decision to provide further concessional term loans for small units.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Investment by Government of India in Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala

5400. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investment by Government of India in Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala is only 2.3 per cent of the total investment; and

(b) whether Government propose to bridge this disparity and if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) As on 31st March,

1981 the value of total gross block of Central public sector units located in Kerala works out to 2.32 per cent of such total of all the Central public sector undertakings.

(b) While imbalances in developmental expenditure in different States is kept in view at the time of taking an investment decision, approval of outlay in Central public sector undertakings are based principally on various techno-economic considerations rather than geographical.

इस्पात का आयात

5401. श्री राम प्यारें पतिवश : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस्पात का आयात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में तथा कहां से इसका आयात करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या आयातित इस्पात के आ जाने से देश की आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो सकेंगी ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार और अधिक इस्पात का आयात करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में तथा किस देश से उसका आयात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) से (ङ). चालू आयात नीति में खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस, वास्तविक प्रयोक्ता लाइसेंसों, आर.ई.पी. लाइसेंसों के अंतर्गत सरणीकरण अभिकरणों की मार्फत तथा निर्यात सदनों/व्यापारिक सदनों द्वारा सरणीकरण अभिकरणों की मार्फत विभिन्न किस्मों के इस्पात के आयात की व्यवस्था है। इन व्यवस्थाओं के अंतर्गत वर्ष के दौरान जितनी कुल मात्रा का आयात किया जा सकता है, उसकी जानकारी इस अवस्था में नहीं है। तथापि, अप्रैल 1981 से फरवरी 1982 के दौरान भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि. ने 1.23 मिलियन मी. टन इस्पात तथा 0.4 मिलियन मी. टन कच्चे लौहे की कुल मात्रा के आर्डर दिए। ये आर्डर मुख्य रूप से जापान, पश्चिम जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, बेल्जियम तथा रुपया भुगतान क्षेत्र से इस्पात

और चीन तथा पाकिस्तान से कच्चे लौहे के आयात के लिए दिये गये। आयातों की मात्रा तथा किस्म विभिन्न श्रेणी के प्रयोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं तथा स्वदेशी उत्पादन की उपलब्धता की सीमा पर निर्भर है। इस अवस्था में यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि क्या और अधिक आयात आवश्यक होंगे अथवा नहीं और यदि होंगे तो वे किस देश से।

Failure to prepare audited accounts by public sector companies

5402. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector companies which have not prepared their audited accounts within the time stipulated under the companies Act during the three preceding financial years;

(b) the reasons for the failure to ensure that these accounts are prepared within the due date; and

(c) the total amount of capital invested by the Government in these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The names of public sector companies which could not finalise their accounts within the time stipulated under the Companies Act during the three preceding financial years are given in Annexure I, II and III laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3750/82]

(b) Some of the reasons for delay in finalisation of accounts were:

(i) backlog of old accounts especially in the case of nationalised group of companies like National Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries, Coal India and its subsidiaries, Bharat Brakes & Valves, Braithwaite & Co., Bharat Wagons Co., Jessop & Co., Andrew Yule, Oil India Mogul Lines, IISCO etc.;

(ii) extra time required for conduct of audit by two agencies, namely, Statutory Auditors and the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

(iii) multiplicity of the units under many companies.

(iv) extra time required for communication and transmission of records and information in case of companies engaged in construction work at different sites in India and abroad.

(v) delay in appointment of auditors consequent upon non-finalisation of accounts of the previous year.

(vi) action necessitated by comments of the auditors.

(c) Since the number of companies failing to adopt their accounts within the prescribed time schedule had varied from year to year, the total investment in these enterprises had also varied correspondingly. The amount of capital invested in respect of each individual company for the last three financial years has already been incorporated in the Public Enterprises Survey presented to Parliament on 24th February, 1982.

Dismissed employees appointed as Directors in N.T.C.

5403. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many dismissed employees from public sector have been appointed in National Textile Corporation Ltd. and its subsidiaries in the post of Director;

(b) whether Government are aware of the above fact;

(c) what action has been taken up till now; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). It has been brought to the notice of Government that one employee alleged to have been dismissed from a State Government undertaking, has been appointed as Director in one of the subsidiaries of the National Textile Corporation. The allegation is under investigation.

सीमा सड़क महानिदेशक को तवाघाट-जिपटी-गुंजी-कुटी मोटर सड़क को बढ़ाने के निदेश

5404. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका विचार सीमा सड़क महानिदेशक को निदेश देने का कि नेपाल-चीन सीमा पर उत्तर प्रदेश में धारखुला तथा मुस्यारी क्षेत्रों के स्थानीय लोगों को आने जाने की सुविधा देने हेतु और रक्षा सेनाओं को सप्लाई पहुंचने का सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु तवाघाट-जिपटी-गुंजी-कुटी मोटर सड़क को तथा जालजी-मुस्यारी मोटर सड़कों को मिलम तक बढ़ाया जाये ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उक्त सड़कों का निर्माण न होने के कारण स्थानीय लोगों में बहुत असंतोष व्याप्त है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन :

(क) से (ग) चूंकि युद्ध संबंधी जरूरतों के लिए इन सड़कों को बढ़ाए जाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है अतः इन सड़कों के निर्माण कार्य को सीमित सड़क विकास बोर्ड निधि से नहीं किया जा सकता ।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को छोड़कर अन्य सड़कों का निर्माण कराना राज्य सरकारों का विषय है ।

Increase in pension of Army Personnel

5405. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how the increase in the pension to the Army Personnel has been allowed with effect from 1 April, 1979 while according to the Third Pay Commission, increased pension has been allowed to civilian Government Servants with effect from 1st January, 1973; and

(b) the reasons for distinction between Army Personnel and civilians?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) As in the case of civil

Government servants, the rates of pension of army personnel were also revised with effect from 1-1-1973 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, and again with effect from 1-4-1979 as a result of the introduction of a liberalised formula for assessment of pension.

(b) Does not arise.

Tax realised on unaccounted income

5406. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of cash and materials seized during income-tax raids in the past two years;

(b) how much tax has been realised on the above unaccounted income; and

(c) are income-tax raids made without distinction of big or small, influential or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The approximate value of *prima facie* unaccounted cash and other valuable articles things seized during the searches conducted by the Income-tax Department in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as under:—

Year	Approximate Value (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	12.14
1980-81	19.26

The assessments in many of these cases have not been completed as yet. The amount of tax realised will be known only after the relevant assessments in all these cases are completed and the tax payable on the basis of such assessments is fully collected.

(c) Searches are authorised only in cases where on the basis of available information, the authority empowered to authorise search is satisfied that such an action is called for.

इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक की हांगकांग शाखा में धोखा-धड़ी

5407. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक की हांगकांग शाखा में विदेश मुद्रा की धोखा-धड़ी के संबंध में प्राप्त नवीनतम रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त शाखा के उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें निलम्बित किया गया है। उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या इन अधिकारियों को आरोप पत्र दिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनमें लगाए गए आरोपों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) यदि आरोप पत्र नहीं दिए गए हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) आरोप-पत्र कब तक दिये जायेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणय मुखर्जी) :

(क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हांगकांग स्थित इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक की शाखा को हुई हानियों की जांच की है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार बैंक के व्यवहार कक्ष (डीलिंग रूम) के परिचालनों की प्रणालियों और प्रक्रियाओं तथा नियंत्रण-तंत्र में कमियां थीं।

(ख) उप महाप्रबन्धक, श्री जे. पी. मोसेम को, जो हांगकांग स्थित शाखा के प्रभारी अधिकारी थे, 27 जून, 81 में मूअत्तिल किया जा चुका है। हांगकांग में डीलिंग रूम के एक अधिकारी, श्री जयदेव आर. अकर के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई की जा रही है जिन्होंने बिना किसी सूचना के नौकरी छाड़ दी है।

(ग) से (ङ) बैंक ने श्री जे. पी. मोसेम पर विभिन्न आरोपों के बारे में अनेक आरोप पत्र तामिल किये हैं जिनमें क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक के रूप में दायित्वों की कथित लापरवाही डीलिंग रूम के नियंत्रण "ओपन पोजिशन" और डीलिंग रूम की आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षा के संबंध में केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के अनुदेशों की अवहेलना, स्टूटेबाजी के कार्यों को हाथ में न लेने के संबंध में अनुदेशों की अवहेलना, बड़ी "ओपन पोजिशन" के बारे में शीघ्र सूचना न भेजना, वास्तविक हानियों के बारे में सूचित न

करना और इस सूचना को दबाये रखना, कार्यभार को सौंपने से इंकार कर के अनु-शासन भंग करना, कतिपय अभिमानों आदि को मंजूर करने में अधिकार का अतिक्रमण तथा दुरुपयोग करना आदि जैसी बातें शामिल हैं। श्री मोसेस ने इस संबंध में अपने निलंबन आदेश तथा उनके तामील किए गए आरोप पत्रों के खिलाफ मद्रास के उच्च न्यायालय में समादेश याचिका दायर की है। इसलिये इस समय यह मामला न्यायाधीन है।

Serving Ex-Civilian School Masters in the Army

5408. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5178 on the 23rd Decemer, 1981 regarding serving Ex-Civilian School Masters in the Army and state:

(a) the number of Graduate and Non-Graduate Ex-Civilian School Masters, Services/Arms or Department-wise, who are employed in Lower Categories, with lower scale of pay;

(b) whether the Home Ministry O.M. No. 01/10/68-CS(III) dated 4th December, 1968 implemented in his Ministry vide Army Order No. 65 of 1981 dated 15 June, 1981, entitles the employees previously adjusted in lower categories, for protection of their pay;

(c) what are the reasons for not recognising the category of Civilian School Masters as Teachers; and

(d) how many Ex-Civilian School Masters have been given equivalent posts on becoming surplus and subsequent absorption under the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) The provision of Army Order No. 65 of 1981 dated 15-6-81 are affective from the date of its issue, namely, 15-6-1981. Hence, the benefit of this Army Order is not admissible to these adjusted in lower categories before this date.

(c) Civilian School Masters have been employed in lieu of Unit Education Instructors as a stop gap arrangement till the latter category become available, for imparting education to soldiers.

(d) Information is being collected.

Telephone facilities at residence of Lt. Cols. and above

5409. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officially, telephone facilities at the residence are provided only from the rank of Lt. Col. and above;

(b) if so, the criteria on which such telephone facilities are provided;

(c) whether the same norms are applicable to those officers who are in Defence Medical Service;

(d) whether, keeping in view the emergent nature of duties of Doctors in Defence Medical Service, Government propose to relax the norms and conditions to enable a 'Major' to get telephone connection at his/her residence officially; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The Officer's rank alone is not the criterion for the provision of residential telephone. Residential telephones are provided to officers on the basis of administrative requirements taking into consideration the nature of duties performed by the officers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Residential telephones to specialist Medical Officers in the Defence Service are authorised irrespective of rank. Similarly Doctors who are required to be called to attend to emergency cases are also provided telephones at their residences. Provision also exists for providing additional residential telephones to Specialists in hospitals on the basis of need. There is, therefore, no need to change the existing rules.

Linking of tourist complexes in Himachal Pradesh with Chandigarh and Delhi by air

5410. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to link tourist complexes in Himachal Pradesh with Chandigarh and Delhi by air?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Kulu in Himachal Pradesh is connected by air by Indian Airlines with Chandigarh and Delhi since last year. Indian Airlines has no plans to operate to any new stations in Himachal Pradesh.

Simla will also be considered for air linking by Vayudoot in its future phase of expansion subject to availability of suitable aircraft and airport.

Advance increments to section officers

5411. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2100 on 4 December, 1981 regarding advance increments to Section Officers and state:

(a) whether any decision has so far been taken to grant two advance increments to the Section Officers and also upgrade Section Officers in Central Secretariat as Class I Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Both the matters are still under consideration in the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Better chance for non-technical cadres with low academic qualification

5412. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-technical cadres with low academic qualification stand a better

chance as compared to the qualified Engineering Graduates/Diploma holders;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for filling up the above posts during the last ten years;

(c) the number of posts presently held by non-technical persons;

(d) whether the recommendations of the study report on streamlining of EJM Services in the M.E.S. instituted by the Engineer-in-Chief and published vide WSG No. 85577/53/SSC in January, 1979 have since been implemented; and

(e) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (e) The information is being collected.

Tax evasion under summary assessment scheme

5413. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the search and seizure operations have revealed that large scale tax evasion is being practised with the help of Summary Assessment Scheme;

(b) in how many search cases large tax-evasion was detected in the assessments disposed of under the Summary Assessment Scheme the last two years;

(c) what is the difference between the income returned or assessed under the Summary Assessment on the one hand and the income detected as a result of search operations on the other in the cases mentioned as (b) above, giving names and amounts;

(d) is it a fact that thousands of bogus returns have been filed all over India of capital build-up cases and are being got disposed of under the Summary Assessment Scheme; and

(e) what checks are actually followed to detect the tax-evasion in the type of cases mentioned at (d) above in the second and subsequent assessments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e) It will not be correct to say that Summary Assessment Scheme has contributed to large-scale tax-evasion. Every case does not fall under the Summary Assessment Scheme. Apart from income limits, several other criteria have also been laid down to demarcate summary assessment cases as distinct from scrutiny cases. It will not therefore be correct to assume that summary assessment cases contribute to large-scale tax evasion.

To make the scheme non-evasion prone, detailed checks on a random sampling basis have also been prescribed. Searches and seizures act as an effective deterrent in all cases of tax evasion including those done under the summary assessment scheme.

Searches carried out by the Department have brought out many cases of tax evasion including those done under the summary Assessment Scheme as well.

The assessments in a large number of cases involving searches are still in progress. Information is not readily available in respect of cases completed under the Summary Assessment Scheme, where searches have taken place subsequent to the assessment.

As a large number of assessments fall under the "Summary Assessment" category, the collection of information, which can form the basis for the assumption that "thousands of bogus returns have been filed all over India" is rendered difficult. Collection of such information will require perusal of several records at the field level entailing considerable time. If the cases, in respect of which information is required, are identified, it will be possible to collect them.

Opening of Rural Banks in Border Districts of Barmer and Rajasthan

5414. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for showing indifference in opening rural banks in the border dis-

tricts of Barmer and Jaisalmer of Rajasthan which are the most backward districts in the country so far; and

(b) the exact date by which rural banks will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Locations for setting up of new Regional Rural Banks (RRBS) are identified from time to time by a Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks functioning in the Reserve Bank of India. This Committee has already sought views of the State Government in regard to proposal for setting up a Regional Rural Bank in Barmer district. The concerned sponsoring bank is also examining separately the possibility of covering districts of Jaisalmer and Jodhpur in the proposed new Regional Rural Bank. A final decision will be taken after the views of the State Government and the report of the sponsor bank is available. The Reserve Bank is pursuing the matter for early action on the part of all concerned.

Decision to Canalise Export of Soyabean Meal

5415. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to canalise the export of soyabean meal; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A decision has been taken to canalise export of soya-bean meal/extractions through the Soyabean Processors' Association of India Indore, effective from 1st April, 1982.

Income and expenditure of Centre and States from Sales Tax

5416. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the present income and expenditure of the Centre and each State from Sales-Tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under entry 54 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The proceeds from Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales of goods under the provisions of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 have also been assigned to the States under Article 269(g) of the Constitution. The administration of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has, therefore, been entrusted by law to the States. The requisite information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Branches of Nationalised Banks operating in the Country

5417. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many branches of nationalised banks are operating in different parts of the country as in January, 1982 State-wise; and

(b) what is the credit-deposit ratio in these banks in different States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Information regarding number of branches of Public Sector banks, available for end-September 1981 is given in attached Statement-I.

(b) Data regarding Stateswise/bank-groupwise distribution of deposits and advances is available for March 1981. A Statement II giving available information about the number of reporting branches of Public Sector banks and their C:D ratios in various States/Union Territories as at the end of March 1981 is attached.

Statement-I

Statement showing statewise & Bank groupwise distribution of offices of commercial Banks in India as on 30th September 1981

Name of the State/Union Territories	SBI Group	20 Nationalised Banks	As on 30-9-1981		Total
			RRBs	Other Banks	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	847	1450	354	168	2819
Assam	92	316	68	39	515
Bihar	592	1078	802	20	2492
Gujarat	547	1749	47	29	2372
Haryana	202	471	106	48	827
Himachal Pradesh	121	216	39	9	385
Jammu & Kashmir	93	98	99	208	498
Karnataka	593	1549	293	386	2921
Kerala	489	680	189	1005	2363
Madhya Pradesh	674	1196	342	27	2239
Maharashtra	670	2457	101	442	3670
Manipur	11	26	1	..	38

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya	33	27	..	3	63
Nagaland	26	14	..	1	41
Orissa	283	448	263	3	997
Punjab	418	1108	..	96	1622
Rajasthan	543	691	256	183	1673
Sikkim	2	1	..	..	3
Tamil Nadu	459	1574	87	948	3068
Tripura	20	34	31	..	85
Uttar Pradesh	990	2362	567	312	4231
West Bengal	435	1446	215	183	2279
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	4	..	..	12
Arunachal Pradesh	19	3	..	..	22
Chandigarh	23	53	..	4	80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	5	..	..	6
Delhi	188	598	..	95	881
Goa, Daman & Diu	49	186	..	10	245
Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	5	..	..	5
Mizoram	10	2	..	..	12
Pondicherry	10	33	..	9	52
TOTAL	8448	19880	3860	4228	36416

Statement II

Statement giving bankgroupwise /stateswise information about the reporting branches of public sector banks and their C:D ratios as at the end of March, 81

State/Union Territory	State Bank of India Group		20 nationalised Banks		Regional Rural Banks	
	No of offices	C:D Ratio	No of offices	C:D Ratio	No of offices	C:D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	190	87.1	454	70.9	97	128.8
Himachal Pradesh	118	33.0	208	40.4	36	53.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	88	40.9	87	33.6	70	52.7
Punjab	386	54.8	1087	41.4	..	..
Rajasthan	521	67.6	658	73.8	233	168.2
Chandigarh	22	300.8	51	92.7	..	..
Delhi	174	51.1	595	97.3	..	..
Assam	90	35.1	312	51.3	58	73.3
Meghalaya	30	17.1	26	20.6	..	..
Manipur	10	39.8	26	47.7	..	..
Nagaland	23	27.3	14	31.2	..	..
Tripura	18	40.6	34	46.9	50	128.0
Arunachal Pradesh	17	7.9	3	33.5	..	..
Mizoram	10	4.3	2	13.3	..	..
Sikkim	1	4.9	..	..	..	..
Bihar	579	51.4	1016	35.8	707	87.1
Orissa	264	68.6	424	54.2	233	196.3
West Bengal	407	57.5	1417	58.5	180	97.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	27.8	4	25.5	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	655	60.7	1140	61.3	263	133.4
Uttar Pradesh	972	55.6	2225	42.2	530	62.9
Gujarat	538	69.9	1686	54.1	52	43.3
Maharashtra	659	123.3	2397	69.9	94	85.5
Goa, Daman & Diu	47	35.6	184	41.5	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	5	117.7	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	824	77.6	1388	72.5	323	170.8
Karnataka	585	91.9	1538	71.8	262	184.7
Kerala	480	72.0	681	67.0	173	248.4
Tamil Nadu	439	125.1	1524	86.6	85	252.3
Pondicherry	10	62.2	32	66.4	..	..
Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	5	8.5	..	..
Grand Total	8165	75.1	19223	64.1	3446	122.8

NB—No. of offices relate to reporting offices.

Trade with USSR

5418. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total trade with the USSR during the last three years;

(b) the proportion of the trade channalized through the State Trading Corporation;

(c) names of private agencies/companies dealing with the USSR in trade; and

(d) trade turnover of each of these agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAMA): (a) The total trade turnover between India and USSR during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 has been approximately Rs. 886 crores, Rs. 1463 crores and Rs. 2113 crores respectively.

(b) The proportion of the State Trading Corporation's trade with the USSR during these three years has been, on an average, about 11.4 per cent.

(c) and (d). Such information is not being maintained by the Government.

Relaxation of Fera regulations

5419. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated proposals to relax the FERA Regulations so that inflow of foreign know-how can be facilitated to raise production in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that under the present law not only the companies under FERA but other companies are finding it difficult to import foreign know-how;

(c) if so, the areas where the import of foreign technology is felt desirable; and

(d) by what time a decision in this regard will be taken?

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

(b) and (c). The existing provisions of foreign Exchange Regulation Act are adequate to facilitate investment/production in the industries listed in Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policy, 1973 and in high technology areas, and in export-oriented projects.

(d) Does not arise.

Raids conducted by Income-Tax Department

5420. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of February several raids were conducted by the Income-tax Department in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of parties on which raids were conducted;

(c) the details of the documents seized; and

(d) whether any arrests have been made in connection with the concealment of the income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. According to the information available, the Income-tax Department carried out 60 searches in Delhi during the month of February, 1982. During the course of these searches, *prima facie* unaccounted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 31.76 lakhs were seized. Besides, incriminating books of account/documents were also seized.

It is not practicable to furnish details of documents seized and other details in each and every of these cases. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in a particular case, the same may be furnished.

No arrests have been made as there is no provision under the Income-tax Act,

1961, for arrest of a person during the course of the search operation.

Expenditure incurred on "Fire Power Demonstration" at Tilpat

5421. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on account of the 'Fire Power Demonstration' held on 28th February, 1982 at Tilpat; and

(b) whether any compensation has been given to the farmers for their Crop-damage on account of such demonstration and if so, the amount of compensation so paid?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) In addition to the normal expenditure incurred on maintenance of Tilpat range, an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs 8 thousand was expended for the construction of targets, cost of life-expired vehicles and stores used as ground targets and miscellaneous expenditure. The cost of weapons/ammunition used in Fire Power Demonstration was met out of the budgetary allocations for normal annual training.

(b) Compensation of the order of Rs. 54,000/- has been estimated. Appropriate amounts will be paid by the Collector after the estimates are finalised.

Shortage of qualified graduate Engineers

5422. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there is an acute shortage of qualified graduate engineers to look after the highly technical aircrafts of the Air Force;

(b) what are the incentives given to attract these officers/qualified graduates and retain their services; and

(c) how many have asked to be retired from these services during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) There is some shortage of Aeronautical Engineers in the IAF. It is, however, not serious.

(b) A number of steps are being taken to make up the shortage of aeronautical engineers in the IAF as quickly as possible. Some of these are:—

(i) It has been decided, in principle, to grant technical pay to engineer officers in the IAF, who possess postgraduate qualifications or who have undergone certain specialised courses during their service in the IAF. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

(ii) From July, 1981, final year students of B.E. (Electronics/Mechanical) are being permitted to apply for commission in the technical branches of the IAF.

(iii) Special recruitment drives highlighting the career prospects for engineers in the IAF, have been undertaken in various Engineering Colleges/Institutions.

(iv) Number of vacancies for Branch Commissioning of airmen in the technical branches have been increased in order to better their career prospects.

(v) Retirement ages of officers of the rank of Air Vice Marshal and Air Marshal in the Technical Branches have been raised by Government recently.

(c) In 1980, 48 officers belonging to the Aeronautical Engineering Branches, applied for release from service. Out of these, only 22 were permitted to retire prematurely. In 1981, out of 50 applications for premature retirement, only 32 officers were allowed premature retirement.

Abolition of Octroi duty

5423. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the assurances received by him in the Conference of Chief Ministers in September, 1980 regarding abolition of octroi duty;

(b) what is the State-wise progress in this regard; and

(c) specific steps taken by the Central Government in each of the Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The question of abolition of octroi was considered in the conference of the Chief Ministers on the 16th and 17th September, 1980. The Union Finance Minister's suggestion that octroi should be abolished in phases and, as a first step, it should be given up in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs was, by and large, favourably received by the Chief Ministers. Following State Governments have intimated the action taken by them regarding phased abolition of octroi.

(a) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to abolish octroi in the State from 1st April, 1982.

(b) The Government of Gujarat has accepted in principle abolition of octroi and introduction of Entry Tax in its place. That Government has since intimated that the various aspects of the proposed Entry Tax legislation are being considered by the State Government in the light of the experience gained from implementation of the Entry Tax Acts in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The legislation is proposed to be finalised after discussions with the representatives of trade, commerce, industry and local bodies.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has decided to abolish octroi but the decision has not been implemented owing to difficulty of raising alternative resources. The State Government has constituted a Committee of Experts to review the existing taxation structure—both State and local—with a view to suggesting changes therein for mobilising additional resources. The Committee is expected to make specific recommendations for raising resources for replacement of octroi. The Committee's report is awaited by the State Government.

(d) The Government of Punjab has constituted a High Power Committee to study the matter of abolition of octroi in the State and to find out the ways and means for its replacement.

(e) The Government of Haryana had set up a Committee to examine the matter regarding abolition of octroi and the report of the Committee is under examination by the State Government.

(f) The Governments of Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are examining the matter regarding abolition of octroi.

(g) The Government of Manipur has stated that, in view of the constraint of resources, it is not possible to abolish octroi unless the Central Government gives adequate compensation.

(h) The Government of West Bengal has stated that octroi in the State is confined only to the Calcutta Metropolitan area. It has further stated that the State Government is unable to abolish octroi unless alternative sources of income, which will fully compensate the loss with assured buoyancy, can be suggested because the State Government's own resource-raising-powers do not present any scope for such an alternative. Calcutta, however, does not fall in the first phase which envisages abolition of octroi in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs.

(i) The reply from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir is awaited.

2. There is no octroi in other States.

3. In the Union Territories, Octroi is levied in Goa, Daman and Diu and Pon-

dicherry. In Delhi, Terminal tax on goods carried by railways and roads is levied. The question of abolition of octroi in Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry is being examined by these Union Territory Administrations. Delhi does not fall in the first phase which envisages abolition of octroi in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs.

Sanctioning of Advances by Banks

5424. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some banks have adopted a general policy of going slow in the matter of sanctioning advances;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn by the West Bengal Government to this situation;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in this matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). With a view to curbing inflationary pressures in the economy the commercial banks were instructed by Reserve Bank of India to undertake a serious and critical reappraisal of their lending programmes so as to ensure that they adhere to the guidelines set out by the RBI from time to time regarding credit expansion and in particular to ensure that they maintain the enhanced cash reserve and statutory liquidity ratios. It was also reiterated that within the parameters given by RBI and considering their own resources position, the commercial banks should ensure that special attention is given to the credit needs of the weaker sections of society as identified in the 20 points Programme and that they should also be actively involved in the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Commercial Banks have taken various measures to regulate their credit expansion within the parameters set by the Reserve Bank and to maintain the flow of credit to the weaker sections of the community

particularly the beneficiaries of the 20 Point Programme. Representations regarding banks' effort to contain credit expansion have been received by the Government and the Reserve Bank from various sources, including Government of West Bengal. The Reserve Bank are continually monitoring the impact of the credit policy with a view to taking appropriate measures so that not only inflationary pressures contained but also the growth of production is maintained.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that during the first eight months of the current financial year the bank credit to priority sector increased by Rs. 1644 crores as compared to Rs. 930 crores in the corresponding period last year.

Stiff Competition in Filed of Engineering Goods Exports

5425. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of engineering goods to foreign countries is facing stiff competition and set back from small nations because the Indian exporters do not keep to the delivery schedule and often send sub-standard materials; and

(b) if so, what action Government are taking in this behalf against the Indian exporters who are responsible for tarnishing the image of India abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). There has not been any set back in the export of Indian engineering goods either for failure to complete the delivery on schedule or particularly for supply of sub-standard materials by Indian exporters. However, it is a fact that Indian exporters are facing stiff competition from other countries such as Taiwan, South Korea and China.

In order to keep a strict quality control on exports of engineering goods, the Government enacted an Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 which empowers to notify the commodities which shall be subjected to compulsory quality

control prior to export 77 engineering items have been brought under the purview of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection. These items are permitted for shipment only after these are inspected and tested by the Agencies set-up by the Government under this Act. As and when complaints regarding export of sub-standard engineering goods are brought to the notice of the Government, appropriate action is initiated under the provisions of the Act to punish the erring engineering exporters. Besides, the Engineering Export Promotion Council takes steps to de-register such firms from membership of the Council.

Rejection of Loan Applications of S. Cs. S. Ts. by Nationalised Banks

5426. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of rejection of applications from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for loans received by the various nationalised banks; and

(b) whether any sample survey has been undertaken to find out the precise reasons for rejection of SC and ST applications for loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The present data reporting system operated by the Reserve Bank of India does not yield the information asked for.

(b) No such sample survey has been undertaken by R.B.I. However, banks are advised not to turn down viable proposals from the Priority Sector borrowers and rejection of applications is normally required to be done by an official higher than the Branch Manager.

Ad-Hoc Appointments in Civil Aviation Department

5472. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether some ad-hoc appointments have been made in the Civil Aviation De-

partment against the directives of the Prime Minister's Secretariat in the matter;

(b) if so, the number and nature of the appointments made; and

(c) whether normal rules etc., for recruitment were observed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No specific directive has been issued from Prime Minister's Secretariat for not making ad-hoc appointments altogether. In so far as Civil Aviation Department is concerned ad-hoc appointments have been made.

(b) and (c) The existing number of ad-hoc appointments is as under:—

Group 'A' 330

Group 'B' 228

Group 'C' 154

The aforesaid ad-hoc appointments are made according to the prescribed procedure.

Proposal for Free Port at Tughlakabad

5428. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tughlakabad was proposed as a free port; and

(b) if so, has this proposal been opposed by planners and environmentalists on the ground that it is too close to Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is seeking information about the proposed dry port at Tughlakabad. In 1974 the Government had decided in principle to establish a dry port in the Northern Region of India. In July, 1977, the Government decided not to take up the project for immediate implementation. In view of the representations received, a decision has been taken in principle to set up an Inland Container Depot at Tughlakabad which will provide dry port like facilities for cargoes moving in containers. The Northern Railway has conducted a techno-economic-cum-feasibility survey and the report is under finalisation. Pending establishment of the Inland Container Depot at Tughlakabad, it has been decided to set up an inland

container-depot at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on pilot project basis, which is expected to be commissioned shortly.

(b) At the time when the proposal for establishing a dry port in the Northern Region was being examined, a view was expressed that in view of its very high multiplier factors, the dry port, if located, should be in the context of the national capacity region and preferably not within the Union Territory of Delhi. At the Inland Container Depot, traffic moving in containers only will be handled. While taking a final decision on the proposal to establish an Inland Container Depot at Tughlakabad, various factors including the results on the techno-economic-cum-feasibility survey and the experience gained from the actual operation of the pilot project will be kept in view.

News-Item Captioned "China Keen on Tie-up for Machine Tools"

5429. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "China keen on tie-up for machine tools" as published in the "Economic Times" dated 3rd March, 1982;

(b) whether the Chinese delegation led by Mr. Wang Zhen Gui and comprising members from the Peking Machine Tool industry expressed satisfaction at the high level of technological self-reliance of the Indian industry not only in domestic market but also overseas;

(c) whether the delegation which came to India under the special scheme of the United Nations Development Programme to facilitate regional co-operation spent about two weeks in India studying the machine tool industry;

(d) whether the delegation visited some public and private sector units and showed particular interest in watches and watch machinery; and

(e) if the answers to parts (b), (c) and (d) above be in the affirmative the upto

date progress with regard to the Indo-Chinese trade, particularly in the sphere of machine tools industry?

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

(b) to (e) The Chinese Delegation consisting of senior design and technology staff of machine tool industry came to India in February, 1982 under UNIDO technological Co-operation among Developing Countries Programme. The delegation visited public and private sector undertakings in and around Bangalore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Pune, Udhna and Delhi besides visiting IMTEX'82 at Bombay. The delegation expressed appreciation of the repaid development of Indian Machine Tool Industry. They also appreciated horological machinery manufactured by HMT. The delegation left India at the end of February, 1982. It is, therefore too early to assess the impact of their visit on Indo-Chinese trade in machine tools.

Personnel Problem Faced by S.T.C. and M.M.T.C.

5430. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporations including the S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. etc., suffer from any personnel problems; and

(b) whether any of the staff has presented to Government memoranda in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) State Trading Corporations, including the S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. naturally face some personnel problems from time to time and their staff do occasionally present memoranda to the Government. However, at present these organisations are not facing any grave personnel problem.

Publicity Material About Goa ..

5431. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequate publicity material about the culture, history, architecture, scenic spots sea-beaches, temples and old ruins and artistic planning have come in the way of popularising Goa for the tourists;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring out suitable publicity literature about the glimpses of the wonderful character of Goa; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Department of Tourism, as part of its continuing publicity production programme has brought out following folders, brochures, and posters containing information on Goa:—

- (i) Goa folder.
- (ii) Goa Directory,
- (iii) Goa Brochure,
- (iv) Goa posters.

In addition to the above specific material, Goa is also suitably featured in following publicity material:—

- (i) Beach Holiday folder,
- (ii) Fairs and Festival folder,
- (iii) Museums and Art Gallery folder
- (iv) Bombay-Panaji road route map,
- (v) Bombay and the West brochure.
- (vi) This is India brochure.
- (vii) Conventionally Yours' brochure.

शाहजहांपुर आयुध फ़ैक्टरी में अधिकारियों का लम्बी अवधि तक रहना

5432. श्री क्या राम शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहजहांपुर आयुध फ़ैक्टरी में ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है जो वहाँ नौ वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से काम कर रहे हैं और अपनी पदोन्नति के बाद भी वहाँ रह रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इन अधिकारियों को इतनी दीर्घ अवधि पर और उनकी पदोन्नति के बाद भी उसी स्थान पर रखे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह बब) : (क) और (ख). समूह "क" के दो अधिकारी नौ वर्ष या इससे अधिक अवधि में फ़ैक्टरी में काम कर रहे हैं । इनमें से एक की अभी 19 जून 1981 में ही राजपत्रित रैंक में पदोन्नति हुई है । दूसरे अधिकारी को वस्त्र बनाने के क्षेत्र में उसके अनुभव तथा विशेषता के कारण शाहजहांपुर में ही रखा जा रहा है ।

Import of Natural Rubber

5433. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in December last to import about 1500 tonnes of natural rubber to narrow the shortage in the domestic supply; and

(b) if so, the details of the shortage in the domestic supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The estimated gap between demand and supply of natural rubber during 1981-82 is 43000 tonnes. The STC imported 28150 tonnes of natural rubber during April—September, 1981. A further quantity of 15000 tonnes was authorised for import in November—December, 1981 by STC for distribution to actual users by March, 1982, against which STC have imported 12990 tonnes. A further quantity of 610 tonnes is arriving in India by the end of March, 1982.

Modernisation of Nasik Press

5434. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken to modernise the Nasik Press as per the recommendations of Lok Sabha Public Accounts Committee (1973-74)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): In the Currency Note Press, Nasik Road, two highspeed automatic machines (called super-simultans) capable of dry off-set printing and electronically controlled numbering were installed in 1975 and two automatic rotary numbering machines were installed in 1976 and 1977. In view, however, of the desirability of first utilising the second shift capacity available in the newly established Bank Note Press, Dewas, no other sophisticated machines have been purchased for the Currency Note Press, Nasik. The proposal for starting the second shift working of the BNP Dewas is being proposed.

Making Madras and Calcutta Common Rated for A.I. Flights

5435. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is commonrated with Bombay as regards Air India International flights which originate in Bombay;

(b) if so, what are the reasons;

(c) whether Calcutta and Madras are also commonrated with Bombay for these flights;

(d) whether such a demand has been made;

(e) whether all the four major airports are proposed to be made commonrated for Air India flights; and

(f) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Bombay and Delhi are commonrated with points in

Europe, Middle East, USA as also Auckland, Buenos Aires, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Perth, Singapore and Sydney.

(b) The reason for commonrating Bombay and Delhi with the above points is the close proximity of distance of these two points when travel is destined to Europe, Middle East, USA and other points reflected in (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The reason why Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta & Madras cannot be commonrated is that travel destined to USA and Europe from Calcutta|Madras involves much higher mileage than travel originating in Bombay|Delhi. Similarly, for travel destined to South East Asia and South West Pacific from Bombay|Delhi involved a higher mileage than travel originating in Calcutta|Madras.

Performance of Nationalised Banks under Integrated Rural Development Programme

5436. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) performance of nationalised banks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Eastern States with State-wise details thereof;

(b) number of bank branches opened in Eastern States since nationalisation; and

(c) number of bank branches opened in Western State after nationalisation with State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As per latest information available, the flow of credit through commercial banks for agriculture and rural development Agency (SFDA)|Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 was as follows:

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Term credit for SFDA/IRDP through Commercial Banks

State	1979-80	1980-81
Bihar	785.34	11015.06
Orissa	585.15	421 30
West Bengal	143.35	108.77

(b) and (c) The total number of branches in the eastern and western regions has increased by 5061 and 4394 respectively since nationalisation of major banks in

1969 upto the 30th of November 1981. The State-wise break up is as shown below:—

Eastern Region

State	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	M/PT	Total
Bihar	1669	376	221	..	2266
Orissa	707	121	106	5	939
West Bengal	883	337	172	451	1843
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	..	..	3	11
Sikkim	2	..	..	..	2
Total	3269	834	499	459	5061

Western Region

State	Rural	SemiUrban	Urban	M/PT	Total
Gujrat	827	352	238	212	1629
Maharashtra	1199	430	453	519	2601
Goa, Daman & Diu	108	47	..	3	158
Dzadra & Nagar Haveli	5	1	..	..	6
Total	2139	830	691	734	4394

Bearer Bonds

5437. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the total amount collected from the Indian residents in foreign countries from Bearer bonds, the details, country-wise; and

Place	Number of bonds sold	Amount
		Rs,
London	3,054	3,05,40,000
Bahrain	13	1,30,000
		3,06,70,000

Trade Deficit with EEC

5439. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made it clear to the EEC countries that it will be compelled to reduce its imports if effective steps to promote higher exports from India are not taken to bring down the huge trade deficit; and

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

(c) what is the trade deficit between the two?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Government of India had always emphasised the need to boost India's exports, as our capacity to pay for the imports being made from the EEC countries is largely dependent on our export earnings. The EEC countries, while appreciating our position have pointed out that most areas of their economy are governed by free market forces and their Governments have very little control over the same.

(b) the number of certificates issued and the amount on each certificate of Bearer Bond?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Special Bearer Bonds were issued in a single denomination of Rs. 10,000. The details of Bonds sold abroad are:—

(c) The details of imports from and exports to EEC countries during the last year (1980-81) is as follows:

1980-81	(Value in Rs, crores)
Imports	2732
Exports	1464
	— 1268

Implementation of Government Orders in Respect of SC/ST in Punjab National Bank

5440. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank is implementing Government of India's orders regarding backlog carry forward and inter-changeability of posts for the purpose of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees promotion and posting in various Regions on their promotion from one cadre to another like Clerks to Accountants;

(b) whether the Bank is maintaining 40-point Roster system for the purpose of such promotion and posting;

(c) how many posts were kept reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in promotion from Clerks to Accountants in Delhi in the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981; and

(d) were the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates posted in Delhi against reserved vacancies of Accountants from promotion in the year 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Punjab National Bank has reported that the Government orders regarding carry-forward of reserved vacancies, exchange of reserved vacancies between SC and ST and maintenance of 40-point roster in promotion are being implemented. In terms of the Government orders there is no reservation for SC/ST in vacancies filled by transfer. The rosters are intended only to be an aid to determining the number of vacancies to be reserved.

In Punjab National Bank promotion from clerical to officers cadre is made on All India basis and not on regional basis. The reservation for SC/ST is also therefore worked out on All India basis. Since the Bank introduced reservation in promotion w.e.f. 1979 the information regarding the number of vacancies reserved for SC/ST in promotion from clerks to Accountants (officers cadre) during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 is as follows. This information is for the Bank as a whole.

Year	No. of vacancies reserved for SC/ST
1979	96
1980	165
1981	141

The officers in banks are transferable anywhere in the country and the employees in the clerical cadre after their promotion to the officers cadre are transferred in accordance with the transfer/posting policy of the Bank.

Circulation of Soiled Notes

5441. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government are allowing soiled and torn notes; and

(b) the details thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). In view of constraints on the indigenous capacity for making currency and bank note paper and the printing capacity in the currency presses, it has not been possible to print the requisite quantity of fresh notes for replacing the soiled currency. All efforts are, however, being made to increase the capacities for making currency and bank note paper and printing the notes and to ensure increased availability of one-rupee coins.

Encroachment upon Cantonment Land by Tenants of Cantonment Fund Quarters

5442. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tenants of Cantonment Fund quarters in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment have encroached upon the Cantonment Land croached land;

(b) if so, the details of these tenants who have made construction upon encroached land along with the encroached area; and

(c) what severe action Government propose to take against the tenants who have encroached upon the Cantonment Land?

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

(b) A Statement giving the details is
laid on the Table of the House. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-3751|82]

(c) Action is in hand by the Can-
tonment Board under the relevant pro-
visions of the Public Premises (Eviction
of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971
and the Cantonments Act, 1924, as
in the Statement mentioned at (b)
above.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के उत्पादन लक्ष्य
तथा उन्हें हुआ लाभ और घाटा

5443. श्री छोटूभाई गौतम :
श्री सुभाष यादव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक सरकारी
क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक उद्योग को प्रत्येक इकाई में
वर्ष 1975 से 1980 तक की अवधि के

दौरान उत्पादन का वर्ष-वार क्या लक्ष्य निर्धा-
रित किया गया है और इस अवधि के दौरान
वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना हुआ है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1975 से 1980 की अवधि
के दौरान प्रत्येक उद्योग को हुए लाभ अथवा
हानि को वर्ष-वार राशि क्या है और हानि
के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके लिए उत्तरदायी
लोगों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने तथा एंसे
प्रत्येक उद्योग में और लाभ अर्जित करने हेतु
उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तबाई
सिंह सिसौंदी) : (क) लोक उद्यम सर्वे-
क्षण में सरकारी उद्यमों के वार्षिक वास्तविक
कार्यनिष्पादन की तुलना जब कभी उचित
होने पर संस्थापित क्षमता से अथवा उनके
कार्य-निष्पादन के वार्षिक लक्ष्य से की जाती
है, जिसे वित्त मंत्रालय के सरकारी उद्यम
कार्यालय द्वारा संसद के बजट सत्र में सभा
पटल पर रखा जाता है। पिछले छः वर्ष
के दौरान कार्य-निष्पादन दर्शाने वाला विवरण
इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	सभा पटल पर रखे गये सर्वेक्षण	प्रलेख का खण्ड और पृष्ठ सं.
1975-76	1, पृष्ठ सं.	126 से 138 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण)
1976-77	1, पृष्ठ सं.	132 से 146 , ,
1977-78	1, पृष्ठ सं.	196 से 218 , ,
1978-79	1, पृष्ठ सं.	237 से 252 , ,
1979-80	1, पृष्ठ सं.	288 से 302 , ,
1980-81	1, पृष्ठ सं.	301 से 316 , ,

(ब) इसी भांति संसद के सभा पटल पर रखे गये लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण में इन वर्षों में

प्रत्येक उद्यम द्वारा अर्जित निवल लाभ बंधवा उठाई गई हानि का ब्यौरा भी दिया गया है। यह विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	सभा पटल पर रखे गये सर्वेक्षण	प्रलेख का खण्ड और पृष्ठ सं.
1975-76	1, पृष्ठ सं.	68 से 71 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण)
1976-77	1, पृष्ठ सं.	75 से 78 ,,
1977-78	1, पृष्ठ सं.	56 से 71 ,,
1978-79	2, पृष्ठ सं.	95 से 99 ,,
1979-80	1, पृष्ठ सं.	66 से 70 ,,
1980-81	1, पृष्ठ सं.	63 से 67 ,,

चूँकि इन उद्यमों के प्रबंध का सम्वेत दायित्व है, अतः सम्पूर्ण उद्यम के कार्य-निष्पादन के लिए किसी खास व्यक्ति को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है।

(ग) उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने तथा अधिकाधिक लाभ कमाने के लिए निम्नलिखित सदुपाय किये गये हैं।

(1) सरकारी उद्यमों में अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी कार्य निष्पादन का मंत्रिमण्डल समिति परिवेक्षण करती है, ताकि उनके अच्छे कार्य-निष्पादन सम्बन्धी बाधाओं में कमी की जा सके।

(2) कुछ चुने हुए उद्यमों में जब कभी बिजली सम्बन्धी प्रमुख कठिनाई पाई गई तो सरकार ने निजी उपयोगार्थ बिजली संयंत्र स्थापित करने को स्वीकृति दी है।

(3) होने वाले मजूरों करारों को शीघ्र तय करना।

(4) शीर्ष प्रबन्धकीय स्तरों में रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए शीघ्र कार्रवाई करना।

(5) आधारभूत आँद्योगिक सामग्री प्रदान करने वाले सरकारी उद्यमों के उत्पादों के लिए व्यावहारिक मूल्य निर्धारण नीतियाँ तैयार करना।

News-items captioned "The Railway Platform that is Delhi Airport"

5444. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: (a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in *Indian Express* (New Delhi) dated March, 7, 1982 under the caption "The railway platform that is Delhi airport";

(b) if so, the details of complaints therein; and

(c) action, if any taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Points raised in the News-item	Government's reaction thereon
1	2	3
1.	Foul smell in dirty toilets.	The occupancy rate of toilet and also non-civic use of the toilet facilities by some of the passengers/visitors at time during peak hours results into foul smell. Round the clock attendants have been posted to ensure cleanliness in the toilets. Six toilets have been renovated. Work is in progress in respect of another six. It is a phased programme as all the toilets at the airports can not be closed due to its perennial use.
2.	Ten checks before boarding an air craft.	The checks that the passengers have to face are imposed by the regulatory agencies and are mandatory requirements.
3.	Passenger has to muscle his way through Terminal building.	The terminal building was designed for a peak hour traffic of 350 passengers. However, the passengers to visitors ratio in India is 1:5/6 which is on the higher side as compared to western countries. Keeping in view the increased traffic, new international passenger terminal is being built. An interim Departure Buildings is also being constructed to tide over the present congestion at Delhi airport. The Interim Departure Building, when ready will afford relief in this behalf.
4.	Over-charging by loaders.	Boards have been displayed at the portorage counter indicating the authorised amount to be paid at the counter against cash coupon which is Re. 1/- per baggage. No complaint has been received by International Airport Authority of India (IAAI) during the last one year in this regard. The management have decided to do away with the loader system and providing adequate number of hand trollies.
5.	Loaders extracting tips.	Boards have been displayed in the terminal building that porters are not to be tipped. In addition, "No-Tip" sign has been displayed on the uniform of the porters. Passengers can always bring to the notice of the authority in case of harrassment from any loader. Self-service trollies have been provided at the airport for the convenience of the passengers who do not wish to avail of porter facility. Additional trollies are being procured for use in the terminal building.
6.	Re-sale of baggage tickets, in league with counter assistants.	No complaints have been received by the I.A.A.I. in regard to the re-sale of baggage tickets in league with counter assistants.
7.	Long queue for paying FTT and for money exchange at the SBI counter.	During peak hours, due to delayed flight there is a long queue at the SBI counter. This is unavoidable. However, new International Passenger Terminal will ease the situation.
8.	SBI not returning the balance money while exchanging Indian rupees into foreign Currency.	I.A.A.I have received no complaints from the passenger in this regard.
9.	Health and Immigration formalities.	There is no health check formalities for outgoing passengers. Immigration formalities are mandatory requirements and cannot be avoided.
10.	Baggage Identification for Customs check.	No complaint has been received in this regard.

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11. Security check of hand baggage. Strict hand baggage check by a security personnel is desirable for the safety of passengers and as a measure of anti hijacking which cannot be avoided. An X-ray Baggage check machine has also been installed for quick clearance of passengers.
12. Physical check by uncouth security men. Physical checks are done by Officers of the rank of sub-Inspector who are in uniform. They are specially selected and are educated.
13. Boarding card check at security boarding gate and gangway of aircraft. The checking of boarding card at the security gate and at the ladder point is also an essential security requirement to prevent unauthorised access to operational area/aircraft. It is done for the safety of the passengers and aircraft.
14. Delays to aircraft due to above formalities. It is wrong to say that flights are invariably delayed on account of security checks. These checks are started as soon as the airlines have completed their formalities.
15. Dirty plastic glass, chained to water cooler. There are no plastic glasses chained to water coolers. In addition to self-help water cooler facility, drinking water is served in tumblers at the snack bar counters. Boards indicating availability of this facility have been displayed at the snack bar counters.
16. Over charging by taxi-drivers and pilferage of baggage. There are display boards at appropriate places indicating approximate taxi fare from the airport to the important places in the town. These fares are approved by Delhi Administration. Every taxi leaving the airport is being checked at a police check post near the exit road, where details of passenger and destination are recorded. When a complaint of over-charging is lodged by a passenger, police authorities take necessary action against defaulting driver.

Licence for Import of Coconut Oil

5445. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 300 tonnes of coconut oil imported by some firms arrived at the Cochin Port in the first week of March this year; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the imports licence issued to this regard

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI (P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). According to the information available, about 321 MT Coconut acid oil (declared as non-edible) has been imported at Cochin Customs Port. Further de-

tails are being collected.

Stainless Steel Sheets Imported by MMTC

5446. SHRI S. T. QUADRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of stainless steel sheets imported by MMTC and other agencies under OGL, REP licences etc; if so, the foreign exchange involved in these imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The total quantity of stainless steel sheets imported by MMTC and other agencies during the years

1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto October, 1980) is as follows:

	Qty. In Tonnes	
	Value:	Rs. Lakhs
	Qty.	Value
1979-80	4875	9173.72
1980-81 (upto Oct. 1980)	16733	4627.00

(Source-CCI&E & MMTTC).

Export of Footwear

5447. SHRI OSCAR FERANDES:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of footwear in terms of number and value, being exported to other countries; and

(b) what steps are being taken to increase exports as against the demand in other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Export of leather footwear during April, 1981—January, 1982, was of the order of Rs. 160.07 million. Export statistics in terms of quantity are not maintained for footwear.

(b) Government has taken a number of steps to boost up exports of leather footwear, which include grant of incentives on exports such as cash compensatory support and air freight subsidy, liberal policy for import leather footwear machineries by placing them under OGL, etc. Footwear has been included in the list of products, which are eligible for special facilities on ground of 100 per cent exports. Besides, Export Promotion Councils for leather and leather trade participate in important international fairs and exhibitions abroad with a view to facilitating export promotion.

Sale of past performance quota to new Garment Export Companies in Blackmarket

5448. SHRI N. SOUNDARARJAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Garment Export Companies are selling their past performance quota to new export companies at high rates in blackmarket;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Centre to check these kinds of activities and cancel the quota of the misusing export companies and allot them to new units in order to unearth black money as well as encourage new export units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) In terms of the Garment Quota Distribution Policy for 1982, past performance quotas are transferable to registered exporters subject to restrictions and conditions. The terms of the transfer are mutually settled between the exporters concerned. A record of quantities transferred is maintained by the Apparel's Export Promotion Council. The Policy provides for penalties in the case of non-utilisation of past performance quota.

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

Demolition of unauthorised construction in Delhi Cantt.

5449. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will lay a statement regarding demolition of unauthorised construction in Delhi Cantonment indicating full details of the cases;

(i) which are awaiting demolition;

(ii) which have been compounded;

(iii) where stay orders have been obtained; and

(iv) which are under action:

(b) steps taken to get the stay orders vacated together with the details of the date on which stay orders had been obtained and the details of action taken to get them revoked; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) A statement (Appendix A) indicating full details of the cases is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3752|82]

(b) and (c). A statement (Appendix 'B' indicating full details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3752|82] Out of the five cases in which stay orders had been issued by court, the stay has been vacated in one case. Action for getting stay vacated in the remaining four cases, is being pursued by the Delhi Cantonment Board.

Relaxation in Cantt. Land Policy

5450. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 497 on 25th November, 1981 regarding relaxation in Cantonment land policy and state:

(a) whether the examination of the question of revision of land policy of Cantonments is over;

(b) if so, the findings of the examination and the decision of Government pursuant thereto in detail and when the same will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). The question of revision of land policy in Cantonments is under active consideration of the Government.

Overseas Projects on Turnkey basis

5451. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IAAI have been able to obtain a number of overseas projects on turnkey basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the countries where our technical skill in this particular aspect is needed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A statement showing foreign contracts awarded to the International Airports Authority of India is enclosed.

(c) Such of those countries who need technical assistance are provided with such assistance to the extent possible as indicated in the statement.

Statement

The Number Of Forigen Contracts Obtained Byaai

(Figures in lakhs of R.)

S.No.	Name of Contract	Country	Year of award	Amount	Nature
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Construction of Runways, Taxiways and apron etc.	Ghat Airport Libya	1976	3617.00	Construction
2	22Km Road work	Do.	1977	658.00	Do.
3	Construction of Mafia Airport	Tanzania	1977	0.16	Consultancy Services only
4	Construction of Aitutiaki Airports	Nauro Islands	1977	1.48	Do.
5	Airforce Camp	Ghat Airport, Libya	1978	590.00	Construction
6	Design and Construction of Terminal Building.	Do	1978	385.00	Do.
7	Construction of Runways, Apron etc.	Brak Airport, Libya	1978	2157.00	Do.
8	Construction of Hulule Airport.	Maldives	1978	895.00	Do.
9	Runway Lighting	Ghat Airport Libya	1979	284.00	Do.
10	Construction of Runways apron, terminal Building etc.	Riyan/South Yemen	1979	1770.00	Do.
11	Extension of Main Runway, Construction of apron, secondary Runway etc.	Brak Airport Stage-II/Libya	1981	3500.00	Do.
12	Public address system Telephones, Fire alarm etc.	Ghat Airport/Libya	1981	40.00	Construction
13	Runways, apron, terminal Building etc	Al-Ghaidha/South Yemen	1981	2.50	Consultancy Services only

Increase in tariff of Janata Hotels

5452. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the tariffs of the much-publicised Janata Hotels of the Department of Tourism are likely to be raised by more than 100 per cent over the stipulated tariff thereby diluting the Janata concept; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its likely impact on tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and b). The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) which is constructing the Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) in New Delhi has proposed upward revision of the tariff for the hotel as under:—

Single occupancy	Rs. 50|- per day
Double occupancy	Rs. 60|- per day
Dormitory	Rs. 72|- per day (@ Rs. 18/- per bed)

The reasons for upward revision in tariff have been attributed to the increase in built-up area resulting in additional cost, additional facilities such as air-conditioning of cafeteria and restaurant, chilled drinking water supply etc., and the general price escalation during the period of construction.

In view of the central location of Ashok Yatri Niwas, the type of accommodation and facilities it will provide, no adverse impact on tourism is expected due to the proposed increase in tariff.

Setting up a stock Exchange in Gujarat

5453. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has a proposal been made to set up a stock exchange in Rajkot, Gujarat;

(b) if so, have the grounds given for setting up the stock exchange been fully examined; and

(c) if so, when will the sanction be given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A proposal for grant of recognition under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 to The Rajkot Stock Exchange proposed to be set up at Rajkot has been received by Government. The documents and information received in this behalf are being examined to assess the need for the establishment of a Stock Exchange at Rajkot. Some additional information has been called for from the promoters of the Exchange to enable the Government to take a decision in the matter. After receipt of this information, the matter will be considered further and if the decision of Government is in favour of the proposal, the promoters will be asked to float a Stock Exchange after incorporating the changes in the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association that may be suggested by Government. Thereafter, the trading Bye-laws and Regulations will have to be framed by the Exchange in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act. As soon as these requirements are duly complied with, the Stock Exchange will be granted recognition by Government under the said Act.

Expenditure incurred on contingencies in office of controller of Defence Accounts, Patna

5454. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on contingencies in the office of Controller of Defence Accounts at Patna during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the items on which expenditure has been incurred;

(c) the expenditure incurred on telephones;

(d) whether S.T.D. line in the P.V.X. in CDA Patna was in operation; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The expenditure incurred by the organisation of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna was as under:—

1979-80	Rs. 6,39,90 ⁴
1980-81	Rs. 9,77,000
1981-82	Rs. 7,17,780
(upto 31-1-1982)	

(b) The items are postage, Telephones, Typewriter, Office equipment, Furniture, Binding charges, Livery to Group 'D' employees and other Miscellaneous items of a contingent nature.

(c) The details are as under:—

1979-80	Rs. 90,050
1980-81	Rs. 96,012
1981-82	Rs. 87,051
(upto 31-1-1982)	

(d) It was in operation till February, 1982, when it was barred.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Malaysia to sell Refined Palm Oil to India

5455. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaysia proposed to sell refined Palm oil to India;

(b) whether the STC had a talk with the Malaysian authorities for prospects in sales of Palm oil; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). During the first week of March 1982 discussions were held with Malaysian delegation in which STC also participated. The Malaysian side expressed their keenness to sell palm oils to India. On being told that the prices of palm oils were higher, the Malaysian side stated that they were taking steps to make their prices more competitive.

Steering Committee for Promotion of Exports of Small Sector's Products

5456. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted any Steering Committee for the promotion of exports of small sectors' products;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee and the products which have been selected for export;

(c) whether Government have decided any suitable strategy for the development of exports of small industries sector; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAMA): (a) to (d). A Steering Committee for export promotion in the small scale sector was constituted in June 1980. The Steering Committee submitted its report to the Government in June 1981. A list of members of the Steering Committee is given in the attached statement.

The recommendations made by the Committee in regard to export strategy for small scale industries included emphasis on export marketing, utilisation of

existing manufacturing facilities and to render assistance to product adaption, design development, procurement of samples, provision of testing facilities and export promotion services. In the long run, the Steering Committee suggested action to develop new export products and establishment of export oriented units in the small scale sector. The recommendations have been examined and suitable action will be taken to implement such recommendations which are found acceptable.

Statement

Members of the Steering Committee

1. Dr. Ram K. Vepa,
Development Commissioner,
Small Scale Industries,
Nirman Bhavan,
New Delhi.
2. Shri R. Srinivasan,
Jt. Secretary (SSI),
Ministry of Industry,
Udyog Bhavan,
New Delhi.
3. Executive Director,
State Trading Corporation,
Chandralok Building,
Janpath,
New Delhi.
4. Executive Director,
Trade Development Authority,
Bank of Baroda Building,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi.
5. Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
Deptt. of Economic Affairs,
New Delhi.
6. Dr. V. Agnihotri,
Economic Adviser,
Ministry of Commerce,
New Delhi.
7. Shri K. P. Geethakrishnan,
President, Council of States,
Small Industries Corporation,
Flat No. 904, Padma Tower-I,
Rajendra Place,
New Delhi.

8. Shri A. Ramachandran,
Export Commissioner,
Udyog Bhavan,
New Delhi.
9. Shri G. Chandrakant,
Secretary-General, FIED,
Allahabad Bank Building,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi.
10. Dr. R. K. Singh,
Executive Director,
Engineering Export
Promotion Council,
Surya Kiran Building,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi.
11. Shri T. S. Kannan,
Chairman, National
Small Industries Corporation,
Okhla Industrial Estate,
New Delhi.
12. Chairman,
Gujarat State Export
Corporation,
Gujarat Chamber's Building,
Ranchhodlal Marg,
Ahmedabad.
13. Dr. T. N. Jaitle,
Director,
DC(SS),
New Delhi.
14. Chairman,
National Small Industries
Corporation, New Delhi.

Concessions to Exporters

5457. SHRI ANANTHA RAMALLU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been giving concessions to exporters;

(b) if so, to what extent the concessions to exporters have benefited the country;

(c) to what extent the export subsidies have given good results so far; and

(d) whether any field has been noted where the level of subsidies has not been satisfactory in view of the poor performance of the exporters during the last six months?

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

(b) to (d). As a result of various concessions and facilities given to the exporters, India's exports have shown a continuous growth. These concessions are allowed on the basis of well defined principles. These are kept under constant review and necessary changes are made whenever the situation so warrants.

Buffer Stock of Imported Rubber

5458. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise a buffer stock of rubber and the details in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of rubber has shown a rising trend despite imports;

(c) the orders so far received by the STC; and

(d) the steps proposed to stabilise and hold the price line of rubber?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAMA): (a) There is no proposal at present to raise a buffer stock of rubber.

(b) There has been an upward trend in domestic prices of rubber since December, 1981.

(c) STC have received and serviced orders from the rubber industry for a quantity of 11800 tonnes against one month's requirement of the industry. Fresh indents for another month's requirement have been called for, but the quantity is likely to be of the same order.

(d) Government are keeping a close watch on the natural rubber situation in

the country. Since November 1981 STC has been authorised to import 15000 tonnes of rubber to cover the demand-supply gap in 1981-82. For 1982-83, STC has been authorised to import 30,000 tonnes of rubber on an initial assessment of the demand-supply position. The position is being kept under periodic review. Timely imports will help stabilise rubber price.

Opening of Local Head Office of S.B.I. at Bangalore

5459. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to open a Local Head Office of the State Bank of India at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Commodities Subject to Quality Control and Compulsory Pre-shipment

5460. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the commodities that are subject to quality control and compulsory pre-shipment when these are to be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): A list of items covered under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection Act, 1963, is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—3753/82).

Visit of European Economic Team to India

5461. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high level team of the European Economic Community visited India this year;

(b) if so, the purpose of this visit; and

(c) whether any agreement between the Government and the EEC had been made, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). A meeting of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission was held at New Delhi on the 22nd and 23rd January, 1982 which was attended by a high level EEC delegation. The Indo-EEC Joint Commission reviewed the whole range of bilateral economic relations and *inter-alia* agreed to set up a Working Group on Trade to examine and suggest solutions to outstanding issues relating to improving the access to the EEC market for important Indian products like textiles, tobacco, leather, hand-knotted carpets etc. In the field of industrial cooperation, it was decided to hold sectoral conferences on selected areas of economic activity in India. The Joint Commission also decided to explore the possibility of viable cooperation in various areas of science and technology.

Opening of Branches of Commercial Banks in the U.S. and the U.K.

5462. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some commercial banks are going to open their branches in the U.S. and the U.K.;

(b) if so, the names of the commercial banks which are going to open their branches in the U.S. and the U.K.;

(c) the total number of branches of those commercial banks going to be opened in the U.S. and U.K. in 1982-83; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that as of to-day no licences are pending with any of the Indian commercial banks for opening their branches in U.S.A. and U.K.

New Projects in Orissa with World Bank Finance

5463. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new projects of Orissa are likely to be financed by the World Bank in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the total amount and the names of the projects on which that amount is proposed to be given to Orissa; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). We have indicated to the World Bank Group a pipeline of Projects for its fiscal Year 1983 (July 1, 1982 to June 30th, 1983) in which some Orissa projects are also included. However, the projects or which assistance will actually be tied up, and the quantum of such assistance will depend, among other things upon availability of Bank Group funds and the status of projects processing.

Memorandum from Tea Estates in Backward Districts of West Bengal

5464. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the tea estates in the backward districts of West Bengal regarding the destruction by floods;

(b) if so, the contents of the memorandum; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Tea Board have received letters from Messrs Duars Union Tea Company Limited, Calcutta regarding flooding of Patkapara tea estate in the Dooars due to the construction of unauthorised bunds by villagers. Tea Associa-

tion of India has informed Tea Board about the likely damage to Putinbari tea estate and Fulbaripatan tea estate in the Terai since there are no protective bunds on rivers in that area.

(b) In the case of Patkapara tea estate it has been stated that as a result of construction of bunds, drain water of the garden has no outlet. This has resulted in the flooding of the entire garden and stagnant water has accumulated at the roots of bushes. Continued waterlogging is a crop hazard as well as a health hazard. Tea Association of India has requested Tea Board to persuade the local residents to dismantle the bunds in the interest of crop safety. In the case of Putinbari tea estate and Fulbari Patan tea estate detailed information has not been received from Tea Association of India.

(c) The State Government is the appropriate authority to take necessary action. Accordingly a copy each of the said representations has been sent to the concerned department of the State Government with a request to take necessary action.

Statement

Export of teak wood from India.

Year	Quantity (Cubic Metre)	Value (Rs. 000)
1976-77	6569	23187
1977-78	5749	21096
1978-79	1809	7192
1979-80	396	1541
(April.-Dec) 1980	38	138

Export of Teak Wood

5465. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teak wood is being exported;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of teak wood exported during the last five years, yearwise and at what rate;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of teak wood in India and prices are going up day by day; and

(d) whether in view of the above fact Government propose to put a ban on the export of teak wood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a), (c) and (d). According to the export policy the export of wood and timber of all species in logs and sawn form is banned. However, export of a limited quantity of teak wood at occasional intervals to West African countries through STC has been permitted by Government.

(b) A statement is attached.

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India—Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Expansion of Tourist facilities in Gujarat State

5466. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the main features of the programme envisaged for expansion of tourist facilities in the State of Gujarat during the Sixth Plan Period and what type of assistance the Central Government propose to render to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): In keeping with the policy to develop tourist facilities along identified travel circuits in an integrated and phased manner, the following centres have been identified in 3 travel circuits in Gujarat in consultation with the State Government;

1. Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Jamnagar-Dwarka-Porbandar-Sasan-Gir-Somnath-Junagarh-Bhavnagar-Palitana-Ahmedabad.
2. Ahmedabad-Dakor-Baroda-Shukaltirth (near Broach)-Saputara-Ukkai-Surat-Ahmedabad.
3. Ahmedabad-Wankaner-Bhuj-Mandvi Beach-Bhuj-Radhanpur-Palampur-Siddhpur-Patan-Modhera-Ahmedabad.

Tourist facilities will be developed by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors.

A blue-print of tourism development based on the above concept received from the State Government is under examination. A shelf of schemes will be prepared for implementation in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan depending upon the availability of funds and *inter-se* priorities.

During 1981-82, the amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been released for purchase of boats to be used in Ukkai Lake.

उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु बचत योजना

5467. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु बचत योजना के क्या तथ्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में अब तक (31 जनवरी, 1982 तक) जिला-वार प्राप्त जमा राशियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) केंद्रीय सरकार अल्प बचत संग्रहों के कोई राज्यवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं करती ।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

पी. ओ. एल. प्रयोगशालाएं

5468. श्री निहालसिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में मंत्रालय के अधीन कितनी पी. ओ. एल. प्रयोगशालाएं हैं ;

(ख) इन प्रयोगशालाओं में से प्रत्येक में कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या उनकी वर्तमान कर्मचारी संख्या पर्याप्त है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन प्रयोगशालाओं में पूरी संख्या में कर्मचारी कब तक नियुक्त किए जायेंगे ।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): (क) (तीन)

(ख) पी. ओ. एल. प्रयोगशालाओं में प्रत्येक के लिए स्वीकृत कर्मचारी इस प्रकार हैं:-

- (1) बड़ौदातीन
- (2) नूनमतीछः
- (3) बरौनीपांच

कर्मचारियों की मौजूदा संख्या पर्याप्त समझी जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश में नामडंग-चंगलांग सड़क पर दुर्घटना

5469. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अरुणाचल प्रदेश के तिराज जिले में नामडंग-चंगलांग सड़क पर सड़क दुर्घटना में 23 जवान मर गये थे और अनेक घालय हुए थे और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में की गई जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): (क) 10 दिसम्बर, 1981 को अरुणाचल प्रदेश में मारघरीटा-चंगलांग सड़क पर जब एक सिविल ठेकेदार एक सिविल ठेकेदार एक पंड को कटवा रहा था तो वह लगभग 100 मीटर की ऊंचाई से एक 2 टन गाड़ी पर गिर गया और उसमें दैठे 7 सेना कार्मिक मार गये और 16 सेना कार्मिक तथा एक अफसर जखमी हो गए ।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना की परिस्थितियों की जांच करने के लिए वैठाई गई जांच अदालत ने प्रभारी सिविल ठेकेदार को पंड गिराने का दोषी पाया ।

India and Bulgaria to set up Joint Ventures in Third Countries

5470. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Business Council has agreed to examine and set up joint ventures in third countries;

(b) whether the countries have been identified for his purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) At a meeting of Indo-Bulgarian Joint Business Council held at New Delhi on 25th and 26th February, 1982. the two sides agreed to identify third countries where possibilities exist for setting up industries in collaboration between

Indian and Bulgarian enterprises. Reports on the subject are likely to be considered at the next meeting of the JBC.

Loans under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor and I.R.D. programme to Orissa

5471. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the banks lagging behind in advancing loans under the Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor and Integrated Rural Development Programmes to the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to make a year-wise review of the granting of loans for implementing the above programmes in Orissa; and

(c) the details about the district-wise review, if conducted earlier in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Public sector banks have been progressively providing more assistance to the beneficiaries of Integrated Rural Development Programme and to other weaker sections. In the State of Orissa as on March 30, 1978 the number of accounts of such beneficiaries was 1,74,000 with an outstanding amount of Rs. 21.34 crores. Against this the number of beneficiaries in March 31, 1980 was 2,55,000 and the amount outstanding was Rs. 40.75 crores. State-wise figures for the succeeding period are not yet available. The position regarding the performance of the public sector banks in the context of the guidelines laid down by the Reserve Bank is reviewed from time to time in State-level Co-ordination Committees, Regional Consultative Committees etc. A meeting of the representatives of the State and Central Governments and of the chief executives of public sector banks was held on November 21, 1981 under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, when various issues relating to the implementation of Programmes for weaker sections were discussed in details. Based on the conclusions arrived at in the meeting, Reserve Bank has issued further instructions to the public sector banks. No district-wise reviews are taken at the

all India level. Such reviews are made at the local level by agencies of the State Governments and the banks operating in the regions.

Export of Cargo by Air

5472. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the programme of exporting cargoes by air;

(b) if so, the names of the airlines and airports of the country through which the exports of cargoes are going on at present;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to develop some airports for this purpose; and

(d) the programme of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is encouraging export of cargo by air.

(b) *Airports:*

Santacruz — Bombay

Dum Dum — Calcutta

Palam — Delhi

Meenabakkam — Madras

Airlines:

Bombay: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Air Lanka, Air Mauritius, Alitalia, Alymenda Airlines, Bangladesh Biman, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, Czechoslovak Airlines, Egypt Airlines, Gulf Air, Indian Airlines, Iraqi Airways, Iran Airways, Kenya Airways, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, Lot Polish, Pakistan International Airlines, PANAM, Qantas, Sabena World Airlines, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, Zambian Airways.

Calcutta: Aeroflot, Air India, Bangladesh Biman, British Airways, Indian Airlines, Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, Scandinavian Airlines System, Thai Airways International, Union of Burma Airways

Madras: Air Lanka, Air India, Indian Airlines, Malaysian Airlines, Singapore Airlines.

Delhi: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, Ariana, Afghan Airlines, British Airways, Gulf Airways, Indian Airlines, Iraqi Airways, Japan Airlines, KLM, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, PANAM, Pakistan International Airlines, Royal Nepal Airlines, Corporation, Scandinavian Airlines System, Syrian Arab Airlines, Thai Airways International & Saudia Arab Airlines.

(c) and (d) Integrated cargo complexes have been set up at selected inland points such as Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Jaipur, Varanasi and Amritsar. These Air Cargo Complexes provide requisite facilities for processing of export documents in order to facilitate exports by air. Government has set up a high level standing committee known as SCOPE-AIR for coordination with all concerned interests.

Proposal for Extending age of Retirement of personnel of armed force (Army, Air force and Navy)

5473. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for extending the age of retirement of personnel of Armed Forces (Army, Air Force and Navy).

(b) if so, what is the age relaxation proposed to be given for the different categories of Forces; and

(c) when such proposal is going to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Helicopters and Aircrafts in Possession of Coast Guards

5474. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of helicopters and aircrafts under the possession of the Coast Guards;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to strengthen the Coast Guard both in east and west coast of the country;

(c) if so, whether some more helicopters and aircrafts are proposed to be provided to the Coast Guards to diversify their operations; and

(d) the detailed steps taken in this regards? ,

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Nil.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Coast Guard Development plan provides for acquisition of light helicopters and light surveillance aircraft for the Coast Guard. Orders for three Helicopters have been placed on HAL, Bangalore and these are expected to be delivered shortly. The selection of the light surveillance aircraft is under progress.

Setting up CDS canteen at headquarters of Districts having a large number of ex-servicemen

5475. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 936 dated 26th February, 1982 regarding setting up of CSD Canteens at headquarters of districts having a large number of ex-servicemen and state:

(a) whether the C.S.D. Department on its own would set up Canteens at such district headquarters which have a heavy preponderance of ex-servicemen in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, J&K, Haryana, Rajasthan and the hill areas of U.P. and some other States so as to provide some relief to the ex-servicemen, if it is not possible to permit ex-servicemen's organisations/leagues to set up such canteens; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which a decision is expected to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Unit run canteens of the Armed Forces function as the retail outlets of the Canteen Stores Department. Canteen Stores Department does not have retail outlets of its own. As an experimental measure, Army Headquarters propose to establish unit registered canteens under the static formations of the Armed Forces at the following places for the benefit of the ex-servicemen:—

(i) Bhiwani (Haryana)

(ii) Hamirpur or Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) at the discretion of HQ Western Command.

(iii) Balia or Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh) at the discretion of HQ Central Command.

(iv) Vellore (Tamil Nadu).

A final view, on the date by which the aforesaid unit run canteens will become operational, will be taken by 30th June, 1982.

Increase in emoluments of gallantry award winners

5476. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6929 on April 8, 1981 regarding increase in emoluments of Gallantry Award winners and state:

(a) the dates on which the monetary allowances for Gallantry Award winners have been revised, alongwith the details of this revision on each occasion during the past three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to make any further revision in the near future in view of the rise in the cost of living; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKĀTARAMAN): (a) The monetary allowances for gallantry award winners have not been revised during the past 3 years.

(b) and (c). There is no direct linkage between monetary allowance for gallantry award winners and rise in the cost of living. However, a proposal to revise the rates of monetary allowances attached to post-independence gallantry awards is under consideration of the Government.

Groundnut oil smuggled to Gulf

5477. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Groundnut oil worth crores smuggled to Gulf" appearing in the "Blitz", Bombay dated the 6th March, 1982;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the measures which Government have taken or propose to take to prevent the smuggling of groundnut oil in a big way to Pakistan and some Gulf countries?

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

(b) Reports received by Government do not confirm any large scale smuggling of groundnut oil out of India to Pakistan or to the Gulf countries.

(c) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department along the West Coast, including the Gujarat Coast and the Indo-Pak border has been strengthened. The Customs authorities conduct regular sea, shore and road patrolling in these regions to prevent any attempts at smuggling.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एककों के लाभ-प्रवृत्ता

5478. **श्री बालूत राम सारण:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक के प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक एककों, की वर्तमान क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग करके एक हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का अतिरिक्त

लाभ कमाया जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय करने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): महोदय, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने ऐसा कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया है।

Sixth Meeting of Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Economic and Commercial Affairs

5479. **SHRI H. N. NANJIE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sixth meeting of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on economic and commercial affairs was held recently;

(b) if so, the issues that were discussed; and

(c) whether any decision was taken to improve the present trade pattern between the two countries; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Sub-Commission discussed a wide range of multilateral and bilateral economic, trade and investment issues.

(c) It was agreed to make continued efforts to find solutions to outstanding trade issues with a view to promote two-way trade.

Replacement of I.A. Aircraft

5480. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:**

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to replace some aircraft of the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, which aircraft are proposed to be replaced; and

(c) when the replacement is going to take place?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHRAMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines are examining the replacement of F-27, HS-748 and early series of B-737 aircraft in its fleet. Studies in connection with replacement are in progress and have not yet reached a stage of giving any specific dates of replacements.

Price Policy to Check Black Marketing

5481. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made, so far, any controlling price policy to check the black marketing system in the open market in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Transactions in administered commodities are normally expected to take place at fair prices notified by Government from time to time. Government undertakes to meet the basic minimum requirements of consumers in respect of wheat, rice, sugar, etc. at fair price through the Public Distribution System. Kerosene, exercise books and controlled cloth are some of the other items which are also made available at fair prices through a network of retail outlets.

Prices in the open markets are determined by the forces of demand and supply. Government is equipped with necessary powers to curb anti-social activities such as hoarding, profiteering and black marketing under enactments such as Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Essential Supplies Act, 1980, Essential Commodities Act, 1955 etc. These powers are exercised as and when necessary.

Repatriation of Profits by Indian Industrial Joint Ventures Abroad

5482. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of Indian industrial joint ventures abroad;

(b) the total profit repatriated so far by these joint ventures during the last three years; and

(c) the names of joint ventures which have repatriated profits and those which have not yet begun repatriating their earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) As on 31-12-1981 there were 85 Indian industrial joint ventures abroad in production.

(b) The amount of dividends repatriated by these units to India during the last 3 years has been as follows:

	<i>Rs. lakhs</i>
1977-78	47
1978-79	65
1979-80	161

Information for subsequent years is incomplete.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3754/82.]

Date of manufacture missing on bottles supplied to Armed Force through Canteen Service

5483. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the liquor manufacturers are not indicating the date of manufacture on the bottles supplied to the Armed Forces through Canteen Service;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir. All the liquor manufacturers supplying liquor to the Canteen Stores Department are indicating batch number and the date of bottling on the labels on the bottles of liquor supplied by them.

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

Possession of Liquor Bottles sold through CSD(I) Canteens by persons other than Defence personnel

5484. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is inscribed on the liquor bottles sold through CSD(I) canteens that "possession of this bottle by persons other than Defence-personnel is prohibited";

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) is it not a fact that major portion of the liquor from CSD(I) taken from known service personnel or officers is consumed by people other than defence personnel and if the rule is implemented strictly, the sales of liquor will drop by 60 per cent, thereby affecting the income of the canteens; and

(d) if so, is it proposed to regularise the possession of liquor bottled by persons other than defence personnel so long as it has been given by a known friend/officer either as a gift or on actual cost price, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Such inscription is affixed on liquor bottles sold through Canteen Stores Department because such sales enjoy certain concessions in excise duty and sales-tax which are meant for members of the Armed Forces and ex-Servicemen.

(c) and (d). No Sir. Service personnel are prohibited from selling CSD supplied

liquor to others. They are, however, permitted to use such liquor to entertain their friends and relatives who call on them socially.

Working of Central Public Sector Undertakings in the South

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

(a) whether the Standing Conference on Public Enterprises at a meeting held recently in Bangalore reviewed the working of the 37 Central Public Sector Undertakings in the South;

(b) if so, whether Government have been furnished with a copy of the findings of SCOPE about the functioning of these industries;

(c) whether Government give due weight to the findings of this voluntary organisation (SCOPE) and whether they have made suggestions for the improvement of some such industries which are not doing well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how many of them have been accepted by Government for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) According to information available the Executive Committee of the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) met in Bangalore recently. The meeting considered *inter alia* various aspects relating to the working of the Central Government enterprises in the Southern States.

(b) and (c). While the SCOPE have not forwarded any such findings, details of the meeting held by it in Bangalore recently are available. The SCOPE is being used as a consultative machinery by Government to obtain the views of the public enterprises. The Bureau of Public Enterprises of the Government of India is also represented on the Executive Committee of SCOPE. The views of the SCOPE are given due weight. No such suggestions

have been received by Government after the Bangalore meeting.

(d) Does not arise.

Dual Accounting system for Public Sector Undertakings

5486. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Conference on Public Enterprises, a voluntary apex body on central Public Sector undertakings, has submitted to Government a plan for conducting dual accounting system for the central public sector industries so that activities of overriding socio-economic significance could be accounted for separately;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme submitted by the aforesaid organisation;

(c) the precise benefits that may be derived by adopting the above suggestion; and

(d) Government's reaction to the above suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Second Jute Mill in Tripura

5487. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Government has approached the Central Government for setting up a second jute mill in Tripura; and

(b) whether, considering the industrial backwardness of an area like Tripura, Government proposed to come forward with all necessary help for setting up the second jute mill in Tripura?

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

(b) Letters of Intent for setting up five new jute mills (two in Assam, two in Bihar and one Meghalaya) in the Public/Cooperative Sector in the Sixth Plan period was issued some time ago. Having regard to the Sixth-Plan Projections for demand for jute goods, intended production, sustainable capacity and fresh capacity to be created to supply the goods in that period, it does not seem necessary that any further licenced capacity for setting up another jute mill in any State should be considered for creation in this Plan period.

China's interest in setting up joint ventures

5488. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has evinced keen interest in setting up joint ventures in India and with Indian collaboration in third countries during the visit by a three-member Chinese delegation recently;

(b) if so, the fields in which China has shown interest; and

(c) the outcome of their visit and the follow-up action taken by both sides in the matter with the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No Chinese delegation visited the country for negotiations relating to trade or investment. However, a team of three officers of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade undertook a study tour under the auspices of the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations. It visited New Delhi from the 17th to 27th December, 1981 to get an understanding of matters connected with technology transfer, policies, procedures and legal machinery for settlement of disputes.

काहव स्टाड हटेडनों में चोरियां

5489. श्री बलराम राम तारण: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 31 जनवरी, 1982 को समाप्त हुए गत दो वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान किन-किन फाइव स्टार होटलों में चोरियां हुई थी;

(ख) होटलवार इन चोरियों की रिपोर्ट पुलिस में किन-किन तारीखों को दर्ज की गई थी;

(ग) शिकायत कर्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक मामले में चुराई गई वस्तुओं की मात्रा और ब्यारा क्या है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक मामले में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यारा क्या है और इसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बृशोब आलम खान): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Declaring of Dahod town as "C" class city

5490. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons for not declaring the Dahod Town as "C" Class city for the payment of house rent allowance to Railway employees working in Loco Workshop, Dahod though the population of Dahod town exceeds 50 thousand as per the latest Census (1981)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Under the existing policy, cities with a minimum population of 50,000 are eligible for classification as 'C' class for the payment of House Rent Allowance to Central Government employees working there. According to the 1971 census report, the population of Dohad town in Gujarat State was

44,506. The question of classification/up-gradation of various cities on the basis of the 1981 census population figures will be considered after the final 1981 census figures are received from the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

Setting up of a technical consultancy cell by State Bank of India in Calcutta.

5491. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has set up a Technical Consultancy cell in Calcutta to help entrepreneurs in the small sector of the Eastern States;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, when it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. State Bank of India has set up Technical Consultancy Cells in all its Local Head Offices to assist the small scale industries-sector. Its Cells at Bhubaneswar, Calcutta and Gauhati cover the Eastern States.

(b) and (c). The Consultancy Cells of the State Bank of India help new entrepreneurs approaching the bank for validation of their project reports, counselling entrepreneurs financed by it, improving their productivity, assisting rehabilitation of sick units, training of borrowers through short term management appreciation programmes to expose them to basic management concepts like inventory control, costing and pricing etc. entrepreneurial development programmes for motivating the educated unemployed in backward districts through residential programmes, imparting inputs for building up their motivation and skills for setting up small scale industrial units etc. These services are offered free of charge by the Cells. As on 31-12-1981,

the three Cells covering the Eastern States had extended the following support:

(i) Number of management appreciation programmes conducted	5
(ii) Number of persons covered	about 120
(iii) Number of entrepreneurial programmes conducted	13
(iv) Number of persons covered	265

**Details of persons whose premises were
Raided by authorities**

5492. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars, names and addresses of the persons whose premises were raided for tax evasion and the value of the property seized during the raid made by the authorities during 1981, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding the actual value of the movable and immovable property of the respective persons concerned while comparing it with the respective final returns; and

(c) whether any laxity has been noticed in taking appropriate action against the persons and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Income-tax authorities conducted 3814 searches during year 1981. *Prima facie* unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 29.95 crores approximately have been seized in these searches. The total amount of taxable wealth/income will be known only after the investigations, which are in progress, are completed and the relevant assessments are finalised. Time and labour involved in collecting and collecting the information sought for in respect of each and every such search will be disproportionately high. However, if the Hon'ble member specifies any case(s) in respect of which information is desired, the same will be collected and furnished.

Projects manufacturing aircrafts

5493. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the projects together with monetary allotment for research and development of indigenous aircraft to meet the requirement of the Defence Forces in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Some of the aircraft currently under design and development at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited include (a) HPT-32, a piston engine ab-initio trainer, (b) Kiran Mk II, a jet trainer, and (c) Ajeet trainer. Certain other aircraft/aero-engine design projects are also being progressed; it would not be in public interest to give further details of these projects.

**Financial losses suffered by garden reach
shipbuilders and engineers**

5494. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers has approached Government for subsidy in order to narrow the substantial financial losses suffered by building bulk carriers for the Mughal Lines, a public sector shipping company;

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

(c) the reaction of Government in this matter, with details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd., have approached Government for grant of subsidy at the rate of Rs. 417 lakhs (37 per cent of the revised contractual price) each for the first and the second bulk carriers ordered by M/s. Mogul Lines. Subsidy for third vessel has also been proposed at 37 per cent of the final price of the vessel to be determined.

In addition, GRSE have proposed that the cost over-run remaining after the payment of subsidy may be made good by Government by means of a special grant. These proposals are being examined by the Government.

Use of Government Vehicles

5495. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that use of Government vehicles of all kinds has been banned even on amenities from September 1979 in all the Government Offices including Defence Headquarters;

(b) have cases of their use on amenities come to the notice of Government;

(c) if so, details thereof together with action taken to enforce Government orders; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. Government has not issued any instructions banning the use of Government vehicles for amenity purposes.

(b) As the use of vehicles for amenity purposes has not been banned, there will be no occasion for such cases being brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Stenographic assistance to high officers in Defence Services

5496. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Service HQs, were asked to indicate the sanctioned strength of officers of the ranks of

Lt. Generals and equivalents; Maj-Generals and equivalents and Brigadiers and equivalents by the Chief Administrative Officer in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, along-with details received;

(c) have all these Officers been provided with the requisite entitled stenographic help;

(d) if not, reasons thereof together with the details of the deficiency Grade-wise and steps taken to fill up the same;

(e) have all the Officers of the Rank of Commodore, Indian Navy, and equivalent in the other Services been provided with Grade B Stenographers; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) and (d). There is no scale laid down for authorising Stenographers for Service Officers in the AFHQ. The authorisation is based on work load of each officer. Details of the deficiency Grade-wise are as under:—

Grade 'A'	Nil
Grade 'B'	9
Grade 'C'	21
Grade 'D'	98

Action is in hand to fill the vacant posts

(e) and (f). No, Sir. 63 posts of Stenographer Grade 'C' attached with the officers of rank of Brigadiers/equivalent holding the appointment of Director have been upgraded to Grade 'B' on *ad hoc* basis to improve the promotional prospects of the Stenographers Grade 'C'.

External Debt

5497. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total public debt of India during 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1980-81;

(b) of the above what is the total amount of (i) market loans (ii) Treasury bills (iii) other securities, (iv) guarantees and other debt liabilities in the above decades;

(c) what are the figures of "External Debt" during each of the above decade and how much of the IMF loan will be drawn by Government during 1982 and 1983;

(d) what are the figures of debt servicing charges, interest and payment of external debts during the above decades;

(e) the details of external debt from (i) Aid India Consortium, (ii) OPEC, (iii) West Asian countries, (iv) East European countries, (v) World Bank, (vi) IMF, (vii) IDA and (viii) other sources; and

(f) what arrangements have been planned over this decade 1981—91 to gradually pay off or reduce the external debt position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). Information is given in statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. (placed in Library. See No. LT-3755/82)

The Government of India have made two purchases of SDR 300 million each in November 1981 and January 1982. The third and final purchase of SDR 300 million under the first year's EFF programme is likely to be made after March 1982 and before June 30, 1982. Until June 30, 1983, purchases under this arrangement shall be an additional SDR 1800 million and the remaining SDR 2300 million in the third and final year of the programme i.e. from July 1, 1983 to the end of the extended arrangement. The phasing of the draws in the second year of the programme is yet to be determined.

(f) Repayment of debt (Principal and interest) is made mainly from country's export and invisible earnings. The overall external debt position at the moment is within manageable limits. The level of country's external indebtedness and the likely burden of debt service are being constantly kept in view to ensure that they remain within prudent limits.

A number of steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that foreign fin-

ancing is progressively reduced. These include—

(i) Increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and natural gas, development of alternative energy sources and reducing demand for petroleum products.

(ii) Import substitution in major areas like cement, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel etc. by improving capacity utilisation and by creating additional capacity.

(iii) Achievement of better export performance through removal of infrastructure constraints, especially those in power, transport and ports, generation of larger export surpluses through increased production, improvement in the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian industry combined with a system of incentives which would make exports profitable and encourage export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantage, etc.

(iv) Adoption of measures which offer incentives for larger remittances from Indian nationals abroad.

(v) Adoption of an external financing strategy which ensures that essential imports needed by the economy, especially those for development are not constrained, cost of borrowed funds from abroad is minimised and debt servicing obligations are kept within prudent limits.

Export of woollen knitwear

5498. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what was the quantum of woollen knitwear exported from India during 1979, 1980 and 1981 (quantity, value and country-wise)?

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

Statement

Export of woollen knibwears during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (Quantity, Value and country-wise, is as under: —

(Value in Rs. lakh) (Quantity in lakh/pcs.)

S.No	Destination	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		(upto Aug '81)
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1	Australia . . . . .	. . . . .	0.015	1.00	0.022	0.73	..	..
2	Bahrain . . . . .	. . . . .	0.002	0.17	..	..	..	..
3	France . . . . .	. . . . .	0.056	2.62	0.042	4.89	..	..
4	West Germany . . . . .	. . . . .	0.169	10.28	0.081	11.45	..	..
5	Japan . . . . .	. . . . .	0.050	4.10	..	..	0.033	1.55
6	Sweden . . . . .	. . . . .	0.041	3.03	0.018	2.41	0.012	7.45
7	Austria . . . . .	. . . . .	..	0.02	..	..	..	..
8	U.K. . . . .	. . . . .	0.504	26.25	..	..	..	..
9	U.S.A. . . . .	. . . . .	0.080	7.17	0.108	17.90	..	..
10	Belgium . . . . .	. . . . .	0.014	0.44	0.088	20.44	..	..
11	Canada . . . . .	. . . . .	0.002	0.18	0.068	6.70	..	..
12	Denmark . . . . .	. . . . .	..	0.01	..	..	..	..
13	Ireland . . . . .	. . . . .	0.020	3.60	..	..	..	..
14	Italy . . . . .	. . . . .	1.283	58.26	0.299	36.41	0.074	3.84
15	Kuwait . . . . .	. . . . .	0.126	6.95	0.025	3.50	0.016	0.16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16 Malaysia			0.009	0.34	..	..	..	..
17 Malta				0.09	..	..	..	..
18 Netherland			0.057	4.08	..	..	..	..
19 Norway			0.082	3.79	..	..	..	..
20 Oman			0.040	2.60	..	..	..	..
21 Qatar			0.010	0.49	..	..	..	..
22 Sabah			0.004	0.23	..	..	..	..
23 Saudi Arabia			0.227	14.98	..	..	0.014	1.20
24 Singapore			0.004	0.16	..	..	0.036	0.24
25 Spain			0.001	0.04	..	..	..	..
26 Switzerland	0.02	..	..	..	..
27 U.A.E.			0.400	21.40	..	..	..	..
28 Yamp Arab Republic			0.002	0.12	..	..	..	..
29 Bangladesh			0.010	1.15	..	..	..	..
30 Greece			0.010	0.83	..	..	..	..
31 U.S.S.R.			48.337	3525.88	77.196	6332.72	34.336	2205.91
32 Hungry			0.005	0.45	..	..	..	..
33 Yugoslavia	0.02	..	..	..	..
34 Aden	0.038	4.95	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35	Dubai . . . . .	..	..	0.352	50.90	0.002	0.13
36	Muscat . . . . .	..	..	0.005	0.83	..	..
37	Somalia . . . . .	..	..	0.028	3.50	..	..
38	Hongkong . . . . .	..	..	0.034	3.90	..	..
39	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.050	6.11
40	Nigeria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.033	1.55
		51.662	3700.75	78.404	6500.00	34.606	2228.14

SOURCE: WOOL AND WOOLLENS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL. THIS INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FINANCIAL YEAR-WISE ONLY.

Smuggling in Mandapam area in Tamil Nadu

5499. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been keeping a watch over the incidents or occurrence of smuggling operations in the Mandapam area in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) the details of persons apprehended and prosecutions launched during the aforesaid years, year-wise;

(d) the details of the main foreign goods and contraband caught and seized in each of the above years, together with their value?

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

(b) and (d). The number of smuggling cases detected, and the value of the goods seized, by the Customs authorities in the Mandapam region of Tamil Nadu during the period 1977 to 1982 (upto February) is given below:—

Year	Number of cases detected	Approximate value of goods seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1977	19	0.71
1978	10	0.40
1979	20	4.40
1980	7	4.71
1981	12	5.98
1982 (upto February)	4	0.48

The goods seized include cloves, gold, silver, electronic goods, synthetic fabrics, Zip fasteners and nylon fishing nets.

(c) The number of persons arrested and prosecuted under the Customs Act, 1952

for their involvement in smuggling activities in the Mandapam region of Tamil Nadu during the period 1977—1982 (upto February) is given below:—

Year	Number of persons arrested	Number of Persons prosecuted
1977	..	..
1978	..	..
1979	12	..
1980	2	5
1981	29	15
1982 (upto February)	9	22

Advances to priority sector by nationalised banks

5500. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of advances to the priority sector made by the nationalised banks in the Eastern States, with State-wise details thereof; and

(b) total amount of advances to the priority sector made by the nationalised banks in the Western States, with State-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Statewise provisional data on advances of Public Sector Banks to the Priority Sectors of Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Road and Water Transport, Retail Trade and Small Business, Professional and Self-employed persons and Education as on the last Friday of December 1980 are set out in the attached statement.

Statement

Public Sector Banks Advances to Priority Sectors of Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Road & Water Transport, Retail Trade & Small Business, Prof. & Self-Employed Persons and Education-Statewise amount outstanding as on the last Friday of December 1980.

(Amt. Rs. lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Amount
1	2
NORTHERN REGION	159030.50
1. Haryana	31175.75
2. Himachal Pradesh	4205.41
3. Jammu & Kashmir	4823.61
4. Punjab	57568.06
5. Rajasthan	26287.41
6. Chandigarh.	7281.39
7. Delhi	27688.86

	1	2
NORTH-EASTERN REGION		8435.38
1. Assam.		6220.44
2. Meghalaya		461.68
3. Manipur		424.84
4. Nagaland		333.59
5. Sikkim		5.43
6. Tripura		859.17
7. Arunachal Pradesh		60.78
8. Mizoram		69.45
EASTERN REGION		96071.23
1. Bihar		33904.36
2. Orissa.		14450.87
3. West Bengal		47598.75
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.		116.245
CENTRAL REGION		117462.16
1. Madhya Pradesh		33381.74
2. Uttar Pradesh.		82080.42
WESTERN REGION		169989.08
1. Gujarat		58432.06
2. Maharashtra		107306.88
3. Goa, Daman & Diu		3891.82
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		350.32
SOUTHERN REGION		234243.60
1. Andhra Pradesh		68802.82
2. Karnataka		59082.82
3. Kerala		32956.17
4. Tamil Nadu		71605.96
5. Lakshadweep		4.72
6. Pondicherry		1791.11
Grand Total		785222.95

Data Provisional

Reduction in onion exports

5501. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of reduction in onion exports because of a lack of clear-cut policy;

(b) whether the NAFED had granted monopoly to a single buyer in Malaysia;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the associate shippers were not given a quota in export;

(d) whether Government had received a memorandum from the onion traders; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) As Onions are an item of mass consumption their export is regulated in order to meet the domestic demand. The quantity available for export depends on the surplus after meeting the domestic requirement.

(b) and (c). As a canalising agency NAFED undertakes exports directly or through its associates keeping in view the

best interests of the country and Government does not interfere in its day to day working.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Private exporters have been allowed to undertake exports w.e.f. 19-2-1982 after registering their contracts with NAFED. This facility is upto 31-3-1982.

Losses incurred by public sector companies

5502. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings whose cumulative losses as on 31st March, 1980 exceed their paid-up capital;

(b) the names of these companies, their paid up capital and accumulated losses as on 31st March, 1980; and

(c) the specific measures which Government propose to take in respect of each of these companies to ensure that these companies are made solvent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). A statement showing particulars of public sector undertakings whose cumulative losses upto 31st March, 1980 exceed their paid-up capital is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of Enterprise	Paid-up capital as on 31-3-80	Cumulative losses on 31st March, 1980
1.	Indian Iron & Steel Co.	90.83	91.06
2.	Indian Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.	1.50	5.39
3.	Bharat Coking Coal	65.69	247.56
7.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	1.00	1.07
5.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	10.03	10.72
6.	Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	3.04	4.54
4.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	9.07	31.11
8.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	161.79	204.81

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise	Paid-up capital as on 31-3-80	Cumulative losses as on 31st March, 1980
9.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	25.99	33.72
10.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	43.80	49.31
11.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	1.11	5.35
12.	National Instruments	2.13	7.98
13.	Scooters India Ltd.	5.14	19.16
14.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	11.44	43.22
15.	Artificial Limbs M/g. Corpn. Ltd.	0.52	2.79
16.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	5.56	10.30
17.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	3.53	17.30
18.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	4.37	15.83
19.	Banana & Fruit Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.49	1.16
20.	National Textile Corpn. (Delhi, Punjab & Raj.)	9.72	15.87
21.	National Textile Corpn. (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	17.08	42.68
22.	National Textile Corpn. (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	25.23	42.82
23.	National Textile Corpn. (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	21.52	27.42
24.	National Textile Corpn. (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	8.36	15.03
25.	National Textile Corpn. (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.	22.66	51.72
26.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	4.00	8.89
27.	Jute Corporation of India	3.00	17.33
28.	Mogul Lines Ltd.	1.01	15.68
29.	Hindustan Pre fab Ltd.	0.82	2.00
30.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	0.88	8.47
31.	National Industrial Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.70	0.48
32.	Trade Fair Authority of India Ltd.	[0.25	5.94

(c) (i) A Cabinet Committee monitors the performance of infra-structure so as to remove constraints on good performance of public enterprises.

(ii) In selective enterprises where power was a constraint, captive power

plans have been approved for smoother running of these enterprises.

(iii) Quick settlement of wage agreements falling due,

(iv) Expeditious action to fill up vacancies in the top management cadres,

(v) Realistic pricing policies for products of public enterprises providing basic industrial inputs.

Cars imported by Pure Drinks

5503. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many imported cars has Pure Drinks (New Delhi) got with the value exceeding 10 lacs of rupees;

(b) who uses these cars; and

(c) whether any perquisites have been charged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. SISODIA): (a) As per information available with the Income-tax Department, Pure Drinks (New Delhi) has not got any imported car with the value exceeding 10 lakhs of rupees.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to part (a), reply to these parts does not arise.

Opening of branch of Punjab National Bank at Kharwain, Una district H.P.

5504. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1052 on 26th February, 1982 regarding unbanked centres in Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the branch of the Punjab National Bank allotted by the Reserve Bank of India at Kharwain in Una District of Himachal Pradesh (as mentioned in Annexure II) has since been opened;

(b) if so, the date on which the branch has been opened; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be opened and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The position is being ascertained. Infor-

mation will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservation to ex-servicemen for re-employment

5505. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5044 on 25th March, 1981 regarding reservation to ex-servicemen for re-employment and state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which have set up monitoring systems for ensuring the implementation of reservations to ex-servicemen in matters of re-employment along with dates on which such systems have been set up by each one of the State Governments;

(b) whether Government have taken up the matter with the other State Governments to set up similar monitoring systems in their States for this purpose; and

(c) whether a report on the working of the system set up by Government of India in each Ministry/Public Sector Undertaking of Union Government for the work done by the officers concerned since the inception of the system would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The following State Governments have set up a Monitoring system for ensuring the implementation of reservation orders in respect of ex-servicemen. The dates on which communications have been received indicating the setting up of the system are indicated against each such State Govt.:—

- (i) Himachal Pradesh—5th Jan. 81.
- (ii) Jammu & Kashmir—7th Apr. 81.
- (iii) Punjab—13th Nov. 81.
- (iv) Karnataka—18th Nov. 81.
- (v) Maharashtra—20th Feb. 82.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report is being prepared and will be laid on the Table of the House.

थाल-तेजम-मुनिशियारी सड़क को सीमा सड़क
महानिदेशक को हस्तांतरित किया जाना

5506. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या रक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुनिशियारी सड़क के सामरिक
महत्व को देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार
ने थाल-तेजम-मुनिशियारी सड़क को सीमा
सड़क महानिदेशक को हस्तांतरित किए जाने
का एक प्रस्ताव उनके मंत्रालय को भेजा है ;
और

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

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. बंकरामन :

(क) गत कुछ दिनों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार
से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राज्यों के सहयोग से मध्यम दर्जे के होटलों
का निर्माण

5507. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पर्यटन
और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम
राज्यों के सहयोग से मध्यम दर्जे के होटलों
का निर्माण शुरू कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किन
राज्यों के साथ समझौता किया गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में
रोज्जय मंत्री (श्री लुशींद आलम खान) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अभी तक भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम
ने होटल परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए 6
राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों/राज्य पर्यटन
विकास निगमों के साथ करार किया है,
यथा :

विवरण

- (1) असम सरकार ।
- (2) बिहार पर्यटन विकास निगम ।

(3) उड़ीसा पर्यटन विकास निगम ।

(4) आन्ध्र यात्रा और पर्यटन निगम ।

(5) मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम ।

(6) जरुणाचल प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास
निगम ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में दोड़वाला और पन्त नगर के
लिए वायुदूत सेवा

5508. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पर्यटन
और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) दोड़वाला (देहरादून) और पन्त
नगर के लिए किस तारीख से वायुदूत सेवा
शुरू की जाएगी ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य कौन से स्थान
वायुदूत सेवा में लाभान्वित होंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री
अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) कोई निश्चित
तारीखें तय नहीं की गयी हैं । यह विमान
उपलब्ध होने तथा आधारभूत सेवाओं की
व्यवस्था कर दिये जाने पर निर्भर करेगा ।

(ख) वायुदूत के भावी विस्तार कार्यक्रम
में उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर तथा रायबरेली
को भी विमान सेवा से जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव
है ।

दिल्ली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे के सुधार
में धीमी प्रगति

5509. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पर्यटन
और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे
के सुधार कार्य में धीमी गति से प्रगति के
क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) उस पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि
व्यय की गई है और इस कार्य के कब तक
पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री
अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) . वित्तीय
साधनों की तंगी और यातायात आवश्यकताओं

को इष्टि में रखते हुए दिल्ली विमान क्षेत्र पर सुधार/विकास कार्य एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया के रूप में किया जा रहा है। अन्तरराष्ट्रीय आगमन ब्लाक का विस्तार, अंतर्देशीय प्रस्थान/आगमनक्षेत्र का विस्तार, एक और बैंगेज कन्वेंयर की व्यवस्था, वातानुकूलन, अतिरिक्त "पाकिंग बेज" का निर्माण, धावन पथ को और मजबूत करना और श्रेणी 11 प्रकाश प्रणाली की व्यवस्था इत्यादि। दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर निरंतर किये जा रहे सुधार कार्य के कुछ एक उदाहरण हैं।

1982 के एशियाई खेलों के आरम्भ होने से पूर्व चालू कर देने के उद्देश्य से 2.76 करोड़ रुपयों की अनुमानित लागत से एक अन्तरराष्ट्रीय प्रस्थान टर्मिनल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

63.95 करोड़ रुपयों की अनुमानित लागत से एक नये अन्तरराष्ट्रीय यात्री तथा कार्गो टर्मिनल (चरण 1) का निर्माण कार्य समयसारणी के अनुसार प्रगति कर रहा है और इस नये टर्मिनल कामप्लैक्स के 1985 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। दिल्ली विमानक्षेत्र के सुधार कार्यों पर अब तक खर्च की गई कुल राशि 33.84 करोड़ रुपये है।

Fatal accidents in flying Gnat and Hunter Aircrafts

5510. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fatal accidents and pilots lost in flying Gnat and Hunter aircraft since they were acquired; separately;

(b) whether the improved version of the Gnat-Ajeet is still being manufactured; and

(c) if so, by when its manufacture is likely to end?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Production of Ajeet aircraft is likely to end shortly.

Accident rate and serviceability of HT-2

5511. SHRI HANNAH MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the accident rate as well as the serviceability of HT-2 and the number of trainee pilots killed during the last ten years;

(b) as to whether HPT-32 replacement trainer has finally been accepted by the IAF and gone into production;

(c) if so, when will deliveries to the IAF commence;

(d) whether as an interim measure, Government are considering to import primary trainers; and

(e) what effect has this delay had on the training programme of the IAF?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Deliveries of the HPT-32 aircraft are expected to commence in 1983-84.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The training programmes of IAF are proceeding normally.

Reduction in Opium cultivation and its effect on Small and Marginal Farmers

5512. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Exise Department has limited the acreage of opium cultivation which has adversely affected small and marginal farmers;

(b) whether it is a fact that Tribal people in Tribal Sub-Plan Area have been severely affected by this limit because of their small land holding;

(c) whether it is a fact that tribal people in Partapgarh Tehsil of Chitto-

garh district, Ballabhnagar in Udaipur district and Jhalawaḍ have been affected by fixing limit;

(d) whether it is a fact that no permit has been issued to small tribal farmers in Arnod Panchayat Samiti, Partapgarh; and

(e) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SING HSISODIA): (a) In view of world over supply of opiates, steep fall in their prices, decline in our exports and accumulation of large stocks of opium, Narcotics Department had to reduce the area under poppy cultivation. However, while issuing the licences for cultivation of poppy for the crop season 1980-81, no reduction was made in the case of farmers having small holdings upto 25 Acres under poppy cultivation. During the current crop year namely 1981-82, the total area licensed for poppy cultivation has been kept almost at the same level as was under cultivation in the last crop year namely 1980-81.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, in view of the position explained under (a) above.

(d) No, Sir. All the cultivators in the Arnod Panchayat Samiti Area of Partapgarh, who were eligible for the grant of licences for poppy cultivation in accordance with the Licensing Principles framed by the Government, have been granted licences for poppy cultivation.

(e) Does not arise.

Opening of branches of Banks in rural areas

5513. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the needs of banking facilities in the country are increasing at a rapid pace, and all the banks have been advised to open up new branches in the rural areas to make available banks loans for developmental activities;

(b) whether Government are aware that as the need for development grows there

will be added responsibility cast upon banks to play an effective role to mobilise resources for developmental activities;

(c) whether it is a fact that at present there is no central machinery to monitor the activities of different banks in different spheres of development and to streamline the future programme of expansion of different branches of banks; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose initiating steps to form an Apex body to control the activities of banks and their growth in the country; and if so, when it will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the last decade the branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks have been directed towards providing better banking coverage in the rural and semi urban areas in the country. Nearly 60 per cent of the incremental branch expansion during this period has been at rural and semi-urban centres.

Reserve Bank of India have recently formulated new branch licensing policy for three year period from 1982-83 to 1984-85. The new policy envisages opening of additional bank offices in rural and semi-urban areas so as to achieve a banking coverage of one branch, on an average, for 17,000 population in rural/semi-urban areas. The banks have also been playing an increasingly important role in the development of rural/semi-urban areas through implementation of district credit plans.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The reserve Bank of India, as the Central Bank of the country, monitors and guides the functioning of the commercial banks in the country and ensures their branch expansion in keeping with the parameters of a set licencing policy.

2. In various forms like District Consultative Committees, State Level Co-ordination Committees and Regional Consultative Committees, the Government, the Reserve Bank, the State Governments and the banks review the progress of banking developments in different parts of the country. The performance of the public

sector banks is also reviewed at meetings of Chief Executives of these banks periodically taken by the Finance Minister.

Letter received from M.Ps in Ministry of Defence, etc.

5514. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters from the Members of Parliament were received in the Ministry of Defence, HQ Delhi Area, Chief Engineer, Delhi Zone and Executive Officer, Cantonment Board Delhi during the last six months;

(b) when were they received when were they replied to, how many of them are still pending and what are the reasons for delays in replying them; and

(c) steps taken to expedite their replies together with steps taken to ensure non-recurrence of such delays in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) 1441 letters from Members of Parliament were received in the Ministry of Defence, HQ Delhi Area, Chief Engineer, Delhi Zone and Executive Officer, Cantonment Board Delhi during the last six months and 1068 letters were replied to/disposed of during this period: 778 letters within one month, 209 letters between 1—3 months and 81 between 3—6 months. The other cases are pending for want of information from lower formations who in turn are *inter-alia* dependent for decision making on other Departments/concerned of the State/Union territories and audit and financial authorities. However, so long as the matters remain unresolved, these are pursued vigorously till they are finalised.

(c) There are standing instructions for speedy disposal of letter received from Members of Parliament and they are being followed. A fortnightly statement showing disposal of letters received from Members of Parliament is prepared and scrutinised at the level of Additional Secretary/Secretary and in suitable cases directions are

given to the authorities concerned for expediting disposal.

Renting out of Horse Stables in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment

5515. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that horse stables were constructed in good older days in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. by the Delhi Cantonment Board which were rented out to the local residents for keeping their horses and rehras and these are now being used for various miscellaneous purposes such as residences, godowns, storage places for commercial items like safety matches etc.;

(b) are these stables still with the original allottees or have they changed hands without the knowledge and approval of the Delhi Cantonment Board;

(c) have the Board singled out allottees in the matter of their usage;

(d) if so, the details thereof together with corrective measures taken;

(e) has electricity been provided in the names of people other than the allottees in the Tonga Stand; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Some Tonga sheds and shops and a residential quarter and store were constructed in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment by Delhi Cantonment Board some time before 1944. These are now being used for various miscellaneous purposes such as residences, shops and storage place for safety matches and a buffalo shed.

(b) Excepting for two properties the others have changed hands without the knowledge and approval of Delhi Cantonment Board.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). As there have been changes in the list of original allottees it is not possible to ascertain whether licences have been issued to persons other than the original allottees. However, a census is being carried out.

Misappropriation of funds in Naval Headquarters

5516. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ 1594 on 26th August, 1981 regarding misappropriation of funds in Naval Headquarters and state:

(a) whether the Board of Inquiry has since completed the inquiry; if so, the details thereof together with the action taken thereon;

(b) if not, reasons for the inordinate delay; and

(c) has the policy of turnover of Civilian staff been considered, evolved and implemented; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Inquiry has since been completed and the recommendations of the Board of Inquiry are under examination.

(c) The turnover policy of civilian staff has been promulgated on 9th February 1982. It is to be implemented in a phased manner. The main features of the turnover policy are as under:—

(i) On promotion, all gazetted and non-gazetted staff as well as Stenographers are to be posted to the same Service HQrs, provided a vacancy exists.

(ii) Stenographers and other personal staff are to be rotated every three years or even earlier in the interest of security.

(iii) Officers and staff employed in sensitive sections are to be rotated every three years or even earlier.

Use of staff cars in Defence Headquarters

5517. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the budgetary allocation for the three Defence Headquarters at New Delhi on use of staff cars and whether the grant has been sufficient or some economy measures had to be adopted;

(b) what are the orders on the use of staff cars and can the same be used for coming and going to Offices/residences; if so, by whom and would copies of the orders be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) what steps have been taken to economise in the consumption of petrol/use of staff car; and

(d) circumstances leading to the deployment of hired cars on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Expenditures on staff cars used in the three Defence Headquarters at New Delhi are met from the overall allocations for transport made in the Budget for the Army, Navy and the Air Force respectively. Economy measures have been adopted by the three Defence Headquarters at New Delhi to control the expenditure on the use of staff cars.

(b) Orders governing the use of staff cars including their use for coming and going to offices/residences for bonafide official duties in the Army Headquarters are contained in Mechanical Vehicles Regulations for the Army. Naval Headquarters dependent on the Army for staff cars for day to day work. The use of staff cars in the Navy outside normal working hours and for journeys from residence to place of work is regulated by the Navy Order 162/72. Rules and Regulations governing the use of staff cars in the Air Headquarters, including their use for coming and going to offices/residences for bonafide official duties, are contained in Air Force Instruction No. 28/1977. Copies of the above mentioned rules and instructions have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Indents for transport are carefully scrutinised and staff cars are detailed only for bonafide official duties. Other measures like co-ordinating and clubbing of requirements and sharing of staff cars are adopted to effect economy in the consumption of petrol/use of staff cars.

(d) No hired cars have been deployed on regular basis in the Defence Headquarters.

Recruitment/Promotion Guidelines Followed by I.T.D.C.

5518. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in the absence of notified recruitment and promotion rules, what are the guidelines issued/followed by I.T.D.C. in the matter of recruitment;

(b) has the management of ITDC even made it clear that they are following Government rules; and if so, when;

(c) is I.T.D.C. following Government rules even since then; and

(d) has any exception been made in the past in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Since its inception in October, 1966, ITDC has been following as guidelines Government rules and the rules of other public sector undertakings in the matter of recruitment. The Staff Regulations were approved by the ITDC Board in August, 1973. They were adopted as guidelines. The Rules for Recruitment and Promotion were drafted in May, 1981. These Rules have been put down for approved by the ITDC Board at its meeting to be held on 30-3-1982.

(d) ITDC has made relaxations in suitable cases, as per the rules.

Robbery in Banks

5519. SHRI A.K. ROY:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the large number of bank robberies in 1980 and 1981, there is a sense of insecurity in such financial institutions, if so, steps taken thereon;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the Calcutta-based "Amrita Bazar Patrika" dated 23rd February, 1982 under the caption

"Liberal gun licences for bank managers" as the solution to the problem; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There have been 24 bank decoities/robberies in 1980 and 40 bank dacoities/robberies in 1981. In view of the increasing incidence of dacoities/robberies, banks have been reviewing and strengthening their security arrangements. Government have also issued comprehensive guidelines advising all public sector banks to take a number of steps designed to strengthen their arrangements for security.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government have only requested the State Governments to issue suitable instructions to the District Authorities that the requirements of fire arms for the banks are expeditiously met.

फिल्मी कलाकारों की ओर बकाया आय-कर

5520. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) फिल्मी कलाकारों की ओर आय-कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सितोदिया) : (क) सभी फिल्मी कलाकारों के संबंध में कर की बकाया संबंधी पूर्ण सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन, सभी आयुक्तों से समय-समय पर एकत्र की गई सूचना के आधार पर एक सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है, जिसमें ऐसे 60 फिल्मी कलाकारों के नाम दिये गये हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक की ओर, 30-9-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार, आयकर की एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की मांगें बकाया पड़ी थीं। सूची में प्रत्येक नाम के सामने, कर की बकाया और ऐसी मांगें बताई गई हैं जो उस तारीख को प्रवर्तनीय नहीं हुई थीं।

(ख) जहां कहीं भी कर बकाया है, वहां प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों

पर निर्भर रहते हुए, बकाया पड़ी मांगों की वसूली/घटाती के लिए आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर सम्बन्धित उपाय किये जाते हैं। इन उपायों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अनिर्णीत पड़ी अपीलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए अपीलीय प्राधिकारियों से अनुरोध करना, निर्धारित

को प्राप्त रकम के भुगतान पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 226 (3) के अन्तर्गत रोक लगाने की कार्यवाही करना और आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 222 के अन्तर्गत, कर-वसूली अधिकारी को वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने के बाद, चल और अचल सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण करना शामिल है।

विवरण

जिन फिल्मी कलाकारों की ओर, 30 सितम्बर, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार बकाया आयकर एक लाख रु. से अधिक है।

क्रम सं०	कलाकार का नाम	बकाया कर	वसूली के लिए देय नहीं बनाकर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(लाख रु. में)
1.	वी० सी० (शिवाजी) गणेशन	3.78	7.06
2.	कु० हेमा मालिनी	18.11	11.60
3.	नागेश्वर शिव, एक्कीनेनी	6.12	9.67
4.	रणवीर राजकपूर	17.34	18.44
5.	पी० अमृतम	—	2.95
6.	श्रीमती अजना रावल (मृत)	1.63	—
7.	जी० के० असरानी	2.16	—
8.	एस० पी० बाला मुकहमम्यम	1.26	—
9.	श्रीमती एन० भारती	1.61	—
10.	विश्वर्जात चटर्जी	1.88	—
11.	चेतन आनन्द	—	1.20
12.	देव आनन्द	2.98	—
13.	आर० गणेशन	1.02	—
14.	श्रीमती गीता दत्त (मृत)	1.12	—
15.	श्रीमती जे० जमुना	5.79	—
16.	श्रीमती बी० जयन्ती	1.29	—
17.	जावेद अख्तर	1.11	—
18.	अतिन्द्र कपूर	7.34	—
19.	कमालुद्दीन काजि उर्फ़ होनी वाकर	5.33	—
20.	कन्हैया लाल चतुर्वेद	1.50	—
21.	किशोर कुमार गांगुल	5.18	—
22.	के० जी० कौरमानोनकर	1.22	—
23.	वी० लक्ष्मी	2.35	—
24.	कु० मल्लिका बी० साराभाई	—	1.06
25.	मनमोहन के० देसाई	1.87	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(लाख रु० में)
26.	स्व० श्रीमती मीना कुमारी	4.67	—
27.	स्व० एफ० डी० मिस्त्रो	1.15	—
28.	कु० मिठु मुखर्जी	1.31	—
29.	के० ए० नारायण	1.53	—
30.	प्रकाश मेहरा	0.81	1.72
31.	प्रेम नर्जर	—	8.44
32.	एम० आर० राधा (मृत)	8.52	—
33.	पी० राजन उर्फ ए० व० एम० राजन	1.00	—
34.	पी० राज बाबू	1.76	—
35.	एस० एस० राजेन्द्र न	2.62	—
36.	ए,म० जी० रामचन्द्रन	9.27	—
37.	एन० टी० रामा राव	2.39	—
38.	रमेश सिप्पी	—	1.36
39.	रणधीर राज कपूर	7.33	—
40.	कु० रेखा गणेशन	5.77	0.20
41.	संजय उर्फ अब्बास खान	4.69	—
42.	सत्येन्द्र पाल चौधरी	4.81	—
43.	श्र.मत जी० साबित्र	6.93	—
44.	एस० सेत्वम	0.44	2.12
45.	कु० शबाना आजमी	2.46	0.30
46.	शर्मा कपूर	1.02	—
47.	श्रीमती शर्मिला टैगोर	1.73	—
48.	शशि राज कपूर	—	1.25
49.	शत्रुघ्न सिन्हा	2.65	—
50.	श्रीमती एन० शीला देवी	3.41	—
51.	यू० शोबन बाबू	1.53	0.34
52.	कु० श्री प्रिया	1.84	—
53.	श्रीमती सुमित्रा सेन	0.16	1.83
54.	कु० सुनक्षण पडित	1.35	—
55.	एम० आर० आर० वासु	1.39	—
56.	श्रीमती के० आर० विजया	—	1.98
57.	सी० आर० विजयकुमारी	1.19	—
58.	श्रीमती जी० विजयनिर्मला	3.98	—
59.	यश राज चोपड़ा	2.63	3.19
60.	कु० योगिता बाली	—	2.84
	जोड़	182.33	77.55

Booking of 5-Star and newly Constructed Hotels for Asian Games

5521. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what is the total number of rooms in five star hotels booked for the upcoming Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): 1705 rooms have been tentatively booked for the Asian Games out of which 1070 are in 5-star hotels.

Awards to Defence Service Officers on 32nd R-Day

5522. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many service officers were given awards Service-wise on the 32nd Republic Day;

(b) how many civilians working in the Defence Headquarters were commended by the Service Chiefs, Service-wise as also by Government;

(c) has there been any thing unusual in the awards this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to streamline the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

(a) Army	..	148
Navy	..	24
Air Force	..	64
(b) Army	..	20
Navy		Nil
Air Force	..	11

(c) and (d). The awards referred to in part (a) cover not only distinguished service awards, but also good service awards in respect of the entire officer cadre of the Armed Forces of the country. The commendation referred to in part (b) is only in respect of good service awards of the civilians working in the Defence Headquarters only. There is nothing unusual in the sanction of awards on 26-1-1982.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की विलम्ब से उड़ानें

5523. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानें लगातार विलंब से हो रही हैं;

(ख) क्या उनको इस बारे में लिखित एवं मौखिक शिक्षायते मिलती रही हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन उड़ानों के विलंब से होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन कारणों को दूर करने तथा इन उड़ानों के समय पर होने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। फरवरी, 1982 के दौरान, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की 78.77 प्रतिशत उड़ानें नियत समय पर खाना हुईं। केवल 1.43 प्रतिशत उड़ानें ऐसे कारणों से विलम्बित हुईं जो इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के नियंत्रण में थे जबकि 19.80 प्रतिशत उड़ानों में विलंब प्रतिकूल मौसम, विवध तथा परिणामी कारणों से हुआ जो कि कार्पोरेशन के नियंत्रण से बाहर थे।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Suggestions of State Govts. for Upgradation of Airports

5524. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from State Governments to upgrade airports in their States; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Requests are received from time to time from State Governments to develop/upgrade various Central/State Government airports which are

considered on merits and action is taken depending upon the operational requirements and availability of resources.

Finance Advances to mini cement Plants

5525. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the existing policy in giving financial advances to the mini cement plants in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that IDB and other financial agencies are not giving loans to mini cement plants; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Financial Institutions provide assistance to mini cement projects through direct finance and refinance. Assistance is extended to mini cement projects in a phased manner, at present, keeping in view the geographical distribution of the projects and the need to ensure viability.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion to technical Officers Recruited through Engineering Services Examination

5526. MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical officers recruited through the Engineering Services Examination conducted by the UPSC from time to time have not so far been promoted even after putting in 11 to 12 years of service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their counterparts in other sister engineering departments viz. C.P.W.D., P & T, Railways etc. have either already been promoted as Superintending Engineer, or are being considered for promotion; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remedy this disparity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) This is true in respect of the Military Engineers Service.

(b) in CPWD, P&T and the Railways, officers in the corresponding grade have earned at least one promotion to the higher grade.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Allotment of Land and Premises in Cantonment Areas

5527. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding allotment of land and premises in the Cantonment areas;

(b) the encroachment made on the Cantonment land and premises during the past one year giving a list of all such places; and

(c) the effective steps taken by Government to remove such encroachments?

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

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3756/82]

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in the course.

Trade Between India and Bulgaria

5528. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bulgaria had identified a large number of items of trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether these items include engineering goods like textile machinery;

(c) if so, the details of the items identified;

(d) whether the first Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria visited India in December, 1981; and

(e) if so, what were the subjects discussed and decision arrived at?

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

(c) Some of the items identified by Indo-Bulgarian JBC for twoway trade included:

for Export from India

Bulgarian JBC for two way trade included: Multi-spindle automats & radial tools & chuckmatics; heavy duty gear boxes, diesel engines, sewing machines, scooter and three wheelers, special purpose wagons for coal, passenger rail coaches, pharmaceuticals, drugs, chemicals, vacuum flasks, woolen carpets, readymade garments, etc.

for Export from Bulgaria

Soda ash, urea, steel and non-ferrous metals, newsprint, petrochemicals etc.

(d) and (e). The first Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria visited India in December, 1981 and attended the first meeting of the permanent Working Group on Indo-Bulgarian Trade. During the meeting various matters for expansion and diversification of Indo-Bulgarian trade, possibilities of joint cooperation in setting up industrial ventures in either country as well as in third countries, for joint bidding for projects and joint marketing of products in third countries were considered.

Settlement of Policies of LIC

5529. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey to find out the time taken for settlement of polices of LIC during 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(b) the number of policies which matured for payment in each of these years and how many are still awaiting payment; and

(c) whether the pendng cases include some from the Salary saving schemes and if not, whether the scheme can be introduced for some private sector firms and public undertakings also and if so, when this will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The LIC keeps a continuous watch on the performance of the offices in the matter of settlement of claims. Government also makes periodical review of the progress.

(b) The number of claims which matured for payment during the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 and the number of claims out of these which remained outstanding on 31st March, 1981, are given below:—

Year	No of poli- cics matured	No. outstan- ding as at 31st March, 1981.
1978-79	6,12,462	6,744*
1979-80	6,52,626	11,478
1980-81	7,12,299	1,18,791

*This figure included claims which arose during 1978-79 as well as earlier years.

(c) The pending claims include those relating to the Salary Savings Scheme. The aforesaid Scheme is already available to employees in the private sector as well as public sector.

Free Education of Children of JCOs in Haryana

5530. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether children of all Junior Commissioned Officers in Haryana are entitled to free education up to the higher secondary level;

(b) whether the desirability of allowing this facility to the J.C.O.s has been considered by other States, if so, with what results; and

(c) the other facilities to the ex-Servicemen by the State of Haryana and the steps proposed by the other States to provide the same to ex-Servicemen?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some of the important educational facilities to the ex-servicemen by the State of Haryana are:—

(i) Educational grants for the education of children/dependents of Armed Forces personnel killed/dead/disabled; and

(ii) Full fee concession upto Higher Secondary and JBT Classes in Government institutions to the children of ex-service personnel upto the rank of NCOs; ex-JCOs whose pension is upto Rs. 100/- per month and or who own less than 5 acres of land.

Education is a State subject and each State Government has its own rules in respect of educational concessions to the ward of Armed Forces personnel and ex-servicemen.

Gulf Money

5531. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large amount of Gulf money coming in the country through surreptitious means;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the Government's estimate of the Gulf money in the country; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the situation arisen due to this huge quantity of Gulf money?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No authoritative estimate is available of money coming through surreptitious means into the country. However, the Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) remains alert and appropriate action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is taken as and when any case of such unauthorised remittance comes to its notice.

Non-compliance of provisions of banking Regulations Act by Delhi State Cooperative Bank

5532. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government and the Reserve Bank of India that the Delhi State Cooperative Bank is not complying with the relevant provisions of the Banking Regulations Act; and

(b) if so, what steps the Reserve Bank has taken in this regard?

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

(b) The deficiencies observed by the Reserve Bank of India in its statutory inspection have been conveyed to the Delhi State Cooperative Bank and Delhi Administration. It is understood that Delhi

Administration has set up a Committee to look into the matter and to finalise the rehabilitation programme for the co-operative bank.

Raising of Commercial Borrowings

5533. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States has made it clear to India that the latter must raise commercial borrowings in addition to concessional funds in its development programme;

(b) if so, whether its attitude was made known at the two day meeting of the Indo-US Commission, Economic and Commercial sub-Commission which concluded on 24 February, 1982;

(c) if so, what were the other decisions taken and the reaction of Indian Government;

(d) whether the Indian side emphasised the importance of keeping the IDA 6th Replenishment a three year programme and of starting early negotiations for the IDA 7th Replenishment; and

(e) if so, what was the reaction of the United States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the Joint Communique issued after the meetings of the Indo-US Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission held in New Delhi on February 23-24, 1982, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3757/82.]

Internal Tea Consumption

5534. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Tea Industry's efforts to boost domestic

consumption are being hampered by lack of reliable data;

(b) if so, whether it has been suggested that there should be a greater interaction among producers, brokers, buyers and retailers in order to create a situation in which the collection of vital data regarding the pattern of internal tea consumption will become feasible.

(c) whether the Centre has urged the various associations of the tea industry and trade to take appropriate measures to reduce the gap between the auction and retail prices of tea so that the domestic consumer gets the beverage at a fair price; and

(d) if so, to what extent the associations have helped the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) The chairman of Calcutta Tea Traders Association in his speech delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 4th February, 1982 made such a remark.

(c) In the above meeting, the Union Dy. Minister for Commerce urged that organizations like the Calcutta Tea Traders Association should ensure that prices of tea at the retail level also reflect the trend in auction prices so that there is no wide gap between auction price and retail price and the domestic consumer gets tea at a reasonable price.

(d) The domestic price situation is being watched closely.

Indo-French Trade

5535. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-French Economic relations had a sudden boom in the turn of trade between the two countries;

(b) whether the trade turnover had gradually gone up from Rs. 3 billion three years ago to 5 billion at present;

(c) if so, whether during 1982 Indo-French trade will be further expanded; and

(d) if so, to what extent and what are the agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The Indo-French economic relations have been growing over the last two decades. The trade has shown faster growth during the last 5-6 years. The total trade turnover which was only Rs. 170.57 crores during 1974-75 increased to Rs. 422.64 crores during 1980-81. The trade is expected to record further rise during the current year, though no specific target has been fixed for the same. The Government has not entered into any specific agreement for achieving this as France has a free-market economy.

Separate Company for Joint Venture Minimum Priced Hotels

5536. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation have formulated a scheme for constructing joint venture minimum priced hotels at important centres to bring about balanced growth of tourism in all the regions;

(b) if so, whether the scheme envisages the setting up of a separate company in each State with nearly equal equity by India; and

(c) what are the other main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) ITDC has formulated a scheme for construction of medium priced hotels in the joint sector in collaboration with the State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporation. The objective is to construct hotels at selected tourist centres so as to ensure a balanced growth of tourism in all the

regions by pooling available resources and avoiding any duplication of efforts.

(b) The scheme envisages the setting up of a separate company in each State subject to feasibility of the project and the availability of funds with equal or nearly equal equity participation.

(c) The hotels/projects to be set up under this scheme will be planned, designed, managed and marketed by ITDC on standard commercial terms to be mutually agreed upon.

Findings and Recommendations of Dagli Committee

5537. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the findings and recommendations of the Dagli Committee (1979);

(b) who were the members of this Committee and its terms of reference;

(c) how many recommendations have been accepted and implemented; and

(d) how many recommendations have been rejected, with grounds of rejection?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Report of the Dagli Committee on Controls and Subsidies was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. Details of the findings and recommendations of the Committee, the members and its terms of reference were contained in the Report. The Report is under the consideration of the Government and further action is being taken at the appropriate level.

..... Modernisation of Navy

5538. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that Indian Navy is ill-equipped in materials and men;

(b) the measures taken by Government to modernize the navy; and

(c) is it a fact that many of our sophisticated equipments are well known to pub-

lic and if so, what measures are taken to protect the secrecy?

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

(b) The requirements of the Navy are constantly reviewed in order to modernise the Navy. The Naval plans envisage not only the acquisition of new ships and aircraft, but also refurbishment of the existing ships.

(c) Classified information regarding sophisticated equipment is not available to the public. Strict rules, regulations and measures are in force to protect the security of classified information. However, some information is often available through literature published by certain institutions in foreign countries.

Ratio of Civilians to Officers in Navy

5539. **SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the ratio of civilians to officers in Navy;

(b) how many years a Naval Officer/Permanent Commander has to spend in the sea and off the sea before his retirement; and

(c) what are the additional facilities available to the Navy Officers than the civilians?

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

The present ratio between Service and Civilian officers in the Navy is as follows:

	Service officers	Civilian officers
Ratio	7.8	1

(b) On an average, an officer spends 6 to 20 years at sea during his entire service career, which may span 30 years.

(c) Civilian officers in the Navy get the same facilities which are available to all other Civilians Government officers. For compensating for the risks to their lives for defending the security of the country and keeping in view the requirements of a uniformed force, Naval officers however, enjoy some additional facilities such as residential accommodation at reduced rates of contribution, higher quantum of annual leave, allowance for maintenance of uniforms, allowances for sea and submarine service, flying pay for officers of Naval Air, Army, etc.

Export of Vegetables, Fruits and Cut Flowers

5540. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of vegetables, fruits and cut flowers exported from the country in the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware of the growing demand of Indian vegetables and fruits in the Gulf countries and cut flowers in West Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands and other European countries;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to step up fruits, vegetables and cut flowers; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

Item	1978—79		1979—80		1980—81*	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Fruits	23170	814.47	24238	1047.54	7241	41.74
Vegetables	116541	1728.63	98033	1484.84	189495	3267.08
Floricultural Products	—	30.40	—	12.61	—	3826

*Provisional

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Various export promotion measures are taken like participation in Trade Fairs, sponsoring of trade delegations, market surveys etc. apart from grant of import replenishment and other incentives.

(c) the details about the wool and woollen goods exported in the above two years from the country; and

(d) the programme of Government to step up the export of wool and woollen goods in the current financial year?

Export Target for Wool and Woollen Goods

5541. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the export of wool and woollen goods for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether these targets were achieved;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The targets for export of wool and woollens goods during 1980-81 and 1981-82 were fixed at Rs. 70.00 and 78.00 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). According to the available information, actual exports of woollen goods for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto January, 1982 (Provisional) are as under:

	(Value in Rs. lakh)	
	1980-81 (Prov.)	1981-82 (upto Jan '82) (Prov)
Raw Wool	3.00	—
Yarn	4.58	—
Fabrics	290.58	346.00
Garments	300.00	137.74
Knitwear	6300.00	6580.08
Blankets	700.00	866.90
Shawls & Scarves	82.14	68.00
Hair Belting	8.00	2.63
Wool Tops	—	—
Shoddy Wool & Wool felts	0.40	0.73
Total :	7888.70	7999.08

It would be seen from the above figures that during 1980-81 the targets were more than achieved, and during 1981-82 actual exports are likely to exceed the target.

(d) For encouraging export of woollen goods, the following measures have been adopted for the current year:

(i) Import of some essential items of machinery under Open General Licensing scheme;

(ii) Import of essential raw material and components required for manufacture of export products under REP scheme as well as under the Advance Licensing scheme;

(iii) Suitable cash compensatory support is also provided on export of woollen goods.

In addition to these, Market Orientation tours, Buyer-Seller meets, participation in International Fairs/Exhibitions etc. are organised to promote the exports of our woollen goods in world markets.

Setting up of New Branches by Bank of Maharashtra at International Financial Centres

5542. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of Maharashtra has applied for permission to open branches in some International financial centres;

(b) if so, the names of the International financial centres where the new branches are proposed to be set up by the Bank of Maharashtra;

(c) whether the above proposal is under the consideration of the Reserve Bank and Government; and

(d) the expected time of giving permission to the Bank of Maharashtra for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Bank of Maharashtra had sought permission to open offices in U.K., U.S.A.

and Singapore. The proposals have not been agreed to for the present by the Reserve Bank of India.

Performance of HAL

5543. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have, at any time, made a critical appraisal of the performance of HAL to know the extent to which it has been able to fulfil the objectives for which it was set up; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the shortcomings if any and the steps taken by Government to remove these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee was set up by Government in September 1975 to enquire into the working of Hindustan Aeronautics.

(b) The Committee in its report submitted in November 1976 made several recommendations covering, inter alia, the following main areas:

- Planning and target setting
- Production planning & control systems
- Organisational structure
- Design and development organisation
- Personnel policies
- Productivity, and
- Materials management.

Most of the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented. The performance of HAL is also regularly reviewed by Government.

Imparting of Training of SCs/STs for Clerical Jobs by Bank of India

5544. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bank of India has started a novel course to pro-

vide pre-recruitment training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for clerical jobs;

(b) if so, how many persons of those categories have been imparted training so far; and

(c) in which other jobs in Banks such training is imparted or proposed to be imparted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Bank of India, as coordinating bank for the Banking Service Recruitment Board (Western Group) Bombay, has since 1980, been imparting pre-recruitment training to those SC/ST candidates who apply for the clerical posts to the BSRB. This training was imparted to 1005 candidates in 1980 and to 513 candidates in 1981. Other Nationalised Banks have also been advised to give such pre-recruitment training to the SC/ST candidates.

The Bank of India does not impart such pre-recruitment training for any other job in the bank.

Reorganisation of C.C.I.

5545. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India suffered a huge loss on sale of imported cotton during the last few years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the CCI suffered big losses by way of expenditure on interest, insurance, storage, re-sale of cotton in Tanzania itself where it was purchased; and

(c) what steps are proposed to reorganise the C.C.I. and introduce modification in the working of the organisation so as to avoid losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Government had directed the Cotton Corporation of India to import substantial quantities of cotton during 1976-77 to tide over the

difficult domestic supply position. Because of fall in cotton prices arising out of subsequent increase in domestic cotton production, Government permitted the Corporation to dispose of the unsold stocks of imported cotton at a loss. The Corporation minimised the loss by selling Tanzanian cotton in Tanzania itself. During the financial year 1981-82, cotton was imported on the buyer's account, backed by letters of credit, so as to obviate the need for carrying charges and to guard against losses which might result due to fluctuations in cotton prices between the times of contract and sale.

Visit of Industries Minister of Malaysia to India

5547. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industries Minister of Malaysia recently visited India for talks on refined Palm oil, Tin and Rubber;

(b) whether any agreement was signed between the two countries for long term trade in these commodities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries visited India in the first week of March 1982 for discussions with Commerce Minister.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Coconut oil, Copra and Rubber

5548. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decrease in the prices of coconut and natural rubber in view of the import of coconut oil, copra and rubber; and

(b) the details regarding the quantities of coconut oil, copra and rubber imported during the last two years?

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

(b) A statement showing import of coconut oil, copra and rubber during 1979-80

and 1980-81 (upto November, 1980) is attached. Commodity-wise import statistics beyond November, 1980 have not yet been compiled.

Statement

Statement showing import of Coconut oil, copra and rubber during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto November, 1981)

Sl. No.	Description of Item	Value : in Rs. lakhs		Qty : in Tonnes	
		1979-80 Qty.	Val.	1980-81 (upto No. 1980) Qty.	Val.
1.	Coconut (Copra) Oil.	—	—	192	9.69
2.	Copra	467	19.37	8361	338.17
3.	Crude rubber including synthetic and re-claimed				
	(i) Natural rubber latex, natural rubber and similar natural gums.	29745	3244.91	441	57.00
	(ii) Synthetic rubber latex, synthetic rubber, factice derived from oils.	17670	1895.40	5709	756.77
	(iii) Reclaimed rubber waste and scrap of unhardened rubber.	—	—	33	1.07

Note : Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Source : (1) 1979-80 : Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Volume II—imports published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics Calcutta.

(2) 1980-81 (upto Nov., '80) : Advance data received in the Office of Economic Adviser, Deptt. of Commerce from DGCI & S, Calcutta.

Trade protocol between India and Romania

5549. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade protocol for 1982 has been signed between India and Romania in December last;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be its effect on India's over-all trade with that country?

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

(b) The annual Trade Protocol with Romania envisages a total trade turnover of Rs. 262 crores in 1982 (exports: Rs. 131 crores; imports: Rs. 131 crores). In addition, a supplementary Protocol was signed with Romania providing for exports to Romania of Indian goods valued at Rs. 65 crores, in 1982.

(c) Trade Protocol, including the supplementary Protocol, aim at increasing the trade turn-over between the two countries by 36 per cent over the projection made in the Trade Protocol for 1981.

Consumer Price Index

5550. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the consumer price index num-

ber in each of the past three months and the twelve monthly average reached in each of these months?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The required information is furnished below:—

All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base : 1960=100)

	Index	Average for the 12 months ended
November 1981	462	436.25
December 1981	460	440.58
January 1982 (latest available)	459	444.58

Big Naval Powers in Indian Ocean

5551. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any change in the deployment of strength of different big Naval powers in the Indian Ocean during the past six months;

(b) if so, what are the details of the developments in this regard during the period; and

(c) what, according to Government's information, is the latest strength of the Rapid Deployment Force of the USA and of other naval powers in the Indian Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Government is aware that there has been a marginal change in the deployment pattern of U.S. Naval force in the Indian Ocean. Other countries namely USSR, UK, France and Australia, have maintained their presence at a steady level.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

Non-fulfilment of Export Obligations by Firms

5552. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a test check of 90 cases, where import licences were

granted, carried out by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, has revealed that in 50 per cent of cases, licences failed to fulfil export obligations;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such defaulting firms and what action has been taken by Government against them; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The test check was carried out by the Audit in the Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay. The Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978-79 indicated that, out of 90 cases, in nearly 50 per cent, the licencees had failed to fulfil export obligation.

It has been reported that on verification there are 80 and not 90 cases pertaining to capital goods licencees issued with export obligation. The action taken so far is as follows:—

Number of cases in which export obligation bonds have been released after fulfilment of obligation.

Number of cases in which bonds were forfeited on account of default.
fault.

Number of cases in correspondence with the party. 14

Number of cases in which the period for discharge of export obligation is not yet over. 4

Further action is still in progress.

DDS supply orders for polyester cloth on N.T.C. Limited, New Delhi

5553. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDS supply orders for a total quantity of 30.3 lakhs metres of polyester cloth were placed on the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi quite some time back which has not been completed so far;

(b) if so, whether as per guidelines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, there should be no intermediary between Government undertaking and Govt. Department in completion of such transactions;

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether it is also a fact that some textile agency of Bombay was engaged, whose commission has recently been enhanced from 2 to 3 per cent on the supply of blended fabric @ Rs. 42 per metre, for 30.3 lakhs metres merely to get the manufactured cloth of NTC passed by the Directorate of Inspection, Ministry of Defence; and

(d) if so, the reasons and justification for the same; if not, what is the actual position?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Out of 30.3 lakh metres ordered, the contract delivery dates in respect of 30.2 lakh metres are still valid. The remaining quantity of 10,000 metres, which was required to be originally delivered by November, 1981, is presently under inspection.

(b) Bureau of Public Enterprises has not issued any guidelines prohibiting intermediaries between Government Undertakings and Government Departments with regard to supply of items handled by Public Sector Enterprises.

(c) and (d). The contracts for the supply of this cloth by the National Textile Corporation were negotiated directly between the Ministry of Defence and the National Textile Corporation. Also, stores are being offered to Defence Inspection Agencies direct by NTC's subsidiaries.

Prospects of Textile Exports

5554. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "India for better deal in textile exports", as published in the "Indian Express" dated the 19th January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether developing countries including India have agreed to continue their co-ordination in securing a better deal for their textile exports;

(c) whether the Indian team participated in the negotiations that led to the extension of Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) which governs international trade in textiles; if so, what were the special features of the negotiations; and

(d) the present prospects of our textile exports to other countries—both developed and developing?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The special features of the negotiations were the unified and coordinated negotiating approach of the developing countries, and the delinking of bilateral negotiations from those of the Multifibre Agreement (MFA). Consequently, it was possible in the new MFA to restore some of the disciplines of the original, MFA, which had been undermined during its previous tenure.

(d) As far as exports of textiles to developed countries are concerned, the extended MFA may enable us to improve our market access to these countries. As regards textile exports to developing countries, it is difficult to make an assess-

ment, since many of these are our competitors in the field of export of textiles.

Credit to sick units by Financial Institutions

5555. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the all India term leading financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have extended credits to the sick-units to the extent of Rs. 341.66 crores during the year 1980?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): During the calendar year 1980, the all India term lending financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India have disbursed an aggregate amount of Rs. 23.35 crores to sick industrial units. The cumulative disbursements from these institutions to sick industrial units totalled Rs. 341.66 crores as at the end of December, 1980.

Banking facilities in backward areas of Orissa

5556. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for the expansion of banking facilities in backward areas, particularly in the State of Orissa; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have recently formulated branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85. The new policy aims to achieve by March, 1985 banking coverage of one bank office, on an average, for 17,000 population in the rural and semi-urban areas. In pursuance of this objective 350 additional

allotments/licences are expected to be issued during the three years period to the banks for opening rural/semi-urban branches in the 13 districts of Orissa

Opening another division of L.I.C. in Orissa

5557. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Divisions of the Life Insurance Corporation of India are now functioning in the country, State-wise:

(b) is it a fact that only one division is working in the whole State of Orissa; if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Members of Parliament for Orissa have written to him to open another Division in Orissa specially in the State capital Bhubaneswar where there is no divisional office; if so, the action taken by the Centre in this regard; and

(d) whether the second Divisional Office of the LIC was functioning some years back and was subsequently closed; if so, the reasons thereof and approximate date by which the second Divisional office will start functioning in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) The State-wise numbers of the Divisional Offices of the LIC are as under:—

State/Union Territory	Number
1. Andhra Pradesh	4
2. Assam	2
3. Bihar	3
4. Gujarat	3
5. Karnataka	3
6. Kerala	2
7. Madhya Pradesh	3
8. Maharashtra	5
9. Orissa	1
10. Punjab	1
11. Rajasthan	2
12. Tamil Nadu	4

13. Uttar Pradesh	5
14. West Bengal	3
15. Delhi	1
16. Chandigarh	1
	43

letter No. 90368|PC|OS-8C(i)|4531|D(Civ-II) dated 8th May, 1975.

Their seniority to be counted from their original date of entertainment in terms of Ministry of Defence letter No. 90368|PC|OS-8C(1)5938|D(Civ-II), dated 4th June, 1966.

(b) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. So far, the existing Divisional Office at Cuttack has been considered adequate by the LIC to meet the servicing needs of the policy holders in the State.

(c) and (d). The Hon'ble Member has made a suggestion for opening a second divisional office vide his letter dated 1st March, 1982 to Government. The suggestion has been noted for taking appropriate action.

The LIC did not have a second Divisional Office in Orissa at any stage. However, in 1973, an Assistant Divisional Manager (Development) was posted at Sambalpur to look after the Development Unit in 1973.

Break in service in respect of non-industrial personnel of COD Chhioki, Allahabad

5558. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that special sanction of Government to condone the breaks in service in respect of non-industrial personnel of COD Chhioki, Allahabad had been given and their seniority was to be counted previously from their latest spell of service like industrial personnel and this sanction was received vide Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. 90368|PC|OS-8C (ii)|4511|D(Civ-II) dated 8th May, 1975; and

(b) is it a fact that these cases are still under examination with Ministry of Defence if so, what are the reasons for such long delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir. The break in service has been condoned in Government

रेलवे द्वारा "शाहजहांपुर क्लाइथ आर्डीनेस फ़ैक्टरी" (उ. प्र.) को वंगन न किया जाना

5559. श्री क्या राम शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि रेलवे ने 28-10-1981 से 5-11-1981 तक शाहजहांपुर क्लाइथ आर्डीनेस फ़ैक्टरी (उ. प्र.) को वंगन नहीं दिए जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप कच्चे माल और तैयार माल का लाना ले जाना रुक गया और फ़ैक्टरी को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो फ़ैक्टरी को कितना नुकसान हुआ और रेलवे प्राधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी हां । रेलवे 24-10-1981 से 5-11-1981 तक और न कि 28-10-1981 से 5-11-1981 तक, रेल डिब्बे सप्लाई करने में असमर्थ थी ।

(ख) फ़ैक्टरी को इससे कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ । भविष्य में इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों से बचने के लिए मामले को रेल प्राधिकारियों के समक्ष उठाया जा रहा है ।

Break in service of industrial personnels of C.O.D. Chhioki, Allahabad, U.P.

5560. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in COD Chhioki, Allahabad a large number of Industrial personnel were employed from January, 1962 to 31st December, 1966 on casual

basis and had breaks for only a day or so between two spells in the beginning and later on in 1966 they were all made regular in terms of Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. B(3)65(D (Civ-II), dated 6th October, 1966;

(b) is it a fact that their physical/technical break from original dates has not been regularised; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P.

(b) Orders regularising the breaks in service in respect of 775 Industrial Personnel of COD Chhioki, had physical/technical breaks, were issued vide Ministry of Defence letter No. B.07034.0S-8C (i)8624(D(Civ-II), dated 18th December, 1981.

(c) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Gold

5561. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to large scale increased in smuggling of gold from Hong Kong and Macao to India via Nepal; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to strengthen the Customs checking operations on land routes operating through Nepal and at airports of Delhi and Patna, in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI
SINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Government indicate that gold is sensitive to being smuggled from Hong Kong to India via Nepal.

(b) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department along the Indo-Nepal border and at the airports at Delhi and Patna has been strengthened. The Customs authorities at these airports have also been provided with the necessary equipment to detect the concealment of contraband, including gold, in passengers' baggage.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक शाखाएँ खोलना

5562. श्री राम प्यार पनिका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और अधिक बैंक शाखाएँ खोलने के कार्य में तेजी लाने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चालू वर्ष में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुल कितनी बैंक शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी बैंक शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है और ये शाखाएँ कहाँ-कहाँ खोली जाएंगी;

(घ) क्या दीक्षण क्षेत्र के मिर्जापुर जिले में जहाँ आदिवासी बहुतायत से रहते हैं, बैंक शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी बैंक शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है और ये कहाँ-कहाँ खोली जाएंगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) . रिजर्व बैंक ने वर्ष 1982-83 में वर्ष 1984-85 तक के तीन वर्षों के लिए शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति तैयार की है । इस नई नीति के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता में लगातार सुधार और देश में बैंक कार्यालयों का और अधिक समान रूप से स्थानिक-वितरण करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने पर जोर दिया जाएगा । इस नीति का उद्देश्य यह है कि मार्च, 1985 तक ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में औसतन प्रति 17000 की आबादी के लिए एक बैंक कार्यालय के हिसाब से बैंकिंग व्याप्ति की व्यवस्था की जाए । इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए तीन वर्षों की अवधि में ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध शहरी इलाकों में लगभग 8000 अतिरिक्त कार्यालय खोले जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) से (ङ) . इन तीन वर्षों की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में लगभग 1758 अतिरिक्त बैंक कार्यालय खोले जाने की

संभावना है। इनमें से 1712 शाखाएँ उन 47 जिलों में होंगी जहाँ ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग व्यापति 17000 लोगों के लिए एक शाखा से कम होगी।

मिर्जापुर जिले में ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध-शहरी केन्द्रों में खोली जाने वाली बैंकों की शाखाओं की संभावित संख्या 33 है। नई शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अन्तर्गत जन-जाति क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा और इन क्षेत्रों में शाखा विस्तार की अनुमति देने में अपेक्षितया अधिक उदारता बरती जाएगी।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वे बैंक रहित उन ग्रामीण केन्द्रों की सिफारिश करें जहाँ नई शाखाएँ खोले जाने की आवश्यकता है। राज्य सरकार से सिफारिश प्राप्त होने पर केन्द्रों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

Sales tax evasion by importers of soda ash

5563. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that payment of Central Sales Tax is being evaded by importers of soda ash by effecting sales on high seas; and

(b) if so, what steps Government has so far taken to stop this financial loss to national exchequer, in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 liability to pay tax arises in respect of sales of goods effected by a dealer in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Normally, no tax would, therefore, be payable on sales of goods effected on high seas beyond the Customs Frontiers of India as such sales would not be in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Further, Import Policy 1981-82 provides *inter-alia* that it shall be open to the canalising agency concerned to sell the goods before their importation into India. In such cases, the clearance of the imported goods through the Customs may be claimed by the pur-

chaser on the basis of an authorisation issued by the agency concerned, to that effect. Soda ash can be imported under Open General Licence by Actual User (Industrial) for use in manufacture of their end products. This is not an item canalised for import through a public sector agency. Therefore, the question of sale of soda ash on high seas should not normally arise.

However, the exigibility of any particular transaction to tax would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. The administration of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 under which tax is levied on inter-State sale of goods, has been trusted by law to the sales tax authorities of the States and the revenue from this tax has also been assigned to the States. If the Hon'ble Member cites any specific case/cases involving evasion of tax, the matter can be further examined in consultation with the concerned State Government.

Wage rise vis-a-vis production

5564. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently asked the employing Ministries not to go in for any wage rise at the existing level of productivity;

(b) if so, whether this would not strain further the industrial relations in the public sector; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to maintain and further increase the productivity level

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Government have emphasised that Managements of Public Sector Enterprises should consider linking wages to productivity. The details regarding the linkages would have to be settled by enterprises managements with their workers.

Closure of Jute mills in West Bengal

5565. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 13 jute mills in West Bengal have recently been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reopen them?

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

(b) The mills have been locked out reportedly as a result of various acts of indiscipline by workers and other related labour problems.

(c) As the matters relating to labour relations fall within the purview of the State Government, the matter has been brought to the notice of the West Bengal Govt. for appropriate action.

The jute industry is presently facing an unprecedented crisis caused by recession of demand both in the country and abroad. The Central Government have taken several steps to overcome the crisis. These include stimulation of off-take of jute goods by increasing Govt. purchases through OGS&D on behalf of FCI and other State Governments, grant of cash compensatory support on jute goods for greater exports, greater use of new bags for packing cement, fertilizers, etc. and by progressively increasing role of JCI in the purchase of raw jute. Recently Govt. have decided to purchase jute bags through OGS&D on cost-plus basis in accordance with Palekar formulation. It is expected that the cumulative effect of these measures will bring a buoyancy in the market for jute goods which in turn should help stabilising the working of the industry.

Meeting of Export Credit needs by nationalised banks

5566. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total export credit need of the country;

(b) whether the nationalised banks can fully meet the need; and

(c) if not, what are the other sources which can provide the needed credit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). It is difficult to make a precise estimate of the export credit requirements of the country as it would depend upon a number of variables such as, the actual quantum of exports, the type of exports, the quantum of export on cash basis, the period of export credit required etc. Commercial banks together with IDBI have been meeting all the legitimate requirements of export credit. Government have recently set up the Export Import Bank of India, which apart from functioning as the premier financial institution in the field of export credit, is also expected to fill up gaps, if any, in the credit requirements of the exporting community.

Financial Incentives and Concessions for Calcutta Airport

5567. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AID CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of General Manager IAAI, in the press on 12 December, 1981 that extension of financial incentives to international airline operators would make Calcutta airport as busy as Bangkok;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto; ;

(c) whether some concessions with regard to tax, particularly reduction in aircraft landing charges, are proposed to be considered by Government for Calcutta airport;

(d) if not, the reasons;

(e) has there been any suggestion that AI flight from Calcutta to London should overfly Bombay in order to increase traffic; and

(f) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

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

(b) The views expressed by the General Manager, Calcutta airport are not in the nature of an official statement.

(c) and (d). Government has under examination, a proposal for reduction of landing charges for international flights at Calcutta airport.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Cost involved in import of deluxe cars by ITDC

5568. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has completed its examination of the issue of import of deluxe cars by the ITDC and what are its conclusions;;

(b) whether Government have made the final choice of the cars to be imported; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost to be incurred on the imported cars with the foreign exchange component?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The issue of import of diesel operated air-conditioned cars by ITDC was not examined by State Trading Corporation.

(b) and (c). ITDC's proposal for import of 28 Mercedes 200 D with spares and 90 Datsun Bluebird with spares at a cost of Rs. 2,60,60,033/- with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 64.90 lakhs is under the consideration of the Government.

Ready made Garment exports

5569. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of main readymade garment exporters and their particulars;

(b) what are the rules for granting licences for exporting garments;

(c) whether any new agreement has been made with any country for the export of garments during the year 1982; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There are at present over 3800 garment exporters registered with the Apparels Export Promotion Council.

(b) As per the Export Trade Control Policy for 1981-82, exports of garments are on OGL. However, exports of garments to certain countries during the period 1-1-82 to 31-12-82 are subject to the conditions laid down in Public Notice No. 61-ETC(PN)/81 dt. 10-8-81 published in Part I, Sec. 1 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dt. 10-8-1981.

(c) and (d). The existing bilateral textile agreements between India and the European Economic Community, Canada, Finland and Austria have been extended for 1982, with minor modifications.

Additional Facilities|Package Incentives for Private Sector Hoteliers

5571. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that tourism is an important source of earning foreign exchange;

(b) if so, do Government propose extending complete package of incentives to the entrepreneurs in private sector who venture to set new good hotels; if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far this package is comparable to the various incentives that are offered to other Foreign Exchange Industries; and

(d) whether Government propose considering giving some additional facilities to hotels for importing various items so as to make their service standards comparable to international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, Tourism ranks fifth as a source of earning foreign exchange in the country on the basis of figures for 1979-80 when the earning was Rs. 462 crores. The foreign exchange earnings from Tourism for the year 1981 have been provisionally estimated at Rs. 564 crores.

(b) to (d). The consideration of suitable incentives for the tourist industry is a continuous process. However, certain incentives in the form of tax concessions; loan assistance at concessional terms; allocation of foreign exchange for essential imports, overseas advertising, publicity and promotional tours; priority consideration in the allocation of building materials telephone/telex, etc. are already available to approved hotels.

Loan applications to I.F.C.I. for Hotel Projects

5572. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties and the amounts applied for by them for hotel projects during 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(b) what are application-wise details of the processing stage of these applications;

(c) the dates on which these applications were submitted to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the dates on which I.F.C.I. had disbursed the first and the last loan instalment; and

(d) how far I.F.C.I. is going to sanction these pending loans and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Details of applications complete in all respects received by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and details of sanctions and disbursements during each of the year 1979, 1980 and 1981 in respect of hotel projects are given in the attached statement.

(d). Assistance is sanctioned and disbursed to the projects after due compliance on the part of the assisted concerns of the conditions precedent to sanction and disbursement stipulated by the institution. It is therefore not possible to indicate the extent and the possible date by which assistance would be sanctioned for applications which are pending with the IFCI.

Statement

Details of Applications, Sanctions and Disbursements in Respect of Hotel Projects During 1979, 1980 and 1981

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the concern	Assistance applied for*	Date of application complete in all respects	Date of sanction of assistance	Date of disbursement of first instalment of loan	Date of disbursement of last instalment of loan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1979					
Dolphin Hotels Ltd.	12.50	31-1-1979	28-3-79	December, 1979	..
Hotel Bajjara Ltd.	20.00	17-7-1978	28-3-79	May, 1981	May, 1981
East India Hotels Ltd.	300.00	9-2-1979	29-6-79	..	..
Ellel Hotels & Investments Ltd.	110.00	24-11-1978	26-2-79	..	..
Maberest Hotels (P) Ltd.	10.00	22-2-1979	25-4-79	December, 1979	December, 1979
Trade Wings Ltd.	57.00	15-5-1979	29-6-79	December, 1979	February, 1981
1980					
Jaiprakash Enterprises Ltd.	76.00	13-6-1980	26-8-80	December, 1980	March, 1981
Adayar Gate Hotels Ltd.	175.00	18-7-1980	30-9-80	May, 1981	..
Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	659.00	9-4-1980	27-10-80	..	..
Benares Hotels Ltd.	60.00	19-9-1980	27-10-80	October, 1980	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
1981					
Gomantak Land Development Ltd.	220 00	13-2-1980	31-1-81	April, 1981	..
Vishvarama Hotels Ltd.	339 05	22-12-1980	31-3-81	June, 1981	..
Dolphin Hotels Ltd	23 00	5-3-1981	27-5-81	July, 1981	..
Asian Hotels Ltd.	2815 00	20-4-1981	(27-6-81)& (25-11-81)	September, 1981	..
Cosmopolitan Builders & Hoteliers (P) Ltd.	627 00	20-4-1981	(27-6-81) & (25-11-81)	October, 1981	..
Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	675 00	1-10-1981	29-12-81	..	..
Hotel Srilekha Inter-Continents 1 (P) Ltd.	220 00	20-4-1981	31-8-81	..	..
Siddarth Inter-Continental Hotels (India) Ltd.	775 00	1-9-1981	29-10-81	September, 1981	..
Bharat Hotels Ltd.	1100 00	1-9-1981	29-10-81	..	..
Northern Enterprises Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd.	500 00	1-9-1981	29-10-81	..	..

Amount of assistance applied for indicates assistance sought jointly with other financial institutions.

Loans applied for by Hotel Industry from Industrial Finance Corporation of India

5573. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Industrial Finance Corporation of India has failed as a term lending lead-institution for the hotel industry;

(b) if not, what are the yearwise details of the loans demanded by the hotel industry and the amounts sanctioned and disbursed by Industrial Finance Corporation of India annually during the last five years;

(c) what are the case-wise particulars and amounts of loans applied for during

the last five years by the applicants from the hotel industry; and

(d) out of cases mentioned at (c) above which were sanctioned and which were rejected and what are their respective totals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has discharged its function as the lead institution for financing hotel projects, satisfactorily within the framework of national priorities.

(b) Year-wise details of amount of assistance for which applications complete in all respects were received, assistance sanctioned and assistance disbursed by IFCI are given below:—

Year (July-June)	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Amount of assistance applied for*	Amount of assistance sanctioned	Amount of assistance disbursed
1	2	3	4
1976-77	663.45	307.75	30.736
1977-78	87.00	113.00	69.76
1978-79	766.50	278.25	121.35
1979-80	76.00	—	92.23
1980-81	5141.05	788.00	167.29
TOTAL :	6734.00	1457.00	757.99

*Amount of assistance applied for indicates assistance sought jointly with other financial institutions.

(c) and (d) Case-wise details of amounts of loans applied for and amounts of loans sanctioned in respect of applications complete in all respects received during the

last five years are given in the attached statement. The IFCI did not reject any application for financial assistance which was complete in all respects.

Statement

Case wise details of amounts of Assistance applied for and amounts sanctioned by Industrial Finance Corporation of India in respect of Hotel Project

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel concern	Amount applied for (jointly with the other financial institutions in most of the cases)	Assistance sanctioned by IFCI
1	2	3	4
1.	Eastern International Hotels Ltd.	18.00	18.00
2.	Dolphin Hotels Ltd.	5.00	5.00
3.	Hotel Pink City (Pvt.) Ltd.	9.40	7.50
4.	Bihar Hotels Ltd.	25.00	25.00
5.	S.P. Properites & Enterprises Ltd.	511.50	37.50
6.	Trade Wings Ltd.	105.00	30.00
7.	Sunair Hotels Ltd.	144.00	43.00
8.	G.L. Hotels Ltd.	13.50	13.50
9.	Pandyan Hotels Ltd.	3.25	3.25
10.	Bihar Hotels Ltd.	14.00	14.00
11.	U.P. Hotels and Restaurants Ltd.	23.00	11.50
	(2 projects)		
12.	Northern India Hotels (P) Ltd.	50.00	*
13.	Benares Hotels Ltd.	142.00	74.50
14.	Sivharsha Hotels Ltd.	82.50	40.00
15.	Dolphin Hotels Ltd.	12.50	17.50
16.	Hotel Banjara Ltd.	20.00	7.00
17.	Guruprasad Hotels Ltd.	10.00	8.00
18.	East India Hotels Ltd.	300.00	50.00
19.	Maberest Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	42.00	42.00
20.	Ellel Hotels & Investments Ltd.	110.00	46.00
21.	Jaiprakash Enterprises Ltd.	189.00	41.25
22.	Trade Wings Ltd.	57.00	36.50
23.	Dolphin Hotels Ltd.	26.00	10.00
24.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	659.00	165.00
25.	Trimurti Hotels Ltd.	26.00	—
26.	Vishvarma Hotels Ltd.	339.05	70.00

1	2	3	4
27.	Adayar Gate Hotels Ltd.	175.00	41.00
28.	Benares Hotels Ltd.	60.00	15.00
29.	Cosmopolitan Builders & Hoteliers (P) Ltd.	627.00	120.00
30.	Asian Hotels Ltd.	2815.00	275.00
31.	Gomantak Land Development—Ltd.	220.00	73.00
32.	Jaiprakash Enterprises Ltd.	76.00	19.00
33.	Hotel Shrilekha Inter-continental Ltd.	220.00	—

*Treated as withdrawn ; it was decided that IDBI might sanction the entire additional loan requirements of the concern.

**As the concern's requirements of term loans was approved by IDBI under the refiancing scheme the application was treated as withdrawn.

Strength of Accountants working in Delhi in Punjab National Bank

5574. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total strength of Accountants working in Delhi in the Punjab National Bank during the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and out of them how many were SC/STs;

(b) whether Bank (Punjab National Bank) is maintaining Region-wise percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers, compared to strength of other general officers, if not, the reasons; and

(c) has any post of Accountant/Manager been de-reserved in the year 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and if so, has proper approval from Government of India been received for such dereservation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Punjab National Bank has reported that it does not maintain staff strength of officers designation-wise.

(b) The recruitment of officers is made on All India basis and therefore the

question of maintaining the roster for working out the number of reserved vacancies in the officers cadre on regional basis does not arise.

(c) In terms of the Government orders when the suitable SC/ST candidates are not available to fill the reserved vacancies they are dereserved and made available to the general category candidates. This shortfall is simultaneously carried forward to subsequent years as backlog in order to safe-guard the interest of SC/ST candidates. De-reservation of reserved vacancies is done by the banks themselves and approval of the Government is not required for this purpose.

Financial assistance to weaker sections under 20-point programme

5575. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2827 on 4 September, 1981 regarding financial assistance to weaker sections of the society under 20-Point Programme and state:

(a) how many persons applied for loan on licence basis under the "Credit Guarantee Scheme" during the last one year and how many persons started their busi-

ness with the help of loans sanctioned by the nationalised banks;

(b) how many applications were pending with the nationalised banks, bank-wise in New Delhi for disposal; whether the state of affairs in the Syndicate Bank, Punjabi Bagh is the worst of all the banks;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry or Reserve Bank of India had recently issued orders that no loans be sanctioned to the licencees under any scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). In the context of the earlier question, presumably the Hon'ble Member wishes to know the number of persons holding licences from State Administrations and in particular those belonging to Scheduled Castes, who had applied for loans from public sector banks to run fair price shops/kerosene oil depots/coal depots etc., and the number from amongst persons who had actually started the business with the help of such loans sanctioned by banks. The existing reporting system concerning the performance of public sector banks does not yield such information and details.

However, efforts are being made to collect position specifically regarding pendency of such applications in the Punjabi Bagh Branch of the Syndicate Bank and the same will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(c) and (d). While Reserve Bank of India had advised commercial banks for undertaking measures to contain the pace of monetary expansion in the current year, it has also been clarified to the banks that within the parameters of their resources they should continue to ensure special attention to the credit needs of weaker sections.

Agreement with British Airways for Training pilots

5576. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Airways has entered into an agreement with Indian Airlines for training of its pilots in AVRO flying;

(b) if so, whether some of the British pilots are receiving training in this regard; and

(c) whether there will be reciprocal arrangement in training of Indian pilots also by the British Airways?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). British Airways has recently entered into a contract with Indian Airlines to use its HS-748 Simulator for training six groups of 4 pilots in each group (total 24 pilots) along with their own Instructors. For utilizing the Simulator they agreed to make the necessary payment in foreign exchange.

Indian Airlines has established its own training facilities for the type of aircraft recently in its fleet. No training abroad is presently needed.

एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के कर्मचारियों का माल की तस्करी नें हाथ होना

5577. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स के कितने कर्मचारी तस्करी का माल भारत में लाते हुए विदेशी तथा भारतीय आयकर एवं आसूचना विभागों द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान पकड़े गये ;

(ख) इस प्रकार पकड़े गए कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर पकड़े गए और जलत की गई वस्तुओं के नाम और मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त तस्करी में जिन कर्मचारियों का हाथ है उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Printing of Copy Stamp Papers

5578. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government of India propose to print English and Hindi language only on the copy stamp papers;

(b) is it a fact that both Tamil and English languages are printed on the copy stamp paper distributed in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) are Government considering to drop the scheme at (a) above?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

State of Shady Deals and Pay-offs in Mishra Dhatu Nigam (Midhani)

5579. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Mishra Dhatu Nigam (Midhani) the Super Alloys Project is in a very bad state and some irregularities have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that there are no proper project reports drawn up;

(d) whether there has been any obstacle by multinationals in the way of the process of indigenisation at Midhani;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what steps are being taken to prevent these irregularities?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A detailed Engineering Report was prepared by a reputed firm of Engineering Consultants.

(d) No, Sir. MIDHANI's foreign collaborators are assisting in the indigenisation process by transfer of sophisticated know-how for production of high technology alloys and metals.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Sediments in XXX Rum supplied to canteen stores department (India)

5580. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that XXX Rum supplied to the Canteen Stores Department (India) has been found containing large amount of sediments therein;

(b) what are the terms and conditions of the Contract in this behalf;

(c) is the presence of sediments in the bottles a cognizable offence; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and action taken therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Canteen Stores Department accepts Rum from the contracting distilleries only after the Army Food Laboratory certifies that the products offered by the distillery concerned are in conformity with the ISI specifications.

Signs of sedimentation occur at times due to adverse storage conditions obtaining in certain forward areas or in certain depots/unit run canteens storing rum although at the time of acceptance such defects do not exist. Such sedimentation occurs due to caramel separation and is not injurious to health. As a measure of abundant caution whenever sedimentation is noticed such rum is again sent to the Army Food Laboratory for analysis. If the sedimentation is certified by the Laboratory to be within permissible limits, the issues are resumed.

(b) The relevant information in this regard is given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Mere presence of sediments in bottles of rum does not amount to a cognizable offence under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

At the time of commencement of contract all brands of rum are subjected to analytical test at the Army Food Laboratory at Delhi. Besides the initial test, regular periodical tests are also conducted by the Civil Excise Authorities and only those consignments found fit for human consumption by the State Excise Authorities are permitted to be bottled. Even ISI conducts random sampling and testing to safeguard its certification of the products. The CSD accepts stocks only after the Army Food Laboratory certifies that the products offered by the distillery are in conformity with the ISI specifications. During the pendency of the contract, random samples of all batches of each brand of rum supplied during every quarter are drawn and subjected to test by the Composite Food Laboratories of the Army as a double check to ensure quality control.

If at any time the Laboratories declare stock on testing as unfit for human consumption the concerned distillery would be considered for penal action. So far no such has occurred.

Statement

Extract from terms of contract deed for supply of Rum to the Armed Forces between Canteen Stores Department and distilleries relating to penalties on account of sediments/suspension not injurious to health and also when the contents are declared unfit for consumption

Relevant extract of clause 8.01 (c) and (d) and 8.02 in this regard are reproduced hereunder:—

8.00 Claims

8.01 (c) Contents NOT free from sediments or NOT (NOT) free from Suspended Matter, but Rum being Fit For Human Consumption.

Rs. 2.00 per case for the complete lot of supplies of the affected batch, shall be claimed from the supplier.

8.01 (d) Contents Declared Unfit for Human Consumption.

(i) In the event of any consignment during the currency of the contract being declared unfit for human consumption, the department shall reject all consignments of the affected batch received from the supplier and recover the entire cost of the affected batch including excise duties, taxes, local levies, cost of transportation, warehousing cost and any other cost and terminate the contract in its entirety with the supplier at his risk and cost.

(ii) The Department shall stop placing further orders and also cancel all the orders already placed.

(iii) The entire Security Deposit shall be withheld.

(iv) The Department shall delete the brand of Rum supplied by the defaulting supplier from the CSD list.

(v) In the case of products bearing ISI certification mark, the matter alongwith the samples and analytical test report shall be forwarded to the ISI, for action under ISI (Certification Mark) Act.

(vi) All other Government Departments shall be informed and action initiated for black listing the suppliers.

(vii) The Department shall also give wide publicity to the fact that the particular brand of rum has been found sub-standard, adulterated and unfit for human consumption, for information of the troops and the general public.

(viii) The Department shall initiate action against the supplier under the provisions of Food Adulteration Act and claim full sequential damages in this regard.

8.02 The Department shall also be entitled to recover damages on account of

breach of the supplier by the rejection of whole or part of the supplies executed.

News-Item Captioned "Abrak Vayapar Thapp Hone Se Hazaron Log Sankat Main"

5581. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily "Hindustan" dated 17 February, 1982 under the caption "Abrak Vayapar Thapp Hone Se Hazaron Log Sankat Main" (Mica trade comes to a standstill thousands of persons facing crisis);

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to overcome this unprecedented recession in Mica trade; and

(c) whether it is proposed to bring about necessary changes in the purchase policy of Mica Trade Corporation?

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

(b) The increase in value of Mica exports would seem to indicate that there is no unprecedented recession in Mica trade.

(c) More than 70 per cent purchases of Mica for export by MITCO is being procured from weaker sections, which seems to be a sound policy.

Total Number of Mica Based Units set up by Mica Trading Corporation

5582. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mica-based units set up by Mica Trading Corporation in different States in last three years;

(b) the name of the places where such mica-based units have been set up;

(c) the total number of them started commercial production; how many of

them are expected to start commercial production in 1982-83; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). During 1981, MITCO has set up a unit to manufacture silvered mica and mica capacitors at Giridih in Bihar. The unit is in the final stage of trial production. Another unit for manufacture of micronised mica powder is likely to be set up during 1982-83 at Jhumri Telaiya in Bihar. Both the units are expected to go into commercial production during 1982-83.

(d) The installed capacity of silvered mica capacitors unit is 30 lakh pieces of silvered mica and 50 lakh pieces of mica capacitors annually. The micronised mica powder project envisages an installed capacity of 3,360 metric tonnes per annum.

Manufacturing of T.V. Glass Shells by B.E.L.

5583. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to defer the manufacture of T.V. Glass shells by Bharat Electronics Ltd;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether or not this deferring of a decade old decision is not going to increase the costs at a later stage?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) A final decision on the proposal of Bharat Electronics Ltd. for the manufacture of glass shells for black and white T.V. picture tubes has been held over pending consideration, inter alia, of the question of introduction of colour T.V.

(c) The proposal was received in April, 1979. The cost of imported capital equipment in subject to escalation with effect from 1st May, 1981.

Import of Cobalt

5584. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of Cobalt imported annually to meet the requirement of strategic industries;

(b) whether any proposal has been mooted by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in Cobalt;

(c) if so, what are the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production of Cobalt in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

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

Statement

Statement showing import of cobalt and cobalt base alloys, unwrought, waste and scrap of cobalt and cobalt alloys, n.e.s., and cobalt wrought during 1978-79 to 1980-81 (upto October, 1980)

Quantity : in Thousand Kgs.

Sl. No.	Description of item	1978-79 Quantity	1979-80 Quantity	1980-81 (upto October, 1980 Quantity
1.	Cobalt and cobalt base alloys unwrought.	130	125	68
2.	Waste and scrap of cobalt and cobalt alloys, n.e.s.	1	7	3
3.	Cobalt, wrought.	15	17	6

Source for Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Volume II, imports published for 1978-79 by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. 1979-80

for 1980-81 Advance data received in the D/o the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce (upto October from the D.G.C.I. & S, Calcutta. 1980)

Branches of Nationalised Banks

5585. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of branches of each nationalised bank within the specified area of operation and outside as on 31st December, 1981;

(b) whether there is any overlapping in some districts; and

(c) if so, whether any rationalisation is being considered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The nationalised banks do not have a specified area of operation. Subject to grant

of licences by the Reserve Bank they can open branches anywhere in the country. However, because of historical reasons, some of the nationalised banks have larger concentration of their branch network in certain States/Regions. The Statement showing the available information regarding the Statewise distribution of the branches of the public sector banks as at the end of September, 1981, is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—3758/82). Under the current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank, the primary responsibility for the branch expansion is that of the Regional Rural Banks in the districts where they operate and of the lead banks in other districts. Banks having regional character are not generally being allowed to open branches in far flung areas.

12.00 hrs.

SOME HON MEMBERS: On a point of Order, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. I can allow one man at a time Mr. Rawat, I can allow one man and I have allowed Mr. Tiwari.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed. It is my discretion. What do you want? What is your point of order?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I have given a notice of breach of privilege against the Indian Express which has published...the expunged portion of the Home Minister's speech.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: They have published the expunged portion. It is a gross breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I cannot tell you anything more than that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give anything more than that. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record now. Shri Namgyal.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): An Indian Airlines Flight No. IC 483, a special flight to Leh....

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? What is the point of order?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I am telling you. That plane has been forcibly diverted to Jammu. It was going to Leh but it was diverted to Jammu from Chandigarh by some rowdy passengers.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: This is something very serious

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to raise this question. Not allowed.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: It is hijacking.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 223 के अन्तर्गत इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के विरुद्ध एक नोटिस दिया है। 24 तारीख को इस सदन की कार्यवाही का विवरण, जिसे माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने एक्सपंज कर दिया था, "जैल प्रीजिडेंट हिटलर" के शीर्षक से प्रकाशित किया गया है। इस तरह इस पत्र ने इस सदन की अवमानना की है। इससे सदन का सम्मान घटा है और इसके अधिकारों की अक्रहेलना हुई है।

MR. SPEAKER: यह मेरे पास आ गया है। MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I have listened to that already. It is under my consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have drawn your attention to a very serious matter. (Interruptions.)

श्री हरीश रावत : आप कब तक अपना रुलिंग दे देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बता दिया है। Not allowed. Not allowed any longer.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है। What more can I do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have drawn your attention to a very serious issue which should concern all of us.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

With one word, I cannot tell.

Today, a report has come in the *Times of India* that there is a threat to the safety of the passengers of Indian Airlines on a number of routes. Express passengers are travelling the crew are displaced and the air hostesses are made to stand in the galley. And as a result of that....

MR. SPEAKER: I will look in to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like them to take immediate action. Your life and my life are in danger, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I assure you that I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you make some observations? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): I have given my motion on the breach of privilege against the Home Minister for misleading the House on the Hitler affair. I think, it is under your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: please take an early decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I have given an adjournment motion as a serious situation has developed at Badarpur Thermal Power Station.

MR. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: 11 workers have been arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question for adjournment motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Don't you think that this is a matter which should be discussed in the House? There is a serious situation in the Thermal Plant. (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने नोटिस दिया है इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में पेट्रोल के लीकेज के सम्बन्ध में और हमने कहा है कि इसका सम्बन्ध हमारे विमानों की सेफ्टी से है। आपने कहा कि मैं फाक्ट्स मंगवा रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल मंगवा रहा हूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन इस बीच मैं यह दूसरा मामला ही गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी आ जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ मैं कर सकता हूँ वह कर रहा हूँ। जो कुछ मेरे अधिकार में है वह कर रहा हूँ।

I can do what I cannot do.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शर्मा जी हवाई जहाज इस तरह से चला रहे हैं जैसे बिहार की बसों।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: (Gorakhpur): It is unfortunate that some passengers are being accommodated in the lavatory of the planes....

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई और नयी बात हो तो बतलाइये ।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Samkrapur): Time and again, the *Indian Express* is publishing things which have been expunged. I have given a privilege motion....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: My second point is that we have given a Calling Attention on the wild remarks made by the hon. Member, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, against the AIIMS doctors. Instead of allowing that Calling Attention, you have allowed a discussion under Rule 193 to him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो मेरा डिस्क्रिशन है कि मैं क्या करता हूँ ।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन दिया है । मध्य गंगा परियोजना एक महत्वपूर्ण सिंचाई परियोजना है । उस पर बनने वाले बराज में काफी घोटाला किया गया है । . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record; not allowed. Papers to be laid.

आप मेरे पास आकर बतलाइये ।

(Interruptions)*

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF AIR INDIA AND REPORTS OF HOTELS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., AND AIR INDIA CHARTERS LTD., ETC:

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Air India for the year 1980-81, under sub-section (2) of section 37

of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 together with Reports of its subsidiaries viz. Hotel Corporation of India Limited, and Air India Charters Limited.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Air India for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3741/82].

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Air India and its subsidiaries viz., Hotel Corporation of India Limited and Air India Charters Limited, for the year 1980-81.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1), (2) and (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3742/82].

REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1981 AND ANNUAL REPORT UNDER GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) RULES, 1973.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part IX—The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3743/82].

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government

(Commercial Part X—Durgapur Steel Plant. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3744/82].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) under Rule 6 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Rules, 1973 on the working and affairs of the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3745/82].

1. Shri Jharkhande Rai—

2. SHRI M. S. K. Sathiyendra—

3. Shri Maldevji M. Odedra—

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The members will be informed accordingly.

12.10 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SEVENTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(i) Seventy-Sixth Report on Development of a Helicopter.

(ii) Eighty-fourth Report on Customs Receipts and Union Excise Duties.

at 12.08 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Seventh Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following members for the periods mentioned against each:—

18th February to 17th April, 1982.
(Eighth Session).

3rd March to 2nd April, 1982.
(Eighth Session).

18th February to 17th April, 1982.
(Eighth Session).

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Central Government Health Scheme.

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): Sir, I beg to present the Thirtieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Coal India Limited (Ministry of Energy—Department of Coal).

12.15 hrs.

(i) PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND UNDERTRIALS IN JAILS IN THE COUNTRY.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगुसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में बाल अपराधियों तथा विचाराधीन बाल कैदियों की दशा अब भी बहुत खराब है। बाल अपराधियों को पृथक जेलों में रखने के लिए पृथक कानून तथा विशेष जेल बने हुए हैं। लेकिन प्रशासनिक पुलिस व जेल अधिकारियों द्वारा अक्सर उन की अवहेलना कर दी जाती है। बाल कैदियों को पृथक जेलों में न रख कर या जमानत पर न छोड़ कर उन्हें सामान्य जेलों में आम अपराधियों के साथ रखा जाता है, जिस से बच्चे और अधिक कठोर बन जाते हैं और उन में अपराध प्रवृत्ति न हो तो पैदा हो जाती है।

केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 30 जून, 1981 को देश भर की जेलों में 16 वर्ष की कम उम्र के 2482 बाल कैदी थे।

हमारे देश में न्यायिक अधिकारियों की कर्तव्यपालन में ढील के कारण बाल कैदी और सभी वर्गों के कैदियों को उन के कानूनी अधिकार नहीं मिल पाते हैं। पुलिस तो ज्यादाती करती ही है और अनेक बार निर्दोष लोगों को भी हवालात में डलवा देती है। फिर उन की सुनवाई नहीं होती। उन के मुकदमों की तारीखें पड़ती रहती हैं और कई बार उन के कागजात भी खो जाते हैं। ऐसी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति में कैदी 10-20 वर्ष तक भी सड़ते रहते हैं और जेल रिकार्ड बन कर रह जाते हैं। पुलिस, न्यायिक और जेल प्रशासन तीनों को ही ठीक करने की जरूरत है।

ऐसे मामले अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं जिन में कैदियों के चोरी के मुद्दों में न तीस वर्ष तक भी फैसला नहीं हुआ और इस बीच वे जेल में पड़े-पड़े बूड़े और पागल हो गये तथा सगे सम्बन्धियों ने भी उन्हें भुला दिया।

(ii) NEED FOR EXPEDITING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO KERALA UNIVERSITY BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): ***Sir, the Kerala University is facing a serious financial crisis. Many important schemes essential for the development of the University are hanging fire due to shortage of funds.

The University Grants Commission has not taken a favourable attitude in respect of the financial requirements of Kerala University. During the Sixth Plan, the Kerala University is likely to get only Rs. 1 crore whereas the total outlay for U.G.C. is Rs. 280 crores. During the last year the amount earmarked for the Kerala University was a mere Rs. 35 lakhs. In the same year the UGC allotted Rs. 1 crore for the development of the Delhi University. It is also a fact that on a number of occasions even some colleges in Delhi were benefited by the manificence of the UGC. Unfortunately the same attitude is not adopted by it in regard to allotment of funds for the Kerala University for meeting expenditure on urgent developmental works. This has landed the University of Kerala in a serious financial crisis.

Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate steps to provide adequate funds to the Kerala University.

(iii) NEED TO MAKE PROVISIONS IN THE BUDGET FOR REPAIRS TO DWARKA TEMPLE IN SAURASHTRA (GUJARAT).

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Sir, the Dwaraka temple in

***The original speech was delivered in Malayalam

Saurashtra, Gujarat, is a place of workshop of great importance. It is also a temple of antiquity and beauty.

After the 1975 cyclone, it was damaged, but no repairs were conducted.

In October, 1981, another cyclone hit the temple and the structure was much affected and cracked up.

The Archaeological survey of India carried out an inspection of the building, made a survey and they closed their office without making any concrete suggestions for repairs or budget provision.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to make specific budget provision this year for this and therefore would like that this matter be discussed in the House very early.

(iv) SATYAGRAHA BY INSPECTORS OF GENERAL INSURANCE INDUSTRY FOR REDRESSAL OF THEIR GRIEVANCES.

SHRI T. S. NEGI (Tehri Garhwal): The Inspectors of General Insurance industry (subsidiary companies: 1. National Insurance Co. Ltd., 2. New India Assurance Co. Ltd., 3. Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., 4. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.) are on relay hunger strike at Boat Club, New Delhi, from 22nd March onwards.

They are observing 'satyagraha' to focus the attention of the Parliament and Government towards the mismanagement existing in the general insurance industry. Inspector also suffer because of the fact that their promotion and pay depend on the policy limit fixed for them. But since taken care of by the officers, the policyholders get annoyed and refuse to take policy. Therefore, the inspectors suffer.

The General Insurance Companies are unable to:

1. Deliver Insurance documents to its clients.

2. Settle, process and pay claims on the policies quickly and in fact in many cases, they are just not paying any claims or making inadequate compensation.

3. Accept business from the weaker section of the society. On paper they advertise that they are insuring cattle, pumpsets, hull (country craft), crops, etc. but in actual practice they are refusing to do these insurance.

4. Charge uniform premium rates. They quote premium rates at their sweet will depending on the type of the client. For burglary insurance of shops containing similar commodity, the companies may charge Rs. 6 per thousand and in some cases may charge Rs. 2 per thousand.

5. Insure under uniform pattern. They insure at their whims and fancy. If they feel like, they will insure the goods, and if they do not feel like, they will refuse the insurance. No one in the company can give sufficient and good cause for these acts.

They are on hunger strike, because they have to face the clients and sell insurance. Today they are unable to keep up the promises they make to the clients while taking their insurance. The Companies of insurance just do not want to work. Higher officers do not care because their pay and promotions depend on their seniority.

Therefore, if the Government and General Insurance Corporation want to do some thing to better the existing state of affairs, kindly probe deeper into the activities of General Insurance Companies and get their grievances redressed at the earliest.

SHRI HARIKESH BIHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I support his statement. I had also gone there to-day to visit them.

(v) NEED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO AVERT THE MISERABLE PLIGHT OF CEYLON REPATRIATES SETTLING IN TAMIL NADU

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): I would like to make a statement on the floor of the House about the pitiable condition of the Ceylon repatriates settled in Tamil Nadu in general with a special reference to the people at Neyveli and a necessity for an adequate rehabilitation measure to be ensured. In the year 1975 Government has received thousands of repatriates from Ceylon and settled them in different parts of Tamil Nadu with a maximum number of 637 families having been settled in and around Neyveli. As a rehabilitation measure to make the livelihood of the poor Ceylon repatriates the then Tamil Nadu Government has ensured job opportunities in the State Farm Corporation. And in turn, the Ceylon Repatriates and other local employees numbering 2000 could toil to make good of the then forest areas into cultivable lands of 3000 acres.

Now the authorities of the State Farm Corporation is claiming a great loss when the cause for such a loss is differently attributed for their own failure to avert malpractices; and has decided to close down the farm once and for all, or else, to adopt a contract system. As an initial measure to close down the farm, job opportunities are restricted to two to three days in a week; and many employees are on the verge of losing their jobs permanently. Consequent to that effect, the Ceylon repatriates are under the constant threat of mental agony and miserable conditions because of infrequent *ad hoc* job opportunities.

In this connection, area representative of the people of the House in that locality I pleaded with the Tamil Nadu authorities to ensure livelihood of the Ceylon repatriates by effective functioning of the State Farm at

Neyveli and to avert a proposed closure of the said Farm.

When the periodical representations failed to get response, the frustrated Ceylon repatriates who are under misery resorted to agitation, hunger strikes etc. without much avail.

As we have the moral duty to ensure the livelihood of job opportunities and by adequate rehabilitations. I strongly urge upon the Government to immediately intervene and avert the miserable plight of the Ceylon repatriates settled in and around Neyveli and other areas in Tamil Nadu. I want to convey that it is high time that Government remedy the frustration before it takes a dangerous shape in the interest of the people.

STATEMENT RE. ATTACK ON U.S. CONSULATE—GENERAL'S OFFICE IN BOMBAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to make the following statement.

According to a report received from the Government of Maharashtra, at about 4-45 p.m. on March 25, 1982, four persons went to the U.S. Consulate-General's Office at Bhulabhai Dastai Road, Bombay, and asked for some import-export forms. When told that such forms were not available, two of the persons started attacking the Consulate staff with plastic containers with lighted wicks. Forty others from outside rushed in and started smashing the window panes of parked cars and setting them on fire. Four cars were burnt and seven were damaged. They also damaged furniture, flower pots and window panes of the building. The police guards on

duty opened fire resulting in the death of one person. 30 persons including their leader, Bandu Shingre were arrested. The miscreants threw leaflets purporting to have been issued by an organisation called Azad Hindi Sena. Investigation of the case is in progress. The Chief Secretary has assured the U.S. Consulate-General at Bombay of full protection for the Consulate.

The Government greatly deplore the incident. The Ministry of External Affairs have conveyed their regret over the incident to the American Ambassador in New Delhi.

12.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The Defence Minister. Should I call you only as Defence Minister or something else?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I should like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate..

AN HON. MEMBER: and those who did not participate.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): It is pleasant to hear your reply?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, the most important demands are being discussed. The Cabinet Ministers are not here. The Ministers are absent when such an important debate is going on.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They have so much confidence in me.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Confidence is all right. It is a dis-respect also by their absence.

बहुत सारे थे, मगर उस दिन शायद मंत्री नहीं बोल रहे थे वे किसी और को सुनने आये थे ।

SHRI CHNDRAJIT YADAV: This is not a Parliamentary tradition. Sir, you pull up the Members. You also pull up the Ministers.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Mr. Yadav Ji, what about the Opposition? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I thank the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and the entire House for the fullsome support they have given to the Demands. For one who is accustomed to be attacked with missiles, with torpedoes and all sorts of weapons from all sides of the House, this was somewhat of a unique experience. The cordiality that prevailed during the debate on Defence confirms our faith that on national matters like Defence, we are all one and I am very happy to make it public to the entire world that, so far as Defence is concerned, there is absolutely no difference of opinion in our country and that we all stand together. Naturally, there will be differences of approach, differences in points of view, differences with regard to the tactics to be adopted, the strategy to be accepted and the weapons to be procured and so on.

Sir, all these add to knowledge and, therefore, should be welcomed. I, for one, would say that it would be a very sad world if everyone agreed with everyone else. There would be no conversation and nothing to do. Therefore, a certain measure of differences of opinion, all points of view, is totally necessary for the purpose of exciting thought process and for arriving at correct conclusions.

Sir, I welcome many suggestions which have been made and I am going to deal with them seriatim in the course of my reply. Before I proceed

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच प्यारे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दिन और

to do that I would like to mention particularly a few Members who have participated in the debate and made very valuable contribution. Prof. Rup Chand Pal who initiated the debate set the tone for the debate by a very conciliatory speech in which he presented a certain point of view but nevertheless said that so far as the country is concerned it is behind the Defence efforts in totality. On our side Mr. Sparrow, who is a General and a man who had participated in several wars in defence of our country made a very substantial contribution and I should like to thank him.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is absent today.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He has gone for another Defence function. I would also mention Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and I will deal with him when I come to specific subjects..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Not under National Security Act !

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Don't be sure. If you deserve it you may be.

MR. SPEAKER : I am to safeguard his interest. I cannot allow him to be dealt with like that on the Floor of the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Not in this House, Sir. And Mr. Negi, Mr. Paswan and Shri Rajan. On our side Shri Rajesh Pilot with his vast experience as a fighting force man gave a number of suggestions—all practical—in a short period. I found it very difficult to follow the speed with which he was going on reeling suggestion after suggestion.

Sir, I propose to do something different this time. I shall broadly deal with the various questions relating to policy and so far as the individual suggestions are concerned relating to the Services, relating to some promotions in respect of the civilians in the

Directorate General of Inspection as against the promotion of the Service personnel, etc. I shall ask my Department to go through all the speeches, cull out the suggestions and send individual replies to the hon. Members. This would have the effect of their suggestions having been taken note of and the Government's reaction to each one of them being communicated to the Member who has taken pains to prepare so much and present them to the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But the reply should not be a routine one.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is right.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is something new.

MR. SPEAKER : It will not be routine. Let us welcome it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, if it were a routine reply I would not have said so. In fact, it could have been sent in a routine manner.

Sir, let me proceed with the subject on hand. The Defence policy of a country is really based on its national policy and its foreign policy. The Defence strategy must be adapted to the national policy which has been framed and also the perception which the foreign policy has of the environment around us.

Sir, so far as the national policy is concerned the Prime Minister has repeated several times that we have no territorial ambitions at all and we do not propose to indulge in any act of aggression on anybody around us. This is the basic factor of our Defence policy. We have also no ambition to become a major power or to play the role of a major power or a superpower in the region or in the world. Whether we are capable of it or not is a different question. We have absolutely no intention of doing any such thing.

DR. SUPRAMANIAM SWAMY : You are devaluing the country in this way.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : When you become, and if at all you..

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : It shall never happen.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You can frame a policy which I hope the opposite of Gods will approve.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You mean the devil. Sir, you should protect me. It is a breach of privilege.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : On the above premises, our defence needs are, therefore, limited to safeguarding our national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, in the course of his speech said that we are a potential super-power and that we should do so many things. Well, I want to make it clear. So far as this Government is concerned, its main defence strategy as well as defence policy will be the safeguarding of its national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of this country.

Sir, the circumstances and events of the past few years also bear out our faith in this kind of a policy. Though Pakistan, after 1971 had reduced military obligations, yet it has gone on increasing its military strength. But, Sir, we did not react to it. We did not do anything taking into account the fact that they have increased their defence potential notwithstanding the fact that their defence responsibilities have gone down. It is only when Pakistan entered into agreements for acquisition of the most sophisticated equipment, aircraft, tanks and the like, that we have been obliged to match them.

Sir, I would detail seriatim what has been done by the neighbouring country. Pakistan has been acquiring arms far beyond its needs. Secondly Pakistan has been acquiring weapons much of it cannot be used against Afghanistan, from whom it expects or

says it expects a threat. Thirdly, Pakistan is acquiring ships and submarines which, I am quite sure, cannot be used against Afghanistan. And lastly, Sir, Pakistan is amassing all the equipment which they are getting on our side of the border. If really there is a threat of the kind which they envisage, they should be amassing it on the Afghan border or on the other border. On the other hand they are amassing all these sophisticated equipment on our side of the border. Therefore, it is that the threat to our security has increased.

Sir, the expenditure which Pakistan has been incurring is worth looking into at this stage. It will give an idea of the relative position of our two countries in respect of defence expenditure.

While the defence expenditure of India, per capita, is \$7/-, Pakistan's per capita defence expenditure is \$17/- while our defence expenditure as percentage of the GNP is 3.8..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : 3.03.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Now it is 3.8. I am taking the latest.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Oh, after IMF..

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I don't rely on old figures because we are increasing our defence.

The Defence expenditure of Pakistan is anything from 5.7 to 5.9 now. And also, if you look at the total figure, while ours is 4.4 billion dollars for a vast country of our size, theirs is 1.5 billion dollars per annum. And you can look further into the Defence expenditure as a percentage of their total Government expenditure; in fact Pakistan's expenditure is somewhere about 42 per cent of their total expenditure.

I have some information on the type of equipment that they are getting. They are going in for the latest MX tanks, armoured personnel carriers, anti-aircraft guns, surface-to-air

missiles, helicopters, gun-ships, F-16 aircraft, submarines and Naval war ships. I illustrated what I said earlier, that many of the things that Pakistan is now trying to acquire, are not only far beyond its legitimate Defence needs, but are actually posing a sort of threat to the neighbouring country.

I should be failing in my duty if I did not, at the same time express the firm conviction of our Government that we should have very friendly relations with Pakistan. In fact, the Prime Minister has not only said that we should have a No-War Pact; but she has gone one step further and said that we should have a treaty of friendship with Pakistan. On our part, we shall do all our best to see that our relations with Pakistan improves, and that we establish the friendliest relations with that country. We want to see that there is peace in the region; and our anxiety is, therefore, to see that we do not do anything that will in any way create discord between our two countries. Therefore, we are genuinely interested in this; and we shall pursue this path. But it was Oliver Cromwell who said : 'While you trust in God, you must keep your power dry.' The fact that there is so much of explosives on the one side, makes it necessary for our country to keep at least the fire-fighting equipment on our side in readiness. And that is what we are doing. We are now going ahead with preparations for an eventuality which, we trust and hope, will not occur.

Hon. Members were very keen to know what is going to be the status of our Defence preparedness. Several Members spoke about it. Sir, you are aware that to-day weapons and equipment are getting more and more sophisticated. And the rate of obsolescence is something stunning. So, we have to replace many of our ageing weapons and go forward with modern weapons, in order to keep abreast of the times. And for this, we have to not only improve our R & D and make it rise equal to the occasion; we are also obliged to go and import some of the things which are

far in advance of the level of technology that we have now. A question was asked about the kind of equipments that we are producing. Roughly, I would say that we are increasing our fire power and mobility and also improving our tanks capacity. The Vijayanta Tank, for instance, is being modernised; and there is also a project in hand to indigenously develop the main battle tank incorporating the latest tank technology. The MBT which we are developing is making rapid progress and we are sure that when this main battle tank is developed, it would be on par with some of the best tanks known in the world. I am not given to exaggeration, but I shall be failing in my duty if I do not pay a tribute to the excellent R & D work which has been done in the matter of tank development..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
But it has been allocated only 2 per cent of the budget; make it 5 per cent.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN That shows that with very little we can do very big things. I am glad that you have pointed it out.

In respect of artillery, we are having improved guns. We are also working on anti-tank missile; and we are going ahead with the augmentation of the fire power and improving the night fighting capability. In the Navy, we have plans for achieving balanced growth of the Navy in all the three dimensions : on the surface, under water and over the sky. In fact, we are going ahead, as hon. members may know, with a submarine to-submarine killer(SSK) which we are importing; two of which will be assembled here at the next stage. A decision on new ships and crafts is taking place. We have refurbished our Vikrant and modernised it now. We have got a few Frigates which are in service and which are kept in very good condition. As far as the speed of the Frigates is concerned, they are good enough.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They are not good enough to catch the smugglers

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The modernisation of the Air Force has also received attention. We have made considerable progress to replace the aged aircrafts like Maru and Hunters. We are producing Mig 21 Air craft. The transport fleet also about which a number of hon. members have complained is being replaced by AN-32.

The missile system is also being improved so that our strike capability is as good as any other country. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is usually a well informed person. He does not generally say things which are wrong.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But you have kept us so much in the dark.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He said that our Ordnance Factories and our Public Sector Units are not producing anything but bolts and nuts, and they were importing everything. I am sorry, he erred. But I am glad that he erred because he gave me an opportunity to bring to the notice of this House as well as the country the phenomenal progress that we have made in both ordnance production as well as in our public sector undertakings.

Generally, these reports which are printed and circulated are not touched even by many persons, and that is why this kind of wrong impression is created. From Page 30,38,39..

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It should be expunged.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I say not only the Members, I said the public, the Press, everybody.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I hope not the Minister, though !

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Minister has to approve it otherwise he would also be ignorant. From page 30 and then from page 39 to 41, 42, till the end of the Chapter, we have given all the things that we are manufacturing in our Ordnance Factories and our Public Sector Undertakings. For instance, BEL supplied a wide range of communication and radar equipment and systems including vital communication equipment and radar systems to the Navy and the Air Force. The HAL is manufacturing aircrafts (Ajeet, Mig and Jaguars) helicopters (Chetak and Cheetah) and related engines.

I am not reading everything. I am just reading the top ones.

Garden Reach is manufacturing and has handed over after manufacture the Survey Vessel to the Indian Navy and a Seaward Defence Boat to the Coast Guard. The Bharat Dynamics has been producing anti-tank guided missiles for the Army and the Air Force.

The total production in the year 1981-82 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 775 crores. Therefore, to denigrate a department which has been doing so well is not only not correct, but also not in the interests of the nation.

Next I will briefly deal with the various points raised by each one of the hon. Members and that will cover the points which I have not dealt with earlier. For instance, Shri Rup Chand Pal stated that the Mirage-2000 had not undergone full evaluation and that we have gone for the purchase of it without proper evaluation. I wish to inform the Hon. Member that this aircraft has been evaluated by our I.A.F. It has been evaluated by the French Air Force also. In fact, it has a number of advantages; speed, heavier weapon carrying capacity and then a capacity to look down and shoot—they are all

considered to be very sophisticated features.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
We have got a superior radar.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Look up and look down, you know that. Because you are always looking down you never look up. After such an evaluation, it has been recommended to the Government for purchase. In all these matters we really go by the experts' advice. It is not that they cannot go wrong, but they also go by certain parameters which apply to all the various aircrafts which they see.

Mr. Rup Chand Pal mentioned that MIG-25 would be more than a match to F-16. Without going into the relative merits of the two aircrafts, I wish to inform the House that acquisition-cum-manufacture of improved varieties of the MIG family aircrafts is also under the consideration of this Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Why did the MIG-25 crash ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You ask the person who went !

Gen. Sparrow made a very valuable contribution. In fact, I thank him for his assessment that our defence preparedness is adequate. He mentioned that top priority should be given to R & D effort. As already stated, we are developing the MBT tank and we are doing a number of items. I shall detail them now, in respect of the R & D. He made a very interesting suggestion. He said that every person who is appointed to Government service should be obliged to go for one year's military training before he is appointed to the office. In fact, I do not know what the financial implications would be. My first reaction to that was, as ex-Finance Minister, I was wondering what would be its implications. But he made a good suggestion that it is better to give

a year's training in defence to our people who are in national service, particularly in the Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Now, he will slaughter me !

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No, I have a very warm corner for you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
That is because we are both from Tamilnadu.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is not because of that, it is in spite of that ! I thought he misunderstood the time. He started by defending what the Janata Government did. I reminded him that what he has to do as a member of the opposition is to criticise me, not to support the demand of the Janata Government when it presented it in 1978-79. He had apparently misunderstood the position. He said that it was the Janata Government which initiated the policy of diversification of the purchase of armaments from various countries. I want to remind him that long before the Janata Government, the Government of India have been purchasing from UK the Hunters, Canberras and various other things from Czechoslovakia and so many other countries. It is not anything new that had been introduced. If anything, I congratulate them on having followed faithfully in our footsteps.

Shri Swamy said that in the navy, they had given greater emphasis and they had spent more. But here the figures belie him. He is always let down by his own figures. In 1977-78 the defence expenditure on Navy was 9.5 per cent. In 1979-80, it came down to 8.7 per cent. In the year 1980-81, we have increased it to 8.8 per cent. In 1981-82 the revised estimate was 11.4 per cent. And in 1982-83, the budget estimate is 12.3 per cent. Therefore, as usual, his figures are wrong.

The question of importance of Navy is very well understood and Government are fully alive to the need for improving the Navy. But then the *inter se* distribution of expenditure in

defence, to a large extent, depends on a long range view coupled with the immediate and urgent requirements of the present, subject to the overall limitation of availability of funds. Taking all these three factors into account, we have reached the conclusion that a 12 per cent allocation of the defence expenditure to Navy is appropriate in the circumstances.

Dr. Swamy also wanted to know about the visit of the Soviet Minister for Defence. A number of other Members have also mentioned it. The Soviet Minister, Marshal Ustinov, visited India from 15th to 20th March at the invitation of the Government of India. When Babuji went to Soviet Union in 1978, he had extended an invitation to the Defence Minister. And the Defence Minister returned the visit now. The present visit was in response to this invitation subsequently renewed by me.

During the visit, I had two rounds of discussion with Marshal Ustinov and his colleagues. The discussions were wide-ranging. We discussed issues of mutual interest and generally reviewed outstanding bilateral matters. Particular attention was paid to the items that we have generally been obtaining from the Soviet Union as also the products that are being manufactured with their cooperation. We discussed about the possibility, the need and the arrangements for getting the improved and latest versions of the equipment and the MIG family of aircraft in use. Both of us expressed sincere hopes that attempts to observe *detente* and maintain world peace would ultimately succeed. Marshal Ustinov and members of his delegation availed of the opportunity of this visit to Bombay, Bangalore, Agra, Jodhpur and some other places. Marshal Ustinov mentioned to me that he was greatly impressed by the progress made by the industrial sector in India and particularly by the Defence production industry. He was also impressed by the turn out and the efficient manner in which India had absorbed sophisticated technology.

The Soviet Defence Minister has invited India's Defence Minister to return the visit.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Babu Jagjiwan Ram went with five people, but he came with 30 people.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He is blaming his own leader, Babu Jagjiwan Ram. He should have taken not 80 but 800.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will you take me ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am not going to include you in my delegation. I never thought it was a ruse.

That would be a fifth column in my camp.

13 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will it go on record ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Even Shri Vajpayee is happy.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Minister is going back on his assurance that he will not slaughter him. He is slaughtering him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He is in full blood.

Shri Rathod, among other things, put a very pertinent question. He asked whether the import of technology implies only import of items for the manufacture of spares or something more. I want to clarify it, because there is a wrong impression about it, not only here but among the public. The import of technology occurs in this way. At the first stage, we import the finished unit. At the second stage, we get the kit and we assemble it. In the third stage we manufacture. This is the process we are generally following. When we take or buy technology we get not only the know-how, but also training in the manufacture and all that. This is what we are doing for the upgradation of our technology.

Shri Rajesh Pilot, as I said, touched a number of points, some of which will be dealt with in the reply which the Department will send to him. So far as the improvement of the fire power of our tanks is concerned, I have already mentioned the steps that have been taken. So far as transport is concerned, we are replacing the worn-out Dakotas and Packet by AN-32. We are building up our R & D and we will be able to produce, as I said, the most modern tank

There was a different of opinion amongst some members, particularly Shri Virbhadra Singh and others. We have introduced a new system for recruitment to the army to ensure that many other parts of India, which now go unrepresented, may get a chance for getting into the army. This is a new system which we are trying since October. We feel that this is the appropriate method by which we can afford equal opportunity to all parts of India to serve in the army.

SHRI T. S. NEGI (Tehri-Garhwal) :
All sections ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will come to that.

Some questions were asked as to why the regiments are called the Sikh Regiment, the Maratha Regiment and so on. This is merely persistence of a name. Some members asked: why do you have still regiments for separate sections. It is not so. It is not the case today. More and more of these regiments, though called by various names on account of historical reasons, they are now being filled by people from all parts of the country. Therefore, there is no question of any sectarian regiment being raised.

The next point is about Scheduled Tribes. We have said that we have reduced certain qualifications and conditions, so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned. For instance, the scheduled Tribes, by their ethnological background, will be short people. So,

the requirement of the army that they should be of a particular height will not be applied to them.

These qualifications have been reduced and we are doing our utmost to see that there is a larger and larger representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the army and in the armed forces consistent, of course, with the needs of efficiency of the army.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: One other matter which really excited a large number of Members is the question of the nuclear options. And in this, without difference in the party lines, there are people from my side who wanted to have nuclear weapons and there are people on the other side who said, 'No, it is not proper for us to have them'. It is a national issue. I wish to emphasise that while much may be said on both sides on a balance the policy of utilising nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and our advocacy of nuclear disarmament in the world is not only moral, but is also just, and it must be continued.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: 'On a balance'—the balance may change later on.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I carefully drafted the statement before. You may take it for what it is worth.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I think I have practically dealt with all the points which have been raised in the course of the debate. As I have said, the other points which relate to individual issues will be replied by my Department. I wish to assure the House that Government are alive to the implications of all developments having a bearing on our

security and are committed to ensure full and adequate defence preparedness. The only thing is that defence preparedness is more costly than war itself, but we have to bear the burden.

Sir, before I conclude, on behalf of the Government and on behalf of the entire nation I would like to convey to the officers and men of our Defence forces our deep appreciation of their patriotic spirit, their devotion to duty and their high morale. Our forces are second to none in the world and the nation can depend on them. They have maintained constant visit to protect the honour and security of our country. In addition to the normal duties of guarding the frontiers. They have really come to the assistance of civilian population whenever it was required, whether it is for relief work in connection with flood or fire.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Don't use them for law and order.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, I have not used it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are playing to the gallery.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The gallery consists of my officers. But I am really playing to the world gallery, not only to the individual gallery.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have come prepared to attack him, and he has come prepared to attack you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir two Tamilians are fighting and you are presiding.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to conclude with a note of confidence that our armed forces will always remain prepared for the worst and to maintain the highest traditions of professional integrity and that the

while nation will stand behind them. This is the guarantee which we will give.

After this very friendly debate, I would request all hon. Members to withdraw the cut motions and pass the Demands unanimously.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I want to know this. The hon. Minister has dealt with all the points.

He has also talked about the quota. At present a wide disparity remains. The whole thing continues also—some are martial race and some are not martial race. Generally the recruitment is from martial race. I can give you statistics. From a particular region recruitment is 11 per cent whereas the population is slightly more than 2 per cent. Why is this disparity?

Second thing is old colonial system in the army continues. Between the jawans and the officers there is no proper cordiality. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): This is completely wrong. There is complete cordiality between the officers and the jawan.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Is there anything wrong if I ask about the relations between the jawans and the officers? Why are you objecting. (Interruptions)? I just want to ask you...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing hereafter what he says will go on record. Minister is not replying.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Minister is not replying. He goes on speaking. Dr. Kulandaivelu.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not allow him to speak.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You write a letter and I will reply.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: You could have participated in the debate.

DR. V. KULANADAIVELU (Chidambaram): I want a clarification. The hon. Minister made a more or less general observation about the reservation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. He has stated that adequate representation is given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Has the hon. Minister ensured adequate representation in the lower cadre, middle cadre and the higher cadre? He must be very specific on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Pal, I called you earlier. But you did not like to speak. Now do not advocate the cause of others.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): I want a clarification.

Yesterday, on Defence Budget I had raised a number of points. They have not been replied.

I would now specifically ask some question. We are going to buy Mirage 2000 at a cost of Rs. 800 crores more for 80 planes than the rate that was paid by Egypt through a Memorandum

of Understanding only three weeks before.

We are not against Mirage 2000. I want to be clear about the date of delivery because the French are now having five proto-type. The French Air Force are going to have it only by December, 1982. Why did Saudi Arabia ultimately refuse to accept Mirage after prolonged negotiations? French Air Force are going to have it only by December, 1982 and we are never going to have it before the end of December, 1984 or in early 1985. If that is so, F. 16 can be handed over within a time of 48 months or in a lesser time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The reply to the first question is the price is under negotiation. Therefore, all the surmises which the hon. Member has said have no basis. The price is still under negotiaton.

You must ask the Government of Saudi Arabia why they did not buy.

So far as the Air Force Mirage 2000 is concerned the French Air Force are also going to have it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) I will ask one general point about safeguarding the right of reservation of ex-serviemen in the public undertakings. It is a general point to which he can reply. What is he going to do in the case of Class III and Class IV for reservation of 13 per cent to 14 per cent and...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will send the reply.

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: He has not said a word about the ex-servicemen.

SHR R. VENKATARAMAN: Unfortunately my esteemed friend was not here yesterday. My colleague the Deputy Minister has fully dealt with their service condition. I thought it is

not proper to go on covering the same ground.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue

Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 19 to 24, relating to the 'Ministry of Defence'."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1982-83 in respect of the Ministry of Defence voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
19.	Ministry of Defence . . .	36,32,02,000	21,05,29,000	181,60,11,000	105,26,43,000
20.	Defence Services—Army . . .	486,60,07,000	..	2433,00,35,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy . . .	66,81,65,000	..	334,08,25,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force . . .	190,56,27,000	..	952,81,33,000	..
23.	Defence Services —Pensions . . .	62,06,83,000	..	310,34,17,000	..
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . .	..	83,08,33,000	..	415,41,67,000

13.18 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands No. 44 to 46 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for which five hours have been allotted. Hon. Mem-

bers present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may if they desire to move their cut motions send slip to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions as moved will be put on the notice board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion Moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums neces-

sary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 44 to 46 relating to the 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare'.

Demands for grants, 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE					
44.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	21,97,000	..	1,09,87,000	—
45.	Medical and Public Health	31,49,39,000	12,09,44,000	157,46,92,000	60,47,21,000
46.	Family Welfare	44,68,16,000	17,000	223,40,77,000	83,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Murugian Your party has been allotted eight minutes.

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tirupattur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am honoured to initiate the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. On behalf of my party, the D.M. K., I wish to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry for 1982-83. For 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 356.60 crores has been provided for the health care of the nation both from the Central and State Governments' funds. If you compare this amount with the phenomenal growth in population, you will agree with me that this is truly insignificant provision.

According to 1981 Census the population has gone up to 68.4 crores.

Within ten years the increase in populations of the order of 25 per cent. The 24 per cent growth in agriculture and in industries during this period has been submerged by the increase in population. The explosion in population has expropriated all the benefits of our agricultural and industrial development. Added to this is the declining death rate during the decade, which is just 14 per thousand. Naturally we are unable to provide even the minimum needs to our people. There is no wonder that more than 40 crores of our people are below the poverty line even after 34 years of our independence.

So far our family planning efforts have been confined to urban and semi-urban centres. Unless we intensify our efforts in the rural areas of the country we will never be able to make

The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

any dent. There are 5.25 lakh villages in the country. Unfortunately there is not even one trained Health Guide in each village. For every 40 villages there should be two Primary Health Centre. If that is not feasible, then there should be two Primary Health Centre for each Panchayat Union. Then only the minimum medical needs of rural folks can be met partially. In the absence of such minimum medical amenity, the misery of our people has multiplied beyond our control. Adequate quantities of medicine should be supplied to Primary Health Centres. The Centre should ensure that Doctors and qualified nurses are available in these Centres. Minimum of 20 beds must be there in each Primary Health Centre. Out of 456 districts only in 245 districts the multi-purpose workers scheme is being implemented, I do not know the impediments in implementing this scheme in all the 456 districts. This should be done during the current financial year.

The C.G.H.S. dispensaries are not there in big cities like Bhopal, Trivandrum etc., The C.G.H.S. dispensaries should be opened in all the big cities and major port towns. The Members of Parliament are presently to pay for their medical treatment in State Government hospitals. After coming to Delhi they can get refund. This is a cumbersome procedure. The Centre should reimburse to the State Government hospitals directly and the MPs should be given treatment without being subjected to such unnecessary procedures.

In North Arcot District, in Ambur, Vaniambadi etc., the industrial effluents are causing havoc to the health of the people. This is in my parliamentary constituency. Rs. 500 crores worth of leather and leather products are being exported from this area. I had raised this issue on the floor of this House and yet nothing tangible has been done in this regard. To minimise the damage to the health of the people by the effluents in this area,

the Government should initiative effective steps immediately.

There are State laws and Central laws about curbing adulteration in medicine and also in food products. Adulteration is the root cause of all diseases. It has become the virus of late. Unless the root cause is eradicated, we cannot control diseases. I am sorry to say that we are spending more money on curative medicines than on preventive medicines. It is very important that more attention should be paid to preventive medicines. Then only we can eliminate the root causes of diseases. This must be paid more attention by the hon. Minister.

In Tamil Nadu the virus of brain fever has taken the toll of many lives of young children. I understand that no medicines are available to control this dread disease. The Centre should allot more funds for importing suitable medicines for controlling this disease. Such medicines should be immediately rushed to Tamilnadu.

The system of capitation fee in private medical colleges should be statutory abolished. This system is the prime cause for making merit the man victim. This should be ended forthwith. It is no exaggeration to say that Harijan students have also come up to higher levels in their studies. Unfortunately they are included in the general category and then on the specious plea that no Harijan candidates are available they are denied admission in medical colleges. The Centre should direct the States that the SC students should get their due share in medical college admissions. Similarly the scheduled tribe candidates also should get their share. Under the shelter of UGC statutes, the States are denying them their share in medical college admissions. This must be looked into by the Centre immediately. There are different syllabi for MBBS entrance examinations in the States. There should be

a uniform syllabus for MBBS entrance examinations throughout the country.

Before I conclude I would reiterate that family planning schemes should be vigorously implemented in the rural areas if our HEALTH FOR ALL Project in 2000 AD has to become a reality.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices prevalent in C.G.H.S. dispensaries particularly in R. K. Puram Sector II & IV and Chandni Chowk.] (1)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-availability of medicines in C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi particularly in R. K. Puram Sector II & IV and Chandni Chowk.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the misuse of C.G.H.S. Cards by the non-beneficiaries.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure punctuality in attendance by medical staff in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries.] (4)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in hospitals particularly in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital in regard to supply of milk and fruits to the patients.] (5)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make arrangements in each C.G.H.S. dispensary for stools, blood and urine tests to avoid inconvenience to patients.] (6)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement strictly the policy of family planning on the basis of the slogan 'Hum Do, Hamare Do'—(We two, our two) irrespective of religion and to impose tax on those producing more than two children for checking population increase.] (7)

SHRI CHATURBHUJ (Jhalawar) I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce strictly the policy of 'Hum do Hamara Ek' by people of all religions to check population growth.] (9)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop all Government medical facilities to the persons having more than one wife.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide flush latrines in the entire country by giving grants for the purpose.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better health services to rural people and persons belonging to weaker sections].(12)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide latest medical facilities in all health centres at district headquarters].(13)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide at least 20 beds at all the primary health centres].(14)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide free medical treatment and boarding facilities to poor people at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi on priority basis].(15)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to award death sentence to the persons indulging in manufacturing, supplying and selling of spurious drugs].(16)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to make arrangements for urine, stool, and blood tests at primary health centres].(17)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide a compounder and a nurse in each village and a primary health centre at each Gram Panchayat level].(18)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnavi): I beg to move:

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to expedite approval to the proposal of Kerala Government for National Institute for Ayurveda at Trivendrum..] (19)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for financial assistance to Kerala Government for conversion of all dry latrines into sanitary types and to eliminate house scavenging totally.] (20)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to meet the justified demands of the Federation of Junior Doctors’ Association and to implement them expeditiously.] (21)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to abolish the practice of capitation fee for admission to medical colleges.] (22)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage breast feeding.] (32)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix highest priority for child care.] (33)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt effective and real methods of family planning to achieve zero growth rate of population.] (34)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb consumption of nicotine.] (35)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial assistance to all States on general and Bihar in particular for conversions of dry latrines into flush latrines to eliminate house scavenging.] (36)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better health services to rural people and persons belonging to weaker sections.] (37)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide at least 20 beds at each primary health centre.] (38)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to import family planning education to women.] (39)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide latest medical facilities at all health centres at district headquarters.] (40)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make arrangements for pathological tests at primary Health centres.] (41)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement public health guide scheme financed by the Central Government in all States, Particularly in Bihar.] (42)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-employ the retrenched trained public health visitors in Bihar by implementing public health guide scheme immediately.] (43)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Medical and Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the practice of capitation fee for admission to private medical colleges in various States.] (44)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Medical and Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop private practice by doctors in Government hospitals.] (45)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Health and Family Welfare' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for strict enforcement of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.] (58)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Need to extend schemes of community health to all blocks and villages in the country.] (59)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to abolish the capitation fee for admission to private medical colleges in the country.] (60)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Need to ban sale of imported sub-standard medicines and dressing materials.] (61)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for development of pharmacy and extension of current educational facilities for pharmacists all over the country.] (67)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for improvement and extension of health care facilities to the rural areas.] (68)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for allocation of more funds to West Bengal Government for medicines and extension of physiotherapy treatment and installation of physiotherapy equipment in major hospitals.] (69)

“That the Demand under the ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for allocation of more funds to West Bengal Government for improvement of accommodation and medical facilities for T.B. leprosy and cancer patients.] (70)

श्रीमती गुरबिंदर कौर ब्यार (फरीदकोट):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हेल्थ में कितने लोग दिलचस्पी लेते हैं, यह तो आप इस हाउस में ही देख सकते हैं। इस वक्त बहुत कम मम्बरज बैठे हैं।

हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्ज की कापी में कुछ आबजेक्टिव दिए गए हैं। सब से पहला आबजेक्टिव यह है :—

“To provide primary health care at the door-step of the people and to train there required number of personnel for this purpose.”

यह बड़ा नोबल आबजेक्टिव है, लेकिन देखना यह है कि सरकार क्या करना चाहती है और उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कस तरह हो रहा है। हमारे देश में 80 परसेंट आबादी गांवों में रहती है और 20 परसेंट शहरों में रहती है। गांवों में प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर शुरू तो हो गए हैं, लेकिन वहां पर जो स्टाफ गया है, उसके लिए क्वार्टर नहीं हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम होगा कि पिछले साल काफी रुपया बच गया और क्वार्टर बनाने पर खर्च नहीं किया गया। अब तक हम डाक्टरों को गांवों में पूरी सहूलियत नहीं दगे, तब तक उनका मन वहां पर काम करने में नहीं लगेगा। मैं गांव की रहने वाली हूँ। मैंने एक दफा एक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर को देखा। बहुत खूबसूरत बिल्डिंग है, लेकिन वहां पर कभी दवाएँ नहीं होती और कभी डाक्टर गायब होते हैं। डाक्टर वहां रहते नहीं हैं, वे शहरों की तरफ भागते हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ ध्यान दें, ताकि उन्हें गांव में पूरी सहूलियत मिले और वे अच्छी तरह काम कर सकें।

इसमें दूसरा आबजेक्टिव यह दिया गया है :—

“To undertake programme of health and to intensify struggle against communicable diseases.”

20-पायंट प्रोग्राम में भी तीन बीमारियों का खास तौर पर जिकर किया गया है : लैप्रासी, टी, बी. और ब्लाइंडनेस । हर साल लैप्रासी से सफर करने वाले तीन लाख नये आदमी डिटेक्ट होते हैं । कुल 32 लाख लोग इस बीमारी से सफर कर रहे हैं । हालांकि हिन्दुस्तान की पापुलेशन दुनिया की पापुलेशन का सातवां हिस्सा है, लेकिन इस बीमारी से सफर करने वालों में इसका हिस्सा एक-चौथाई है । हमारी चार स्टेट्स में लैप्रासी से सफर करने वाले ज्यादा लोग हैं : तामिलनाडू, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और वंस्ट बंगाल । वे लोग बर्गर्ज की शकल में दूसरी स्टेट्स में आते हैं । यह छूत की बीमारी है । यह एक नैशनल प्राबलम है । इस लिए बजाए इसके कि वे लोग दूसरी स्टेट्स में जाएं, उन्हें वहीं रखा जाए और सब स्टेट्स पैसों से उनकी मदद करें । इसके लिए रिसर्च और डेवेलपमेंट भी बेहद जरूरी है ।

टी. बी. के सिलसिले में कामेंडेंबल काम किया गया है । मद्रास में कीमो-थरेपी सेंटर की डार्मिसलरी एप्रोच बहुत अच्छी है । लेकिन हमें इस बीमारी को रोक-थाम के लिये और ज्यादा काम करना चाहिए । इस बीमारी पर कंट्रोल हो सकता है, क्योंकि इसकी दवाएं निकल आई हैं । किसी जमाने में किसी को टी. बी. होने पर बहुत दहशत फैल जाती थी । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगी कि इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि इसका कम्प्लीटली इरेडिकेट किया जा सके ।

जहां तक ब्लाइंडनेस का ताल्लुक है, मैंने उड़ीसा में देखा है कि न्यूट्रीशंस फूड न मिलने की वजह से बहुत से बच्चे अंधे हो जाते हैं । जब उनकी आंखें दुखती हैं, तो उन्हें गन्दे हाथों से मलने से ब्लाइंडनेस हो जाती है । इस तरफ भी पुरा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

तीसरा आबजेक्टिव यह दिया गया है:—

“To promote education, reserch and training in various medical disciplines.”

एजुकेशन में सब से इम्पॉर्टेंट मीडिकल एजुकेशन है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगी कि वह मीडिकल एजुकेशन पर पूरा ध्यान दे । हमारे पंजाब में ही तकरीबन पांच मीडिकल कालेज हैं लेकिन सभी के अपने स्टैण्डर्ड हैं, सभी के अपने अपने नार्म्स हैं और सभी के अपने अपने तरीके हैं । जैसे एजुकेशन के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन बना हुआ है अच्छा होगा मीडिकल एजुकेशन के लिए भी कोई ऐसी ही एजेंसी बना दी जाए जोकि फंड्स वगैरह तकसीम करे और दूसरी बातों को इंप्लीमेंट कराए । अभी तक कोई भी हमारे पास ऐसी एजेंसी नहीं है जोकि इन बातों पर ध्यान दे सके ।

हमारी हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर फॉर्मली प्लानिंग का भी पूरा बोझ है । मार्टिनिटी, चाइल्ड न्यूट्रिशन और दूसरे तमाम इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम्स हैं जोकि हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत हैं । किसी जमाने में हमारे पास काफी फूड नहीं था इसलिए यह सोचा गया कि कैसे उसको पूरा किया जाए और फिर एग््रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज की स्थापना की गई । आपने देखा ही है कि अब हमारे पास सरप्लस फूड हो गया है । हमारी एग््रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज ने बहुत ही अच्छा काम इस मुल्क में किया है । अगर हो सके तो उसी बेसिस पर आप यहां भी विचार करें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी । मैं ने अभी पहले पड़ा था कि तामिलनाडू की सरकार एक यूनिवर्सिटीज आफ हेल्थ साइन्सेज बना रही है । यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है । इसी तरह से हर स्टेट में ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज अगर बन जायें तो मैं समझती हूँ बहुत ज्यादा इम्प्रूवमेंट हो सकेगा । एजुकेशन और रिसर्च—यह दोनों चीजें एक ही क्वायन के दो पहलू हैं और दोनों ही बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट हैं । हमारी इंडियन काँसिल आफ मीडिकल रिसर्च बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है । आप भी अब पहले से ज्यादा पैसा दे रहे हैं । अब शायद आपने 15 करोड़ कर दिया है । आज डेवेलपड कन्ट्रीज में जो इस तरह की पैरेलल बाडीज हैं उनके लिए, जैसे अमरीका है, वह 30 हजार करोड़ से ऊपर पैसा रखता है । यहां भी अगर आप 15 करोड़

से ऊपर रखें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इसी तरह से आप तमाम बीमारियों को कंट्रोल करने में कामयाब हो सकेंगे।

यह जो शराब है वह खासी बीमारियों की जड़ है। आप सुनकर हैरान होंगे कि पंजाब में 150 करोड़ की रेवेन्यू शराब से मिलती है। हेल्थ जो है वह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। इसलिए स्टेट्स को भी इस रेवेन्यू का कुछ हिस्सा, जैसे 25 परसेन्ट, इसकी रिसर्च के लिये देना चाहिए। सेन्टर को ताकि सहेत जो खराब होती है वह अगर दुरुस्त हो सके तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

जहां तक डॉन्टस्ट्री की बात है, शहरों में काफी डॉक्टर्स हैं लेकिन गांवों में एक ही किस्म के डॉटिस्ट मिलते हैं जोकि दांत निकालने में माहिर होते हैं। जरा सी भी किसी दांत में दर्द हुई तो उन्होंने अपने औजारों से उसका बाहर निकाल दिया। गांवों में डॉटिस्ट्री के लिए कोई खास मदद उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के हेल्थ सेन्टर में हफ्ते में दो दिनों के लिए डॉटिस्ट का इन्तजाम कर दिया है। इसी तरह से अगर गांवों की तरफ भी कुछ ध्यान दिया जाए तो मेहरबानी होगी।

जहां तक नर्सिंग की बात है, आज नर्सिंज की तादाद बहुत कम है। पहले हमारे मुल्क में अच्छे-अच्छे घरों की लड़कियां नर्सिंग में नहीं जाती थीं। लेकिन आपने देखा होगा कि हमारे यहां लार्ड माउन्टबैटन की बीवी भी नर्सिंग का बहुत फ़ाम करती थीं। इसलिए जबतक आप इस काम को बड़ी इज्जत नहीं देते और जब तक लोग यह नहीं सोचते कि यह बहुत बड़ा काम है, तब तक हमारे देश में नर्सिंज नहीं बढ़ेगी। लेकिन मुझे एक अफसोस है—कोरल से हमारी बहुत सी नर्सिंज मिडिल-ईस्ट जा रही हैं जब कि हमारे यहां नर्सिंज की बहुत कमी है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि नर्सिंग के ज्यादा कॉलिजिज खोले जायें और उनको इज्जत दी जाय, मेरा मतलब है इस पेशे में काम करने वाली बहनों को पूरी इज्जत दी जाय, क्योंकि बीमार की तीमारदारी में अहम काम तो इन

नर्सिंज का ही होता है। डॉक्टर तो बामारी देख कर नुस्खा लिख देता है, लेकिन मरीज को दवा देना, स्पन्जिंग करना और दूसरे सारे काम नर्स को करने होते हैं, इस लिए जब तक काबिल नर्स नहीं होंगी हमारे अस्पतालों की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी। इस लिए इस काम को हमें हाई-प्रोफ़ेसिटी देने चाहिए। एक बात और हम लोगों का एटी-च्यूड भी नर्सिंग के पेशे की दावत बदलना चाहिए। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि पार्टीशन के बाद काफी बदला है, अब अच्छे-अच्छे घरों की लड़कियां नर्सिंग के लिए जाती हैं, फिर भी इस में ज्यादा तब्दीली की जरूरत है।

मैंने तीन बीमारियों के लिये अभी जिक्र किया था। इसी तरह से कैंसर की बीमारी और हार्ट-डिजीज भी बहुत खतरनाक बीमारियां हैं। मैं उनके बारे में भी कुछ बातें कहना चाहती हूँ। अभी तक नार्थ-वेस्ट में कैंसर के लिए कोई अच्छी इन्स्टीचूट नहीं था। अब हम ने चण्डीगढ़ में एक अस्पताल खोलने की कोशिश की है, "भाई कन्हैया लाल कैंसर अस्पताल" वहां बनने जा रहा है और मुझे उम्मीद है आप भी इस काम में हमारी मदद करेंगे। कैंसर की आज यह स्थिति है—यदि टाइम से डिटेक्ट हो जाए तो यह क्योर हो जाती है। जहां तक हार्ट डिजीज का ताल्लूक है, छोटे-छोटे आपरेशन तो हमारे यहां खूब होने लगे हैं लेकिन "बाइ-पास आपरेशन" का अभी कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। बाहर के देशों में भी इण्डिविजुअल ने काफी ज्यादा आपरेशन किये हैं, 30 हजार से ज्यादा आपरेशन अब तक हो चुके हैं। हमारे यहां इस का इन्तजाम न होने से लोगों को बाहर जाना पड़ता है और इस पर काफी ज्यादा खर्चा आता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में भी विचार किया जाय और यहां पर भी इस तरह का कुछ इन्तजाम हो।

आप को याद होगा, 1978 में "अलमाटा" में एक इन्टरनेशनल कान्फ़ेन्स हुई थी जिस में तय हुआ था कि 2000 ए. डी. से "हेल्थ-फार-आल" प्रोग्राम चालू किया जाये। हम को इस चीज का ध्यान में रखना चाहिये, 1982 चल रहा है,

वक्त बहुत कम रह गया है, हम इस तरीके से सोचें कि हमें हिन्दुस्तान में क्या-कुछ करना है ताकि हम भी उस मुकामले में पहुँच सकें ।

जहाँ तक फौमिली प्लानिंग की बात है—जब तक हम अपनी पापुलेशन को कन्ट्रोल नहीं करेंगे, चाहे जितने अच्छे काम करते जायें उनका कोई रिजल्ट नजर नहीं आयेगा । पिछली सरकार ने फौमिली-प्लानिंग का नाम बदल कर "फौमिली वेलफेयर" कर दिया, मुझे उस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, पहले भी माँ की सेहत, बच्चों की सेहत के बारे में काम होता था । लेकिन मैंने आपकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है उसमें आप ने लिखा है कि यह होलली-वालंट्री-प्रोग्राम होगा । अगर इस को वालंट्री प्रोग्राम रखना है तो इस में इस हाउस के मेम्बर्स, एम. एल. एज, एम. एल. सी., सरपंच, पंच सब को मिल कर काम करना होगा, गाँव-गाँव में, ग्राम-रूट पर जा कर, स्लम एरियाज में जा कर इस काम को करना होगा, तब ही उस का कुछ रिजल्ट निकल सकेगा । मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि इस प्रोग्राम को सब से ज्यादा अहमियत दी जाय । बिल में तो सब इस चीज को चाहते हैं लेकिन जब तक हम इस को पूरी तरह से कन्ट्रोल नहीं करेंगे काम नहीं चलेगा । यह सेन्चरी भी अब खत्म होने वाली है । पहले उसूल था 3 बच्चों का, फिर 2 का हुआ, अब मैं यह कहूँगी कि "वन फार टू" । हमारे पड़ोस के मुल्क चीन में, मैंने सुना है कि One for two.

है । आया यह सही है या नहीं, इस का मुझे पता नहीं । अगर हमारे मुल्क में भी इस फारमूल को लेकर चलें, तब भी 2000 के करीब बहुत ज्यादा आबादी हो जाएगी ।

एक छोटी सी बात और कहना चाहती हूँ । जैसे कि मैंने कहा कि रूरल एरियाज में 80 परसेन्ट आबादी है, तो शहरों में 20 परसेन्ट आबादी है, तो रूरल एरियाज में दो-चार चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए । एक है शेल्टर, दूसरा sufficient food

तीसरा क्लीन एण्ड हाइजीनिक सराउन्डिंग्स और चौथा and essential drugs in the country at a reasonable price.

ये हानी चाहिए और सब से जरूरी जो चीज है वह है पीने का पानी । मैं गाँव से आई हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि वहाँ पर लोगों को साफ पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है । जब ऐसी बात है, तो उन की सेहत कैसे बन सकती है । कुछ गाँवों में जो पीने का पानी दिया जाता है, वह पानी जो नहरों से जाता है, वे खुली होती हैं । लैन्स जहाँ से पानी गुजरता है वह खुली हुई है और मैंने यह भी देखा है कि उस पानी में लोग कपड़े धो रहे हैं और उसी पानी को गाँव वाले पीते हैं । इसलिए उन नालों को कवर करना चाहिए, जिस नहर से पानी जाता है, उसको कवर करना चाहिए ताकि कम से कम साफ पानी तो लोगों को मिल सके ।

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइन्ट सेनीटेशन का है । आप सब को पता है कि लॉट्रिनें खुली हुई हैं । कुछ जगहों पर, कुछ गाँवों में तो कोशिश हो रही है कि वहाँ पर ठीक से लॉट्रिनें बनाई जाएँ और सरकार ने कुछ इस दिशा में काम किया है लेकिन इस पर और अधिक ध्यान देने की बेहद जरूरत है । अगर वहाँ पर सेनीटेशन नहीं होगा, तो वहाँ पर कई किस्म की बीमारियाँ हो जाती हैं, टायफायड आदि बीमारियाँ हो जाती हैं । ऐसे ही अगर स्लम एरियाज को ले और जो वहाँ पर इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया है, उस को अगर रेजीडेंशियल एरिया से जुदा कर दें, तो इन्डस्ट्रीज से जो बीमारियाँ होती हैं, वे वहाँ पर नहीं होंगी । स्लम एरियाज की हालत को भी सुधारना चाहिए और वहाँ पर सेनीटेशन होना चाहिए । स्लम एरियाज को और न बढ़ने दिया जाय और पिछले जो स्लम बन गये हैं, उनको कन्ट्रोल किया जाए । इन सारी चीजों का देखते हुए अगर हम कोशिश करेंगे, तो हमारे मुल्क के लोगों की हेल्थ इम्प्रव होगी और लोग अच्छी सेहत वाले होंगे और फिर वे बढ़िया काम भी कर सकेंगे ।

इसी तरह से हमारे जो मजदूर मिलों में काम करते हैं, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाय। मैंने डोरस्टेपे वाली बात पहले कही थी, उस को अगर आप कम्पलीट कर देंगे, तो मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि हमारे मुल्क के लोगों की सेहत काफी इम्प्रूव हो सकती है।

मैं आप का ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आप ने घंटी नहीं बजाई और मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बहस के क्रम में दो तीन बुनियादी बातों की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा।

हमारे मुल्क के लिए और किसी भी मुल्क के लिए स्वास्थ्य की कितनी भारी आवश्यकता है, यह हम सब महसूस करते हैं लेकिन हमारे देश की स्थिति और भी भिन्न है क्योंकि हमारे देश में गरीबी बहुत ज्यादा है और जो देश गरीब होगा, उसके लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की समस्याएं भी अधिक होंगी, जिन की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा। यूनं तो अभी स्वास्थ्य का मामला राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है और राज्य सरकारें लोगों को स्वयं रखने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है, यह इस सरकार को और हम लोगों को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव होगा कि स्वास्थ्य के सिलसिले में सरकार की एक राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिये। केवल इसका राज्यों पर छोड़ देंगे कि वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी संभालें और भारत सरकार कुछ अपने तरीके से करे तो इस से रास्ता नहीं निकल सकेगा और हम 68 करोड़ जनता के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एक हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिए ताकि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में भारत सरकार किस तरीके से इस समस्या का समाधान निकालना चाहती है, इस बात की जानकारी वह आम जनता को दे और उसके लिए साधन भी जुटाए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे यहां बहुत तरह की बीमारियां होती हैं। ये बीमारियां इसलिए भी होती हैं कि लोगों को ठीक प्रकार का खाना नहीं मिलता। कमजोर शरीर को बीमारी बहुत जल्दी पकड़ लेती है। एक जमाने में यक्ष्मा की बीमारी, जिसे हम आजकल टी. बी. कहते हैं, बहुत खतरनाक मानी जाती थी। लेकिन चिकित्सा विज्ञान की प्रगति की वजह से अब यह बीमारी उस तरह से खतरनाक नहीं समझी जाती है और आम तौर से यह ठीक हो जाती है। लेकिन कैंसर की बीमारी का रास्ता अभी तक नहीं निकल सका है। हमारा देश तो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए देशों में भी यह बीमारी ला इलाज बनी हुई है। इस बीमारी को कैसे ठीक किया जाए इस तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब तो जो बीमारियां पहले खत्म हो चुकी थीं, जैसे मलेरिया की बीमारी, वे भी फिर से होने लगी हैं। हमारे सूबे बिहार में एक जमाने में पूर्णिया को यह समझा जाता था कि यह मलेरिया का केन्द्र है। अगर किसी को सजा देनी होती थी तो उसको वहां भेज दिया जाता था। वहां से यह बीमारी खत्म हो चुकी थी लेकिन अब फिर से यह बीमारी जगह जगह पर होने लगी है।

कालाजार की चर्चा इस सदन में कई बार कर चुके हैं। जगह जगह कालाजार की बीमारी फैलती है हमारे बिहार के अन्दर तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर यह बीमारी जगह जगह पर है। इसकी कोई राकथाम नहीं हो पाती है।

फिर पीलिया रोग जिसे कि जाण्डिस कहते हैं के बारे में भी अखबारों में समय समय पर खबरें पढ़ते हैं। यह बीमारी जान भी ले लेती है। अगर पथ्य या दवा दारू का इंतजाम न हो तो जान भी चली जाती है। यह पीलिया रोग भी बढ़ रहा है।

फिर हमारे यहां संक्रामक रोग हैं। दीवारों पर लिखा रहता है कि अगर कोई बड़ी चंचक के बारे में सूचना देगा तो उसको एक सौ रुपये इनाम दिये जायेंगे। यह बीमारी भी जगह जगह मिल जाती है। इनाम देने का मतलब यह है कि यह बीमारी कहीं नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी यह बीमारी जगह जगह देखने को मिल जाती है।

बड़ी चंचक और छोटी चंचक की तो अलग बात है। हमारे यहां हैजे, कालरा की बीमारी बहुत होती है। हमारे यहां देहातों में खाने की अच्छी चीज नहीं मिलती, लोग सड़ी-गली चीज खा लेते हैं, गलत-सलत खाना खा लेते हैं उससे यह बीमारी हो जाती है। अगर शुद्ध जल पीने को नहीं मिलेगा तो भी यह बीमारी फैलेगी। खास तौर से जो राज्य पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिन राज्यों में बाढ़ का प्रकोप होता रहता है, उन राज्यों में कालरा की बीमारी, हैजे की बीमारी बड़े पैमाने पर फैलती है। और उसको जिस मस्तुदी के साथ रोकने के प्रयास होने चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाते, क्योंकि राज्य सरकार अपने तरीके से चलती हैं।

अभी हमने "इंडियन नेशन" अखबार में पढ़ा कि पटना मेडिकल कालेज में "स्माल-पाक्स" के वैक्सीन की दवा नहीं है। पटना राजधानी है और एक जमाने में इस अस्पताल का बड़ा नाम था। वहां की पढ़ाई बड़ी आला दर्जे की थी, लेकिन आज की स्थिति दूसरी है। जब राजधानी की यह हालत है तो देहातों का अंदाजा आप लगा ही सकते हैं।

देहातों में पहले तो अस्पतालों की बड़ी कमी है, जिस तेजी से जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उस हिसाब से अगर देखा जाए तो यह संख्या दाल में नमक के बराबर है। जहां अस्पताल हैं, उनमें दवाओं का कभी प्रबंध नहीं होता। गरीबों को कहा जाता है कि तूम बाहर से दवा लाओ। गरीब कहां से दवा ला सकेगा, जिसके पास खाने का प्रबंध नहीं है, बदन पर ओढ़ने को ठीक से जिसे नहीं मिलता वह कीमती दवाइयां कहां से ला सकेगा। देहातों में दवाओं की

दुकानें भी नहीं होती, मीलों चलकर लोगों को लानी पड़ती है।

अगर आप सस्ती दवाइयां उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकेंगे और आसानी से दवा उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकेंगे तो ऐसी स्थिति में अगर संक्रामक बीमारी फैलती है तो उस समय सैकड़ों लोग कीड़े-मकौड़े की तरह मर जाते हैं, दवा की कमी की वजह से, पथ्य की कमी को वजह से, देखभाल की कमी की वजह से और पीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी न मिलने की वजह से। तो इन सारी बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इसी संदर्भ में मैंने चिकित्सा की एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने का अनुरोध किया है। अगर राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं बनाएंगे तो इतने बड़े सवाल को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे, राज्यों पर छोड़ कर। तो इस तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान खींच रहा था।

दवाओं का जहां तक सवाल है, दिन प्रति दिन महंगी होती जा रही है। हमारे देश में दवाओं पर बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का कब्जा होता जा रहा है।

13. 58 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair].

इस बारे में हाथी कमेट्री ने कुछ सुझाव दिए थे, दवा उद्योग को रास्ते पर लाने के लिए, उन पर भी पूरी तरह से कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। सस्ती दवाएं बनने, इस पर भी हम अनेकों बार चर्चाएं कर चुके हैं, खास तौर पर जो जीवन को रक्षा दायनी दवाएं हैं, उनके निश्चित रूप से सरकार को बनाने का बंदोबस्त अपने हिसाब से करना चाहिए। बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के हाथ में यह कार्य ले लिया जाना चाहिए और उनको धीरे-धीरे यहां से हटाना चाहिए, लेकिन हो उरटा रहा है। दूसरे क्षेत्र में भी विदेशी पूजीपति प्रवेश कर रहे हैं और तेजी के साथ। जब तक उन पर आपका नियंत्रण नहीं होगा, दवाओं पर आपका कब्जा नहीं होगा, तब तक आप

सस्ती दवाएं नहीं दे सकेंगे और जब तक सस्ती दवा नहीं दे सकेंगे, तब तक गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले 52 प्रतिशत लोग ठीक से दवा का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमारे सूबे में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे और भी ज्यादा लोग हैं। 59 परसेंट लोग हैं। वे कैसे दवा खरीदेंगे? दवा उद्योग पर सरकार का कब्जा होना चाहिये, जनता का हाना चाहिये और बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को तो फौरेन विदा कर ही देना चाहिये।

समस्या असल में गरीबों की ही है। पैसे वाले तो मंहंगी सस्ती दवा खरीद सकते हैं और अपना इलाज करा सकते हैं। उनके लिए सुविधायें भी अस्पतालों में मौजूद हैं क्योंकि करपशन का मायाजाल बहुत बढ़ गया है और जहां चाहें इलाज करा लेते हैं। जिन सूबों में प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस पर बैन नहीं है जैसे बिहार, वहां डाक्टर लोग भी लूटने का काम करते हैं। बहुत कम डाक्टर आपको मिलेंगे जो सहानुभूतिपूर्वक रोगी को देखभाल करें, उनकी सेवा करें, उनको सलाह मश्वरा दें। पैसे कमाने की मशीन इसको उन्होंने समझ लिया है। यह उचित नहीं है। डाक्टर का सब से बड़ा काम है लोगों के जीवन को रक्षा करना। जिनका दुर्भाग्य से जहां निजी प्रैक्टिस वे करते हैं, उनका वहां इष्टिकाण बिलकुल आर्थिक हां जाता है और पैसे लूटने का काम वे करते हैं। मुझे कुछ डाक्टरों ने कहा है कि जिस के पास पैसा नहीं है वह मेरे पास क्यों आता है? यह स्थिति बड़े बड़े डाक्टरों की है, पटना के डाक्टरों की है। गरीब कहां जाएं। आप भी कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो वह कहां जाएगा। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ताकि गरीबों का ठीक इलाज हो सके और ज्यादा से ज्यादा आप अस्पतालों की स्थापना कर सकें।

मेडिकल एजुकेशन कैसी हो गई है, इसको भी आप देख लें। कैपिटेशन फी पर ये कालेज चलते हैं, इस बेंसिस पर यहां भरती लोगों की होती है। गरीब का लड़का कभी पढ़ सकता है कैपिटेशन फी दे

कर? आपके पास कालेज कम है। सरकार कालेज बना नहीं पाती है। ऐसे स्थिति में प्राइवेट लोग पैसा कमाने के लिए कालेज खोल देते हैं और हजारों हजार रुपया कैपिटेशन फी के नाम पर चार्ज करते हैं। अब वहां धनी का लड़का पढ़ेगा या मेरा लड़का, आप बता दें। गरीबों का है। लड़का नहीं पढ़ सकता है। इधर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

डाक्टरों का सवाल राज आपके सामने आता है। उनको ठीक से तनख्वाह आप नहीं देंगे तो डाक्टर देहात में कैसे जाएगा? देहातों में उनकी राज्य सरकारें भोजने की कोशिश करती है तो वे वहां जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि शहर का जीवन जिम डाक्टर ने बिता लिया होता है वह देहातों में जाना पसन्द नहीं करता है। सिर्फ यही बात नहीं है कि उनकी ऐसी मर्जी है लेकिन आप सहूलियत देंगे तो वे जाएगा। इस ओर भी ध्यान आप दें। उनकी कठिनाइयों को आप दूर करें। ऐसा आप नहीं करेंगे तो डाक्टर सूचमूच में देहातों में नहीं जाएंगे। शहरों में भी वे ठीक से मरीजों की सेवा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

14.00 hrs.

आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के बारे में आज बहस होने वाली है। इस प्रकार के संस्थान बहुत उपयोगी हैं। हम लोग भी वहां मरीजों को भेजते हैं। वहां कभी दवाइयां होती हैं और कभी नहीं होती। इसकी चर्चा बाद में आएगी। लेकिन ऐसे संस्थान हमारे देश की निधि हैं। इन पर सब का समान अधिकार है। अगर वहां व्यवस्था ठीक ठाक रखेंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि उसका ज्यादा फायदा लोगों को होगा।

पीने का पानी अब भी सब जगह नहीं है। लाखों गांव बिना पानी की सुविधा के हैं। सात लाख गांव हमारे देश में हैं। तमाम गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं है। खास तौर से हरिजनों के इलाकों में तो और भी ज्यादा कठिनाई है। अभी उनको कुओं से पानी भरने नहीं दिया जाता है। कानून है, उसके बावजूद ऐसा होता है। पेय जल की समस्या बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। इसको भी आपको हल करना चाहिये।

एक्सरे फिल्म के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। पटना में मैं एक्सरे करवाने गया था। वहाँ फिल्म नहीं थी। दाम बढ़ा दिये। फिर और कुछ, शायद 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ने वाला है। तो एक्सरे फिल्म का केवल एक ही कारखाना उन्नी में है क्योंकि ठंडी जगह में ही ऐसा कारखाना होना चाहिये। क्या एक कारखाना तमाम देश को फिल्म सप्लाय कर सकेगा? चाहे एक्सरे फिल्म हो, सिनेमा फिल्म हो या हम लोगों की फोटो खींचने वाली फिल्म हो, क्या एक कारखाना इस मांग को पूरा कर सकता है? नहीं तो एक्सरे फिल्मों की कमी है। डाक्टरों ने मुझ से कहा कि शास्त्री जी आपकी तो एक्सरे कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म ने वायदा किया था कि तमाम सबों की राजधानियों में एक से कम 3 महीने का एक्सरे फिल्म का स्टॉक रखेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। पटना में महीनों से एक्सरे फिल्म नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में गरीब मरीज को पैसा भी देना होगा ज्यादा फिर भी एक्सरे नहीं हो सकेगा। तो कैसे काम चलेगा? तो इस पर आपको सोचना चाहिये, एक कारखाने के बदले अगर कहीं उत्तरी भारत में दूसरा कारखाना लगा सके तो एक्सरे फिल्म आसानी से आप सप्लाय कर सकेंगे।

इन बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना था, आशा है कि आपका ध्यान जरूर इधर जायेगा।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I stand up today to talk about one aspect of these demands i.e. the demands concerning the population growth explosion problem, I am reminded of my election days. It was one of my personal commitments that made me say in Gujarati while canvassing JHAJA ZAR UCHCHA BARH. More trees and less children. Why I mention this point today in this august House is that how many of us here—I am afraid very few here are present—are that committed that while canvassing we can stand up in a public address and speak about this national problem of population growth? How many have

got the courage and conviction to do so? If we have not, then we are not able to create public awareness. The responsibility rests with us—the leaders and the legislators.

We have seen what has happened in the past. We know that here is a programme in existence for 30 years. It is probably the oldest programme in the world. No other country had a programme as old as ours. But in the course of more than 30 years, what have we done to bring our birth-rate down from 42 per 1,000 to today 32 per thousand? We saw in the Census Report that our population in the last ten years has grown up by 25 per cent. I think a time has come when it is no more important for any of us to talk about the gravity of the situation. Gone are the days when we should talk about what adverse effect it will have on our economy; our health and the whole gamut of the need for family planning. I think *per se* what needs to be talked about is what are we going to do to bring this growth rate down to zero? That is all that is important.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hate to be critical. May be, I may be self-analytical; may be I may even be a little cynical, but I don't talk only of Parliamentarians, Legislators, people who mould public policy. Many of us, may be out of 542 MPs, 300 MPs, may be 200 or 300 can get up and talk about family planning with great applause, with great commitment, with great knowledge and expertise. But when? After the elections are over. While canvassing, how many of us have got the commitment to speak about it? I think we need to be self-analysing as to why we, the champions of public opinion, we as the custodians of national concern and spirit, have not been able to mould that type of public opinion?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the current Budget we have seen that we have been able to bring down the birth-rate, may be to 32 per thousand. And the project is that by the end of the century, we may come down, it is

hoped, to zero growth. We have also been told that in the current Budget, the Budgetary provision has been raised by almost Rs. 100 crores i.e. Rs. 245 crores this year. It is a very welcome sign to know that out of this Rs. 35 crores have been allocated for a very useful project—the village health guide scheme. With my own personal experience I know that this will be a useful thing. There is a project of that sort already in existence. Bringing down growth rate by one motivation per thousand population, I think is an intensive work. And I am sure Rs. 35 crores provided for this year will bear fruit.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the Mother and Child Care Health Scheme. It has by and large been a scheme which has not borne fruit. Family Planning is not a project that can be taken up by itself *per se*. It has to be seen in the context of the whole gamut of better living, better thinking and prognosis and planning your life, which means a better standard of sanity. The Mother and Child Health Scheme forms a very important component of this project. But the scheme has been more like a leaking bowl. The more we put in, the more it leaks. It has not yet reached down to the millions. We hope that this new Village Health Guide Scheme will help in motivating the mother and the child scheme as well.

The para-medical and medical staff needs more commitment for more motivation. We have a whole hoard of staff. The statistics are not given here in any of the Budget papers, but perhaps half a million people are employed directly or indirectly as motivators to carry out this project. But the commitment that they have, the training that they have, the incentive that they have needs certainly to be taken stock of again and a re-thinking made so that this programme is made more effective.

I was rather disappointed that although we have been talking about incentives and disincentives, and I have been told that a whole hoard of incentives and disincentives have been collected by the Ministry from various sources, may be from the State Governments, may be from institutions or other places and that they have been with us, with the Government, for probably a year, or may be more, yet till to-day no indepth study has been done to find out which of these would create what kind of an impact, what kind of receptibility from the society at large; and what will be its effects. I think much time has been lost in not going into an indepth study, especially when we have various kinds of institutions, both on the public sector and in the private sector. We have the International Institute of Population Studies in Bombay; we have the Central Family Welfare Training and Research Centre, also in Bombay. We have the population research centres spread all over—16, I was told, all over the country. And then we have the Health Guides Scheme. We have also got the Economic and Research Foundations and various census organizations which tell us more about the statistics of our population growth.

Lately, I was also given a paper which is produced by the Working Group on population Policy of the Planning Commission. But with all this kind of material that there already exists, in the current budget nothing was spelt out, as far as both incentives and disincentives are concerned. It is considered a sort of esoteric or sensitive subject. We can, of course, wait for a year before it comes out. But, then, are we doing justice to the programme, and to what we are trying to strive at, i.e. to bring about a zero-growth by the end of the century? I don't see why there should be another delay.

I have introduced an amendment to the Constitution of India—let us hope that on 2nd April that amending Bill can at least find its place for discussion

on the floor of this House—wherein I have suggested that Article 48 and Article 51 of the Constitution be so amended, whereby it enables Government to make legislation—which-ever legislation this Government feels most acceptable, most applicable and the best under the circumstances—for achieving this goal. It is merely an enabling legislation which I have tabled in the form of a Bill. I hope it comes up.

In the meantime, I do once again stress this aspect, after our visit to China. We were eleven Members from this House, and another 10 to 12 Members from the State Legislatures. We went there in October-November. We were given a very good grounding as to how, over the last two years, the family planning programme has succeeded there. Of course, we may say that we do not believe in their statistics, and that their statistics are perhaps their own creations. That is a different matter: but, what we could see there was the one-child norm based on passes—a certificate a licence, a red licence book—which any person can give in the form of an oath. When you give an one-child form or oath, and when you have that licence, you are entitled to a whole array of advantages and facilities. As soon as you have another child, you must surrender that pass.

This may or may not work in our democratic system and our way of life. But surely we may not think of disincentives, because they could be either cruel or even unconstitutional. And we have already had the experience of 1977 wherein coercion of any kind will boomerang. And as you all know, after the 1977 elections when the Janata Party came to power, India was the only country amongst all the developing countries of the world where the birth rate went up. You look up the statistics of 1978 and 1979. In 1978, the birth rate had gone up: and it was all because of a boomerang, or whatever. But we do not want that to happen any more. We want progressively the birth rate to come down,

to reach the zero-growth by the end of the century. And therefore if we cannot think of disincentives, why not implement the incentives in this very current year? Why are there no financial allocations for incentives this year? I think no time should be lost. In the existing system, the incentives are very limited. All that you have is this. If you go in for tubectomy, you get Rs. 170; if you go in for vasectomy, you get Rs. 150 and if you go in for IUD insertion, you get Rs. 10 which, I think, is chicken feed.

Amongst the few things that could be done are like this. Our MBBS doctors, who pass their examination and get degrees, some years ago, they had to fill a bond and according to that bond, they had to work with the Government either in the villages or somewhere else. It was a very good scheme. But we could not find jobs for them in the villages and, therefore, this system of bond was a failure. I think we should revise this system of bond and put the doctors to work in the villages and help the family planning programme.

Leprosy equipment is getting more and more popular. All the impediments of importing leproscopic equipment including the import duty should be lifted. I hope some of these suggestions will bear fruit.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):
Mr. Chairman, I suppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health. At the outset, I must admit that the States and the Central Government are doing their best in the sphere of health. But there are certain things which are completely neglected. We send MBBS doctors in the rural areas. We give them staff and equipments. The total amount that we spend on their salary comes nearly to Rs. 4-5000 per month and the budget for the medicine for the whole year comes to only Rs. 7-8000. I would request the hon. Minister to see that something should be done to improve this position so that the doctors who are qualified, when they go in the rural areas or

even in the urban areas, can do something for the people by distributing medicines.

My learned friend, Shri Digvijay Singh spoke about family planning. It is a fact that ours is the first country which is trying to implement family planning. We must congratulate ourselves. If you remember, during the freedom struggle, there was a talk about it; some people in India were trying to popularise this particular family planning programme, but they were not supported by our leaders like even Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi said, "I do not believe in family planning. I do not believe in all these things. He believed in celibacy. Even people like Nehruji was influenced to such an extent that he said at one time, "Our population is an asset to us." Unfortunately, China also thought in the same way; and it is only in the late 1960s that China had adopted family planning programme very seriously. Earlier, they did not do it.

Do you know how much money was provided in the First Plan for family planning? It was only Rs. 45 crores. In the Fourth and the Fifth Plan, the amount was still reduced. Now we have again increased it. I want to suggest you that if you want to implement it really, give some incentives to the people. Today the incentives are too meagre. Nobody is prepared to do it. Ultimately, what is the motivation for a man? What is the motivation for the poor men, who outnumber all of us? There are nearly 60 to 70 per cent people. What will they lose? They say,—

बच्चा जब आता है तो दो हाथ और एक मुंह लेकर आता है ।

They are not bothered. It is only the rich people who are worried about the division of their property.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Uttam Bhai, Family Planning is only for the poor people?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: It is for all. If you know Dr. De'Costa has written a book on 'Geography of Hunger. There he says that the rich people who eat better food, have lesser number of children. If you want I will procure a copy and give it to you. What I want to say is, we should give more incentives.

Recently, Mr. J.R.D. Tata was conferred LL.D. by the Bombay University. There he delivered a speech. In his speech he said that the Government had to spend directly and indirectly for provision of food, clothing and education nearly Rs.7,000 per child and he said that the incentives that are being provided are too meagre. They should be increased. So, the private companies are given more incentives. That is where the Government is lagging behind. I would say that this must be increased. Unless we do that we will not get results. There is no use showing some film on T.V. There is no use printing posters and sending them. it is of no use. The people are convinced. Our Opposition people have done that job. The people had realised that what we said is correct and that is why they have reinstated us. There is no point in going on into this publicity and all that. Whatever funds you have given them for publicity, they have to use them for incentives. We have also tried legal method. Perhaps you know that Maharashtra was the first State which tried to bring a legislation as far as Family Planning was concerned. But we could not. So, I will say, that incentive is the first thing that should be tried and I hope that the Government would do it.

There is another revealing fact which I want to bring to the notice of this august House. After general health the second most important thing is dental health. You will be shocked to

There is another revealing fact which I want to bring to the notice of this august House. After general health, the second most important thing is dental health. You will be shocked to know that in the whole country there are only 18 dental colleges. Even this great metropolitan city of Delhi does not have a dental college. It has a population of 60 to 65 lakhs. There are several medical colleges but not a single dental college! Do you know what is the intake capacity of these dental colleges? It is only 1,850. Tell me, how are we going to improve dental health? A time may come when the whole country would go toothless! Before that happens, we must take some precaution. I hope the Ministry will try to encourage the State Governments and it will also try to open dental colleges in the Union Territories.

About leprosy I must speak something. The Government is doing its best. Voluntary agencies are also being aided. But the number of voluntary agencies is very meagre. There are a few institutions which are there. I would request the Government to create to mobilise voluntary agencies and even other agencies which can do something in the field of leprosy.

Regarding ophthalmology, I must congratulate the Government that recently we have taken up a scheme of organising eye camps. Earlier the Rotarians and the Lions were doing it. Several States have started them. It is a good thing. But what about prevention? On the other day, I met a representative of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. He told me that they were offering our Government Vitamin A tablets, and our Government was not prepared to accept them. How shocking it is! I would request the hon. Minister to verify this fact and if something can be done he should do it.

One more thing: about eye banks. We should motivate people to donate eyes for use after their death. A

non-technical man in Gujarat—he is not a doctor he is not a qualified man—in a small place near Ahmedabad, he has collected 700 eyes. We can also do that. Of course, in Bombay and Delhi we have a centre. Dr. Madan Mohan is looking after it. This campaign about eye banks should be popularised with the help of voluntary agencies and also gives them some more help.

About tuberculosis, Madam Brar also spoke. The BCG vaccine has lost its effect. Domiciliary treatment, I was told recently, is doing well. But in that we give only medicine and not food. What he lacks is food. If we can do something in that regard, it will be nice.

Coming to medical aid in tribal areas, under the tribal sub-plan, we have provided some funds for the health of the people. In my area, a voluntary agency donated a full-fledged hospital worth Rs. 55 lakhs to the Government of Maharashtra four years ago. It was only recently, after raising it here under Rule 377 and after persuading the Speaker, that I could get one doctor there. Not a single pie was spent for the last three years. Why is there such neglect on the part of the Government? The whole amount is spent by the State Government. It is given by the Central Government and the State Government is acting only as an agency. Please see that health schemes in tribal areas are given top priority and are implemented properly.

I think there are nearly 115 or 117 medical colleges in this country. Every year boys from nearly 15 medical colleges prefer to go out. Some incentive should be given to these boys to stay back in this country. More incentives should be given to those boys who go to the rural areas.

We have been trying allopathy for the last 150 years or more. In Calcutta we had the first medical school. But it is surprising that so far we

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

have not contributed a single medicine to allopathy. The only Indian who had made a contribution was Dr. Sabba Rao, who was doing research in America and who gave aureomycin. What is the use of trying allopathy to which we cannot contribute something? I would request the Government to try other methods also or give some more funds for research.

Cheaper medicine is another thing on which I would like the Minister to comment. I hope the Government will try its best to supply cheap medicines to the people.

With these words, I again support the Demands.

श्री चतुर्भुज (भालावाड़): सभापति महोदय, हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की ओर से जो कार्य हो रहा है, मैं उसकी तारीफ तो करूंगा लेकिन वर्तमान समय में सन् 1951 से आज 1982 तक जिस प्रकार से महंगाई का दौर चला है और आबादी का दौर चला है और हमारे देश की जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक और भूगोलिक परिस्थिति है, उस को देखने के बाद मंत्री महोदय यह अन्दाजा लगा लेंगे कि 80 प्रतिशत आबादी, जो गांवों के अन्दर रहती है, वह गन्दगी के ढेर में रहती है, जहां पर स्वास्थ्य का कोई केन्द्र नहीं है, जहां पर कोई अस्पताल नहीं, जहां पर मेडीकल सहायता का उपचार नहीं और जहां पर न कोई स्टेशन है और न पोस्ट आफिस है। वहां पर कोई साधन नहीं है तो फिर आप चाहे जितना भी धन खर्च करें, वह सिर्फ 20 पर सेंट पापूलेशन पर ही खर्च हो रहा है और हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, उसको हम प्राप्त नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर राष्ट्र को स्वस्थ नहीं रखेंगे तो फिर किस प्रकार से राज्य की सेवा हो सकेगी। कहीं पर टाटा और बिरला द्वारा कुछ अस्पताल खोले गये हैं, तो वे सिर्फ कुछ ही लोगों के लिए हैं और हमारे देहात के अन्दर वहां के लोगों के लिए कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। जब तक हम उन लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं करेंगे, तो हम अपने लक्ष्य की ओर नहीं बढ़ सकते।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम जो है, वह बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस काम की शुरुआत संसद और विधान सभाओं से होनी चाहिए। जिन के दो बच्चों से अधिक बच्चे हों, उन को टिकट देना बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिए चाहे वह कोई भी राजनीतिक पार्टी हो। कहा यह जाता है कि विरोधी दल वाले गलत हवा परिवार नियोजन के बारे में फैलाते हैं लेकिन मैं तो वी. जे. पी. का सदस्य हूँ और हमेशा इस का समर्थन करता आया हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस चीज का टिकट न दें।

श्री चतुर्भुज : विधान सभा का हों या संसद का हों। या ग्राम पंचायतों के हों, या नगरपालिकाओं के हों, किसी का भी टिकट ऐसे लोगों को नहीं देना चाहिए जिनके दो बच्चे से ज्यादा हों। आप इस का पालन नहीं करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जिनके पहले में हैं।

श्री चतुर्भुज : ऐसे लोगों को रिटायर कर देना चाहिए और उन्हें समाज सेवा में लगाना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जो स्वतंत्र रूप से चुनाव लड़ते हैं उनके लिए क्या होगा ?

श्री चतुर्भुज : किसी को भी यहां पर बैठने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए जिसके कि दो बच्चों से ज्यादा हों। स्वतंत्र रूप से चुनाव लड़ने वालों पर आप प्रतिबंध लगाएं। अगर आपको अपना राजनीतिक दायित्व निभाना है, समाज को आगे बढ़ाना है तो यह करना ही होगा।

आपने देहात के अन्दर स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पहुंचाने की योजना रखी है जिसके द्वारा प्रत्येक दो हजार की आबादी पर आप एक नर्स रखना चाहते हैं। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन जो वर्तमान स्थिति चल रही है, अभी दिल्ली के अन्दर नकली दवाओं का एक अड्डा पकड़ा गया। ये लोग लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। आप ऐसे लोगों को पांच-सात साल की सजा दे देते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ

कि ऐसे लोगों को आपको मृत्यु दण्ड देना चाहिये । जो नकली दवाओं को बेचने का धंधा करते हैं, वे किसी भी चोरी और डकैती से भी बड़ा अपराध करते हैं । ऐसे लोगों के लिए मृत्युदण्ड का प्रावधान लागू होना चाहिये । यह चीज किसी के मारने से कम नहीं है । ऐसे धंधे में बड़े बड़े लोग सम्मिलित होते हैं जो लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये कमाने वाले होते हैं । वे अपने धन के बल पर छूट कर निकल जाते हैं, तुरन्त जमानत करा लेते हैं । मंत्री जी इन बातों पर ध्यान दें ।

आप अपने आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीच्यूट को देख लीजिए कि क्या हालत है । अपने आयुर्वेदिक संस्थान जयपुर को देख लीजिए । आप उसमें डायरेक्टर नियुक्त नहीं कर पाये हैं, एडीशनल डायरेक्टर से काम चला रहे हैं । आप आयुर्वेद का पुराना इतिहास देख लीजिए । लोग हजारों वर्षों तक तपस्या करते थे और उनकी बहुत लम्बी आयु हुआ करती थी । स्वास्थ्य दवाएं और डाक्टर नहीं बनाते हैं । इसके लिए शिक्षा का माध्यम, सफाई का माध्यम, आवास का माध्यम इन सारी चीजों पर ध्यान देना होगा ।

इस देश के अन्दर शराबखोरी से जो लोग मरते हैं वे देहातों में मरते हैं, गन्दी बस्तियों में मरते हैं । कोई भी पढ़ा-लिखा या बड़ा आदमी नहीं मरता ! हम पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी की दी हुई शिक्षा का छोड़ कर गलत व्यवहार कर रहे हैं । अगर आप राष्ट्र के प्रति अपना दायित्व निभाना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले आपको शराब बंद करनी पड़ेगी, बीड़ी सिगरेट पीना बंद करना पड़ेगा । यदि आपको राष्ट्र को उठाना है, इसका स्वास्थ्य बनाना है तो इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना होगा ।

आपको ऐसी स्वास्थ्य योजना बनानी होगी जिससे कि गांव का आदमी भी उस से लाभ उठा सके । आप समझते हैं कि देहात के अन्दर रहने वाला आदमी जो पांच-सात सौ रुपये कमाता है, क्या वह अपना इलाज कराने दिल्ली आयेगा ? क्या वह आपके मेडिकल इंस्टीच्यूट में एक्सरसे करने या

आप्रेशन कराने आयेगा ? वह तो दो-चार पैसे की काली मिर्च ले कर या तुलसी के पत्तों से अपना इलाज करता है ।

आपके जो इंस्टीच्यूट हैं, पचास-पचास हजार की आबादी पर आपके जो सेन्टर्स हैं वहां तक आपका देहात का आदमी नहीं पहुंच पाता है । आपके इन सेन्टर्स का, इंस्टीच्यूट्स का दो परसेंट आबादी, केवल पढ़े-लिखे लोग फायदा उठा पाते हैं । मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप स्वास्थ्य योजना को देहात के अन्दर ले जाइये । जिसके घर में प्रकाश नहीं है, जिसके पास चेतना नहीं है, उसको स्वास्थ्य देने की आप योजना बनाइये । अगर देहात का आदमी 15 रुपये अपनी दवा-दारू पर खर्च करेगा तो वह खायेगा क्या । हम आज तो गलत काम की तरफ बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, स्टेट्स के अन्दर लोग जो गलत काम कर रहे हैं, उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमने अपने जीवन का ध्येय स्वास्थ्य को नहीं बनाया, राज्य का दायित्व लोगों के स्वास्थ्य से नहीं जोड़ा ।

हमारे आयुर्वेदिक संस्थान जयपुर में डायरेक्टर का पद खाली पड़ा है । नियमानुसार उस पर नियुक्त होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन कोई नियुक्त नहीं हो रही है । कैसे हमारी आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति आगे बढ़ेगी ?

आप योग के माध्यम से लोगों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार कर सकते हैं । सारे स्कूलों में आप योग की शिक्षा दे सकते हैं । कम खर्च में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य प्राप्त हो सके, इस ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । टाटा और बिड़ला के इंस्टीच्यूट्स से लोगों का भला होने वाला नहीं है । ये तो सिर्फ दो प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए हैं । जो आदमी देश के लिए समर्पित है, खेत-खलिहान में पड़ा हुआ है, उसके स्वास्थ्य की ओर कोई चिन्ता नहीं कर रहा है ।

आपको राष्ट्रीय चिन्तन बदलना पड़ेगा, प्रशासनिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन करना होगा । एक समय था जब आयुर्वेद दुनिया में सबसे अधिक लोकप्रिय था, लेकिन आज आपने

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

इसका सत्यानाश कर दिया है। इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। इस मीडिकल व्यवस्था द्वारा हमारा दिमाग देश से पलायन कर रहा है। आज जो रुपये की कीमत रह गयी है, उसके अनुपात में आप क्या तनख्वाह देते हैं उन लोगों को? इसलिए वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार पनप रहा है। आज डाक्टर बिना पैसा लिए कोई काम नहीं करते। मार-पीट, बलात्कार के नकली सर्टिफिकेट्स पैसा देकर मिल जाते हैं और यही वजह है कि अदालतों में आपके केस फेल होते जा रहे हैं।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक चिंतन नहीं बदलेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। जब तक मीडिकल सेवा को राष्ट्रीय सेवा से नहीं जोड़ेंगे तब तक सफलता संभव नहीं है। स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा ही सही काम करने पर हमें अच्छे नौजवान मिल सकेंगे, हमारी फौज अच्छी होगी और राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ता रहेगा।

एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में 6 लाख गांव हैं। आपने सिर पर मैला ढाने की प्रथा को समाप्त किया है, लेकिन आज भी यह समाप्त नहीं हुई है। गांवों में 10 साल का बच्चा आज भी अपने माथे पर गांव का मैला ढाकर गांव के बाहर फेंकने जाता है। आज भी उसका शरीर और कपड़े गंदगी से सने रहते हैं। आप इसको स्वास्थ्य योजना का अंग क्यों नहीं बनाते। इसके रहते आप अच्छे स्वास्थ्य की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते। प्लेटफार्म पर फेंकी गईं झूठन खाने वाला व्यक्ति कैसे स्वस्थ रह सकता है। इनके स्वास्थ्य की आपका कुछ चिंता नहीं है।

आज हमें चिंतन करना होगा कि हम यहां पर किन व्यक्तियों के लिए बैठे हैं। आपका 90 प्रतिशत बजट गांवों में जाना चाहिए। आयुर्वेद को महत्व देना चाहिए, योग साधना को महत्व देना चाहिए, आवागमन के साधन सुधारने होंगे। आज गांवों में 99.9 प्रतिशत प्रसूति केंद्र गांवों में ही रहने वाली दाइलों से करवाए जाते हैं। हमारे यहां की औरतें कभी अस्पताल नहीं गईं।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि एक राष्ट्रीय चिंतन लेकर इस व्यवस्था को मोड़ें और गांव के प्रत्येक मकान तक पहुंचाएं। तभी हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा हो सकता है अन्यथा यह सारे का सारा ढकोसला मात्र रह जायेगा। राष्ट्रीय जरूरत को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री बाला साहिब विश्वे पाटिल (कोपरगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ।

इस संबंध में मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एन्युअल रिपोर्ट मैंने पढ़ी। इसमें एक्सपेंडीचर दिया हुआ है, अलाट-मेंट के फिगर इसमें नहीं हैं। फौमली प्लानिंग पर बहुत जोर दिया जाता है और हमारे नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी इस पर जोर दिया गया है, लेकिन गर्भवती महिलाओं और बच्चों को अच्छा खाद्य मिल सके, इसके लिए कोई कोशिश हो रही है? यदि हो रही है तो क्या है? लेकिन रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा जाता है तो निराशा ही हाथ लगती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि और साधन जुटाए जाने चाहिये। फौमली प्लानिंग के लिए भी और ज्यादा ईसॉर्टिव देना चाहिए। गांवों में जा कर जो डाक्टर काम करना चाहते हैं उनके लिये आप ज्यादा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं गांवों के लिए रूरल अलांस हेल्थ इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम का होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। मामूली सा कंट्रीव्यूशन ले कर उनको जो भी दवाई चाहिये हो, जो भी इलाज करना हो कर दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। गांवों में आज भी हालत यह है कि 25 परसेंट लोग डाक्टरों के पास नहीं जाते हैं और दवाई नहीं लेते हैं। कारण यह है कि दवाएं बहुत महंगी हैं। मैं दस साल से अस्पताल चला रहा हूँ। मेरा निजी अनुभव यह है कि स्कीनिंग के लिए पूरे एग्जैमिनेशन के लिए एक रुपया भी रखते हैं तो भी खेत मजदूर और गांव वाले दे नहीं सकते हैं। उनके वास्तव अस्पताल में एक रुपया देना भी मुश्किल होता है। हेल्थ इन्श्योरेंस प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में चला रखी है। गांव वालों के लिए हम चलाए इसको तो छोटे किसान को लाभ हो सकता है। . .

हजार आबादी के पीछे गांवों में आपने एक दाई की व्यवस्था की है। एक गांव में चार साँ की आबादी है और दूसरे में तीन साँ की और तीसरे में तीन साँ की तो आप एक दाई की व्यवस्था करते हैं। इस तरह से कई गांवों को मिला कर आपने विल्लेज दाई की व्यवस्था की है। दो साल से यह स्कीम चल रही है। इस को सुधारा जाना चाहिये। इन दाइयों का कनवेंस एलाउंस भी नहीं मिलता है। बिना कनवेंस एलाउंस दिए काम नहीं चलेगा। उनको यह दिया जाना चाहिए। पांच साँ की आबादी पर आपको एक दाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये नहीं तो विल्लेज लेवेल वर्कर से अच्छा काम नहीं होगा। हिल्ली एरियाज में तो और भी मुश्किल पैदा होती है। बम्बई जैसे शहर में आपने ढाई साँ की आबादी पर एक डाक्टर की व्यवस्था है लेकिन गांवों में दस हजार की आबादी तक के लिए एक डाक्टर की व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसी अवस्था में आप कैसे कहते हैं कि गांवों की तरफ आप ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं। प्राइवेट डाक्टर प्रोफेशनल बन गए हैं। इनवैस्टिगेशन उन से कराया जाता है तो वे पूरा खीसा काट लेते हैं। दस दश जगह भेज देते हैं। यह सभी सुविधाएं एक ही जगह सुलभ होनी चाहिये। प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर में न एक्सरे ठीक से करने का प्रबन्ध है न पैथोलॉजी टेस्ट और न ही वहां पूरा पैरा मीडिकल स्टाफ होता है। छोटी योजना में आपने इनका विस्तार कार्यक्रम रखा है। पैरा मीडिकल स्टाफ गांवों में जाना पसन्द नहीं करता है, पैथोलॉजिस्ट जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, रेडियोलॉजिस्ट जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। उनकी वहां बहुत कमी है। प्राइवेट डाक्टर इनको ज्यादा तनखाह देता है। शहरों में चार चार डाक्टरों के पास काम कर के एक एक आदमी बहुत ज्यादा तनखाह पा लेता है। ऐसे लोगों को आप गांवों में भेजने के लिए इंसैटिव दें। आपने ए बी सी श्रेणियों के शहर बना रखे हैं। वहां आप एलाउंस ज्यादा देते हैं मंहगाई की वजह से। लेकिन गांवों में जहां कोई जाना नहीं चाहता है आप कोई विशेष सुविधाएं नहीं देते हैं। यही वजह है कि डाक्टर, पैरा मीडिकल स्टाफ वहां जाने के लिए राजी नहीं होता है।

आप उनके लिए एलाउंस वगैरह ज्यादा दें। उनकी सर्विस कंडीशनज को एट्रैक्टिव बनाएं तो वे भी उधर आकर्षित होंगे। गांव के लोग पढ़ाई भी करते हैं तो भी वे गांवों में रह कर काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। शहरों में व्हाइट कालर के तौर पर रहते हैं और गांवों में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं।

फैमिली प्लानिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आप इंसैटिव दे रहे हैं। 150 रुपया आप देते हैं। वालंटरी एजेंसीज इस में बहुत गड़बड़ी करती है। लोगों को वे कम पैसा देती हैं और ज्यादा पैसा खूद हजम कर जाती है। लायंस क्लब, रांटररी वाले ऐसा ही करते हैं। तीन महीने पहले वे अस्पताल में आए थे। उन्होंने पूरा पैसा पेशेंट्स को नहीं दिया।

वालंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन को आपको मोबाइल हेल्थ यूनिट्स के लिए, एक्सरे की मशीनें खरीदने के लिए, पैथोलॉजी यूनिट खरीदने के लिए, मोबाइल वैन खरीदने के लिए सहायता करनी चाहिए। आपका डिस्-क्रिशनरी फंड है जिस में से आप ग्रांट्स देते हैं। एक कमटी इसके लिए बनी हुई है। 1 करोड़ 62 लाख के करीब आपने खर्च किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार तय करे कि शहरों में जो अस्पताल हैं उनको बिल-कुल भी इस में से पैसा न दिया जाए। एक तिहाई की जो स्कीम है, उस में अगर इक्विपमेंट्स के लिए आपके पास एम्प्लीकेशन आती है, तो उनको आपको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। उनको आपको बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। अन्यथा अगर पैसा खर्च ही न हो तो क्या फायदा? इसी तरह से टी. वी., आंखों के इलाज या कंसय के इलाज के लिए अगर लोग एक तिहाई प्रोग्राम के अन्दर अस्पताल खोलने के लिये पैसा मांगते हैं ताकि इनकी बीमारियों का इलाज हो सके जैसा कि नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी जो दिया गया है, तो इसके लिए मिनिस्टर के डिस्क्रिशनरी फंड से लोगों को पैसा दिया जाय। अगर गांव में लोग अस्पताल खोलना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए सरकार को मदद करनी चाहिये तभी इन बीमारियों को रोक थाम हो सकती है।

अब जो कांटेज अस्पताल बना रहे हैं मरे ख्याल से हार्ट के लिए एक मिनिमम इंटेंसिव

[श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल]

केयर यूनिट बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। इन अस्पतालों में खाली बेड्स बढ़ाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप देखें कि गरीबों में बीमारियां क्यों अधिक होती हैं? उसका एक ही कारण है कि उनको पीने का शुद्ध पानी नहीं मिलता है इसीलिए वह सब से ज्यादा बीमारी के शिकार होते हैं। रिपोर्ट में आप चाहें जो कुछ लिखें लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि कान सी आबादी में कमी हुई? क्या हरिजन और आदिवासियों की आबादी में कमी हुई है? मैं मानता हूँ कि योग अच्छी क्रिया है लेकिन जिस मजदूर को भरपेट खाना नहीं मिलता है वह कहां से योग सीखेगा साथ ही दवाइयां कितनी महंगी हो गई हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जो एसेंशियल ड्रग्स हैं वह सरकारी क्षेत्र में बननी चाहियें, न कि प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में। और बाहर से गंदी दवाइयों का इम्पोर्ट बन्द होना चाहिये। मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियां झूठे हिसाब किताब दिखा कर दवाइयों के दाम बढ़वा लेते हैं। भला गरीब कैसे महंगी दवायें इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। इसलिये सरकारी क्षेत्र में ही दवायें बनें, और रूरल हेल्थ इंशोरेंस स्कीम को लागू करना चाहिये जिसका गरीब लोग लाभ उठा सकें। तभी काम ठीक होगा। दवाओं के लिए अगर हम मल्टी नेशनल्स पर डिपेंड करेंगे और सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग नहीं लगायेंगे दवायें बनाने के लिये तो काम नहीं चलेगा। एकवैलेफैयर स्टेट होने के नाते अगर दवा उद्योग में कुछ घाटा भी सरकार को उठाना पड़े तो भी कोई नुकसान नहीं है, क्योंकि लोगों का स्वास्थ्य सर्वोपरि है। प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री का ध्येय तो मुख्यतः फायदा होता है। इसी लिये वह तरह तरह की गड़बड़ करते हैं और दवाओं के दाम बढ़ाते चलते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि सरकार को इस उद्योग को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। पुणे में पीनिसलीन इंडस्ट्री लगी जिससे देश में काफी सुविधा हुई। मल्टी नेशनल्स के दबाव को कम करने के लिये इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है कि इस उद्योग को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले।

एजुकेशन में सुधार लाने के लिये आपने डा. मेहता की अध्यक्षता में एक रिव्यू कमेटी बनायी है। हाथी कमेटी भी बनी। इसी तरह

से शार्ट टर्म कोर्स आफ एजुकेशन के लिए भी विचार चल रहा है। फिर भी लोगों का चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का काफी अभाव है। इस ओर सरकार को विशेष प्रयास करने पड़ेंगे ताकि गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों को भी डाक्टरों की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो।

इसी तरह से जो भी इंडस्ट्री फायदा कर रही हो और उसमें काम करने वाले लोगों को कंसेशन देना हो तो आपने देखा होगा कि जो लोग फैमिली प्लानिंग अभियान का सफल कर रहे हैं और उसका पालन कर रहे हैं उनको आपको इंसेंटिव और प्रोमो-शन्स देने चाहियें। सरकारी इंडस्ट्री में तो कुछ काम होता है, लेकिन निजी इंडस्ट्री में कोई बड़ावा नहीं मिलता है और लोग ब्याल नहीं करते हैं।

जहां तक मेडिकल एजुकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, कई क्षेत्रों में स्पेशलाइजेशन हो रहा है, लेकिन आम जनता के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करने के लिए मेडिकल कालेज और डेंटल कालेज आदि बढ़ाना जरूरी है। इंजीनियरिंग और कई दूसरे क्षेत्रों में अनएम्प्लायमेंट है, लेकिन मेडिकल क्षेत्र में अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल नहीं है। हम एक डाक्टर को तैयार करने के लिए एक लाख रुपयों से ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं और वह पैसा टैक्सों के रूप में देश की जनता से लिया जाता है। इसके बावजूद हम गांवों में स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा की सुविधाएं नहीं दे पाते आज स्थिति यह है कि लोग डाक्टर बनने के बाद समाज और गरीब को भूल जाते हैं। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि डिग्री देने से पहले प्रत्येक छात्र के लिए गांव में रहना अनिवार्य हो। वहां उसे प्रैक्टिस एजुकेशन मिलेगी और कई प्रकार का इलाज करने का अनुभव प्राप्त होगा। गांव में दो साल तक काम किए बगैर किसी को डिग्री न दी जाए। अगर ऐसा न किया जाएगा, तो लोग एम बी बी एस की डिग्री लेंगे और शहरों में कनसल्टेंट बन जाएंगे, जैसा कि आज हो रहा है। डाक्टरों की सोशल एकाउंटेबिलिटी होनी चाहिए। जब तक वह नहीं होती, तब तक उन्हें और सुविधाएं देना जरूरी नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीज्ञान्तभाई पटेल (वनसकांठा) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा जो काम किया जा रहा है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन जनसंख्या के बढ़ने से उससे अधिक लाभ नहीं हो पा रहा है। देहात में जो सब-सैंटर, सैंटर और हेल्थ सैंटर खोले गए हैं, उनमें पूरी सुविधाएँ नहीं मिलती हैं, डाक्टर पूरे टाइम नहीं रहते हैं, एम्बुलेंस की सुविधा नहीं है, दवाएँ नहीं मिलती हैं इसलिए देहात में जो सैंटर, सब-सैंटर और हेल्थ सैंटर हैं, उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनपर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना चाहिए। इससे वे परिवार-कल्याण का काम भी अच्छी तरह से कर सकेंगे।

14.58 hrs.

(Shri Harinatha Misra in the Chair)

अगर बालन्टरी और चैरिटेबल संस्थाओं को अधिक अनुदान दिया जाए, तो वे देहात में बहुत अच्छा काम कर सकती हैं। उनके द्वारा एक पेशेंट पर जो एवेरेज खर्च होता है, उससे तीन चार गुना अधिक खर्च सरकारी सब-सैंटर, सैंटर और हेल्थ सैंटर में होता है। इस लिए उन संस्थाओं को ज्यादा ग्रांट देनी चाहिए, और एम्बुलेंस, दवाएँ आदि ज्यादा देनी चाहिए। लेकिन वन-थर्ड अनुदान की जो स्कीम है उसके लिए बजट में जो प्राविजन होता है वह भी पूरा खर्च नहीं हो पाता है। मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में उचित रूप से पूरा प्रचार किया जाए ताकि बालन्टरी संस्थायें आगे आ सकें तथा इस धन का पूरा उपयोग हो सके। देहातों में जो काम करना है वह बालन्टरी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से ही अच्छी तरह से किया जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में बालन्टरी संस्थायें कम हैं वहाँ पर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे कि अधिक से अधिक बालन्टरी संस्थायें खड़ी हो सकें। बालन्टरी संस्थाओं के लिए जो ग्रांट का प्राविजन किया जाए उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए और देहातों में उनके द्वारा अधिक से अधिक सेवा कराई जानी चाहिए। इसके लिए सर-

कार को जो कुछ भी प्राविजन करना हो वह किया जाए।

15 hrs.

इसके साथ ही मैं हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित जो डिमांड्स फार ग्रांट्स यहाँ पर पेश की गई हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसौरख) : माननीय अधिष्ठाता महोदय, स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जी ने जो अनुदान यहाँ पर पेश किए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस मंत्रालय की ओर से जो रिपोर्ट मिली है वह आज ही मुझे देखने को मिली, उसका मैं विस्तार के साथ देख भी नहीं सका हूँ। मैं विशेष-रूप से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि पहले इस देश में, खासकर उत्तर भारत और तराई के क्षेत्र में मलेरिया का बड़ा प्रकोप था। उसकी रोक-थाम के लिए उपाय भी किए गए। पता नहीं कितना डी डी टी और वी एच सी का पाउडर घर घर छिड़का गया लेकिन मच्छर नहीं गए। पहले डाक्टर्स, वैज्ञानिक और विद्वान लोग कहते थे कि मच्छर और गन्दगी ही बीमारी का घर है, मलेरिया मच्छरों से ही फैलता है लेकिन मलेरिया नहीं रहेगा। यह नारा भी चला गया तो कहने लगे कि मच्छर रहेंगे लेकिन मलेरिया नहीं रहेगा। यह नारा भी दिया गया लेकिन इस देश की जनता को सन्देह था कि अगर मच्छर रहेगा तो मलेरिया का अन्त कैसे होगा? अब आप स्वयं भी देख रहे होंगे कि मलेरिया कितनी तेजी के साथ बढ़ रहा है। इससे साबित हो जाता है कि मच्छर है इसीलिए मलेरिया बढ़ा है। आप स्वयं ही कहेंगे कि जब तक मच्छर रहेगा, मलेरिया भी रहेगा। जब मच्छर जायेगा तभी मलेरिया का भी अन्त होगा। इसीलिए आपको मच्छर मारने का उपाय करना चाहिए लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ इस की ओर सरकार की तरफ से कोई ज्यादा जोर नहीं लग रहा है। अब मच्छर मारने का सवाल पैदा होगा, तो सवाल पैदा होगा कि मच्छर पैदा कहां होता है? मच्छर पैदा होता है गन्दगी में, गन्दगी में ही पलता है, लेकिन गन्दगी को दूर करने के लिये, गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ करने के लिये अभी

[श्री राम लाल राही]

तक आपने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इतना ही नहीं, मैं तो मंत्री जी से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—जलवायु वातावरण, पानी और खाना ये तीन चीजें हैं, जब तक इनकी दशे की जनता को साफ-सुथरा देने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप बीमारी से मुक्त नहीं हो सकेंगे।

यहां पर अभी दवाइयों की बहुत चर्चा की गई, दवाइयों की बहुत कमी है। मैं कहूंगा—आप चाहे जितनी दवाइयां बनाते चल जायें, यदि रोग पैदा करने वाले कीड़ों को मारने की कोशिश नहीं की गई, सफाई के उपाय नहीं किये गये तो दिन-प्रति-दिन नये-नये रोग जन्मते चले जायेंगे। इस लिये सब से पहले इन तीन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये—सब से पहले पानी, परन्तु यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है, 34 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी हम देश के लाखों-लाख लोगों को साफ पीने का पानी नहीं दे सके। मैं अभी हाल में अरुणाचल और मिजोरम गया था, मैंने वहां देखा कि पानी के भरने बहते हैं बांस को उखाड़ कर भरने में लगा देते हैं और उस पानी को पीते हैं। यह हालत आज हमारे देश में है।

कूओं को ले लीजिये सारे देश में कूए बनाए जाते हैं, जिस के पास पैसा होता है वह बना देता है या जिन को जरूरत होती है वह बना लेते हैं। लेकिन कूआ बन जाने के बाद क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात को देखने की कोशिश की कि कूओं में पानी साफ आ रहा है या नहीं? कितनी बार उन कूओं में लाल दवा छिड़की जाती है? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप के बजट में लाल दवाई खरीदने के लिये पैसा नहीं होगा, लेकिन मैं यह गारन्टी के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि देश भर के कूओं में शायद ही कभी लाल दवाई छिड़की जाती हो। आपको इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। कूआ चाहे जिस के द्वारा बनाया गया हो, घर का कूआ हो बाहर का कूआ हो, आप उसके पानी की जांच करवायें और हर तीन महीने में एक बार लाल दवा छिड़कवायें जिस से लोगों को पीने का पानी साफ मिल सके।

नदियों की हालत भी बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। आपने गांवों में अभी तक पल नहीं

लगाये हैं लोष नदियों का पानी पीते हैं। लेकिन इन नदियों के बारे में इसी सदन में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक संस्थान, चाहे शूगर फैक्टरी हो या दूसरे संस्थान हों, अपना गन्दा पानी नदियों में बहाते हैं जिससे नदियों का सारा जल दूषित हो जाता है। न आप, न आपकी सरकार और न आपका प्रशासनतन्त्र उन उद्योगपतियों पर कोई दबाव डाल रहा है कि वे अपने गन्दे पानी को नदी में जाने से रोकें तथा उस के लिये कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था करें। मेरे यहां गोला में शूगर फैक्टरी है, जो लखीमपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है, उस गोला शूगर फैक्टरी का गन्दा पानी 10 सालों से सरायन नदी में गिराया जाता है, जो नदी आगे जा कर गोमती से मिलती है और जिस स्थान पर मिलती है वहां गोमती का भी सारा पानी काला कर देती है। पहले हजारों मन मछली सरायन नदी में हुआ करती थी जिन से वहां के लाखों लोगों को भोजन मिलता था लेकिन आज एक मछली भी वहां नहीं रह गई है, एक "भूर" आज वहां के पानी में नहीं रह गई है। मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से कहा, 'आप के मंत्रालय को लिखा, जिले के अधिकारियों से कहा कि मिल-मालिकान से कहा जाय कि वे अपनी मिल के गन्दे पानी की कोई और व्यवस्था करें, लेकिन कुछ नहीं किया गया। हमारे यहां हर गांव की शूगर फैक्टरी है जो सीतापुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है उसका गन्दा पानी गोन नदी में गिरता है। गोन नदी आकर गोमती में गिरती है और उस गोमती नदी को आप ने देखा होगा, अगर कभी आप लखनऊ गये होंगे, कि दोनों तरफ बांध बना कर बड़ा सुन्दर बनाने की कोशिश की गई है लेकिन नदियों का जो गन्दा पानी होता है, उससे हमारे जानवर, हमारे पशु बीमार हो रहे हैं। हमारे घरेलू पशु क्यों बीमार होते हैं, क्यों रोगग्रस्त होते हैं और क्यों मरते हैं, इस का एक कारण यह गन्दा पानी है, जिस की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। सरकार ने नदियों के पानी को साफ करने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से जो गन्दा पानी आ कर नदियों में चला जाता है, उस पानी को पीने से, चाहे मनुष्य पियें या पशु पियें, उनके अन्दर बड़े बड़े रोग फैलते जा रहे हैं। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है

कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दीजिए और अगर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो एक तरफ आप दवाओं पर लाखों रुपया खर्च करते चले जाएंगे और दूसरी तरफ लोग मरते चले जाएंगे और आप उन को बचा नहीं पाएंगे। इसलिए आप को लोगों के लिए साफ पानी, खाना और स्वच्छ वातावरण देना चाहिए और स्वच्छ वातावरण कैसे दें, इसके लिए उपाय करने पड़ेंगे। आपने देखा होगा कि हमारे यहां परम्परा चली आ रही है कि नगरी क्षेत्रों में जहां पर सार्वजनिक शौचालय बने होते हैं, वहां पर हमारे बाल्मीकि भाई उन शौचालयों के सहारा छप्पर और रूपरत्न डाल लेते हैं और वहां पर उन का परिवार रहता है। वहां पर लोग पाखाना करने जाते हैं और वहां पर इतनी बदबू और सड़ान्द होती है, लेकिन उन लोगों के परिवारों को वही पर रहने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। उन के लिए क्या उपाय सरकार की तरफ से किये गये हैं। 34 साल की आजादी के बीत जाने के बाद भी आज एक वर्ग के लोगों को टिट्टियों और पाखानों के पास रहना पड़े, वहां पर रहने के लिए वे मजबूर हों, तो क्या यही आजादी है, यही लोकतंत्र है, यही जनतंत्र है और यही समाजवाद है। अगर यही समाजवाद है, यही लोकतंत्र है, तो भगवान करे ऐसा समाजवाद और ऐसा लोकतंत्र कभी न रहे। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप तत्काल इस तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। जो लोग मजबूरी से, जाति और धर्म के कारण, घृणा के कारण ऐसी जगहों पर रहने को मजबूर हैं, उन को वहां से हटाने की जरूरत है। अगर नहीं हटवाएंगे और एक अच्छे वातावरण में उनको रखने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तो उनकी जो स्थिति है, उसको तो आप देख ही रहे हैं। आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से वे आज कितने कमजोर हैं। ऐसे लोगों को आज ऊपर उठाने की जरूरत है।

एक मिनट में समाप्त करने के बाद मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। गांव के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में, परिवार कल्याण की तरफ और सीमित परिवार रखने की तरफ दाईं लोगों ने इशारा किया है और अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करना

चाहूंगा कि गांव में जो आप का तंत्र है, सरकारी तंत्र है, वह कोई कम तंत्र नहीं है लेकिन उस तंत्र पर नियंत्रण नहीं है और वह तंत्र काम नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए स्वास्थ्य और सफाई की दिशा में जो लक्ष्य आप निर्धारित करते हैं, उसकी तरफ आप बढ़ नहीं पा रहे हैं। मसलन आप यह देखिये कि एक अदालत पंचायत में आप का एक स्वास्थ्य सहायक है, एक ए.एन.एम. है, एफ.एफ.डब्लू. है, एक दाई है और जब आप ने एक ग्राम स्वास्थ्य रक्षक लगा दिया है। पांच-पांच और छः-छः लोग वहां पर केवल स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की देखरेख के लिए हैं लेकिन उस के बाद भी लोगों को वहां पर दवा नहीं मिलती है, उसके बाद भी वहां पर लोगों को रास्ता बताने वाला नहीं मिलता है कि तुम्हारी फलां बीमारी है और इस के लिए फलां इलाज की जरूरत है और फलां जगह आप चले जाएं। 5 से 8 किलोमीटर के बीच में एक अस्पताल गांव में मूहूय्या करने की बात है, अस्पताल खुल भी गये हैं लेकिन एक एक और दो दो महीने तक अस्पताल में डाक्टर नहीं जाता है और वह बन्द रहता है। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है। गांव के लोग बीमार हो जाते हैं और वहां डाक्टर नहीं होता है। इस के लिए आप जिम्मेवार हैं, मंत्री जी आपका मंत्रालय जिम्मेवार है। आपके स्वास्थ्य विभाग के लोग जिम्मेदार हैं। इसको आपका देखना चाहिए। आपको इस पर निगाह रखनी होगी, सतर्क होना होगा।

मैं स्वयं मुक्तभागी हूँ। मेरी पत्नी को गांव जाते हुए चोट लग गयी। मैंने सीतापुर अस्पताल के सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट को, डी. एच. ओ. को टेलीफोन किया। लेकिन अस्पताल में एक्सरे की मशीन खराब थी, इसलिए मुझ से कहा गया कि प्राइवेट करा लो। फिर वहां एक्सरे की प्लेट नहीं थी। इसके लिए मुझे दो-दिन तक इंतजार करना पड़ा और दो दिन तक इंतजार करने के बाद भी एक साइड वाली प्लेट पर एक्सरे कराना पड़ा।

[श्री राम लाल राही]

यह आपकी हालत है, यह आपका नियंत्रण है। आपके नियंत्रण में यह प्रशासन चल रहा है। इसको संभालने की बात है। अगर यह सही चल रहा है तो भगवान करे चलता रहे, अगर गलत चल रहा है तो इसको ठीक करने की जरूरत है। इसको ठीक करने की भगवान आपको शक्ति दे।

सभापति महोदय : श्री मूलचन्द डागा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 105 मेडिकल कालेज हैं और 11 हजार डाक्टर हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो गांव हैं, दूर-दूर तक जंगल है वहां कोई डाक्टर नहीं जाना चाहता है। कई बार इस बात पर चर्चा हो चुकी है कि गांवों में डाक्टरों को भेजने के लिए उनकी तनख्वाह में वृद्धि की जाए, कुछ सुविधाएं उनके लिए जुटायी जाए ताकि गांवों में जा कर डाक्टर सेवा कर सकें। आज हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान से बूने डूने हो रहा है। डाक्टर लोग अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और ओपेक कंट्रीज में जा कर आराम से रहते हैं और अच्छी तनख्वाहें पाते हैं। वहां बहुत अच्छी अपनी जिन्दगी व्यतीत करते हैं। उनको वे सुविधाएं वहां मिलती हैं जो सुविधाएं हमारे यहां एक्सपर्ट्स को नहीं मिलती।

फिर भी हमारे पार्लियामेंट के अंदर सदस्यगण बिना सोचे समझे बिना किसी आधार के डाक्टरों की आलोचना कर बैठते हैं। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले भी ऐसी बात हुई जिसका कि हमें दुख होता है। इसके कारण कुछ डाक्टरों ने मेडिकल इंस्टीच्यूट से इस्तीफा दिया। हमारे मंत्री जी ने अच्छा काम किया कि एक अच्छे ढंग से उस मामले को सुलझा लिया और उन डाक्टरों ने इस्तीफा देने का अपना इरादा छोड़ दिया।

हमारे बहुत से डाक्टर ऐसे हैं जो कि सेवा की भावना से काम करते हैं उनकी हमें प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए।

प्रशासन एक सेंटर पर 37 हजार से ले कर 42 हजार रुपये तक खर्च करता है।

वहां पर दवाओं का जो प्रबंध होता है उनके लिए 6-7 हजार रुपया खर्च होता है। उन दवाओं में से कुछ दवाएं तो हमारे बड़े बड़े नेता लोग ले जाते हैं। फिर उसके बाद कम्पाउंडर और उनके बाद भाई भतीजे ले जाते हैं। फिर कुछ तथाकथित छोटे नेता लोग ले जाते हैं। वैसे नेता हमारे यहां सुभाषचन्द्र थे या हमारी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं। ये जो छोटे नेता लोग हैं इनकी वजह से भी हालत बिगड़ गयी है।

मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बंबई में जो बड़े-बड़े प्राइवेट और सरकारी अस्पताल हैं, उनमें "ओपेक" कंट्रीज के धनवान लोग आकर आराम करते हैं। इसका कारण क्या है, इस पर मैं ज्यादा विस्तार से चर्चा नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन आजकल बहुत से अखबारों में खबरें आ रही हैं। सभापति जी भी इस बात को जानते हैं। वे बीमार नहीं हैं, तंदरुस्त हैं, तो उनसे पूछा जाए कि हास्पिटल में उनका क्या काम है? अखबारों में खबर आ रही है कि ये लोग गलत इरादों से उन अस्पतालों में रहते हैं। आज सब से बड़ी बीमारी है "जल-प्रदूषण" अगर पानी ठीक होता है तो आदमी की क्षमता बढ़ती है। हमारे राजस्थान में जहां गहराई पर शुद्ध पानी मिलता है, वहां के निवासियों के चेहरे देखे जा सकते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में साफ पानी नहीं मिलता। नलों में जो पानी आता है, उससे स्वास्थ्य खराब होता है। आप दवाई नहीं दे सकते तो न दें, लेकिन लोगों को शुद्ध पानी तो दीजिए। कहावत है कि "बिन पानी सब सून" कहते हैं कि इस आदमी का तो पानी उतर गया, मतलब पानी नहीं है तो वह किसी काम का नहीं।

आज सब जगह जल-प्रदूषण हो रहा है। गंगा और यमुना का जल भी प्रदूषित हो रहा है। सारे शहरों की गंदगी नदियों में आ रही है।

जिसके घर में ज्यादा दवाइयां होती हैं, समझना चाहिए कि कोई ज्यादा बीमार है और जिसके घर में किताबें ज्यादा होती हैं, समझ लीजिए कि कोई दिमाग का बीमार

है। इसलिए हमें प्रिवेंटिव मैथड्स की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

कहीं पर देखा जाता है कि आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल भी है, एलोपैथिक भी है, यूनानी भी है और होम्योपैथिक भी है। इसलिए आप स्टेट्स को गाइडलाइन्स दीजिए कि अगर गांव में प्राइमरी या सब प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर है तो वहां पर यूनानी या आयुर्वेदिक दवाखाना नहीं होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : एलोपैथी, होम्योपैथी और क्या-क्या आपने कहा, लेकिन सिंपैथी भी है या नहीं ?

श्री मूसचन्द डागा : सभापति जी ने बिलकुल ठीक कहा।

एक ये कम्युनिटी हेल्थ वर्कर का क्या काम है ? कहां दवा बांटनी है, क्या दवा बांटनी है, इसका कैसे पता लगता है ? राजनारायण जी चलें गए हैं और अभी भी यह चल रहा है। इससे कोई परपज ज्व होता है या नहीं, इसको भी आप जांच करवाइए। हजार आदमियों के बीच में एक आदमी खड़ा कर दिया और वह गांव-गांव जाएगा और दवा तथा बीमारी के बारे में वह कुछ जानता नहीं है। वे कुछ जानते नहीं हैं। पता नहीं क्या संदेश दे कर वे चले जाते हैं। बेअर फूट डाक्टर, कम्युनिटी हेल्थ वर्कर कौन है, क्या इनका काम है, कुछ पता नहीं है। इस बकवास को तो आपको बन्द करना चाहिये। किसी ने इसको शुरू कर दिया था। आपको तो अब इसको बन्द करना चाहिये।

राजनल इम्बलैस को आप देखें। असम में दस बीस हजार की पापुलेशन पर एक डाक्टर और दिल्ली में एक हजार या इससे कम आबादी पर भी एक डाक्टर और बम्बई में और भी कम आबादी पर एक डाक्टर, यह कहां तक उचित है ? पहाड़ी और रीगिस्तानी इलाकों की तो और भी बुरी हालत है। वहां तो बहुत ही कम डाक्टर हैं। आप बताएं कि आप इसके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं।

पर्यावरण को आप लें। पहले 32 पर-सेंट जंगल थे। अब कम हो गए हैं।

छठी योजना में आपने मीडिकल रिसर्च का प्रोग्राम रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जंगल भी आपको बढ़ाने चाहिये और रिसर्च भी आपको और ज्यादा करना चाहिये।

प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस डाक्टरों को पढ़ाने के वास्ते खुलते चले जा रहे हैं। उनमें लड़का चाहे क्वालिफाइड न हो, भरती कर लिया जाता है पैसा ले करके जो क्वालिफाइड है, जो हॉशियार है उनको अवसर नहीं मिलता है। इन पर जो खर्च होता है उसका मैं डट कर विरोध करता हूँ। देश में इस प्रकार की संस्थायें नहीं चलनी चाहिए जो पैसा ले करके लैस क्वालिफाइड लोगों की भरती करें। जो योग्य नहीं है उनसे केवल धन लेकर दौलत ले कर मंडी-कल कालेज खड़े कर दिए जाएं यह ठीक नहीं है। उसमें जो डाक्टर होंगे या निकलेंगे वे क्या देश की सेवा कर सकेंगे ? मंत्री जी कर्नाटक से आते हैं। वहां गुंडू राव साहब ने यह योजना चलाई हुई है। वहां जो ज्यादा पैसा देता है उसको भरती कर लिया जाता है। जिसकी राजस्थान महाराष्ट्र वगैरह में भरती नहीं होती है उसकी वहां जा कर भरती हो जाती है। बंगलौर में ऐसी इंस्टीट्यूशंस की काफी संख्या है।

डा. करण सिंह जब हेल्थ मिनिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने जयपुर में भाषण देते हुए घोषणा की थी कि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा को देश के कोने कोने में पहुंचा दिया जाएगा। लेकिन आप देखें कि दैलों को कम्पाउंडरों के बराबर तनख्वाह मिलती है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एलोपैथी पर आपके बजट का कितना भाग खर्च होता है और आयुर्वेदी पर कितना ? प्लानिंग कमीशन हेल्थ के मामले में एक आदमी पर बहुत कम खर्च करती है बर्लिनस्वत बसरे डिवेलोपिंग देशों के और उस क्षेत्र में वह बहुत कमजोर साबित हुई है। और इसी कारण आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों में पढ़ने वाले डाक्टरों ने हड़ताल की है, जयपुर में उन्होंने प्रदर्शन किया है और उनका कहना है कि उनके साथ सातेना व्यवहार सरकार द्वारा

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

किया जा रहा है। उनका कहना है कि वह भी 6 साल तक कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन पढ़ने के बाद जब हम वैद्य, डाक्टर बनते हैं तो हमको तनख्वाह कम्पाउन्डर से भी कम मिलती है। इसमें उनमें आक्रोश है। आप कहते हैं कि आप आयुर्वेद का प्रचार करना चाहते हैं। . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga it is already 3.30 p.m. You may continue your speech on Monday. Now the House will take up Private Members' Business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon):
Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th March, 1982."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th March, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Virdhi Chander Jain on 12th March, 1982. Shri Ram Singh Yadav was on his legs. He has not concluded his speech. He may continue with his speech.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Resolution which has been moved by Shri Virdhi Chand Jain, an hon. Member of this House, I will sub-

mit that water is one of the basic amenities of human life without which the human life as well as the living beings, the plants and the whole of universe cannot survive. Therefore, it is very necessary that prime importance should be given to the problem of drinking water which is being faced actually by the people of this country.

Sir, the problem with which the country seized is quite enormous and moreover contaminated water sometimes is also one of the causes of spreading so many types of diseases. W.H.O. has estimated that 80 per cent of diseases in the third world could be prevented by improved water and sanitation and these diseases have been identified as jaundice, cholera, guinea-worms, etc.

Sir, there are 5.76 lakh villages in the country out of which 1.90 lakh villages are the problem villages even today. They are the villages where there is the problem of drinking water. These problem villages have been categorised in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the reasons and causes of those problem villages have been enumerated and they are:

- (i) Where no assured source of drinking water exists within a reasonable distance;
- (ii) Where sources of water supply suffer from epidemic diseases, viz., cholera, guinea worms, etc.
- (iii) Where water suffers from excess salinity, iron, fluorides or other toxic elements hazardous to health;

Sir, keeping in view this the 1.90 lakh villages which have been identified as problem villages need immediate drinking water supply schemes. Now the question is this: How far and to what extent we shall be able to meet the needs of the country in this regard? Fortunately there is an inter-

national agency which is known as International Drinking water Supply and Sanitation Decade Agency. This Agency is dealing with the problem of drinking water throughout the world. There is an assurance on behalf of that agency that by 1990 the whole universe will be having water supply, that is, at least there will be one source of supply in one village or in one locality. I would like to refer to the actual estimate. What are the number of problem villages to which we have to provide drinking water? I will enumerate some of them:

Rajasthan	24,000
Madhya Pradesh	28,081
Assam	17,655
Gujarat	6,718
Himachal	10,245
Kashmir	4,809
Orissa	11,286
U.P.	30,736
W. Bengal	27,306
Delhi (U.T.)	166
Karnataka	1,000

There are some other States also. The total comes to 1,90,000 problem villages. Now the question is this: How much amount is provided under the 6th 5 year plan for drinking water facility? Only Rs. 213 crores is there, under the 6th 5-year plan. The expectation is that by 1990 we shall be able to provide drinking water to all villages. With these meagre resources how would it be possible to provide drinking water to all these problem villages? In this connection I may refer to the Delhi Statesman which in its issue dated 15th February, 1982 says as follows:—

“One study suggests that at current prices, outlays of at least Rs. 1250 crores a year will be needed for the next 20 years to provide adequate drinking water and sanitation to the entire population. Against a need, according to another estimate of Rs. 1500 crores, during the International Drinking Water Supply and

Sanitation Decade 1981—90), no more than Rs. 4,000 crores will be available during the Sixth plan.”

So, what I wish to submit is this: This International Agency will be able to give only Rs. 4,000 crores for our country. With this amount it will not be possible to give drinking water facility to all these villages. You may calculate the total amount including the amount which comes in the next 5 years under the 6th 5 year plan, and this amount coming from the International Agency. Even if you take the total amount, you will find, this total amount is not sufficient for this purpose. The question now is this: How can we develop an agency at the national level which can monitor and advice on technical points and render necessary assistance so that pilot projects may be prepared? We are lacking in so many things in the country. There is no infra-structure available in the country in many spheres, we are lacking in technocrats. We are lacking in other machinery which is needed at the national level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may inform the hon. Members that there is a large number of hon. Members' names in the list who want to speak on the subject. They have expressed their desire. Therefore, Mr. Ram Singh Yadav, I would request you to conclude your speech within two to three minutes.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: This is an important subject. If necessary, the time of the House may be extended for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is another matter. But I may tell you that you have already taken 4 minutes on the previous day and today about 9 minutes you have already taken. You may conclude in another two or three minutes' time. There are so many names in the list and we have to accommodate them.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Now, coming to Rajasthan, as I have sub-

(Shri Ram Singh Yadav)

mitted earlier there are about 24,000 villages at present which are not having drinking water facility. The problem is so acute that in so many villages in Rajasthan, the drinking water is fetched by the people from 5 or 6 miles away from their dwelling place and sometimes even 10 miles away from their place. The villages have not got even a single source of drinking water. I am happy to say that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, had issued a statement in which he had mentioned that the State Governments will see to it that every problem village shall have at least one source of drinking water so that potable water may be provided to the residents of the locality or the village. He also mentioned that the financial help needed for the purpose will be made available by the Government of India. Sir, a letter to this effect has been issued in the month of February, 1982 by the Government of India.

Now, Sir, although the Government of India is taking very active interest in this and it is seized of the enormous problem which is being faced by the whole country, there are some factors which need immediate consideration by the Ministry concerned. Here I would like to make some suggestions. First, at the national level there should be a Corporation which should be named as "National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Corporation" and the functions of that Corporation should be that it should see to it that the drinking water supply is made available to all the villages of the country and special projects are prepared for those areas which are desert areas, which are hilly areas, etc. The special projects should be prepared and monitored and they should be rather drafted by the Government of India at the national level because the States would not be in a position to cope up with the tremendous problem during all this period of 34 or 35 years.

My second suggestion is that the necessary fund should be sought from

the International Financial Institutions or the Agencies because the requirement of fund is so large that it cannot be met at the national level. Therefore, we should seek the help of the World Bank or the I.M.F. or other International Agencies like the UNDP or whatever may be so that these special projects for providing drinking water to the villages, may be financed at the International Agency level. The most important point is that even today, we do not have any sort of machinery at the national level so that it can guide, it can advise, it can prepare and it can monitor those projects which are necessary for the provision of drinking water. Therefore, Sir, it is very necessary to create a cell of the technocrats having specialisation in that technology. That cell as a matter of fact should give guidance, advice to all States of the Union of India.

My last suggestion is that in those States where this problem is acute and the financial position of the State is tight, as for example, it is in the case of the State of Rajasthan, which has drawn an overdraft of rupees three hundred and forty crores, in such States the money spent on the drinking supply schemes should be adjusted against the Central assistance amount and the overdraft amount should be written off so far as the water supply scheme is concerned.

With these suggestions I submit to the Hon. Minister to consider all these suggestions and see that the drinking water supply facility is provided in all the villages. At last one source of water supply should be provided in each village, specially in the desert and the hill areas.

श्री बालूत राम सारन (चुरू) : सभापति जी, सदन के सम्मुख विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। राजस्थान में 35 वर्षों की आजादी के उपरान्त भी लगभग 19,803 गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं है....

एक माननीय सदस्य : 24 हजार गांवों में ।

श्री बालत राम सारण : 24 हजार में से कुछ में व्यवस्था हो गई है, लेकिन 19,803 गांव ऐसे हैं जिनमें पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां पानी के स्रोत भी नहीं हैं, कहीं पानी है तो खारा है, जहरीला है या बहुत गहरा है। सभापति जी, यदि आपने वह इलाका देखा होता तो आप इसकी गंभीरता को महसूस करते। आज भी लोगों को 10-15 मील से ऊंटों पर लाद कर पानी लाना पड़ता है और उस पानी को लाने में उन्हें अपनी सारी शक्ति और समय बरबाद करना पड़ता है, अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये उन के पास समय नहीं है, जीवन की आवश्यकताओं को जुटाने के साधन नहीं हैं। इस तरह की विषम परिस्थिति में आज राजस्थान के बहुत बड़े भूभाग में लोग जीवन जी रहे हैं। जहां पानी उपलब्ध है वह भी 300 फुट की गहराई पर है जिसके निकालने के साधन नहीं हैं। आज राजस्थान में पानी की तीन तरह की स्थिति है—एक वे स्थान हैं जहां पानी का कोई स्रोत नहीं है, दूसरे वे स्थान हैं जहां पानी बहुत गहरा है, तीसरे वे स्थान हैं जहां पानी तो है लेकिन पीने के योग्य नहीं है, जहरीला है, उसमें रासायनिक पदार्थ मिले हुए हैं जिस के पीने से लोग कब्बड़े हो जाते हैं, उनके दांत गिर जाते हैं, अंग टूट-मूड़े हो जाते हैं। भू-भूज जिले के पचास गांव, नागौर के बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गांव और चुरू के बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गांव इस प्रकार के जहरीले पानी के गांव हैं। जहां पशु पानी पीते ही मर जाते हैं। आदमी बीमार हो जाते हैं, उन्हें उस पानी के पीने से नाहरू रोग लग जाता है। इस तरह की स्थिति राजस्थान की है। मुझे खेद है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर भी इस समस्या के समाधान की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। राजस्थान में इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता थी और वहां की सरकार ने केवल 358 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी, परन्तु उसे केवल 108 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। इन 108 करोड़ रुपये में पानी की समस्या का समा-

धान संभव नहीं है और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पानी की समस्या के प्रति बहुत ही उदासीन लग रही है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको गंभीरता से लेती, तो आज तक पानी की समस्या का समाधान हो गया होता। राजस्थान में कई सिंचित योजनाओं के कार्यक्रम इस रींग-स्तानी क्षेत्र के लिए हैं लेकिन अभी तक वे विचाराधीन ही हैं। जमुना कैनल, चुरू लिफ्ट इरीगेशन योजना, सीधमसूख नहर और नोहेरे फीडर, ये सारी योजनाएं जो हैं, वे पूरी होनी चाहिए। ये सब ऐसी योजनाएं हैं, जो खारे पानी के क्षेत्र में जाती हैं। जल प्रदाय योजना में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। जब नहर आ जाएगी, तो यह सारा पैसा बर्बाद हो जाएगा इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इन क्षेत्र में नहरी पानी पहुंचाने की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इस क्षेत्र में सब से बड़ी अकाल की समस्या है और हर वर्ष अकाल पड़ता रहता है। राजस्थान बनने के बाद केवल तीन, चार वर्ष ऐसे गये हैं, जिनमें स्थिति ठीक रही है वरना प्रायः अकाल रहता है। तीन साल से भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है। अकाल के दिनों में रोज-गार की समस्या पैदा हो जाती है और पानी की समस्या तो बराबर रहती ही है। पानी की समस्या को सुलभाने के लिए और अकाल से निजात दिलाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के लिए नहरी पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए। राजस्थान नहर का पानी पूरी तरह से नहीं पहुंचाया गया है। आज 22 वर्ष नहर को बनाते हुए हो गए हैं और वह पूरा होने में नहीं आ रही है और अभी वह प्रथम चरण में ही लटक रही है। 18 हजार क्यूसेक पानी उससे मिलने वाला है और उस बहुत बड़े भूभाग में, जिनमें आज लोग पानी से प्यासे मर रहे हैं अभी आधा पानी भी लेने की क्षमता नहीं है। केवल प्रथम चरण तक ही अभी पहुंच पाये हैं और दूसरा चरण पूरा बाकी है। इस-लिए राजस्थान की हर क्षेत्र में उपेक्षा हो रही है। निर्माण और विकास के कार्यक्रमों में राजस्थान देश के पिछड़े हुए

क्षेत्रों में है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस भयंकर समस्या के समाधान की ओर विशेष तौर से ध्यान दे। यह विशेष परिस्थिति केवल रजस्थान की है और दूसरी जगहों पर ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपका जो ड्रेजट डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रम है, रीगिस्तान के विकास का कार्यक्रम है, यह केवल आंसू पूछने का कार्यक्रम है। उसमें जो प्रावधान है, उनसे वहाँ रीगिस्तान में स्थिर विकास करने में आप पूरी तरह से कामयाब नहीं हो सकते। इस तरह के प्रावधान उसमें नहीं हैं, जिनमें रीगिस्तान की समस्याओं का समाधान किया जा सके। इसी तरह से वहाँ सरकार दो तरह से काम कर रही है। एक जल प्रदाय योजना बना कर, रीजिनल स्कीम बना कर के पानी पहुँचाने की बात है और दूसरे वहाँ पर हॉट पम्प लग रहे हैं और नए सोर्स बना कर पानी पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था भी है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हॉट-पम्प की जो योजना है, वह बिल्कुल बेहूदी योजना है और उससे वहाँ लोगों का पानी नहीं मिलेगा और सरकार का सारा पैसा व्यर्थ चला जायेगा, बरबाद हो जाएगा। जहाँ पर हॉटपम्प लगाए जाएंगे, वहाँ उनके खराब होने की हालत में कोई रिपेयर की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन के खराब होने पर लोगों के प्यासे रहने की स्थिति आ जाएगी। हॉटपम्प योजना बनाते वाले लोगों ने यह सोचा होगा कि किसी कम्पनी से कमीशन लेने की व्यवस्था हो सकती है वरना समस्या के समाधान की दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल व्यर्थ योजना है और यह असफल योजना सिद्ध होगी। इसी तरह से जल प्रदाय योजना जो बनाई गई है, वह भी बिल्कुल असफल योजना है। उसके अन्दर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन केवल 10 लीटर पानी की व्यवस्था है। रीगिस्तान में काम करने वाला किसान 10 लीटर पानी पूरे दिन में पा कर जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता और फिर उसके पशुओं के लिए भी कोई पानी की व्यवस्था उम में नहीं है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो योजना बनी है, उस योजना से सम्मिलित गाँवों को बिल्कुल

पानी नहीं पहुँच रहा है। पानी बिजली से पहुँचाया जाता है या डीजल इंजन से पहुँचाया जाता है या जैनेरेशन सेट से पहुँचाया जाता है। इस तरह से ये दोनों जो योजनाएँ हैं वे बिल्कुल असफल हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार के पास वहाँ के निर्वाचित संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधियों ने अनेक बार इस मुद्दे को रखा लेकिन राज्य सरकार कहती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको नहीं मानती और जब केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहते हैं तो वह कहती है कि केवल मनुष्यों के लिए हम पानी दे सकते हैं, पशुओं को हमारी जिम्मेवारी नहीं है। कि वहाँ दूसरा कोई पानी का स्रोत नहीं है। केवल पीने का पानी ही पहुँचाया जाता है। वह आदिमियों के जीवन का आधार है। लेकिन जो पशु हैं उनके जीवन का आधार भी पानी है लेकिन पशुओं के पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है केवल आदिमियों के पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की गई है। वहाँ के पानी की समस्या का समाधान इस तरह से नहीं किया जा सकता है। ऐसा मेरा आग्रह है कि रीगिस्तान में पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए पशुओं और आदिमियों दोनों को जोड़ना चाहिए। आप वहाँ पर दस लीटर पानी प्रतिदिन देते हैं। इसकी बजाए आपको तीस लीटर पानी प्रति दिन देना चाहिए।

आश्चर्य की बात है कि जहाँ मेहनत करने वाले लोग रहते हैं, हाथ से काम करने वाले लोग रहते हैं वहाँ आप दस लीटर प्रतिदिन पानी देते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ शरीर से श्रम करने वाले नहीं रहते हैं वहाँ बीस लीटर प्रतिदिन पानी देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि आपको रीगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पर कि लोग 15-15 मील से पानी लाते हैं आपको ज्यादा पानी देना चाहिए। सरकार के सोचने का तरीका भेदभावपूर्ण है। मैं इस व्यवस्था का कड़ा विरोध करता हूँ और सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह वहाँ के लोगों के लिए तीस लीटर प्रतिदिन पानी की व्यवस्था करे और पशुओं को भी इस योजना में शामिल किया जाए। जो योज-

नाएँ बन चुकी हैं उनमें परिवर्तन किया जाए और जो बल रहै हैं उनमें संशोधन करने की चेष्टा की जाए। अन्यथा वहाँ की योजना में लगाया हुआ रुपया व्यर्थ साबित होगा।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह नलकूप की फिजूल की योजना अमल में नहीं लाए। इस से लोगों के पीने के पानी की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। इस से किसी कम्पनी वाले को तो जरूर लाभ होगा पानी पीने वालों की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

आश्चर्य की बात है कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की गयी है। इस में पीने का पानी सब गावों में पहुँचाने की योजना है। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों यह घोषणा करती हैं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था सभी गावों में कर दी जाएगी। और हर गांव में हर व्यक्ति को पीने का शुद्ध पानी दिया जाएगा। यह भी घोषणा की जाती है कि छठी योजना के अन्त तक राजस्थान नहर पूरी कर दी जाएगी लेकिन आश्चर्य है कि जिसको पूरा करने के लिए चार सौ करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी, उसको 108 करोड़ रुपये में कैसे पूरा किया जा सकेगा। यह तो बहकाने के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं है। यह तो योजनाओं का हमें खोखलापन नजर आता है। इस से कथन में और करनी में अन्तर स्पष्ट हो जाता है। अगर आप वास्तव में बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पूरा करना चाहते हैं, लोगों को पीने का पानी देना चाहते हैं तो आपको राजस्थान नहर के लिए चार सौ करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। पीने के पानी के लिए राज्य सरकार ने तीन सौ कुछ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए सात सौ करोड़ रुपये से कम की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। फिर भी मैं राजस्थान सरकार के अनुसार यह मान लेता हूँ कि चार सौ करोड़ में इसका काम चल जाएगा परन्तु छठी योजना के 108 करोड़ रुपयों में यह काम कैसे होगा? इसलिए इसकी राशि आपको बढ़ानी चाहिए।

यह जो मीठे पानी की गांवों में योजना बनायी है यह उन गांवों में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देने के लिए बनायी गई है जहाँ कि पहले से ही मीठा पानी है। जहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है वहाँ कोई सुविधा आप नहीं दे रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आप से पहले आप बहुत उदार हैं, इसलिए आप मुझे अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बालत राम सारण: सभापति जी, आप बहुत उदार हैं, इसलिए आप मुझे ज्यादा समय देंगे, इसका मुझे पूरा यकीन है।

16 hrs.

मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि रींगस्तान क्षेत्र में कुएँ खोदने के लिए रिंग्स पर्याप्त मात्रा में खरीदने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। राज्य सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है, पहले से ही 400 करोड़ का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट है। तो यह पैसा कहाँ से आएगा। अगर रिंग्स नहीं होंगी तो बोरिंग नहीं होगा और बोरिंग नहीं होगा तो पानी नहीं आएगा। इसलिए जो 358 करोड़ रुपये की मांग है वह पैसा उनको दिया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से उन्होंने प्रोग्राम दिया है कि पहले वर्षों में इतनी राशि चाहिए और अंतिम तीन वर्षों में 60 करोड़, 90 करोड़ और 140 करोड़ रुपये की मांग है, लेकिन योजना ज़रूरी और वित्त मंत्रालय उसमें कंजूसी कर रहा है।

16 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE IN THE CHAIR)

तो सवाल यह है कि जब पैसा ही नहीं है तो फिर यह घोषणा किस काम की। इनसे तो प्यासे लोगों को केवल बहकाने की बात हो सकती है, लेकिन समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि आप आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रावधान करें और इस समस्या के समाधान की कीटवद्धता को प्रदर्शित करें।

[श्री दौलत राम सारन]

अभी तक केवल 6883 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पानी दिया गया है और जहां दिया गया है वहां भी पर्याप्त नहीं है। अभी भी 19,803 समस्याग्रस्त गांव पानी-पानी कर रहे हैं इसलिए इस समस्या की गंभीरता और गहराई को आंकना चाहिए।

राजस्थान बहुत सभ्य और संजीदा प्रदेश है। वह उखड़ता नहीं। इसलिए यह नहीं मानना चाहिए कि वे लोग प्यासे ही मरते रहेंगे। अब उनके धैर्य का बांध टूट चुका है और इस उपेक्षा को और बर्दाशत नहीं किया जा सकता। किसी गंभीर परिणाम से पहले इस समस्या का हल होना चाहिए।

राज्य सरकार ने जां योजनाएं रखी हैं, उसको यह सरकार स्वीकृति देगी, उनको पूरा करने की चेष्टा करेगी, इस आशा के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय वृद्धि-चन्द्र जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

राजस्थान ऐसा प्रान्त है जहां आधे क्षेत्र में रेगिस्तान है और आधा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है और दोनों तरह के स्थान ऐसे हैं जहां पीने के पानी का भयंकर अभाव है। हर दूसरे तीसरे साल अकाल पड़ता है, जिससे जो पीने के पानी के स्रोत हैं, वे भी समाप्त हो जाते हैं। इसलिए पीने के पानी की राजस्थान में नितांत आवश्यकता है। जब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी, तब तक राजस्थान आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

35 साल में हम 35 हजार गांवों में से मुश्किल से 10 हजार गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर पाए हैं। आज भी 24-25 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पीने के पानी की नितांत कमी है। ऐसे गांव भी हैं जहां पर खारा पानी है, जिसको पीने से आदमी कब्ड़ा और अंधा हो जाता है। इस तरह की स्थिति कई हजार गांवों में है।

इस तरह की हालत जिस प्रदेश के अंदर हो और वहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था न की जाए तो यह निश्चित रूप से दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि छद्म पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो प्रावधान

राजस्थान सरकार ने पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में 308 करोड़ रुपए रखा था...। लेकिन वह 108 करोड़ रह गया है। इससे मुश्किल से चौथाई गांवों के लिए ही पानी की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी। फिर दिन-व-दिन कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, सामग्री महंगी होती जा रही है और जितनी ज्यादा आप देरी करेंगे उतना ही ज्यादा आपको प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा और पीने के पानी की कमी दूर नहीं हो सकेगी। चार वर्ष से वहां भयंकर अकाल है। आप ने गांवों में कुछ स्थानों पर कुएं खोदे हैं या हंडपम्प लगाए हैं लेकिन उन में माकूल मात्रा में पानी नहीं है। गर्मी का मौसम आ रहा है। आपने इन हंडपम्प की खुदाई 170-180 फीट तक की है। इस गर्मी में उनका पानी भी सूख जाएगा। तब उन से भी पानी नहीं मिल पाएगा। इनको कितना गहरा किया जाए यह आपके टेकनाशियंज को देखना चाहिए, जो इस चीज को समझते हैं उनको देखना चाहिए। उन से पानी मिलता रह सके, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आपके इंजीनियरों को करनी चाहिए। वर्ना ये हंडपम्प और ये कुएं भी बंकार हो जाएंगे। भारत सरकार को इसको देखना चाहिए।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स को आज भी कुओं से पानी भरने नहीं दिया जाता है। उनके लिए आप को कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, ताकि इस भयंकर अकाल और गर्मी के मौसम में उनको पानी उपलब्ध हो सके।

बड़े बड़े शहरों और कसबों जैसे जयपुर, अजमेर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर, भीलवाड़ा में पीने के पानी की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। एक दो घंटे से ज्यादा वहां पानी की सप्लाई नहीं होती है। दिल्ली में भी कई क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां पानी की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। आवश्यकतानुसार वहां पानी उपलब्ध हो सके इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। राजस्थान के सभी शहरों की ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। राजस्थान के अन्दर पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं, दक्षिणी राजस्थान में जितने शहर और कसबे हैं उन में पानी के जो स्रोत हैं वे बहुत नीचे चले गए हैं। गर्मियों के मौसम में उन से पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाएगा जब तक कोई अन्य व्यवस्था उनके

लिए नहीं की जाएगी। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें। भीलवाड़ा में भोजा बांध से पानी मिलता है। उस में पानी अब बिल्कुल नहीं है। एक घंटा पानी मुश्किल से लोगों को वहां से सप्लाई होता है। इसके बारे में क्या व्यवस्था हो सकती है यह आप देखें। कोई नई व्यवस्था आप करें। शहरों में भी हार्ड पम्पस की स्थिति यह है कि दिन-ब-दिन उनके पानी का स्तर नीचे गिरता जा रहा है। पानी के स्रोत सूखते जा रहे हैं। टैक्नीकल लोगों को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। पानी सप्लाई की व्यवस्था सुचारू रूप से चलती रह सके यह उनको देखना चाहिए। लोग प्यासे न मर जाएं यह आपको देखना चाहिए।

वैस्टर्न राजस्थान के लिए राजस्थान नहर ही सब से बड़ा स्रोत सिद्ध हो सकता है। अगर वह बन जाती है तो बीकानेर, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर तथा दूसरे जितने भी जिले हैं और जहां पीने के पानी का भयंकर अकाल है वहां लिफ्ट करके या पाइप लाइज लगा कर पानी की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। लेकिन राजस्थान केनाल का दूसरा भाग ही अब शुरू हुआ है। कब तक बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर पहुंचेगा यह कहना मुश्किल है। पहले चरण में 25 साल लगे, दूसरे चरण में कितना समय लगेगा कोई नहीं जानता। उसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा आपको प्रावधान करना चाहिए। हालांकि आपने कहा है कि छठी योजना में पूरा कर देंगे। लेकिन जो प्रावधान है उससे मुझे लगता है कि काम पूरा नहीं होगा। अगर नर्मदा का पानी राजस्थान को मिलता है तो जालौर और बाड़मेर को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध हो सकता है। लेकिन पता नहीं कितना समय लगेगा। इसी तरह से गंगा जमुना के पानी की योजना राजस्थान को मिल सकती है, और कार्यवाही चल रही है जिससे सीकर, भुनभुनू, अल्वर और भरतपुर को पानी मिल सकता है। आप सिंचाई के लिए भले ही इन स्कीमों को प्राथमिकता न दें, लेकिन कम से कम पीने के पानी की सुविधा की दृष्टि से तो अवश्य प्राथमिकता दें जिससे आदमी और पशु बच सकें। आज मशीनरी के अभाव में सारी व्यवस्था ठप्प हो रही है, चाहे हार्ड पम्प हो या ट्यूबवैल हों। अगर इनकी मशीनरी आसानी से उपलब्ध होती रहे तो राजस्थान

को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। राजस्थान की आर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब है 340 करोड़ का ओवरड्राफ्ट है। राजस्थान सरकार गांव के लोगों के लिये पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये पैसा खर्च करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। अगर हमें भारत सरकार ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा नहीं दिया तो राजस्थान के लाखों, करोड़ों लोगों को पीने के पानी की भयंकर तकलीफ उठानी पड़ेगी। आज उनके पास रोजगार नहीं है, लोग अपना घर छोड़ कर चले गये हैं। जहां पहले 10, 15 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देते थे, आज मुश्किल से लाख, डेढ़ लाख लोग ही रोजगार में लगे हुए हैं। वहां के लोगों को अकाल राहत के कामों में लगाया जाय और उनके लिये अनाज और जानवरों के लिये की घास की व्यवस्था की जाय। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो राजस्थान खाली हो जायगा। इस समय जो वहां हालत है वह मैंने अपने जीवन में पहले कभी नहीं देखी। इसलिए आप राजस्थान को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दे कर पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करायें, उनको काम धंधा दें और जानवरों के लिए घास की व्यवस्था करायें ताकि वहां के लोग और जानवर जी सकें और राजस्थान को आगे बढ़ा सकें।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :
Sir, I rise to support the Resolution, moved by our esteemed friend, Shri Virdhi Chander Jain. The Resolution stresses the need to sanction more money for projects for supply of water in rural areas.

So, far as Government is concerned, it does not lack in promising or holding out promises. In regard to the supply of water to the rural masses, the promises of the Government are equally very much bright. If you go through the history of planning in the country, right from the First Plan the necessity for the supply of safe drinking water to the rural areas has been stressed.

The First Plan is on record to say that "the provision of such adequate

(Shri Chitta Basu)

water supply is a basic requirement and should receive the highest priority". This is how the First Five Year Plan identified the problem and they also assured the people that safe drinking water would be supplied by the Government. Now, let us see what has been the actual achievement. According to information available from the Government, even today there are more than 2 lakhs problem villages where there is no scope for supply of drinking water in the whole country.

Sir, if we look at the expenditure incurred during the last 5-year period, we would find that only Rs. 1,076 crores have been spent both by the States and the Centre towards the project of supplying drinking water to rural areas. Of course, the Government of India has come out with the promise that during the Sixth Five Year Plan they have allocated an amount of Rs. 2,700 crores for this project and by 1985 water will be supplied to all the problem villages and there shall not be any problem of drinking water throughout the country. This is the promise held out by the Government upto this day. My point is that this will remain in a hoax. The infrastructural arrangement the managerial arrangement and the condition of the finances do not hold out the promise that even this promise, viz. that all the problem villages would be covered by the end of 1985 will be realised. Sir, the number of problem villages, as I have mentioned, was 1.93 lakhs as on 1st April 1980. During the year 1980-81 the Government statistics say that only 23,276 villages were covered, leaving 1.69 lakhs of villages, roughly 1,70,000 villages, still to be covered during the coming three years. If the target of the Government is to be reached then during the period of 3 years from now, 1,70,000 villages are to be covered. This is the magnitude of the problem. If you go through the performance of the Government for the last three years, you would find that in 1978-79, 20,920 villages were covered. In

1979-80, 22,822 villages were covered. In 1980-81, 23,317 villages were covered. On an average 22,000 villages have been covered in a year. Now, you have got the problem of covering 1,70,000 villages and so you are to cover more than 58,000 villages in a year. Therefore, it is practically impossible for this Government to attain this target which they could not do so during the last three decades. Never has there been an occasion when they have been able to cross the limit of 22,000 villages a year. Now, if they are willing to reach the target by the year 1985, about 50,000 villages ought to be covered actually. The question I want to pose to the hon. Minister is this: Is it possible for them if they want to reach the target? What additional arrangement both managerial and financial, have they made? That is the crux of the question which the hon. Minister should answer.

Again, the main constraint is the constrain of funds. The Sixth Five Year Plan allocated Rs. 2,000 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 1,400 crores are of the States. The States are to mobilise Rs. 1400 crores and the Centre will give an amount of Rs. 600 crores. Therefore, the entire emphasis, the prospect of the success of the programme rests on the mobilisation of the funds. About Rs. 280 crores a year is to be spent by the States and Rs. 120 crores by the Centre. That is the proportion. During the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. in the year 1980-81 the Central Government released only Rs. 84 crores whereas they were to release Rs. 120 crores. Therefore, there is a gap between the amount released and the amount to be released.

Lastly, as you know the resources of the State Governments are limited and inelastic whereas the needs of the people of the States are elastic. They go on increasing. In a State like that of West Bengal there is a problem of supply of drinking water to the villages. This is not only the question

of Rajasthan alone. Might be, the problem over there is acute, the problem of hilly areas is very much acute. There is no doubt about it. There should be special consideration for desert and hilly areas. But on the other hand the question remains how much money or fund the Central Government makes available to the States. The States as I have mentioned earlier have got limited resources. Most of the States cannot provide adequate funds for the implementation of the programme. Now the Central Government, particularly the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission have taken the view that if the State Governments adopt deficit financing and if they over-drafts of the Reserve Bank of India, to that extent the plan allocation will be reduced. As far as Rajasthan is concerned it has a heavy Reserve Bank overdraft. Naturally the Government, the Finance Ministry, the Planning Commission is inclined to take the position that unless the overdraft is reduced their plan allocation will be reduced. I am not mentioning about West Bengal. I am mentioning about Rajasthan. The plan allocation in Rajasthan will be reduced to that extent. Even when the question of supply of safe drinking water is concerned, the State plans are going to discuss that. The whole problems is the problem of liberal attitude, a pragmatic attitude of the Central Government in regard to funding or financing the State plan. Sympathetic attitude is to be adopted by the Central Government. I would, therefore, urge the Central Government, if they are interested to implement the simple project of supplying the minimum needs of life i.e. drinking water to the people, then they will have to recast their plan and they will have to revise their attitude towards the States. It is a sad commentary that even after the six plans, a vast mass of our country is being denied the right to drink safe water. It should go as a shame to the Government. It should go as a shame to the planned economy. It should go as a shame towards the efficiency

of the Government. Therefore, I would suggest that Government should take recast their entire approach, particularly in regard the minimum needs in plan outlay.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बंगुराय) : सभा-पति महोदय, यह कितना विरोधाभास है कि जिस देश में गंगा बहती है, जो नदियों का देश है नदियों के बीच में हमारे भारत वासी फूलते, फलते और बड़े होते हैं वहां कुछ ऐसे प्रान्त भी हैं जिनमें लोग अपनी प्यास नहीं बुझा सकते। इस वैज्ञानिक युग में जब हम चान्द और सितारों पर जाने की होड़ लगा रहे हैं, जब आकाश और पाताल पर विजय पाने की सोच रहे हैं, बहुत हद तक विजय पा भी चुके हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में जो हमारे यहां प्राकृतिक देने हैं, जो मनुष्य की सबसे न्यूनतम आवश्यकता है—पेय जल, वह लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकते हैं, यह हमारे लिये बड़े दुख की बात है। हमारे बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश में 80 प्रतिशत आबादी अशुद्ध जल पीने के कारण बामारी का शिकार होती है। शुद्ध जल उन को मयस्सर नहीं होता है, बच्चे गन्दी नालियों का जल पीते हैं जिससे वे अपंग हो जाते हैं, उनको तरह-तरह की बिमारियां हो जाती हैं जैसे जॉन्डिस, कालरा, डायरिया, एन्सीफलाइटिस आदि।

प्लानिंग कमीशन की प्रोग्राम इवैल्यूएशन आग्रोनोमिस्ट ने एक रिपोर्ट दी है जिस के अनुसार बिहार में 32 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जो पेय जल के अभाव से ग्रसित हैं। उन की रिपोर्ट के मूताबिक समस्या सिर्फ इसी सीमा तक सिमित नहीं है, बल्कि उसकी बहुर दूर से पीने के लिये पानी लाना पड़ता है, 1.6 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक याकर पानी लाना पड़ता है, लेकिन किसी किसी प्रान्त में तो यह दूरी इस से भी ज्यादा है। इस युग में हमारे यहां कालरा की बीमारी होती है, एन्सीफलाइटिस और डायरिया की बीमारी होती है और इन बीमारियों से लोग हमारे यहां मरते हैं।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू]

यूनाइटेड नेशनज़ ने भी एक सम्मेलन सर्वे किया था। उन का कहना है कि हमारे यहां जो समस्याग्रस्त गांव हैं, जिन प्रान्तों का मैंने अभी नाम लिया था, उन में वैज्ञानिक तरीके अपना कर सर्वे नहीं किया गया, इस वजह से जो समस्या थी, वह घटने के बजाय बढ़ती चली गई। उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी है मैं उसकी दो-चार पंक्तियां आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहती हूँ :—

“As it goes to Bihar, there exists no cell or organisation for methodical and scientific identification of such problem villages. The whole issue is handled in a casual manner and Blocks, the lowest administration set up, have to tackle the problem where the distribution and sinking of hand pumps becomes a political loot. It becomes a *Mukhiya Raj*. Therefore, instead of minimising, the problem aggravates by placing their men on caste or party interests in which local officers play no small role.”

सभापति महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ—हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का यह अंग है, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रोग्राम चलाकर हम इस समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं लेकिन दिक्कत यह आ रही है कि हमारी सरकार करोड़ों रुपया इस योजना के लिये आवंटित करती है परन्तु इसका लाभ हमारे ग्रामीण स्तर पर बसने वाली जनता को नहीं हो पाता है। जो राशि आवंटित की जाती है वह या तो लैप्स हो जाती है या सरण्डर कर दी जाती है, राज्य सरकार उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पाती हैं या जहां इस राशि का उपयोग होना चाहिये, वह सही ढंग से नहीं होता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है? इस लिये कि हमारे यहां टैकनाक्रेट्स की कमी है। प्रखण्ड स्तर पर जो अवरसीयर या छोटे कर्मचारी होते हैं उनको इसका ज्ञान नहीं है। कभी-कभी तो जो नियम और कायदे कानून हैं वे भी बदलते रहते हैं, गिनीपिग की तरह से एक्सपीरिमेंट्स किये जाते हैं, कभी किसी योजना को ब्लाक स्तर पर सैन्ट्रलाइज किया जाता है कभी डीसैन्ट्रलाइज किया जाता है। परिणाम क्या होता है—जो हैण्ड

पम्पस लगाये जाते हैं यदि वे खराब हो जाते हैं तो उनके लिये जिला स्तर से म्कीनिक बुलाना पड़ता है जिसमें महीनों लग जाते हैं, क्योंकि इसके लिये पहले जिला स्तर के प्रखण्ड अधिकारी की स्वीकृति होनी चाहिये। उसके बाद वह कागज कितने दिनों तक टेबल पर ही घूमता रहता है और तब तक गमी का मौसम आ जाता है और आप और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य इस बात से अवगत हैं कि कितनी कठिनाइयों से, कितनी मुसीबतों से और कितनी परेशानियों से हमारे ग्रामवासियों को झूझना पड़ता है। अब सवाल यह है कि हमारे जो कार्य-कर्म हैं, हमारी जो योजना है, इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रोजेक्ट्स बनने चाहिए। इस के लिए एक कार्यक्रम होना चाहिए। केवल यहां केंद्रीय सरकार से डाइरेक्शनस भेज दी जाती है लेकिन उन डाइरेक्शनस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे हो। इसको सोचने और समझने के बाद हमें व्यवहारिक रूप से सोचना चाहिए कि पूरे देश के स्तर पर किस तरह से हमारी यह योजना लागू हो सकती है, कामयाब हो सकती है। यह हमारी सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है और हमारे लिए यह न्यूनतम आवश्यकता है। यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारी सरकार इसके लिए प्रयत्नशील है, लेकिन सिर्फ सोचने और मनन-चिन्तन से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। अब समय आ गया है कि लोगों को पीने के पानी से वंचित करना एक गुनाह है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया और अपने सहयोगी साथी, जो यह बिल लाए हैं। उन को भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल को लाकर सभी सदस्यों का ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर आकर्षित किया।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, 1982 के अन्दर मार्च में यह बात करना ठीक मैं समझता हूँ और मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने आज तक जो रुपया खर्च किया है, जो

उन्होंने आंकड़े दिये हैं, उस हिसाब से 30 अरब 84 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो जाएगा। इतना रुपया खर्च होने के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान के कई गांवों में आज भी पीने का पानी नहीं है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। अगर एक गांव पर 1 लाख रुपया भी खर्च किया जाता, तो जो 5 लाख 76 हजार के करीब गांव हैं, उनका पानी मिल जाता। गांवों में किस प्रकार से यह धनराशि खर्च की गई है, जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, उन का अगर कोई गहराई से अध्ययन करे तो यह बात मालूम हो जाएगी कि सरकार आंकड़े देकर लोगों को भ्रमालते में डालती है और आंकड़ों के जाल में लोगों को फांस देती है। हर वक्त गलत फिगर्स दे दिये जाते हैं और लोगों को आश्वासन दे दिया जाता है। इतने बड़े और जरूरी विषय पर, बुनियादी विषय पर, यहां बहस हो रही है, और हमारे मंत्री श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह जी नहीं हैं, जोकि इस विभाग के मंत्री हैं। यह बुनियादी आवश्यकता है और मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जब इस प्रकार के विषय पर बहस चलती है, तो उन्हें यहां पर हाजिर होना चाहिए। इसका क्या फल निकलेगा। इन्होंने अपनी योजना में इस बात को कह दिया है कि हम पूरी ताकत लगा कर 1985 तक सभी समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पानी दे देंगे। यह सोचने की बात है और "योजना" एक इन का अखबार निकलता है। उसमें यह निकला है कि 1985 तक सभी समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कर दिया जाएगा। यह "योजना" अखबार है और यह 16 फरवरी 1981 का है। अब आप यह देखिये कि एक प्रश्न का उत्तर ये क्या देते हैं।

"Most of the village will be taken."

आप अगर यह देख लें कि मंत्री जी का क्या जवाब होता है। अब अखबारों में प्रकाशित हो जाता है कि सभी गांवों में पानी देंगे। हमारे प्रश्न का 14 सितम्बर, 1981 को उत्तर आता है—

"During the Sixth Five Year Plan, to cover the maximum number of villages."

आपको 1 लाख 90 हजार गांव बिना पानी के हैं। फिर उन्होंने क्या किया? मैं

आशा करता हूँ कि अब मंत्री जी मेरे सारे सवालों का जवाब देंगे। आपने जो 1972 में गांव आइडेंटिफाई किये थे वे 1 लाख 29 हजार थे। फिर 1977 में किये तो ये गांव 1 लाख 90 हजार थे। फिर श्रीमन् 1978 में ये 2 लाख 30 हजार बताते हैं। अब इन गांवों में पानी के लिए जो रुपया दिया है उसके बारे में ये कहते हैं कि हमने 1 हजार 76 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया है और 2 हजार करोड़ रुपया और खर्च करेंगे। यह बात आपको जांचनी पड़ेगी कि किसी गांव में तो आपका 59 रुपया खर्च आता है और अण्डमान निकोबार में आपका 6 लाख रुपया खर्च आता है। मेहरबानी कर के यह बताइये कि आज तक जो आपने रुपया दिया है वह बराबर उपयोग में आया या नहीं। यह एक सोचने वाली बात है। यह भाषण देने की बात नहीं है, यह आश्वासन देने की बात भी नहीं है। आपके सोचने और देखने का क्या तरीका है? आप कहते हैं कि हम सब गांवों में पानी देंगे। आपके जो प्रोग्राम्स हैं—

1. Drinking Water problems.
2. Rural Water Supply Programme.
3. Minimum Needs Programme.
4. Centrally-sponsored Rural Water Supply Scheme.
5. 20-Point Programme.

एक प्रोग्राम होता मालूम हो। ये आपके इतने प्रोग्राम हैं। फिर आप कहते हैं कि एक किलोमीटर में पानी देंगे और जहाँ 15 मीटर गहरा पानी होगा, कहां उप-करेंगे।

मैं 32 साल से राजनीति में हूँ। जब राजा थे उस समय भी एम. एल. ए. बन गया था। उस समय भी मैंने देखा था कि जिन गांवों में पानी नहीं था उन गांवों में पानी नहीं दिया। जहाँ पानी था, वहाँ पानी दिया गया। इसके लिए सेंटर भी रुपया देता है और स्टेट्स ने भी अलग रुपया रख दिया है।

दिल्ली के अन्दर, श्रीमन् 50 लीटर पानी मिलता है। आपसे प्रार्थना है कि मेहरबानी कर के हमारे यहां जरा गांव में

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

चल कर देखने की तकलीफ करें और जानकारी करें। आज उन गांवों में मीलों दूर तक पानी नहीं है और एक लीटर पानी तो दूर रहा वहां एक लोटा पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। इसलिए आप मंहरबानी करके यह बताइए कि ये जो 30 अरब 76 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो गया योजनाओं में, यह कहां खर्च हो गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN I am very sorry. I have to ask you to conclude.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और कई लोग बोलने वाले हैं। पश्चिम राजस्थान के बहुत लोग बैठे हैं जहां 4 साल से अकाल है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि समय बढ़ा दिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने पानी ट्रांसपोर्ट करने में करोड़ों रुपया लगा दिया, जहां पानी मौजूद है वहां से पानी नहीं लिया गया। और क्या किया गया कि गांव के एकदो बड़े लोगों की सुविधा के लिए नल योजना बना दी। हमने कई बार कहा कि आप एक क्यूआं दीजिए और पनघट रखिए। लेकिन इन्होंने उस पनघट कल्चर को ही समाप्त कर दिया, जहां गांव की औरतें इकट्ठे होकर अपने सुख-दुख की बातें किया करती थीं। वह पनघट गांव की औरतों का क्लब होता है, लेकिन उस क्लब को ही इन्होंने समाप्त कर दिया। इन्होंने पाइप लाइन डाल दी और सारे गांव में कोई ड्रेनेज सिस्टम नहीं है, जिससे मच्छर बढ़ते हैं। इससे पानी का अपव्यय भी होता है। हमने कहा था कि आप केवल एक क्यूआं लगा दीजिए, लेकिन हमारी बात नहीं मानी गई। इस तरह से पैसा खर्च कर दिया, लेकिन वहां पर मैकेनिक नहीं है। ग्राम पंचायत मैकेनिक रखने की स्थिति में नहीं है। इस प्रकार की हालत है राजस्थान में।

एक बात और है कि आपने जो फिगर्स दिए हैं वे अलग-अलग हैं। टैली नहीं करते। सारे फिगर्स गलत हैं। कौन आंकड़े बनाता है? 15 मई, 1981 के "योजना अखबार" में दिया गया है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 970.41

करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया और आपने एक प्रश्न का जवाब मैं बताया है कि हमारे यहां 193.00 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में। अब अगर मान लिया जाए कि इसमें आपने विलेज के शेरस का पैसा भी मिला दिया है, लेकिन इसमें भी गांवों के लिए लिखा है और प्रश्न के जवाब में भी गांवों के लिए लिखा है। इन फिगर्स को कैसे टैली करें। योजना अखबार में कुछ निकलता है, सिक्स्थ फाइव इधर प्लान में कुछ और निकलता है और क्वेश्चन के जवाब में कुछ और बात आती है। इस प्रकार से तीन प्रकार की बातें सामने आती हैं। गांवों में रुपया खर्च होता नहीं और रुपये का दुरुपयोग होता है—न कोई जांच होती है।

इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप मंत्री जी से कहें कि वे अपने जवाब में बताएं कि पाली जिले के कितने गांवों में पानी दे दिया है, उनके नाम बताएं और राजस्थान के कितने गांवों में पानी दे दिया है?

दूसरी बात यह बताइए कि कितना रुपया कहां खर्च हुआ? 30 अरब रुपये खर्च कर दिए गए, इतने तो गांव भी नहीं हैं। कुल 5 लाख 76 हजार गांव हैं, जिनमें से एक-दो लाख गांव आपने समस्या-ग्रस्त बताए हैं। उन गांवों में कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ कैसे हुआ कोई हिसाब देने वाला नहीं है। पैसे का दुरुपयोग हुआ है। लोग पानी के लिए तरस रहे हैं। जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय पहले जांच करें कि जो रुपया दिया है वह कैसे खर्च हुआ है, जिस काम के लिए दिया है, उस काम में खर्च हुआ है और हो रहा है या नहीं। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और वह कुछ लोगों की जेबों में जा रहा है?

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम पेय जल की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं। राटो

कपड़ा और मकान तीन चीजें आदमी के जीवम के लिए आवश्यक हैं, यह कहा जाता है। लेकिन पीने के पानी के बिना आदमी अधिक दिन तक जीवित नहीं रह सकता। देश में 1 लाख 90 हजार समस्या मूलक गांव हैं। यह 1-4-1980 का आंकड़ा है। आपका ही यह आंकड़ा है। पेयजल की आपूर्ति वहां अत्यल्प है। शुद्ध जल मानव जीवन की अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता है। इसको प्राथमिकता दे कर इसकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिये।

छठी योजना में 1 लाख 90 हजार गांवों के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। जो क्राइ-टीरिया फिक्स किया गया है उसके दायरे में यह काम सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। इस राशि को आपको बढ़ाना होगा। राजस्थान में भयंकर पीने के पानी की कमी की चर्चा यहां की गई है। और प्रदेशों में भी इसकी भयंकर कमी है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं उनमें भी कमी है। नागालैंड, मेघालय, असम, बिहार का छोटा नागपुर प्लेटू राजस्थान के मरुस्थल के सभी भाग, ये सब ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां पानी का भयंकर अकाल है। सरकार को यद्दु स्तर पर काम करके यहां पेय जल की व्यवस्था करनी होगी ताकि जो पानी के लिए चिल्लाहट हांती है और जो एक कलंक का विषय है, वह दूर हो सके। 35 वर्ष में इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी है।

बिहार के छोटा नागपुर प्लेटू से मैं आता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान का वह सब से धनी इलाका है। 42-43 अरब रुपया प्रति वर्ष सरकार को वहां से प्राप्त होता है। 60 लाख लोग वहां ऐसे हैं और 11500 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां अभी तक पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां आदिवासी और हरिजन निवास करते हैं। तीन तीन मील दूर जा कर नदी नालों का गंदा पानी उनको लाना पड़ता है। इस पानी को पीने से कालरा, जांडिस तथा अन्य प्रकार की बीमारियों से वे पीड़ित हो जाते हैं। शुद्ध जल न मिलने के कारण शहरों में मरने वालों का प्रतिशत 9.7 है और ग्रामीण इलाकों का 14.9 है। वे सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। अशुद्ध जल में

क्लोराइड, टाक्सिकएलीमेंट, आयरन यह सब मिला होता है और बहुत जगह नमकीन पानी होता है, तो अगर ऐसे जल की शुद्ध करके लोगों को पीने को नहीं दिया जाता है तो उनके लिये आजादी का कोई मतलब नहीं है। छठी योजना में 7500 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान है जब कि वहां के अधिकाधिक सूत्रों के अनुसार 133 करोड़ रु. चाहिये जिसका ड्राउट प्रान क्षेत्र की गांवों में पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। पूरे बिहार के लिये 446 लाख रु. की व्यवस्था है। लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रण विभाग जो एंस्टीमेंट बनाता है उससे 1,555 गांवों में ही पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे। फिर रिग्स वगैरह पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलती, अन्य कंस्ट्रक्शन का आवश्यक सामान नहीं मिलता जिसकी वजह से काम में रुकावट पड़ती है। गिरिडीह, हजारी बाग, रांची सिंहभूमि और पालामऊ में ऐसे गांव हैं जहां लोग 4, 5 मील से नदी, नाले का गंदा पानी पीने के लिये लाते हैं। वहां पर लोग स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रण विभाग द्वारा जो बातें बतायी जाती हैं वह केवल कागज पर ही रहती हैं। वास्तविकता में कोई चीज नहीं है। वहां के अधिकारी सब पैसा खा जाते हैं। यही कारण है कि जो योजना बनती है उसकी कोई जांच नहीं करता और अधिकारियों के कागजों तक ही सारा कार्यक्रम रहता है। इस तरह समस्या कभी हल नहीं हो सकती।

यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की एक रिपोर्ट आयी थी, वह लोग चाहते हैं कि 1990 तक विश्व की 2 मिलियन जनता जो तीसरी दुनियां में रहती है डा. माटिन ने ऐसी सूचना दी है कि यू. नी. सेंफ. के माध्यम से यह काम करना चाहते हैं और इस एजेंसी के आधार से काम हो रहा है। हमें ऐसी संस्थाओं से लाभ उठाना चाहिए और सरकार को इमानदारी से इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये ताकि ग्रामीण जनता को, खासकर हरिजन, आदिवासियों को लाभ मिल सके। अगर उनके लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर सकते तो यह हमारे लिये कलंक है। इसलिए ऐसे क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दे कर राशि का आवंटन करना चाहिये। यही मुझे कहना है।

श्री रामेश्वर नोहरा ((होशंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं इस संकल्प को प्रस्तुत करने वाले माननीय सदस्य की वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन, को धन्यवाद दूंगा जिन्होंने इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

जो लोग पहाड़ों, रंगिस्तान और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं, जिनके पास सरकार और अधिकारियों को समझाने वाली भाषा नहीं होती, लिपि नहीं होती, जो दूर-दराज शहरों में जा कर अपनी मांग को नहीं उठा सकते, ऐसे लोगों को ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर के निश्चित तौर पर बहुत बड़ा काम किया गया है। आज्ञादी के 34 वर्ष बाद यदि आज हम पीने के पानी की समस्या पर विचार कर रहे हैं, तो वास्तव में यह हमारे लिए दूर्भाग्य की बात है, कलंक की बात है। आज भी मध्य प्रदेश में हजारों गांवों में पीने के पानी की सुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर ऐसे सैकड़ों गांव हैं, जहां लोग अपनी लड़कियां नहीं देते हैं, जहां के लड़के कुंवारे रह जाते हैं, क्योंकि दूतरे लोग सोचते हैं कि जिस गांव में पानी नहीं है, वहां लड़की देने का मतलब ही नहीं है। ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा गांवों में ट्यूबवैल और नल लगाए जाते हैं। लेकिन जो नल पब्लिक हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की मार्फत लगाए जाते हैं, वे महीने दो महीने काम करने के बाद बन्द हो जाते हैं। सरकार अथवा पी.एच.डी. के पास अभी तक ऐसी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, जो उन नलों को सुधार सके। इसके कई कारण होते हैं। जितनी गहरी बोरिंग की जानी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं की जाती है। कोसिंग पाइप नहीं डाला जाता है। विभाग कहता है कि यहां पर पत्थर आ गया है, पत्थर-तोड़क मशाने हमारे पास नहीं हैं। जब तक रिग्ज और बोरिंग की मशीन नहीं होगी, तब तक सरकार के वादे को कैसे पूरा किया जा सकता है ?

हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं, जिन्होंने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इस समस्या को सर्वोच्च महत्व दिया है और देश को विश्वास दिलाया है कि छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पूरे देश के पानी की समस्या से ग्रस्त गांवों में पानी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। जैसा कि अन्य सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया है, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक नेशनल ड्रिंकिंग वाटर बोर्ड की स्थापना करे, जो इस सारे विषय की देखभाल करे, जो देखे कि किन किन स्थानों पर पानी प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पहुंचाना आवश्यक है।

शहर में अगर एक घंटे के लिए बिजली गूल होती है या पानी बन्द होता है, तो त्राहि-त्राहि मच जाती है, हो-हल्ला मच जाता है। इस सदन में चर्चा होती है कि नार्थ एवेन्यु या साउथ एवेन्यु में पानी नहीं आया, दिल्ली की फलां बस्ती में पानी नहीं आया। लेकिन आप उन लोगों की अवस्था के बारे में सोचिए, जिन्हें दस पंद्रह मील दूर तक पानी के लिए जाना पड़ता है, जिनके लिए पानी ढोने के अलावा दूसरा कोई काम नहीं होता। उनकी ओर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं पुनः नेशनल ड्रिंकिंग वाटर बोर्ड की स्थापना की सिफारिश करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। प्रस्ताव की मूल भावना को देखते हुए मैं अपनी ओर से श्री जैन को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने बहुत ही उचित समय पर एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव रखा और उसके माध्यम से सारे सदन का ध्यान और सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की है।

17 hrs.

जैसा कि अन्य सदस्यों ने भी बताया है, आज हमारे देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में, जहां हिन्दुस्तान की अधिकांश आबादी निवास करती है, पानी की कमी के कारण जिस

(Res.)

प्रकार के हालात पैदा हो गए हैं, वे सिर्फ उन गांवों में जा कर ही देखे जा सकते हैं। आज इतना लम्बा अर्सा गुजर जाने के बाद भी हमें बार-बार यह मांग करनी पड़ रही है कि हमारे ग्रामीण भाइयों को पीने का पानी मिलना चाहिए। आज भी लाखों गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पर पीने के पानी की कमी है या फिर पीने का पानी उपलब्ध ही नहीं है। अभी डागा जी ने जो बताया है उनको सुनकर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से जो सर्वे हुआ था 1972 में उसमें बताया गया था कि पूरे देश में करीब 1,52,352 गांव पीने के पानी की समस्या से ग्रस्त हैं लेकिन जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी और 1-4-1980 के आंकड़े एक प्रश्न के द्वारा इस सदन में बताए गए उसके अनुसार 1,90 हजार गांव पीने के पानी की समस्या से ग्रस्त हैं। यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आई है। इतने वर्षों के बाद तो समस्या-ग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या कम होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं उनमें समस्या-ग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या और बढ़ाकर बताई गई है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस ओर गौर किया जाए और पता लगाया जाए कि इस प्रकार के आंकड़े क्यों सदन में पेश किए गए हैं।

जहां तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि सदन में अलग-अलग आंकड़े दिए जा रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार ने जो क्लैसिफिकेशन किया है उसके अनुसार 26,036 गांव आज भी समस्या-ग्रस्त बने हुए हैं जब कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल 19,800 समस्या-ग्रस्त गांवों को ही शामिल किया गया है। पहले भी इस प्रकार का भ्रम पैदा हो चुका है और इस गलत कैलकुलेशन के आधार पर राजस्थान के केवल चार हजार गांवों को ही एक लम्बे अर्से तक समस्या-ग्रस्त घोषित किया गया और उसी के अनुसार ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are now at the end of the time allotted. Is it the pleasure of the House that time should be extended ?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Yes, Sir. Time should be extended.

HON. MEMBERS: Time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Time is extended till 5-45 for the time being.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There is another important resolution which should also be taken up.

श्री अशोक गहलोत: मैं यह बता रहा था कि पहले जो आंकड़े राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बताए थे उसके हिसाब से केवल 4 हजार गांव ही समस्या-ग्रस्त थे। मुझे यह भी सूचना मिली है कि चार हजार गांवों के आधार पर ही केन्द्र सरकार से 17 साल तक मदद मिलती रही। अभी एक रैंड सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि राजस्थान में 24,366 समस्या-ग्रस्त गांव हैं। इस प्रकार के गलत आंकड़ों के कारण राजस्थान सरकार को हानि पहुंची है। मैं समझता हूँ इन गलत आंकड़ों के कारण ही विभिन्न प्रदेशों में पीने के पानी की समस्या अभी तक बनी हुई है और वह खत्म नहीं हो पा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो सेंट्रल वाटर बोर्ड बनाने की बात कही गई है उसका मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि एक बार सारे देश में पूरा सर्वे हो जाए और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इस समस्या को मिटाने का प्रयास किया जाए।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो समस्या-ग्रस्त गांव घोषित करने का माप-दण्ड है वह भी दोषपूर्ण है। जैन साहब का जो प्रस्ताव है उसमें विशेषकर रीगस्तानी और पहाड़ी इलाकों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ ऐसा क्राइटीरिया होना चाहिए जिससे वास्तविक रूप में, जो गांव इस समस्या से पीड़ित हैं, उनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जा सके और वहां पर इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कार्यवाही कर सके। राजस्थान का जो पश्चिमी हिस्सा है—जोधपुर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, नागौर, पाली, बुरु और बीकानेर के जिले—वहां दस-दस पंद्रह-पंद्रह किलोमीटर से पानी लाने के लिए हर रोज सुबह परिवार का एक सदस्य जाएगा और 24 घंटे के बाद पानी लेकर लौटेगा।

[श्री अशोक गहलोत]

इस प्रकार से लोग अपना गुजारा चला रहे हैं ।

सरकार की तरफ से जो स्कीमों बनती हैं, पानी पहुँचाने की, रीजनल पाइप-लाइन की स्कीम या कोई दूसरी स्कीमों, वह पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं हो रही हैं । यही कारण है कि जो आंकड़े हैं उनमें बराबर वृद्धि होती जा रही है । ऐसे गाँवों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती जा रही है । इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि जो रीजनल-पाइप-लाइन स्कीम बनती है, गाँवों के अन्दर बिजली की कमी होने के कारण वे मशीनें नहीं चल रही हैं जिस की वजह से दूर-दूर के गाँवों में पानी नहीं पहुँच रहा है और हमारी पीने के पानी की योजना असफल होती जाती है । ऐसा भी होता है कि बीच में जो ग्रामीण लोग भेड़े चराते हैं वे कई मर्तबा पाइप-लाइन का तोड़ देते हैं जिससे दूरदराज के गाँव पानी के लिए तरसते रह जाते हैं ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकारी स्कीमों इस सम्बन्ध में बनाई जाती हैं वे गाँव में रहने वाले मनुष्यों की संख्या के आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं, जब कि गाँवों में पशुधन का भी बहुत महत्व है । उन का सारा रोजगार पशुधन पर निर्भर करता है, जब पशुधन का पानी नहीं मिलेगा तो वे जिन्दा नहीं रह सकेंगे, जिस से उन की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हो सकती है । इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जो भी योजना बनाई जाए उस में गाँव की जन-संख्या के साथ पशुओं की संख्या को भी लेकर बनाई जाए, जिस से गाँव वालों को पूरा पानी मिल सके ।

अभी हमारे एक भाई ने सवाल उठाया था कि राजस्थान सरकार ने 350 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी, छठी पंच वषीय योजना में पानी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए, लेकिन उन को 108 करोड़ रुपये मिला । मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस राशि को बढ़ाया जाए जिस से राजस्थान जैसे रंगिस्तानी इलाके की पानी की सप्लाई पूरी हो सके ।

मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि जो गाँव दूर-दराज में बसे हुए हैं उनमें यदि हम अंग्रेजी सिस्टम के आधार पर स्कीम बना कर समस्या का समाधान करना चाहेंगे तो वह नहीं हो सकेगा । हमें ऐसे क्षेत्रों में पुरानी पद्धति को भी अपनाना चाहिए । जैसे पुराने लोग तालाब, बावड़ी कूप आदि बना कर अपना काम चलाते थे, मेरी ऐसी मानना है कि जो नई योजनायें बन रही हैं उनमें जो हमारी पुरानी पद्धति थी, ट्रेडीशनल सोल्यूज थें, उनको भी डेवलप करने की जरूरत है । आप कहते हैं कि हम 6ठी पंच वषीय योजना में सारे देश के अन्दर से इस समस्या को मिटा देंगे, लेकिन मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि आने वाले कई वर्षों में यह समस्या पूरी तरह से मिटने वाली नहीं है । खास तौर से जो दूरदराज के गाँव हैं उन में हमें वही ट्रेडीशनल सोल्यूज को, तालाब, बावड़ी कूप आदि बनाने चाहिये जिनमें बरसात के पानी को इकट्ठा करने का प्रयास किया जाये तथा इस काम में सरकार के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है, बिना सरकार के सहयोग के यह काम नहीं हो सकता है ।

पीने के पानी के सम्बन्ध में आज न केवल हमारे गाँव बल्कि शहरों के पीने की पानी की स्थिति भी खराब होने लगी है । मैं जोधपुर जिले के गाँवों के अलावा आपके सामने जोधपुर शहर की बात करूँगा, जिस की आबादी 6 लाख है । वहाँ आज यह हालत है कि लोग पीने के पानी के लिये तरस रहे हैं । जवाई डैम जो पाली में स्थित है, वहाँ से पानी जोधपुर आता था, लेकिन कदरत की कृपा से इस साल बहुत कम पानी आया, जिससे जोधपुर को पानी की सप्लाई बन्द कर देनी पड़ी । आज जोधपुर शहर में पानी के अभाव में बहुत चिंता व्याप्त है, समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आने वाले समय में इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे हो पायेगा । वहाँ पर जो हैण्डपम्पस लगाये गये थे उनमें से 90 परसेन्ट में इस प्रकार का पानी बाया है जो पीने के योग्य नहीं है । मेरा बाप से अनुरोध है कि वहाँ के कैचमेन्ट एरियाज का सर्वे करा कर नये बांध, तालाब, आदि का काम हाथ में लेना चाहिये जिससे आने वाले समय में बरसात के पानी का उपयोग ही सके ।

6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप ने इस समस्या के लिये 2007 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी है, मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस राशि को बढ़ाया जाय जिससे देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों की पानी की समस्या का हल किया जा सके ।

मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि जो क्राइटीरिया आप ने बना रखा है इस समस्या के हल के लिये, उस को बदला जाय, जिससे वास्तव में समस्याग्रद गांवों का सर्वे हो सके । इस सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान होना चाहिये जिससे गांव में बरसात में जो पानी आता है उसका पूरा उपयोग हो सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री जैन साहब के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

17.11 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI FANIGRAHI in the chair]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) . Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would thank sincerely Shri Virddhi Chander, Jain for introducing this very important resolution and providing an opportunity to us to discuss a question which, to my view, is supremely important.

I understand that in Rajasthan mainly the problem is of water. I have my own experience. I was in Jaisalmer. I was in Jodhpur and I saw with my own eyes how in the distant villages the people go out to fetch water. It is difficult to believe that a family has to employ one male or female only to fetch drinking water. There is not only the problem of drinking water, but also of the water for irrigation.

But here I must confine myself to the problem of drinking water. So, I support the contention of the Hon. Member. I also feel that he has rightly pointed out to the crux of the problem that there should be more central assistance to the States.

Sir, you know that under the present set up, because of the division of financial powers, the State Governments have very little resources. Our Constitution is a peculiar one in the sense that most of the welfare ac-

tivities rest with the State Governments—education, health, sanitation, provision of drinking water and all that. But the most elastic sources of revenue are with the Central Government. The Central Government is taking away the financial powers of the States more and more. Sometimes we talk of West Bengal, but this is not the question of one State only. All the States are suffering from lack of resources. And they ought to implement their programmes because you know that the State Governments are committed to the people of their respective States for the implementation of the programmes. Therefore, they have got to come to the Centre almost as a beggar. And it all depends upon the Central Government whether it will extend its financial assistance to the States or not. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be astonished to know that some of the rights of the States to raise their funds have already been curtailed. You know that the major source of State finance is sales-tax. Now, moves are afoot even to curtail that power of the States so that the State Governments remain in perpetual dependence on the Centre. In this connection I would like to point out one statement of Shri Ambedkar, one of the makers of our Constitution. He said that the States and the Centre are partners. The States are not dependent either financially or in executive sphere or in legislative sphere on the Centre. But gradually we find that these powers of the States are being taken away by Centre, by methods which are not always democratic. That is the main problem.

And when we discuss the question of safe drinking water, I relate one experience of mine. Not very far from Delhi, we have quarries near Faridabad. 50,000 people work in the quarries, as stone crushers. They come from Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh—Adivasis and Scheduled Castes. And it is only 15 Kms. from Delhi. There you will find that they are not provided with either tap water or tube well water; the rain water which is stored there, is shared by the cattle and human beings, together. It is

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty] 15 miles from Delhi. Anyone can go and see the quarries. Sometimes we talk of our progress. We are one of the 5 or 10 leading industrial countries of the world. But in this country, you will find that from the same stream, cattle and human beings drink water.

In India, most of the diseases are water-borne. And our children generally suffer because of this unsafe water. One of the civilized conditions of existence is safe drinking water. Unfortunately, we find to-day that most of the villages have no source of safe drinking water, either modern or conventional.

We talk of plans, we talk of so many big things; but what affects our ordinary people, we cannot provide them. I urge upon the hon. Minister to seriously think about this matter. I remember that during the Janata-regime—you know we have many differences with them, but we are one in defending democracy—they did two very good things, one of which was the Food for Work Programme. This was the only programme after Independence where the most exploited sections of the people were getting something directly from the State. That has been scrapped. During the Janata regime, they also emphasized this drinking water problem. They made it a programme to ensure that every village should have this drinking water. They made it one of their major points. I want that this Government should also make this one of their major points.

We are talking about so many big things, but people want food, education, primary sanitary conditions and conditions of health. But unfortunately most of our people are unable to get them, in spite of so much of our development. In the cities, we see multi-storeyed buildings and 5-Star hotels. Asiad is also there. But when we go to the village, if any one asks us: "What has Government done for me?" we have no answer. In my village, I have no school. For fuel,

I am still to depend on firewood which I bring from the forests; and for drinking water, I absolutely depend on what Nature has provided; and when Nature has not provided, I absolutely depend on luck. So, this is the conflict which we find in India. It has been mentioned in this Resolution that particularly people in the hilly areas and desert areas are the worst sufferers. Sir, I know the State you come from, and I have also travelled in some parts of your State where Adivasis live. I saw there that there is no provision for safe drinking water. They are almost living in the forest in the primitive conditions. The human civilization has marched forward. We are talking of development of science and technology and going to space, but here, in India, we have millions of our brothers and sisters who live in the forests. Completely they are denied even the minimum requirements that are necessary for civilized existence. You are talking of doing big things. You go and talk of big things, but do some thing, not very big programmes, but this simple thing for our common people, the people who are paying taxes. The Government is getting money and the money is coming from the people when they purchase things. When a man purchases bidi or a match box or cloth, he pays the Government some money. In return, what are you giving him?

All the investment, all your emphasis is on urban areas, on urban development. The villages, the rural areas are the worst exploited areas. They do not want cars; they do not want all luxurious items. They want food, education and health. So, I would request the Government to give a serious thought to it. This is a very acute problem. If you go through the records, you will find that most of the diseases in most of the villages which the people suffer from are water-borne diseases. In the absence of safe drinking water, two things are eating into our vitals. One is the mal-nutrition and another is not getting safe drinking water.

So, while wholeheartedly supporting this resolution, requesting the House to adopt this resolution unanimously, I would request the Central Government, particularly the hon. Minister to give a serious thought to it and see that the Central Government makes available more assistance to the States.

There are multiple agencies for doing the work; they should have one apex body so that all the work can be coordinated. Let there be no multiple agencies; some apex body should be there so that the work can be coordinated. Whatever you spend on this, you should spend in a well-planned manner. I think the LIC, the commercial banks and other financial institutions, Unit Trust can also make fund available for this important task, that is making safe drinking water available to all the villages, particularly to the desert areas and hill areas

श्री बाला साहिब दिखे पाटिल (कोपरगांव):
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैन साहब यह जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, इसके लिए मैं उनको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और बधाई देता हूँ।

एक कहावत है—

water water everywhere;

not a drop to drink.

आज पूरे देश में पीने के पानी का जिक्र हो रहा है। दिनांक 31.3.80 को एक अतिरिक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि 230700 के लगभग गांवों को आर्डी-डिपेंडेंसी किया गया है, जिनको अब तक पीने का पानी नहीं मिला है। यह इंटरनेशनल वाटर सप्लाई का कमिटमेंट है डिफेंडेंसी है और गवर्नमेंट का कमिटमेंट है कि—

“It has now been decided that the Government of India, with the co-operation of the various State Governments, would endeavour with achieve the following :

- (i) 100 per cent coverage with water supply in the urban areas;
- (ii) 100 per cent coverage with water supply in the rural areas;

(iii) 80 per cent of the urban population to be covered with either sewerage system or sanitary toilets connected to safe disposal systems; and

(iv) 25 per cent or more of the population to be covered with sanitary toilets in the rural areas.”

That means the rural areas, where the problem is more acute and bad, have been given the lowest priority.

नया बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चला है। 2007 करोड़ का प्रावधान छठी योजना में इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए किया गया है। 2 लाख 31 हजार संख्या उन गांवों की है जहां पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तीन साल जो बाकी है इस योजना के उन में आप इन गांवों में पानी का प्रबन्ध कर सकेंगे यह सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में तीन चार साल पहले बोरिंग किया गया है। वहां पीने का पानी नहीं है। दस साल से वहां सूखा है। वहां टैंकर से पानी सप्लाई होता है। लोगों को पांच-पांच मील दूर से पानी लाना पड़ता है। जहां तक महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट का सवाल है 230 करोड़ का उसने प्रावधान किया है। वह पिछले तीन साल से जो पांच करोड़ उस को केन्द्र की तरफ देकाया है उसकी मांग करती आ रही है लेकिन आपने नहीं दिया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर पैसा न दे तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कैसे काम कर सकती है। इस वास्ते इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले तीन साल में साठ सत्तर हजार गांव कवर किए गए हैं। अभी महाराष्ट्र में सत्तरह हजार ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पीने का पानी नहीं है। कल अखबारों में आया है कि मराठवाडा तथा महाराष्ट्र के क्षेत्र में भी पीने का पानी नहीं है। वहां पानी खराब है, सैलिनिटी उस में ज्यादा है और इस कारण से पानी होते हुए भी वहां लोग पानी पी नहीं सकते हैं। जहां ड्राउट होता है वहां पानी वैसे ही नहीं मिलता है। ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए आपने कहा है कि इस समस्या के समाधान में वे अपना हाथ

[श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल]

बटाएं और दस परसेंट पापुलर कंट्रीब्यूशन करवाएं। अब आप देखें कि ग्राम पंचायतों के पास बत्ती जलाने के लिए पैसा नहीं, ग्राम सेवक की तनखाह देने के लिए पैसा नहीं। तो दस परसेंट वे कहां से जुटा सकती हैं। पहाड़ी इलाकों की तो और भी मुश्किल बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप नार्म बना दें और पीपल्ज कंट्रीब्यूशन की जो बात है उसको कम करें। जहां पर डाउट है वहां पर तो पीपल्ज कंट्रीब्यूशन की बात को बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिये।

पहली योजना में आपने इस काम के लिए तीन करोड़ रखा था। अब 2007 करोड़ किया है। गांवों की इतनी अधिक संख्या को देखते हुए इस प्रावधान से काम नहीं चलेगा। महाराष्ट्र ने 230 करोड़ का जो प्रावधान किया है उससे 17 हजार गांवों की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी। आज भी महाराष्ट्र में हजारों गांव हैं जहां तीन साल से बराबर पानी टैंकरों से सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। वह शुद्ध नहीं होता है। सफ वाटर जिस को कहते हैं नहीं होता है। इस कारण से मलेरिया, कौलरा वगैरह बीमारियां महाराष्ट्र में ज्यादा फैल रही हैं। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इससे निपटने के लिए हर राज्य में स्वतंत्र बोर्ड की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। डिफिकल्ट जो विल्लेज हैं उनके लिए विशेष प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिये।

इस चर्चा को यहां उठा कर माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister will intervene.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): Sir, I am very much thankful to the mover of the resolution for the reason that one of the most important problems of the people has been brought to the notice of the House. I am also grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and expressed their concern regarding the problem of drinking water and more particularly in rural areas.

At the outset, I want to assure the House that the Government also shares their concern. But I would place before the House the magnitude and the dimension of the problem and how the Government have approached it, to solve it, during the course of successive Plan periods.

In the year 1972 it was identified that there were 1,52,000 villages in the country which were problem villages and it was decided to make arrangements for drinking water therein. Till the end of March, 1980 we had covered 95,000 villages. But in the Sixth Five Year Plan some re-assessment was made and it was identified that 1.90 lakh villages were problem villages. By the end of the Sixth Plan, we have to cover those villages. You know that in between the hon. Prime Minister has placed the 20-Point Programme before the nation. In the 20-Point Programme it has been assessed and identified that problem villages are 2.31 lakhs. That is because, on account of drought the State Governments could identify some more villages which had been left out. So, they should be included. Taking into account all the villages identified by the States, now the total number is 2.31 lakhs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So, the problem is bigger now.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Definitely bigger. Therefore, for your appreciation I am placing the problem before the House. You also know that Sixth Plan allocation for drinking water supply is Rs. 2007 crores. It must be compared with Rs. 429 crores which were allocated in the Fifth Plan. Out of Rs. 2007 crores, Rs. 1407 crores are to be distributed to the State Governments after negotiation under what we call, the minimum needs programme, Rs. 600 crores are to be allocated on certain basis for accelerated water supply programme. After the 20-Point programme has been accepted by the

Government NDC and by the Conference of the Urban Development Ministers which was held in the first week of February 1982—It is being considered as a national programme—it has been decided that we have to cover 2.31 lakh villages during the Sixth Plan period. For that, the Government of India is conscious. And additional resources are also being raised.

For the information of the hon. Members, I am placing the Resolution of the Ministers' level conference of all the State Governments and Union Government. That will perhaps throw much light as to how the problem is being tackled not only by the Union Government but also by the State Governments and how a national approach has been given to it.

So far as the devolution of federal finance is concerned, I would not deal with that point. Mr. Chakraborty is always tempted about the devolution of central finance. But this is not the occasion when this should be debated.

We are all concerned with this programme. Rural water supply is a state subject and all the projects are being operated by the State Governments. So, naturally, in the course of implementation if there is anywhere any defect, that is a matter to be looked after by the State Government.

In the Ministerial level Conference, a decision was taken on how the resources, both Central and State, are to be allocated. a set of guidelines have been evolved and communicated to the Chief Ministers and all the State Governments in January last. These guidelines have also been endorsed by the Ministerial level Conference held in New Delhi. Naturally, it is a collective responsibility of both the Union and State Governments. I can assure the House that the Union Government will do whatever is possible with their resources, because the initiative itself has come from the Prime Minister, who is very much concerned about the supply of drinking water in the rural areas. That is why the

whole problem is being approached more vigorously and efforts are being made to tackle the problem.

Another problem which is very much agitating the members is the acute drinking water supply problem in Rajasthan. The hon. Member, perhaps the mover of the Resolution, referred to the Sixth Plan document, where it has been said that those villages where the provision of drinking water is costly will be attended to later on. My submission is that approach of the Sixth Plan has been changed and superseded by the 20-Point Programme. Now we have to cover all the problem villages, irrespective of whether it is costly, it is a desert or hill area, before the end of the Sixth Plan.

So far as Rajasthan is concerned, if there is no source of water available within a radius of one mile or upto a peth of 50 feet, that village will come under the category of problem and Scarcity villages. As such, they will be provided water under the State Minimum Needs Programme and the Central IRD programme. So far as hilly areas are concerned, it has been decided that climb down or climb up of 100 metres will be equal to a distance of one mile. Therefore, such villages will also come under the category of Problem and Scarcity Villages.

For the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1980-81 we gave Rs. 559.10 lakhs. In 1981-82 for the same scheme we have given Rs. 1,435.42 lakhs. Besides, the advance Plan assistance for drought relief approved by the Central Government in 1980-81 was Rs. 935 lakhs and in 1981-82 it is Rs. 1,715.06 lakhs. Besides, we have assisted them with 36 rigs. Further, certain externally assisted bilateral projects are going on. For instance, in Rajasthan a water supply and sewerage Project, assisted by the World Bank, is under implementation. An agreement with the World Bank was signed in June 1980. The credit closing date is 31st December 1985. The project is estimated to

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

cost about Rs. 138 crores, of which the World Bank credit will be \$ 680 million. The project is intended to provide safe drinking water supply in about 2000 villages spread over 10 districts.

Another Project is also about to be launched, the agreement for which is to be signed very shortly. In Himachal Pradesh also a number of projects have been taken up with external assistance. The whole problem is a very difficult problem and it requires the cooperation and collective effort of all. It is not only the Government of India alone or the State Governments alone that can solve the problem. So, a comprehensive approach is now being made and with your cooperation—are expecting that we would solve the problem before the end of Sixth Plan.

So far as this Resolution is concerned, my submission is that it need not be pressed here, rather I would oppose the Resolution because it is not necessary in the background of the situation that I have placed before the House.

श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उससे मैं पूर्णतया सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर श्री राम मिह यादव, श्री दौलत राम सारण, श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास, श्री चित्त वसु, श्रीमती कृष्णा साही, श्री मूलचन्द डागा, श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा, श्री वर्मा, श्री गहलोत, श्री चक्रवर्ती तथा अन्य साधियों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं तथा सभी ने इसका समर्थन किया है। मन्त्री महोदय ने माना कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्पूर्ण रूप से इस समस्या को हल कर देंगे। मैंने जो डाउट एक्सप्रेस किया था उसका भी उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो बीस मन्त्री कार्यक्रम रखा है उसके प्रोग्राम नं. 8 को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवर्तन करके कामयाब बनाया जाएगा। लेकिन जबतक प्लान में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, जबतक प्लान

की राशि इस मद में नहीं बढ़ती है तबतक किस प्रकार से यह चमत्कार हो जायेगा यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। इस सम्बन्ध में टोटल प्लान 2007 करोड़ का है जिसमें सेंट्रल असिस्टेन्स 600 करोड़ है। इस राशि से आप इस समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। राजस्थान के लिए छठी योजना में 108 करोड़ का प्लान है। मन्त्री जी ने वर्ल्ड बैंक असिस्टेन्स का जिक्र भी किया है लेकिन वह भी इतनी सफ़ीशिएन्ट नहीं है क्योंकि हमारी तरफ से 358 करोड़ की डिमांड रखी गई है। हमारे यहां डेजर्ट एरियाज की स्कीमें बड़ी कास्टली हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर कुवों की गहराई 80 से 200 मीटर तक है और एक विलेज से दूसरे विलेज के बीच का डिस्टेन्स दस से पन्द्रह मील का है। 50 परसेन्ट जो एरियाज है वे डेजर्ट एरियाज हैं इस लिये जो इतनी कास्टली स्कीम्स हैं राजस्थान सरकार उन के बारे में ध्यान नहीं दे रही है परिणाम यह हो रहा कि समस्याप्रद गांवों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। जो गांव इतने समस्याप्रद गांव हैं वहां टैंकों से पानी पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। वहां 14 गैलन प्रति व्यक्ति पानी मिलता है जिस से गांव वालों का पूरा नहीं पड़ता। इस योजना पर भी सरकार को लाखों रुपया खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि ऐसे समस्याप्रद गांव 2000 हैं, इन गांवों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लिया जाना चाहिये तभी हम इस डेजर्ट एरिया का कुछ भला कर सकते हैं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने योजना में इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए 2007 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, जिस में राजस्थान की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है जैसा मेरे मित्र चित्त वसु जी ने कहा था हमारे ऊपर 340 करोड़ रुपये का ओवर ड्राफ्ट है और आप उस रकम को वापस लेना चाहते हैं यदि ऐसा हुआ तो स्पष्ट है हमारा प्लान रिड्यूस हो जायेगा और रिड्यूस हो जाने से राजस्थान के लिए इस योजना के अंतर्गत जो 108 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है वह भी कम हो जायेगा, ऐसी स्थिति में राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की समस्या कैसे हल हो सकेगी ?

इस लिये इस की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सेंट्रल एग्जिस्टेंस के बारे में विशेष रूप से आप विचार नहीं करेंगे तब तक राजस्थान के इस डेजर्ट की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ वल्ड बैंक से एग्जिस्टेंस ली जा रही है और इस के लिये जिन 10 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को लिया गया है उस में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर शामिल नहीं हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों की अवहेलना की है। अभी वह स्कीम वल्ड बैंक को भेजी नहीं गई है तैयार की जा रही है। हमने भी राजस्थान सरकार पर इसके लिये प्रेशर डाला है कि जो मदद डोनेर कन्ट्रीज डेनमार्क और दूसरी कन्ट्रीज से ली जा रही है उसका लाभ बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर को भी मिलना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्न-मेंट इन दोनों को भी उस स्कीम में शामिल करे। वह इलाका भार के डेजर्ट का भयंकर इलाका है जिस की तरफ राजस्थान सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन दोनों जिलों को डोनेर कन्ट्रीज से मदद दिला कर वहाँ के गाँवों की समस्या को हल करेगी? मुझे विश्वास नहीं हो पा रहा है कि आप किस तरह से छठी पंच, वर्षीय योजना में हमारे रंगिस्तानी क्षेत्र के पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे। आप ने टयूब वेलज के लिये रिजर्व की संख्या 30 बताई है। राजस्थान जैसे क्षेत्र में 30 रिजर्व से क्या काम हो सकता है? वहाँ अधिक रिजर्व की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि हमारे क्षेत्र में बहुत ज्यादा एक्सप्लोरेशन की आवश्यकता है। आप कृपा कर वहाँ अधिक रिजर्व भोजिये, रोटरी रिजर्व भोजिये, दूसरी बात के रिजर्व भोजिये ताकि इस समस्या का निदान हो सके।

इस समस्या पर मेरे मित्रों ने जो सहयोग दिया है मैं उन की बहुत प्रशंसा करता हूँ लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह सन्तोष प्रद नहीं है। चाहिये तो यह था कि इस समस्या पर पार्लियामेन्टी अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह, जो कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री हैं, जवाब देते, एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या के मंगनीचूड को गम्भीरता को ही लिया

गया है। इस लिये मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस समस्या को हल के लिये विशेष ध्यान दे। मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस न्यूनतम आवश्यकता प्राथमिक आवश्यकता है, पूर्ति वह करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to withdraw the Resolution on the reply given by the Minister?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: I will have to withdraw, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution moved by Shri Virdhi Chander Jain be withdrawn?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.51 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUOUS RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AND NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO AMELIORATE CONDITION OF TOILING MASSES

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

"This House notes with grave concern the continuous and unchecked rise in price of essential commodities and consequent deterioration in the living and working conditions of all toiling people and the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberties of workers and calls upon the Government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses."

Sir, my Resolution is quite explicit and clear we are very much concerned and the whole country is very much concerned regarding the rise in prices of essential commodities. The House had so many occasions to discuss those issues on various items which have been introduced in this House. If at all any difference is there, any controversy is there, on the question of rise in prices, the only controversy is on the tempo and the rate of increase of prices of essential commodities.

Sir, in the last so many years, we are experiencing this phenomenon in

this economy. Arguments are advanced by the Ruling Party some time, that the price rise is a global phenomenon. Perhaps, they could not do something. Prices rise is not at all a global phenomenon. There are countries where this price increase does not in any way affect the normal living conditions of the ordinary people. Why is it, Sir? Because, there is a system where all means of production and distribution is not in the hands of private monopolists, black marketeers, hoarders or traders. That is the system where you cannot manipulate the market prices. There is a system where you cannot exploit the people to your whim and fancies. The fundamental reason, if I may say so, I will have to say, is that unless you make emphasis on that point before going into details of the real ill of our economy, because in a Socialist economy, you cannot find this phenomenon of increase in rice in prices. You take the price for the last 30 or 32 years, in respect of those countries which have got Socialist economy—whether it is China, Russia or any other country. You would not find rise in prices for the last so many years, on essential commodities on which millions of people have to carry on their lives and keep up the standard of living. You would not find such a sort of price increase. Then, why in our country, even after 34 years of independence, this phenomenon of rise in prices on essential commodities, is going on unchecked. If at all, a variation is there, it should be between point and points. Basically, prices of essential commodities are going up and people are put to difficulty. This problem is not only connected with the organised workers. The rise in prices is affecting the millions of people except a few who are in the affluent section. This impact of the rise in prices creates so many problems—problems amongst the middle class, problem amongst the housewives, problem amongst the unorganised sector, problem amongst the farmers problems amongst the middle agriculturists and problem amongst

the lot of agriculture workers and the rural poor of this country.

So, this is a great problem that brings down the standard of living of the people and also creates social problem and so many tensions and conflicts in the society. The rulers of our country have stated umpteen times that they believe in free market economy. This country's economy is tied up with the world's free market economy, the capitalist economy. It will have its own impact on the overall economy of this country also. This is an unfortunate situation we are facing.

We have been discussing about the rate of increase in the wholesale price index or the rate of decrease in the wholesale price index. We were also discussing the other day about all-India consumer price index and its variations. We have also been discussing what is the impact on the living conditions of workers and how far the Government is going to meet the real needs of the people arising out of the price escalations. But I am very sorry to say that all these questions we only superficially argue and discuss. The fundamental reason which I have stated is that our economy is tied to a capitalist economy, a capitalist system, where it is unavoidable. In that context, the rise in prices of essential commodities... is a question that has been agitating up in this country.

You saw a big rally of 5 lakh workers marching through Parliament Street and demanding from the Government that the prices of essential commodities have to be brought down. This antiprice rise rally was conducted by the various representatives of trade unions respective of any party affiliations, representing lakhs of workers.

This is also the case with agriculturists, the farmers, who constitute a major population of this country, who toil from morning to evening, who create wealth of this country. They have been agitating for the last so many years because of the rise in prices of essential commodities and

also the rise in prices of inputs by which they have to do farming. They are also facing the consequences of rise in prices. Some is the case with agricultural labour in lakhs and millions all over the country. They are being fleeced because of the ever-increasing rise in prices of essential commodities which is being brought about in this country by the wrong economic policies adopted by the Government, the various Budget formulations and the unlimited deficit financing and what not.

The rise in prices is not the concern of only a particular section or a particular category or a particular class of people. It is a question which affects the middle-class, as I stated. They find it difficult to make both ends meet with whatever they earn, whatever they get from the Government as salary. All categories of people are very much affected by the rise in prices. This malady in the economy is eating the very health of this nation. That is why this resolution of mine has its importance. It is a resolution which is not confined to any particular section of people. It is a national question as to how we can circumvent the situation. With all our efforts in the last so many years, with all sermons of building a welfare society, with all our promises in the election manifesto and with all the promises of the Government that works, unfortunately, the Government is wrecking the economy and it has failed to check rise in prices and to see that millions of our people are freed from the clutches of rise in prices of essential commodities.

Now, the question is: How is the price mechanism working in this country? What is the basic reason for this price increase? While the Budget debate was going on and also during the discussion on certain Calling Attention Notices, it had been argued that the wholesale price index is coming down and that it is not being reflected in the all-India consumer price index because of time-lag. But what is the actual experience of the common people who just depend upon the retail shops for essential commodities?

18 hrs.

The statistics that have been poured in regarding the earlier regime's period and also the present regime's period, do not reflect the actual life or the actual day-to-day living of the common man.

Whatever may be the statistical jugglery that is being made, on the overall consumer price indices, the All-India Consumer Price Index reflects what it is and that is why Government has to pay higher dearness allowance instalments to the Central Government employees. That itself proves that the rise in prices is so high that it is playing havoc with our economy and with our community.

Mr. SPEAKER: You may continue next time.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Thank you, Sir.

18.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. FUNCTIONING OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग एक ऐसे विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं जिस पर आज तक चर्चा नहीं हुई है जब कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट को बने हुए 26 साल हो गए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका ध्यान दिनांक 4 मार्च की ओर ले जाना चाहूंगा, जिस दिन मैंने इस सदन में अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के संबंध में गंभीर आरोप लगाए थे । उस दिन मैंने नियम 377 के अधीन यह विषय उठाया था, आपकी अनुमति में उठाया था और आपने उसको उठाने की स्वीकृति दी थी ।

सदन में उठाए गए मामले का सड़क पर लाने की कर्तेशश की गई, जिससे यह भी हो सकता था कि यदि यह मामला साबित नहीं होता तो आपके ऊपर भी आंच आ सकती थी कि स्पीकर साहब ने बिना सोचे समझे इस गंभीर मामले को सदन में उठाने की स्वीकृति कैसे दे दी । तो यह मेरा पुनीत कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि मैंने जो सदन

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

में चार्ज लगाए थे, उनको मैं साबित करूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं यह कहूँगा कि मैंने उस दिन सदन में कहा था कि हृदय शल्य विभाग में एक डाक्टर को आँखों की बीमारी है, जिससे उन्हें कम दिखलाई पड़ता है। मैंने 5 तारीख के अखबारों में और अन्य रिपोर्ट्स में भी पढ़ा था, उनमें भी यही कांड किया गया था कि :—

I reject it—

जब मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि किस कोने से, कहां से यह मामला उठना शुरू हो गया कि :—

“Shri Ram Vilas Paswan told one doctor is blind, one doctor is blind”.

अंधा आदमी कैसे आपरेशन करेगा, कैसे वह सर्जन बन सकता है। मैंने कहा था कि डाक्टर को कम दिखलाई पड़ता है, उसको आँख की बीमारी है, एक डाक्टर को भिगी की बाभरों है और जोन्सेन मुद्दा था, मेन इसू थी वह यह थी कि एक हरिजन नौजवान, एक गरुड नौजवान जो 18000 रुपए लाता है किसी तरह से अपना घर-बार बेचकर कि उसके हार्ट का आपरेशन हो जाए, उसने 8 यूनिट ब्लड जमा किया, उसके बाद भी उसको मृत्यु हो जाती है डाक्टरों की लापरवाही की वजह से—यह मैंने आरोप लगाया था। मैं चाहूँगा कि सर्वप्रथम इस आरोप को साबित करें। इस बारे में मैंने विभिन्न समाचार-पत्रों में भी देखा है और कई प्रिविलेज मोशन भी आपके पास पेंडिंग हैं।

जब मंत्री कोई चीज पार्लियामेंट में कहता है, जवाबदेहों के साथ कहता है तो अधिकारी का कर्तव्य है कि कंसर्निंग मिनिस्टर के माध्यम से सफाई देने का काम करें। मंत्रियों को प्रिविलेज है कि वह अपनी बात को सदन में निभीकता-एटेंक रख सकता है। शकधर साहब ने तो अपनी किताब में यहां तक कहा है कि चाहे बेसलैस हो क्यों न हो मंत्री को बात कहने का अधिकार है। इम्मे तो बेस है, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बेसलैस है, मैं साबित

करूँगा कि यह बेसलैस नहीं है, लेकिन मंत्री किसी सवाल को उठाए और दाहर हंगामा करने की कोशिश की जाए तो कोई भी मंत्री इस स्थिति में नहीं होगा कि वह किसी के खिलाफ आवाज उठा सके। कल किसी ठेकेदार के खिलाफ कोई यहां आवाज उठाएगा तो सांसद के घर पर अगर प्रदर्शन हो जाएंगे तो पार्लियामेंट की क्या डिगनिटी रहेगी? आप देखें कि किस तरह से गलत चीजें समाचार पत्रों में दिन-वाई गई हैं। यह डाक्टरों के द्वारा किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने दूसरे सदन में जा कर कह दिया कि उसमें डाक्टरों को कहीं कोई लापरवाही नहीं थी। आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के ऑरिजनल डाक्यूमेंट्स मेरे पास हैं जिन्हें मैंने फोटोस्टेट कापी आपके यहां दी है। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि सदन के पटल पर मुझे इसको रखने की इजाजत दी जाए।

सब से पहले वह अस्पताल में 2-1-81 को जाता है। यह आरोप लगाया है कि वह मेरा रिश्तेदार हो सकता है। मेरे द्वारा भंजा गया है। यह बिल्कुल बेसलैस है। वह 184 नार्थ एवेन्यू में सी पी आई के एम पी श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह के यहां ठहरा हुआ था। उसका 1500 रूपया नार्थ एवेन्यू पोस्ट ऑफिस में जमा है। एड्रेस भी पोस्ट ऑफिस में 184 नार्थ एवेन्यू का दिया हुआ है। अफसरों की दात है कोई गरीब आदमी सैंडयूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी जिस ने घर बेच कर अठारह हजार रूपया जमा किया है, वैसे आदमी के लिए यदि कोई मंत्री सिफारिश करता है तो उसका भी गलत अर्थ लगाया जाता है। ऐसा करके वह कोई बुरा काम करता है? 24-1-81 को जाता है इंस्टीट्यूट में। कहा जाता है कि 11-1-81 को आओ। उस दिन जाता है तो लिख टिप्पणी जाता है।

“Try standby...after three months”.

उसके बाद वह 20 अप्रैल 1981 को जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है 22 तारीख 'Come on Wednesday' को आओ। 22 तारीख को जाता है तो कहा दिया जाता है।

"Booked for admission on 15-1-1982".

उसके बाद फिर 15-1-82 को जाता है तो यह कहा जाता है कि वह र्न् अप नहीं हुआ। जो चिट दी गई है इंस्टीट्यूट के डाक्टरों द्वारा उसमें 15-1-81 को हस्ताक्षर है। वह जाता है और फिर कह दिया जाता 22-1-82 को आए। 22 जनवरी 1982 को जाता है। कहा जाता है

"To see Mr. Karkatta. Review on Friday for possible admission."

27 तारीख को जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है :

"To come for admission after blood donation."

बीच में 20-1-82 को वह 18000 रुपया जमा करता है

"Received Bank Draft of Rs. 18,000."

इसके पहले जब लड़का घर जाता है तो दो बार टैलीग्राम करता है। तार में लिखता है:

"Prof. N. Gopinathan, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi. Kindly refer R-61560 regarding Natho Paswan: reaching on fixed date for operation on 15th January, 1982".

वहाँ से टैलीग्राम करता है। पन्द्रह तारीख को आता है जब उसको चिट दी जाती है। 22 तारीख को कहते हैं

"Come after blood donation."

24 तारीख को रविवार पड़ता है। 23 तारीख को इस वास्ते जाता है तो उसको कहा जाता है कि 25 तारीख को आए। 25 तारीख को जाता है अपने सम्बन्धियों के साथ तो कहा जाता है

"Donors sent—are unfit to donate".

तीन आदमियों का खून लिया जाता है तीन यूनिट। कह दिया जाता है दो आर अनफिट। फिर उसके बाद 27 तारीख को जाता। पचीस पर फिर लिखा हुआ है डाक्टरों के ही हाथ से—

"Donors sent—are unfit to donate".
Please send other relatives".

फिर उसके बाद 28 तारीख को दो यूनिट ब्लड देता है। उसके बाद फिर 29 तारीख को जाता है। तब कहा जाता है

"To arrange for blood donation and then come".

फिर उसके बाद 3 फरवरी 1982 को जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि तुम जो रेलेटिव लाए हो व वागस है। गांव के मुखिया से लिखा कर लाओ कि ये तुम्हारे रेलेटिव है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप समझ सकते हैं कि बिहार का आदमी उसको भेजा जाता है, और गांव के मुखिया और मंडिकल अफसर के दस्तखत हैं। 3 तारीख को वह जाता है, 5 तारीख को वहाँ पहुँचता है और 6 तारीख को वहाँ का मुखिया ग्राम पंचायत राज, चकिया और थर्मल प्लांट का मंडिकल अफसर सर्टिफाई करता है "प्रमाणित किया जाता है श्री प्रेम पासवान, सुरेश पासवान एवं श्री सागर पासवान श्री नाथी पासवान, कुशल श्रमिक, बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन (बंगूसराय) के निकटतम सम्बन्धी हैं। (क्रमशः भतीजा, भतीजा एवं भाई) हैं। ये स्वच्छा से नाथी पासवान की चिकित्सा हेतु रक्तदान करना चाहते हैं। वह ले कर पहुँचता है 8 तारीख को और जब इनके यहाँ जाता है तो कहते हैं कि उसको कुछ बीमारी हो गई है। और तुम जनरल ओ. पी. डी. में जाओ:

"To attend OPD for drainage and to come after getting clearance."

वह जाता है ओ. पी. डी. में उसी दिन। क्यों नहीं जब उसका ऑपरेशन जरूरी था तो उसका कौजुअल्टी में या इमरजेंसी में ऑपरेशन किया गया? उसको भेजा गया ओ. पी. डी. में और वहाँ मामूली दवाई लिख दी गई जैसे सल्फा, एनेाल्जीन आदि, और कहा कि 7 दिन के बाद आओ। यह 8 तारीख की घटना है। 11 तारीख को मरे पाम आता है, आने के बाद उसकी हालत खराब थी तो मरे मंत्री महोदय को टेलीफोन किया और बताया कि यह सब धांधली हो रही है आप इस पर ध्यान दें। मैं इनका शुक्रगुजार हूँ इन्होंने कहा कि आप उसके सारे कागजात भेज दीजिये, मुझसे जहाँ तक हो सकेगा करूँगा। इनको टेलीफोन करने के पहले आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

कां टेलीफोन किया लेकिन मेरी डाक्टर से बात नहीं हो सकी। फिर मैंने टेलीफोन किया राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में और मैं वहाँ के डाक्टर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, मैंने कहा कि एम्बुलेंस भेज दीजिये, तुरन्त 5 मिनट में एम्बुलेंस आ गई जिससे उसको अस्पताल भेज दिया। इस बीच मैं आधा घंटे बाद मंत्री जी को टेलीफोन आया, उन्होंने कहा मैं आपका इंतजार कर रहा हूँ। मैंने इनको कहा कि अब आप क्या मदद करेंगे, वह रोगी मर गया। यह मेरे पास पूरा प्रूफ है। और जब आप परिवार को चिट्ठी पढ़ेंगे उन्होंने कहा है कि राम विलास जी यह इन्स्टीट्यूट किस के लिये है? गरीब के लिये है या बड़े लोगों के लिये है? आज अगर मेरे पास प्रूफ नहीं होता तो मैं झूठा बन गया होता। उस गरीब ने एक एक पत्र को जमा कर के रखा। यदि यह कागज मेरे पास नहीं होते तो क्या होता? कह दिया गया कि वह डेटे पर टर्न अप नहीं हुआ। तो यह सारे कागजात हैं आप देख लें। क्या ब्लड के अभाव में रोगी मरेगा? मंत्री जी आपने कभी सोचा है कि एक गांव का गरीब मजदूर कहां से 8, 8 रिश्तेदारों को ले कर जायगा ब्लड देने के लिये? और अगर कोई जाय भी तो कह दिया जाय कि अनफिट है। गरीब आदमी अस्पताल में आयेगा तो उसको कहा जायगा 8 युनिट ब्लड लाओ। तो वह कहां से लायेगा?

यहां रैडक्रॉस सोसाइटी है। रैड क्रॉस सोसाइटी के डा. तनेजा ने लिखा :

“Please accept 8 units of blood of Shri Natho Paswan, 30 years, male.”

तो रैड क्रॉस सोसाइटी में आपका ब्लड सैकड़ों युनिट बह जाता है। कुछ दिन पहले अखबारों में निकला था कि गड्डे में बहा दिया गया। लेकिन गरीब को ब्लड के अभाव में मार दिया जाता है, ऐसा क्यों है? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। फिर ब्लड कितना लगता है? मैंने यह पता लगाया है कि कभी 8 युनिट नहीं लगता है। मशिकल से 2, 3 युनिट लगता है। वह तो इसलिये लिया जाता है कि उसके रिश्तेदार हैं कि नहीं। 8, 8 आदमी गांव से कोई लायेगा? अगर

आप भी हमारे स्थान में मान्यवर, रहते तो आपको भी दुख होता। इसलिए मैंने इस्यु का साइड-ट्रैक कर देना, मैंने समस्या पर चर्चा न करना और हल्के ढंग से कह देना कि पासवान ने कहा है कि वन इज प्लाइड एंड दि अदर इस सर्फिरिंग फ्राम एपिलेप्सी, यह उचित नहीं है। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था और आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो आरोप लगाए हैं वह सही हैं और मेरा मैंने मुद्दा इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान खींचना था। जिसके तहत एक गरीब की हत्या की गई। ऐसे एक दो उदाहरण नहीं हैं, इस तरह के उदाहरण भरे पड़े हैं। कल मैंने पार्लियामेंट में क्वेश्चन किया था कि एक साल में कितने मरीजों का एडमिशन हुआ और कितने लोगों की आपरेशन से पहले मृत्यु हो गई। जवाब आया है कि 8 आर्दामियों की।

मैं आपके सामने कुछ उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ।

शिव चरण साहू:-सी आर नं. 5898, प्रवेश तिथि: 13-3-81, डिस्पार्च तिथि:-1-10-81, बैड नं. 9 ए बी 6, ए वी फिस्टुला। जिन डाक्टर के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह एक्सपर्ट हैं, जब उन्हें दिखलाया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि पांव काट दो। मैं डाक्टरों का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि मामलों को बढ़ाने का चाहे कितना भी प्रयत्न किया गया हो, आल इंडिया मीडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट की रीजिडेंट डाक्टरों एमर्सिमेंट लाइव देवाब और थ्रूट्स के बावजूद और आल-इंडिया जूनियर डाक्टरों फेडरेशन, जिसके चार्लिस हजार मेम्बर हैं, मेरे द्वारा लगाए गए आरोपों को सपोर्ट ही नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि फ्रेश चार्जिज भी लगा रहे हैं। जिन्हें सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाता है, उमने कहा कि पांव काट दो। डा. आई एम राव ने कहा कि मैं इसका इलाज करूंगा और आपको जानकर खुशी हांगी कि उसका इलाज किया गया और दस दिन में वह आदमी चंगा हो गया और वह घूम-फिर रहा है।

नन्द किशोर:-उम्र 32 साल, रूमेटिक हाट डिजीज का रोगी था, 7 जनवरी, 1981 को कथराइज किया गया, 24

जुलाई, 1981 को एडमिशन दिया, 17 सितम्बर, 1981 का वह आपरेशन के इन्तजार में अस्पताल में मर गया। इस बीच उसके कई बार एडमिट किया गया और कई बार डिस्चार्ज किया गया।

रितेश:—उम्र 12 साल, बेंड नम्बर ए बी 5-26, सी आर नं. 16658, उसको चार महीने तक वार्ड में रखा गया, आपरेशन नहीं किया गया, नवम्बर, 1981 में उसकी मृत्यु हो गई।

तुषार:—आसाम का छः महीने का बच्चा था सी. आर. नं. 9072. एडमिशन: 3-4-81; डिस्चार्ज: 1-10-81, हृदय-रोग का रोगी था, छः महीने तक वार्ड में रखा, उसके पिता ने नौकरी छोड़ दी थी, लेकिन बिना आपरेशन के निराश हो कर लौट गया।

शान्ति पाठक:—सी आर नं. 18316, बेंड नं. ए. 7-1. एडमिशन: 28-8-81, डिस्चार्ज: 5-1-82, आपरेशन के अभाव में मर गया।

शिवानन्द:—उम्र 12 साल, सी. आर. नं. 23926. बेंड नं. ए. बी. 5, कान्जोनिटल हार्ट डिजीज, खुन जमा कर चुका था, लेकिन अभी तक उसका आपरेशन नहीं हुआ है। पेपर में एक मामला आया है कि एक रोगी, दास डिपार्टमेंट में खांस रहा था, मगर डाक्टर ने उसका उपचार करने को बजाए ऐसा थप्पड़ मारा कि उसे साइकलिस हो गया।

इस तरह के बहुत से उदाहरण हैं।

अब मैं डा. गोपीनाथ पर आऊंगा। मैंने कहा कि साठ साल की उम्र है, कम दिखाई पड़ना स्वभाविक है। क्या मैंने किसी को इन्टेन्सिटी पर डाउट किया? मैंने कब कहा कि कोई डाक्टर कम कम्पीटेंट

है? मैंने आरोप लगाया था कि उन्हें आंख की बीमारी है। मंत्री महादेय ने विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों को क्यों नहीं देखा है? क्या मैंने यह कोई नया आरोप लगाया है— 24 मई, 1981 को समा-

चारपत्र में इन्स्टीट्यूट के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया कि यह एक क्रानिक हैस है। यह मैंने नहीं लिखा था, बी. एम. सिन्हा ने लिखा था। मैंने जो चार्ज लगाया है, वह उससे बड़ा हुआ चार्ज है। उस समय क्यों नहीं रिजॉर्टमेंट हुआ? क्यों नहीं इस्तीफा दिया गया? क्यों नहीं यह धमकी दी गई कि उस पत्रकार की पत्रकारिता छीन ली जाए। रॉजिडेंट डॉक्टर फेडरेशन ने मंत्री महादेय से सवाल पूछा है और जिसमें उन्होंने सिग्नेचर के साथ चार्ज लगाया है। डा. टण्डन ने कहा, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के इण्टरव्यू में कि तीन महीने तक आंख के ट्रीटमेंट में थे। रॉजिडेंट डॉक्टर एसोसिएशन ने कहा:

Is it not true that he is suffering from eye disease?

उन्होंने क्वेश्चन किया। उन्होंने कहा आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में डाइगनोसिस हुआ और मद्रास में जो डा. वट्टी प्रसाद फेमस आई स्पेशलिस्ट हैं उनके यहां जा करके आंख का इलाज करवाया। सबसे मोटा चश्मा जो मैक्सिमम पावर का होता है उसको इस्तेमाल करते हैं। पढ़ने-लिखने के लिए तो ठीक है लेकिन जो डाक्टर आपरेशन करता है, आपरेशन थिएटर में जाता है, जहां हार्ट को ओपन करके छोड़ दिया जाता है, जहां एक एक मिलीमीटर को एक्जूरेंसी का महत्व होता है वहां पर यह कहा तक उचित होगा? यही नहीं, मंत्री जी, फिर दूसरी जगहों के लिए आपने दूसरा कानून क्यों बनाया है कि दूसरे हॉस्पिटल्स में आई डिजीज वाले आई सर्जन नहीं हो सकते हैं? इस नियम से आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट अलग क्यों है? इसीलिए कि वह एक आटोनामस बाडी है?

यह एक सर्कुलर है 25 मार्च, 1981 का, मिनिस्ट्री आफ हेल्थ एंड फॉर्मली प्लानिंग की ओर से जिसमें लिखा गया है अशोक तिवारी, कोंबर आफ डा. एम. एम. तिवारी, 13-मी, जनकपुरी, नयी दिल्ली को कि आपको कलर ब्लाइन्ड पाया गया इसलिए आप ठीक नहीं हैं। लेकिन क्या यही नियम आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के लिए भी है? वहां के लिए

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

भी यह नियम क्यों नहीं है? क्या इसलिए वह आटोनामस है और मन के अनुसार जो भी नियम होगा उसी को बनाकर चलेंगे? चाहे कोई अंधरा हो, लूला हो या लगड़ा हो सभी कुछ वहाँ पर चलेगा। आपका कानून एक समान होना चाहिए। सारी जगहों के लिए एक ही कानून होना चाहिए।

डा. वेंगु गोपाल के सम्बन्ध में भी कहा गया है। मैंने किसी डाक्टर का नाम नहीं लिया था लेकिन वेंगु गोपाल के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। तमाम समाचारपत्रों में समाचार आया है, डाक्टर्स एसोसिएशन ने चार्ज लगाया है, डा. टण्डन ने अपने इन्टरव्यू में कहा है कि दो बार एक्सरे लिया गया। एक बार ई ई जी हुआ और दूसरी बार कुछ और जिसको कहते हैं वह हुआ। यह कहा गया कि आपरेशन थिएटर में मूर्च्छित नहीं हुए, दाहर मूर्च्छित हुए। यह भी कहा गया अमक ड्रग्स नहीं चलीं तो फिर कौन सी ड्रग्स चली? रॉजिडन्ट डाक्टर्स ने बहुत अच्छा कहा है:

The illness of the two surgeons should have been frankly admitted. उन्हें स्वेच्छापूर्वक कबूल करना चाहिये था कि मिगी एक ऐसी बीमारी है जिसके न तो आने के पहले कोई एलार्म्बिंग सिग्नल होता है और न बाद में उसका कोई पता लगा सकता है। (व्यवधान)

एक गम्भीर विषय यह है कि आज के समाचार-पत्रों में आया है कि डाक्टर के द्वारा, जो केस-शीट उसके विरुद्ध है उसको गायब करवा दिया गया है ताकि अगर कोई इन्क्वारी हो तो वह फाइंडिंग न दे सके। आप चाहें तो आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं उसका नम्बर भी बाद में दे दूंगा।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीन आरोप लगाए थे जिन पर मैं आज भी अडिग हूँ। मैं तो आपसे कहूँगा कि आप भ्रम में मत रखिए, आप एक्शन लीजिए। रॉजिडन्ट डाक्टर्स एसोसिएशन

कहता है कि हमारा गला दबाया जा रहा है और हमको कम्पेल किया जा रहा है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि 24 तारीख को डायरेक्टर ने बैठक बुलाई रॉजिडन्ट डाक्टर्स एसोसिएशन की ओर उनका कम्पेल किया कि तुम लिखो कि हम आपके साथ हैं?

मंत्री महोदय, आप ने हरिजन युवक के सम्बन्ध में कह दिया कि रामविलास पासवान का आरोप गलत है। मुझे खुशी होती यदि आप उस पर चूप्पी लगा लेंते। आप ने कह दिया कि 'बेसलेस' है। बेस तो है, लेकिन लेस कैसे हो गया, आप को कहना चाहिए था कि लेस नहीं बल्कि भोर है। मैंने अपने 377 में डा. पीटर का आरोप लगाया था, वह मलेशिया के डाक्टर थे। उन्होंने अपने आरोप में कहा था कि वहाँ एक गिराह बना हुआ है और वह गिराह वहाँ किसी अच्छे डाक्टर को रहने नहीं देता है। उस के बारे में उन्होंने भारत सरकार को भी लिखा था और मलेशिया सरकार को भी लिखा था और मीडिकल इन्स्टीचूट के डायरेक्टर को भी लिखा था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—वह अपने जवाब में बतलायें—क्या आप ने कभी भूतपूर्व राज्य स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव को फाइल पर दिया गया नोट देखा है? उन को इस बात का पता चला था कि यहाँ पर आपरेशन का जो सामान खरीदा जाता है वह बम्बई और दूसरी जगहों के मुकाबले मंहगा पड़ता है, उस का अधिक पैसा लिया जाता है। उनको पता चला था कि जो बल्ब ओपेन-हार्ट सर्जरी और क्लोज्ड हार्ट सर्जरी के लिए आता है, वह आता तो एक ही जगह से है फिर यहाँ उसका पैसा कैसे ज्यादा दिया जाता है। अखबार में निकला था कि यहाँ पर जो गलुकोज प्रयोग में लाया गया वह जाली था। कितने मरीजों पर उस का इस्तेमाल हुआ होगा? बाद में उसको रोका गया और कहा गया कि उस फर्म से न लिया जाए, लेकिन फिर भी उसी फर्म से लिया गया। अगर विजिलेंस न रहता तो वह मरीज भी स्वर्ग सिधार जाता। श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव को यह भी मालूम हुआ था कि जो बल्ब बच जाता है, जो उपयोग में नहीं आता है वह कभी भी रोगी को

लाईया नहीं जाता। क्या कभी आपने इसका लेख-जोखा किया है ?

मैं जानता हूँ आप उन डाक्टरों को सर्टीफिकेट दे दूँगे। मैं जानता हूँ आप तामपत्र भी दे दूँगे, जितनी बड़ी डिग्री हांगी, कहूँगे—“दिस इज दि प्राइड आफ दि नेशन।” “इनके दगैर काम नहीं चल सकता।” नवम्बर में पता नहीं उन को रिटायर करवायेंगे या नहीं करवायेंगे क्योंकि जो तोहफा आपने दिया है उस से तो लगता है—“देंअर इज समथिंग बिहाइण्ड इट।” उन को जाने के बाद लगता है इंस्टीचूट के पास कोई काबिल डाक्टर नहीं बचेगा। आप ने इतने सालों में ऐसे डाक्टरों को, स्पेशलिस्ट को पैदा ही नहीं किया। हमेशा तर्क दिया जाता है कि हमारे यहाँ वर्क-लोड ज्यादा है, सर्जन का अभाव है। क्यों अभाव है ?

हार्ट-सैल में दो सर्जन की पास्ट क्या खाली पड़ी है ? क्यों अभी तक उन पदों पर डाक्टरों में भरती नहीं किया गया, इस में क्या राज है ? डाक्टर एसो-सियेशन ने चार्ज लगाया है कि वह अपनी मानोपौली को कायम रखना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस गरीब का इंशू मैंने उठाया है, जिस हरिजन का इंशू मैंने उठाया है—मंत्री भले ही उन डाक्टरों को माफ कर दें, तामपत्र दे दें, लेकिन जितने गरीब लोगों की मौत हुई है यदि कहीं भगवान होगा तो वह कभी माफ नहीं करेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्विस रूल्ज हुआ करते हैं जिन के अन्तर्गत लोगों को काम करना होता है। चूंकि यह तो आटोनामस बाडी है इस लिए हम हैदराबाद में जा कर एसाइन्-मेंट ले सकते हैं, रिटायर होंगे तो वहीं जायेंगे। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ—रॉजिडन्ट डाक्टर्स ने मांग की है, 30 पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों ने, जिन में सभी पॉलिटीकल पार्टीज के लोग हैं मूझे अशी है सभी लोगों ने मांग की है कि इस की जांच होनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से एक बात और जानना चाहता हूँ—आप यह बतनाइये कि दूसरे अस्पतालों के कितने डाक्टर्स ने रिजाइन किया, हार्ट सैल विभाग के क्या और बहुत से डाक्टरों ने रिजाइन

किया है ? आप की प्रशासनिक गड़बड़ी के कारण संस्थान के बगल में सफदर जंग अस्पताल है—क्या आप ने वहाँ के बारे में पता लगाने की कोशिश की है वहाँ कितने डाक्टर इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं ? पिछले कुछ दिनों में वहाँ चार डाक्टरों ने इस्तीफा दिए हैं—मैं उन के नाम बतलाता हूँ—

1. डा. पी. वी. दास, जो हार्ट-सैल विभाग के प्रधान थे।

2. डा. डी. टी. दत्ता

3. डा. एच. एम. दहल

4. डा. पी. पी. वर्मा, फिजीशियन

दूसरे अस्पतालों में भी डाक्टर इस्तीफा दे रहे हैं, तो क्या उन डाक्टरों के प्रति आप की कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। उन के सम्बन्ध में आप ने कभी नहीं सोचा कि क्यों इस्तीफा दिया है और आपको क्या करना चाहिए। जो आपके मन के लायक है, वह बहुत बढ़िया और तामपत्र पाने लायक है और जो डाक्टर आप के मन के लायक नहीं है, वह मर जाए और उस को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा और बहुत आदर से कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं कोई नया चैटर नहीं खोलना चाहता हूँ। हमारे ऊपर एलीगेशन लगाए गए हैं और एलीगेशन इस तरीके से लगाए गए हैं, जिनमें कोई सच्चाई नहीं और वे बिलकूल बेसलैस है और जो बात मैंने कही थी और मैं आज भी कह रहा हूँ कि यदि मंत्री महोदय को उन के बारे में कोई शंका है, तो जांच करावें। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय जद जवाब दें, तो सब लोगों की बात को सुन कर गोलमाल जवाब न दें। मैंने वॉटेगोरीकली सारी चीजों को एक्सपोजेन कर दिया है और आज मैं इतनी दूरी तक ही सीमित रहूँगा और मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि उन्होंने जो हमारे ऊपर आक्षेप लगाए हैं यह कह कर कि मेरा जो कहना था, वह बिलकूल वॉमिसाल है और इस तरह से हम को और आपको भी इनडाइरेक्टली मेलाने करने की कोशिश की है और एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लगाने का काम किया है, तो जब मंत्री

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

महोदय जवाब दें तो एक एक करके प्रत्येक बिन्दु का जवाब दें।

मैं यह फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय, आप के हित में, देश के हित में और डाक्टरों के हित में भी यह था कि इन्क्वायरी हो जाती और डाक्टरों को तो हंस कर यह कहना चाहिए था कि ठीक है, हमारे ऊपर चार्ज लग रहे हैं।

We are ready to face the charges.

उसी समय उनको यह कहना चाहिए था बजाए यह करने कि मैं इस को डाइवर्ट किया जाए। आप कहेंगे कि जो भी हो मैं इन्टरफियर नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। आप इन्टरफियर मत कीजिए लेकिन मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आप एक इम्पेशियल इन्क्वायरी उसकी करा दीजिए। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि पार्लियामेंट के जो मंत्री डाक्टर हैं, हम लोग तो डाक्टर नहीं हैं लेकिन दोनों पक्षों में, उधर भी और इधर भी, डाक्टर हैं, और उधर डा. भर्डे हैं, आप इन्हीं लोगों की एक कमेटी बना दीजिए और जो तथ्य हैं उनके सामने आने दीजिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि तथ्य सामने निखर कर आएँ और मैं मंत्री महोदय से करबद्ध प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इस तरह का ताम्रपत्र देने का काम छोड़िये और सच्चाई में ऊपर आइए और कम से कम एक इन्क्वायरी तो करवाइए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was hearing with rapt attention the speech given by the hon. Member, Shri Ramvilas Paswan. When I was hearing his eloquent speech I was reminded of one incident that occurred in our State. During the Janata regime in Orissa, one hon. Minister was called to inaugurate the Sports Meet. While addressing the gathering there, the hon. Minister had said "I am very happy to inaugurate your Sports Meet". He spoke in Hindustani. The

हिन्दुस्तान में तीन ठोस काम बहुत अच्छे हैं। एक है क्रिकेट, दूसरा है फुटबाल और तीसरा है टूर्नामेंट।

hon. Member had said that he was unable to see. Now he is telling here that he has not told that the Doctor was blind. For the last 10 or 15 days, in all the newspapers, the allegation made by the hon. Member was that he was blind. Had he given a statement to the Press to the effect that he had not said that Dr. Gopinath was blind, the matter would have ended there. acts

He has just misquoted. The refractory error and colour blindness are two different things. In the case of colour blindness there is restriction in all the Institute for appointment of doctors to any such post. For refractory error there is no such rule or provision of the Government to bar any person to be employed in different surgery departments. So his hallucination should go with this explanation.

Sir, if you hear about how much operations both Dr. Gopinath and Dr. Venugopal have performed during the last year and what type of operations they are performing, you will be astonished to know that India can produce such doctors in open-heart surgery also. They are doctors of international repute. Dr. Venugopal is a young and energetic chap. At the same time he is a bachelor. He is dedicated to the cause of heart patients in the country.

At the time of operation he got a severe backache. He was performing the operation for ten hours. After that there was some convulsion. The convulsion was not due to epilepsy. It was found after detailed investigation by a panel of doctors of AIIMS of national repute that it was due to Hypoglycaemia. If you don't take food for more than ten to twelve hours and is empty stomachs and you perform such long operations, with much of exertion Hypoglycaemia comes. It

is a case of lack of sugar below the normal level in the blood in the layman's term. Then definitely brain will suffer due to Hypoglycaemia and there will be no oxygen supplied to the brain as a result of which the person will become unconscious. If we consider that thing as epilepsy it is very wrong.

Sir, before allowing Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to raise this thing in the House, he should have begged apology before the House for levelling such wild remarks against the eminent doctor. This is very bad, Sir. The nation will not forgive us if a Member of Parliament is allowed to make such remarks against eminent doctors, who are not only of national but also of international repute. Therefore, I request the Hon. Speaker that before the Hon. Minister replies, the Hon. Member should feel sorry and he should beg apology before the House.

Sir, I definitely feel very sorry for the death of Sri Natho Ram Paswan. We must express our condolence to the bereaved family. There is no second opinion about it. But at the same time I would say that he did not die while being in the custody of Cardiac surgery. The patient died not due to this, but due to the infection of glutial abscess. Sir, cardia surgery cannot be undertaken with any infection in the body. This type of surgery is so sophisticated, so meticulous that Dr. Gopinath or Dr. Venugopal cannot give a certificate to a person suffering from this infection to be fit for operation. If a panel of doctors examined the patients in different departments, then they will also tell the patient is not fit to undergo the surgery. So, it is not the fault of Dr. Venugopal or of Dr. Gopinath.

Do you mean to say that it is the fault of the whole Institute? It is not like that. So, the deceased has died, not due to any heart complication or at the operation table. He has died due to glutial abscess and super-infection. That is what the report of the Willingdon Hospital says.

It is said that the patient was harassed. It is not a fact. I say this because in the cardio surgery unit, only 40 beds are available. They take, on an average, 23 days per person. So, they cannot accommodate in a single year, more than 400 to 500 patients. So, not one case, but thousands of cases are on the waiting list. Generally, complicated cases come to the cardio-surgery unit of the Medical Institute.

There are other institutes in the country, also doing open heart surgery. But they are not doing complicated surgery, as Dr. Venugopal and Dr. Gopinath do. These two doctors have successfully operated more than 32 cases of complicated nature. The records are there.

Sir, you will be astonished to know that one Bhaskara Putran who had a complicated ASD with total anomalous Pulmonary venous connection, was operated by Dr. Venugopal and Dr. Gopinath—who had operated 15 cases of this type. Out of them, all the patients except one have survived. In this type of cases, generally in USA one doctor has done four operations; and out of the four, only two have survived, and two have collapsed. It is an open heart surgery. If the mortality rate is less in AIMS than the international figure, is it not a plus point, and a matter of pride for India?

Another most complicated case is that of one Mohanty from my State who had a clotted mitral valve. He was operated upon by Dr. Venugopal and Dr. Gopinath. These two doctors have conducted 12 such operations; and out of them, eleven are now in good condition. Similarly, an internationally renown cardio-surgeon, Dr. Bjork has conducted 16 such cases, out of whom he could operate only four; and out of the four, two have died. But here, out of 12, eleven have survived.

[DR. Krupasindhu Bhor]

So, we must see the merits and demerits of the doctors. Dr. Venugopal and Dr. Gopinath have conducted 400 or 500 open heart cardio surgery cases in a year. Out of them, 32 operations were more complicated ones. They have been published in international journals, in different countries. They have been commended, not only nationally but also internationally. Can this type of doctors of any country be called epileptic and blind by any person or by any Member of Parliament?

This is my agony and sorrow. So I want to tell the hon. Minister this: before he replies to the Member, the former should apologise to the House for having levelled these charges against the reputed surgeons; who are reputed not only nationally, but internationally also.

Why is there brain drain? Time and again, Members from the Opposition are telling Government in this House that there is brain-drain. If you misbehave in this way, there will definitely be brain-drain. If Dr. Venugopal resigns today, he will get a better job outside. If the Minister likes to see the working conditions of the doctors and the residential physicians, I welcome it.

Dr. Shantilal Mehta Committee has submitted a report. I urge upon the Minister to take action immediately to see the working conditions of the doctors and provide all the necessary facilities. Now, this Institute is not a referral Institute; it is a general hospital also. If Shri Vajpayee suffers from something, he is also going to that Institute.

MR. SPEAKER: God forbid, nobody should suffer from any disease.

DR. KPUPASINDHU BHOI: So many people are going to that Institute even for minor ailments. Now, it has got a national reputation. I have already explained that the allegations made by the hon. Member are not

based on facts; and the Minister will look into it and in this particular case he should not allow any enquiry to be conducted or any enquiry commission to be set up so that the moral of the doctors should not be lowered.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Paswan has raised a discussion regarding the functioning of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and has concentrated it, during the course of his discussion, on the death of an unfortunate Harijan. As a result of this death, much heat has been generated. I extend my sympathy for this unfortunate Harijan who could not get medical help in proper time and as a result succumbed to death.

In spite of all this, I do not want to go to the extent of condemning the eminent physicians because they are internationally renowned, and in our country they have earned a great reputation. In the death of this Harijan worker, Mr. Paswan has not only involved the doctors themselves but also the administration the functioning of the administration of the Institute itself. Now, I shall concentrate on the three aspects. (1) This Institute was inaugurated 26 years ago. The then Health Minister Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, pointed out that this Institute would deal with medical care, research and training. As far as medical care is concerned, originally, it was considered to be an Institute of referral character.

Patients undergoing treatment in different parts of the country are sent to this place on the basis of proper recommendations of medical institutions. But this Institute has lost its character. It is no longer a referral institute. People living in Delhi and people from other parts of the country also come to this Institute even without proper recommendations from other medical institutes or medical colleges.

The pressure of the patients is beyond limits. Why has such pressure been created? Because in and around Delhi, hospitals are not properly maintained and because there is inadequacy of beds and hospitals are generally not kept clean. Patients having some extra funds prefer to visit this Medical Institute, with the result that such a large number of patients come and it becomes difficult for the administration to control them. Therefore, many problems crop up. The state of mental tension of the patients and occasionally the indifferent attitude of the people in the Medical Institute also creates panic among the people. They lodge their complaints with politicians or Ministers or high officials.

As regards the medical care, I would point out that drugs are not given free of cost. There are reports that private doctors send their patients to this Institute for X-ray and other costly tests or examinations. Pace-makers are imported. They are supplied to patients who are critically ill. A pace-maker costs about Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. It is practically impossible for a poor patient to pay such a huge amount.

Senior doctors are not present all the time. It was pointed out that one-third of the senior doctors should be present in the Institute to attend on patients who come to the Institute because they come there after obtaining proper recommendations. But the senior doctors are rarely available and their functions are carried out by junior doctors. Therefore, grievances crop up. Sufficient oxygen is not available. Sir, you are going to ring the bell, I should say. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are very intelligent and far-sighted.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sufficient oxygen is not available there. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to look into all these factors and why the grievances are increasing.

As regards research work, there are complaints by the Resident Junior Doctors that their research works are being used by the senior faculty members for their own promotion. Not only that, junior doctors are also terrorised.

As regards training, there is frustration among the doctors. Out of 100 junior doctors, only 30 senior doctors are selected for training. And out of 30 senior doctors only one doctor is selected as lecturer. Government should look into this.

As I have no time, I would suggest some points for the consideration of the Minister.

One-third of the senior doctors should remain present in the hospital to attend to patients who are coming from other hospitals in different parts of the country. Punctuality should be maintained because many doctors do not come to the hospital in time. Private ward should be expanded because in this private ward VIPs are treated. Casualty Ward should also be expanded. Social workers should be engaged for guidance and counselling to the patients. Distribution of seats in medicine should be made. Sufficient oxygen cylinders should be made available. Research should be conducted in relevance to the Indian conditions and not in relevance to the Western conditions. Unnecessary bureaucratic interference must be avoided. Pace-makers should be made indigenously.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta—South): It is a 10-point programme.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I would request the Minister to consider all these things and then arrive at a decision.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां आज बड़े गंभीर

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। चर्चा का विषय कुछ दिन पहले ही प्रारम्भ हो गया, एक अजीब सा प्रेसीडेंस स्थापित होने जा रहा है। आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत श्री राम विलास पासवान ने इस विषय पर सदन और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने का प्रयास किया और वह एक गजब बन गया।

माननीय मंत्री जी के जो बयान राज्य-सभा में हुए और हमारे डाक्टर साहब ने जो यहां कहा डाक्टर होने के नाते हो सकता है कि उनके दिल में डाक्टरों के प्रति माहृवत हो, मरे दिल में भी डाक्टरों के प्रति बड़ी इज्जत है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि उन्होंने संसदीय प्रणाली तथा व्यवहार में श्री कौल व शकधर वाली बात देखी हो, मैं क्वोट कर रहा हूँ—

“संसद या समिति में कही गयी किसी बात या दिये गये किसी मत के सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण विशेषाधिकार दिया गया है जिससे कि सदस्य अपनी बात कहते हुए डरे नहीं और अबाध रूप से अपने विचार प्रकट करे। इस प्रकार सदस्य को न्यायालयों की कार्यवाही से पूरा संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है, चाहे वह जानता हो कि उसने जो कुछ कहा है, वह झूठ है तथा द्वेष की भावना से कहा है।”

यह मेरी बात नहीं है, यह कलकत्ता हाई कर्ट को रूलिंग है—सुरेश चन्द्र बनर्जी और अन्य बनाम पूनीत गोशाला—आई. इ. टि., कलकत्ता-176।

श्री रणवीर सिंह (केसरगंज) : होगी।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : होगी, आप सुनिये तो सही।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय “झूठ” इसमें अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, इसको निकाल दीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो रिमार्क्स की बात कही है, जब आपने किसी चीज की अनुमति दे दी तो उसका मकसद यह होता है कि सरकार और सदन का ध्यान उस पर आकर्षित करना है।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : यह रूलिंग बिल्कुल इस केस में एप्लीकेबल नहीं है। उन्हें ऐसी रूलिंग साइट करनी चाहिये जो इस केस में एप्लीकेबल हो।

अगर वह समझते हैं कि श्री पासवान ने झूठ कहा है, तब यह रूलिंग लागू होगी।
19 hrs.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अगर श्री पासवान ने इस सदन में कहा है कि मैंने जो दोषारोपण किया है, जो एलीगेशन्स और चार्जिज लगाए हैं, मैं उनका सबूत दे रहा हूँ, तो फिर इसपर एनक्वारी क्यों नहीं बैठ सकती? क्या इस लिए कि वे एमिनेंट पीपल हैं? अगर वे एमिनेंट हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वे सुपर-ह्यूमन हैं और एवाव दि ला है। क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि एमिनेंट पीपल होने के नाते वे कानून के साथ खिलवाड़ करें?

मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में कहा था:—

I as president of the institute have gone through the records of the institute pertaining to these allegations.

आगे वह कहते हैं :—

There was no sufficient reason to entrust the enquiry to any independent today of experts.

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस बारे में एनक्वारी कराने के सफिशेंट रीजन्स नहीं हैं। अब तो सफिशेंट रीजन्स उनके सामने आ गए हैं। वह यह बात कह कर लोगों का दिमाग नहीं बदल सकते हैं। आज इस मेडिकल इन्स्टीट्यूट की हालत यह है कि जो गांव का आदमी सड़क पर बैठता है, भूखा-प्यासा रहता है और गांव में अपनी जमीन बेच कर यहां आता है, वह भी हमारे जैसे लोगों में कहता है कि प्राइवेट वार्ड में भर्ती करा दोजिए, जेनरल वार्ड में देख-भाल नहीं होगी। इस पद्धति को बदलने की जरूरत है। अगर आप उसको नहीं बदलेंगे तो देश में एक भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी।

अगर कोई बड़ा आदमी है, तो वह इस देश की जमीन से बना है, इस देश के पैसे

से बना है। सरकार और देश ने कराड़ों रूपा उसकी पढ़ाई-लिखाई पर खर्च किया है। वह कहीं ऊपर से नहीं आया है। इस बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है।

माननीय सदस्य न जो एलीगंशन्ज लगाए हैं, मैं उनका पूरा समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इसमें सच्चाई है, तो डरने की बात नहीं है। मुझे डा. गोपीनाथ और वेणु गोपाल से व्यक्तिगत रूप से कोई द्वेष नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब पार्लियामेंट में यह मामला उठाया गया, तो उन्हें सच्चाई के साथ कह देना चाहिए था कि हमारे खिलाफ जो एलीगंशन्ज है, उनकी एनक्वारी कराई जाए। सच्चाई सामने आ जाती। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने सच्चाई पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने कहा :—

I had talked to the Director and through the director the academic community of the institute that I have been always supporting them and my continued support will be there always.

मंत्री महोदय ने बगैर एनक्वारी किए हुए कैसे मपोर्ट दे दी? इसका मतलब यह है कि उनके इशारे पर यह सारा काम होता रहा और उन्होंने जान-बूझ कर पार्लियामेंट की मर्यादा का हनन किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आल-इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के साथ मेरा गहरा सम्बन्ध है केवल संसद-सदस्य के नाते नहीं। इंस्टीट्यूट मेरे चुनाव-क्षेत्र में है, एक नाता तो वह है। लेकिन बड़ा नाता मरीज का नाता है। अगर आज मैं जीवित हूँ, चलने-फिरने की स्थिति में हूँ, सारे देश में दौड़ सकता हूँ, तो उसका श्रेय इंस्टीट्यूट के डाक्टरों को है। मैं उनका आभारी हूँ।

माननीय मध्य, श्री राम विलास पासवान ने आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत यहाँ पर एक गर्म मामला उठाया और उसमें उन्होंने दो डाक्टरों पर गम्भीर आरोप लगाये। श्री पासवान इस सदन के बड़े

सक्रिय सदस्य हैं जब वह किसी मामले को उठाते हैं, तो गर्मजोशी के साथ उठाते हैं। लेकिन अगर डाक्टरों पर आरोप लगेंगे, तो डाक्टर उनका खंडन करने के लिये नहीं आ सकते। यह स्वास्थ्य मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी थी कि वह उन आरोपों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने और जल्दी से जल्दी सदन को विश्वास में लें। श्री पासवान ने 4 मार्च को मामला उठाया और चर्चा हो रही है 26 मार्च को। यह जो बीच में समय बीता है इसमें डाक्टरों को परेशानी हुई है और श्री पासवान की वंदना बढ़ी है। आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट न केवल आलोचना का बल्कि सार्वजनिक आक्षेप का विषय बन गया है। इस स्थिति को टाला जा सकता था अगर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री तत्काल श्री पासवान द्वारा लगाए गए आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में जांच शुरू कर देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे भी कहूँगा कि नियम 377 में सदस्य मामले उठाते हैं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देना जरूरी नहीं है। इस प्रकार मामले अधर में लटके रहते हैं। लेकिन यह मामला नाजुक था। सदन में दो डाक्टरों के बारे में कहा गया था। उन डाक्टरों से मेरा व्यक्तिगत परिचय है। श्री पासवान की भावनाओं की मैं कद्र करता हूँ लेकिन उन्होंने सुनो-सुनाई, दूसरों से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर जो कुछ कहा है—उन्हें यह मानना चाहिए—उसमें कुछ थोड़ा-बहुत कम ज्यादा हो सकता है। डा. गोपीनाथ और डा. वेणु गोपाल केवल आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के स्तम्भ नहीं हैं, चिकित्सा के अपने क्षेत्र में सारे देश में उनका विशिष्ट स्थान है। यह ठीक है कि बात का बतंगड़ बनता गया। पासवान जी ने ठीक कहा, उन्होंने सिर्फ कहा था कि एक सर्जन जो प्रोफेसर थे, हृदय शल्य विभाग के प्रधान भी हैं, उन्हें आँख की बीमारी है, उन्हें कम दिखाई पड़ता है। लेकिन बाहर यह चीज फैली कि संसत्सदस्य ने एक डाक्टर को अंधा बता दिया। उन्होंने बताया नहीं, अगर बाहर यह प्रचार चला। अब कम तो मुझे भी दिखाई देता है इसीलिए पढ़ने के लिए मैं चश्मा लगाता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अध्यक्ष जी, आप तो दूरदृष्टि रखते हैं, आप दूर तक देख सकते हैं। डाक्टर भी बीमार हो सकते हैं। डा. गोपी नाथ बीमार थे। कई महीने तक, मुझे मालूम है बीच-बीच में छुट्टियां लेते थे लेकिन इस आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष निकालना कि वे आपरेशन नहीं कर सकते थे, हृदय जैसे गम्भीर अंग का आपरेशन नहीं कर सकते थे—यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं जानता हूँ जिस दिन डा. गोपी नाथ यह समझेंगे कि वे आपरेशन नहीं कर सकते, वे आपरेशन थिएटर में नहीं जायेंगे।

डा. गोपी नाथ और डा. वेणु गोपाल पैसा कमाने के लिए वहाँ पर नहीं हैं। हम उन्हें दते क्या हैं? अगर वे मीडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट छोड़ कर प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस शुरू कर दें तो 30-40 हजार रुपया महीना कमा सकते हैं। अभी अभी मेरा आपरेशन करने वाले डा. आत्म प्रकाश की मृत्यु हो गई। शामत उन्हें सम्मानित कर चुका है—उन्हें पहले पद्मश्री मिला और फिर पद्म-विभूषण मिला। मैं उनके घर की हालत जानता हूँ कर्जा चढ़ा हुआ है, मकान अधूरा बना पड़ा है और बच्चों की पढ़ाई कैसे चले, उनकी पत्नी इस चिन्ता में है। यदि डा. आत्म प्रकाश इंस्टीट्यूट को छोड़ दिए होते और अपना क्लिनिक खोल कर बैठ गए होते तो उनके जाने के बाद आज उनकी पत्नी को कोई चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं होती। लेकिन आल इंडिया मीडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में और मीडिकल प्रोफेशन में ऐसी डाक्टर हैं जिनके लिए आदर्शवाक्य यह है :—

कामये दुःखतप्तानां

प्राणि नामार्तिनाशनं

वे मीडिकल प्रोफेशन में आए तो धन कमाने के लिए नहीं, सेवा की भावना उनको वहाँ खींच लाई। हमें उसकी कद्र करनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इस मामले में और दूसरे मामलों में कमियां होती हैं। इसका अर्थ यह भी नहीं है कि सभी डाक्टर ऐसे हैं जिनके खिलाफ शिकायतें नहीं हो सकती हैं। शिकायत हो सकती है, आल इंडिया मीडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में कमियां हैं। मैं 25 सालों से

देख रहा हूँ मीडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। एक कारण तो यह है कि आज देश में सभी चीजों में गिरावट आ रही है तो मीडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट अपवाद कैसे रह सकता है? .

श्री रण वीर सिंह : आप राजनीति ले आये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : मैं राजनीति नहीं लाया हूँ।

श्री रण वीर सिंह : आप बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे थे, लेकिन राजनीति ले आये। विरोधी दलों में भी गिरावट आ गई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं सब को कह रहा हूँ। कभी डा. श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी यहां बैठते थे, आज मैं बैठा हूँ—स्तर गिरा है। कभी गृह मंत्री के पद पर सरदार पटेल बैठा करते थे....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिंसा) : आज भी सरदार हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरदार हैं, मगर पटेल नहीं हैं। मैं इस में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ, मैं इस में राजनीति को लाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मगर एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसे हमारे यहां राजनीति में बीमारी ज्यादा है, वैसे ही डाक्टरों में भी राजनीति ज्यादा है। आल इंडिया मीडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट ही नहीं और दूसरे अस्पताल भी इस के शिकार हो गये हैं। मैं अपने मित्र पासवान से कहूंगा—रॉजडेंट डाक्टर क्या कहते हैं, उस को जरूर सुनें, मगर केवल उन के कहने के आधार पर ही सारे नतीजे निकालें।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : वाजपेयी जी, आप का इलाज अच्छा हो गया, चूंकि आप बड़े नेता हैं, इस लिए आप अपने आधार पर ही सब निष्कर्ष मत निकालिये। आप का तो सद जेगह इलाज अच्छा होता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह गलत है।

श्री हरीश रायत (अल्मोड़ा) : यही बुनियादी प्रश्न है, इस का जवाब देना चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं जवाब दूंगा। वैसे इस बहस का जवाब तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी देंगे, मुझे नहीं देना है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, जूनियर डाक्टरों और सीनियर डाक्टर्स में खींचतान रहती है, जूनियर डाक्टरों की बात में भी दम हो सकता है, उसके बारे में आप पता लगाइये, आल इण्डिया मीडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट उसके बारे में जांच करा सकती है। लेकिन अगर सीनियर और जूनियर डाक्टरों की परस्पर प्रतिस्पर्धा और एक-दूसरे को साथ ले कर न चलने की उनकी अक्षमता के कारण अगर मामलों सदन में उठेंगे तो उसके नतीजे अच्छे नहीं होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा होता हमारे मित्र पासवान कुछ बुनियादी सवालों पर अंगुली रखते . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम ने रखी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : असली समस्या अस्पताल में भीड़ की है। आप कार्डियक क्लिनिक को ले लीजिए। मुझे मालूम है 30 हजार, 35 हजार, मरीज आते हैं, जिन में 8-9 हजार मरीज नये होते हैं। 15-16 हजार ऐसे होते हैं जिन का "कैथेटराइजेशन" कराना जरूरी होता है, मगर इन्तजाम केवल 500 मरीजों का है, बिस्तर है केवल 40। श्री पासवान की वेदना को मैं समझ सकता हूँ। मैं पिछले दो दिनों से पश्चिम चम्पारन से आये हुए एक नौजवान को कार्डियोलॉजी विभाग में इन्डोर पेशेंट के रूप में भर्ती कराने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। मैं किसी की शिकायत नहीं करूंगा—मगर बिस्तर नहीं है। डाक्टर आगे का समय दे रहे हैं, मगर मरीज के पास समय नहीं है। अब इसका जवाब देना स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का काम है, डाक्टर जितने मरीज आये सबको भर्ती कर सकते हैं, लेकिन बिस्तर बढ़ाइये, इंस्टीट्यूट के लिये पैसा दीजिये। क्षमा कीजिये—आउट-आफ-टर्न एडमिशन होते हैं। अगर पार्लियामेंट का कोई मेम्बर फोन कर देगा तो उसकी बात जरा ध्यान से सुनी जाती है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . सरकारी अफसर हैं, मंत्री मंडल हैं, प्रदेश के मंत्री हैं . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : सीनियर्स की सुनी जाती है। आप की बात से आपकी पार्टी के कुलीग्स एग्री नहीं करते।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : आप के यहां भी यही हाल है—सीनियर्स और जूनियर्स का सवाल है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुश्किल यह है कि इधर सब जूनियर्स इक्ठो हो गये हैं।

एक तरफ भीड़ है, दूसरी तरफ धन की कमी है। हृदय में लगाने के लिए वाल्व के लिये पैसा चाहिये। बम्बई म्युनिस्पल कारपोरेशन वाल्व मुफ्त दे रहा है। आल इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट का डाक्टर कहता है कि अगर पैस-सेटर लगवाना है, वाल्व लगवाना है, तो पैसा लाओ, पैसा जमा करो। मैं जानता हूँ कि बिहार से अगर कोई हरिजन बंधू आएगा और मौत सामने खड़ी है और उस के इलाज में देर हांगी और जिम तरह से श्री पासवान की मृत्यु हुई, उस तरह से किसी और की मृत्यु हो जाएगी, तो हमारे भावुक मित्र के हृदय में जरूर चोट लगेगी, मगर हमें यथार्थ को देखना पड़ेगा।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। इस तरह की जब मृत्यु हो जाती है वह तो प्रकाश में आ जाती है मगर जो सैकड़ों मरीज ठीक हो कर चले जाते हैं, उनका इतना उल्लेख नहीं होता है। 7 साल का बच्चा इस समय कार्डियोक वार्ड में पड़ा हुआ है और अच्छा हो रहा है। उसका इस तरह व आपरेशन हुआ कि जो हिन्दुस्तान में एक मिसाल कायम करेगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डा. वेणुगोपाल को जानता हूँ। डाक्टरी के अलावा उनकी और कोई व्यसन नहीं है। भोजन नहीं, नींद नहीं, बिना खाए हुए आपरेशन में लगे हुए हैं। और मूर्च्छित हुए होंगे, तो मिरगी के कारण नहीं बल्कि ज्यादा काम करने के कारण, भूखे रहने के कारण। उनके जीवन को मैंने देखा है। अब पासवान जी कहेंगे कि आप को उन्होंने देखा है, इसलिए आप तो उनकी तारीफ करेंगे ही। मैं वताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरा इलाज नहीं किया है। मैं आपको डा. गोपी नाथ

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

के बारे में एक घटना सुनना चाहता हूँ। इमर्जेंसी के दौरान मुझे आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में भर्ती किया गया था। बंगलोर में मेरा अपरेशन कर दिया गया था और कहा गया था कि मुझे एपेंडिसाइटिस है और मेरी एपेंडिक्स निकालनी है। चीरा लगा दिया गया। दाद में पता लगा कि एपेंडिक्स तो पहले ही निकाली जा चुकी है। घाव भरा नहीं और सॉप्टक हो गया। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा कि मैं आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं जब से पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बना हूँ, आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में इलाज कराता रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं नहीं चाहता कि एक दाई-इलेक्शन हो। इसलिए मैं अरि अस्पतालों में नहीं जाता रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भगवान आप की इच्छा पूर्ण करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं साढ़े चार महीने बिस्तर पर था। मेरी डिस्क निकाली गई और डाक्टरों ने कहा कि इनको घूमना चाहिये। पुलिस पहरा लगा था, नीचे आ नहीं सकते थे। आधी रात में मुझे सातवीं मंजिल पर ले जाया जाता था और मेरे साथ एक पुलिस वाला रहता था। एक दिन डा. गोपी नाथ से मेरी मुलाकात हो गई। साढ़े 11 बजे थे। मैंने कहा कि डाक्टर साहब, आप क्या कर रहे हैं। कहने लगे, इमर्जेंसी। फिर मुझे से पूछने लगे कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं, तो मैंने कहा मेरे लिए भी इमर्जेंसी। डाक्टरों के लिए ब्लॉड समय का दंधन नहीं है। डाक्टर परिश्रम करते हैं डाक्टरों में ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिन से शिक्षायत हो सकती है मगर जनरलाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए, स्वीपिंग रिमार्कस मत करिये। यह ठीक है कि पासवान जी ने जो एक मामला उठाया है, जिसकी मृत्यु हो गई, उसमें एक छोटी सी बात थी, जो मुझे भी खटकती। उन्होंने कहा कि एक्सरेस हो गया था और अपरेशन नहीं हो सकता था लेकिन एक्सरेस को डेन करने का काम जल्दी क्यों नहीं हुआ। उस मरीज को ओ.पी.डी. में क्यों भेजा गया, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

मैंने भी उस पर्व को देखा है, जो ये लाए हैं। इन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत की है। अब ओ. पी. डी. में जाएगा, तो ओ. पी. डी. में तो बहुत भीड़ होती है और ओ. पी. डी. में घुसना मुश्किल है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आजकल कुमुदबन जोशी अस्पतालों का दौरा कर रही है और थोड़े दिन पहले वह सफदरजंग अस्पताल गई थीं और वहां के एक डिपार्टमेंट में वे 9 बजे गई थीं और लोग आए नहीं थे, तो वे रजिस्टर पर दस्तख्त कर आई थीं और मैं समझता हूँ कि अब अस्पतालों में भी थोड़ी सी चेतना आ रही है।

मंत्री महोदय भी आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में मरीज रह चुके हैं और अब तो वे सर्वोसर्वा हैं। आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज की जो कमियां हैं, वे उनका मालूम हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वतार सुपरवाइजर के उन का भेजेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मगर यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज आटोनामस है। कहा है आटोनामी जब मंत्री उसका चेयरमैन हो जाता है। ऐसी हालत में आटोनामी कहाँ रहेगी। आटोनामी होनी चाहिए। मैं आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज की नहीं बल्कि दिल्ली के सारे अस्पतालों की बात कहता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अस्पतालों की बात कहें, आप देश के नेता हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर देश ने मुझे चुन कर नहीं भेजा है, मुझे नई दिल्ली वालों ने चुन कर भेजा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को नोट करना होगा कि मामला आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट का है मगर पासवान साहब ने और डिपार्टमेंटों की चर्चा नहीं की है। उनकी जो भी शिक्षायतें हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शिक्षायतें दूर हानी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वं एक विभाग के साथ सम्बन्धित है। मगर आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीच्यूट में और भी विभाग है। वहां अच्छे काम भी हो रहे हैं। कहीं कहीं असावधानी भी हो जाती है। मगर जिसका मरीज मर जाएगा तो उसके लिए इस से बड़ी और कोई दूसरी दुःख की बात नहीं है। यह एक तथ्य है। लेकिन दूसरा भी तथ्य है उसको भी हमें देखना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महादेय, समाप्त करने से पहले मैं एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जब वहाँ भर्ती था तो एक छोटी-सी बच्ची भी भर्ती की गयी थी। डिहाइड्रेशन का केश था। उस बच्ची को डाक्टर बचाने की कोशिश करते रहे, रात भर परिश्रम करते रहे। सुबह के समय थोड़ी देर के लिए वह डाक्टर चाय पीने के लिए चला गया। उस दौरान वह बच्ची मर गयी। फिर क्या था कि उसकी मां ने उस डाक्टर का गला पकड़ लिया। अब एक डाक्टर ने रात भर काम किया हां, उस चाय पीने का समय तो मिलना ही चाहिए। फिर उसे दूसरे मरीजों को भी देखना है, दूसरे बच्चों को भी देखना है। लेकिन भीड़ ज्यादा होने से डाक्टरों को कभी कभी चाय पीने तक का वक्त नहीं मिलता है। इस से साफ है कि कहीं न कहीं कोई कमी जरूर है। जो कमियां हैं उन्हें दूर किया जाना चाहिए। मगर हम अपने डाक्टरों का मनोबल न तोड़ें। जो डाक्टर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करते हैं, उनके आचरण को जांच का विषय बनना चाहिए कि हर डाक्टर हताश हो करना चाहिए कि हर डाक्टर हताश हो जाए। वैसे ही हमारे अच्छे अच्छे डाक्टर देश को छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं। इसमें बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं मानता। अगर हम उन्हें अच्छी सविधाएं, अच्छी तनख्वाहें नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम हम उनके अच्छे काम के लिये उनकी पीठ तो थपथपाएं। अगर आलोचना भी करें तो इस भाव से न करें कि वे अपमानित महसूस न करें।

यह सही बात कही है कि हमारे आखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में जो डाक्टर हैं और जो उनका काम करने का तरीका है, वह हमारे देश के लोगों के लिए, जनता के लिए, हम सभी के लिए बहुत ही अच्छा है और हम सब उनको योग्यता, कार्यक्षमता, कुशलता और कर्मठता का बहुत आदर करते हैं। हम में से किसी का भी इरादा उनमें से किसी का भी अपमानित करने का नहीं है।

लेकिन चार्ल्स मार्च को जब श्री राम विलास पासवान जी ने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला सदन में रखा तो उसमें उन्होंने कहीं यह नहीं कहा था कि कोई माननीय डाक्टर साहब शंभू हैं। लेकिन उसका इतना प्रचार देश के अन्दर हुआ कि श्री राम विलास जी ने बहुत गैरजिम्मेदाराना बात एक डाक्टर के खिलाफ कही है। अगर एंसी दात ने कहे होते तो मैं भी यह कहता कि श्री राम विलास जी का ऐसा वक्तव्य नहीं देना चाहिए था, ममक दूक कर वक्तव्य देना चाहिए था। लेकिन उनका वक्तव्य पढ़ने से यह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि उन्होंने यह कहा था कि एक डाक्टर की आख खराब है। (व्यवधान) लेकिन जब यह समस्या सामने आयी तो उसका कंटाडिक्शन तो होना चाहिए था। क्योंकि लोक सभा में जो चीज आ जाती है वह पब्लिक की हो जाती है। इसको सभी जानते हैं। लेकिन इसका मंत्री जी के द्वारा या अन्य किसी के द्वारा कोई खण्डन नहीं किया गया। इसीलिए यह सारा विवाद बढ़ा। पासवान जी का कहना है कि श्री नाथु राम पासवान को भर्ती करने की बात थी और उसमें लापरवाही बरती गयी। उन्होंने जो भी तथ्य सामने रखे हैं, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि थोड़े-थोड़े दिनों के अंतर से मरीज को बुलाया जाता था और कह दिया जाता था कि अगली तारीख को आइये। यह किसी भी वजह से रहा हो, चाहे विद्वानों की कमी की वजह से या डाक्टर को और दूसरे काम रहे हों, दूसरे मरीजों को देखना हो, जिस कारण से भी हुआ, लेकिन उसका नतीजा अंतिम रूप में यह हुआ कि उस व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई और यह बहुत चिंता का विषय है, हम सब लोगों के लिए, सारे देश के लोगों

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महादेय, माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के भाषण को मैंने सुना। उन्होंने

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]
के लिए, गरीब लोगों के लिए, उनके
हित संरक्षण के लिए, कमजोर वर्गों के
लिए ।

यह बहुत विडंबना है कि लोगों के साथ
अलग-अलग व्यवहार होता है, यहां तक कि
जो वरिष्ठ संसद सदस्य हैं, चाहे वे पक्ष के
हों या विपक्ष के हों, जब वे जाते हैं तो उन
की देखरेख बहुत अच्छी तरह से होती है,
लेकिन यह भी सुनने में आया है कि ऐसे
संसद सदस्य भी हैं, जिन्हें डाक्टरों से मिलने
के लिए 3-4 घंटे लाइन में खड़ा होना पड़ा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी तो गये थे ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं अपनी बात
नहीं कहना चाहता । मैं अपने लिए नहीं
गया था, मेरे एक रिश्तेदार हैं, उनके लिए
गया था । मैं किसी की निन्दा करना नहीं
चाहता । मैंने मिलने का समय भी लिया
था । डा भाटिया हैं, उन्होंने दो बजे का
समय दिया था और मैं 5 मिनट पहले ही
पहुंच गया था, लेकिन हो सकता कि जरूरी
काम से गए हों, तीन बजे वे आए और मैंने
उनको बता दिया कि आपने मुझे बुलाया था,
उन्होंने कहा कि बाहर बैठिए और एक घंटे
बाद उन्होंने बुलाया । उन्होंने मेरी बात
सुनी, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगा कि जब मेरी
यह हालत है और लोगों की क्या स्थिति
होगी (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अखिल भारतीय आयु-
विज्ञान संस्थान की स्थापना हुई थी कि वह
इस देश के अंदर आयुविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में उच्च
कोर्ट का अनुसंधान करे साथ ही अच्छी
औषधि उपलब्ध कराए देश के लोगों को ।
लेकिन वहां पर कुछ विशेष तरह के लोगों
की मानोपाली बन गई है और जब गरीब
आदमी जाता है तो उसकी कुछ न कुछ उपेक्षा
जरूर होती है । मैं किसी डाक्टर विशेष
के बारे में आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता ।
भीड़ बहुत अधिक होती है, और कई तरह
की परेशानियां हैं, जिनकी वजह से उनकी
उपेक्षा होती है । इन परेशानियों को दूर
करने के लिए मंत्री जी को कदम उठाने
चाहिए और अधिक साधन उपलब्ध कराए

जाने चाहिए । कमियों की ठीक ढंग से,
जांच होनी चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि जिन
डाक्टरों को लेकर विवाद हुआ, वे निर्वि-
वाद रूप से बहुत योग्य डाक्टर हैं । इनके
बारे में श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा और श्री
रघुनाथ रेड्डी साहब का भी विचार है कि
वे तो बड़े अच्छे डाक्टर हैं, उनके बारे में
इतना विवाद क्यों खड़ा किया जा रहा है ।
तो हम सब इस बात को मानते हैं, हमारे
सामने तो कुछ हुआ नहीं, लेकिन जिनके
सामने हुआ है और उन्होंने यहां पर जो बात
कही है, उनकी जांच कर लेनी चाहिए ।
माननीय मंत्री जी को कोई बात कहने से
पहले जांच कर लेनी चाहिए । जैसा कि मान-
नीय मंत्री जी ने दूसरे सदन में कह दिया
कि दिल्कूल निराधार बात कही गई है ।
ये कहते हैं कि आधार है और प्रमाण रख रहे
हैं । इसलिए जांच करने के बाद जो सही
बात हो वह कहनी चाहिए । तुरंत यह कह
देना चाहिए कि माननीय सदस्य ने गलत कहा
है । माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात पर कायम
हैं, मंत्री जी अपनी बात पर कायम
हैं । (व्यवधान) रंजीडंट डाक्टर का
मामला है, उनकी बात कैसे नहीं सुनूंगा ।
वे जूनियर डाक्टर हैं, मैं जूनियर मेम्बर
हूँ, 20 साल बाद उन्हीं से मेरा वास्ता
पड़ेगा । हम सभी के साथ न्याय करना चाहते
हैं ।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन मामलों की
सही ढंग से जांच होनी चाहिए, उसके बाद
मंत्री जी को कोई वक्तव्य देना चाहिए ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-
KARANAND): Mr. Speaker, Sir at
the outset—must express my profound
regret at the sad demise of the young
Harijan boy who is no more. I
thought, the House should have joined
in expressing its sorrow at his death..

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): We
do.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I
could understand the agony and the

fellings of Mr. Paswan, Hon. Member of this House, who took up this case. But I have failed to understand how he could presume that I have levelled allegations against him. His entire talk today in Parliament was directed to this, that the Minister has levelled allegations against him and he had no scope or time to explain them.

I may, for the benefit of the House, read out the statement which I made—of course, not *suo motu*—in response to a Call-Attention in Rajya Sabha, I had to make the statement; I could not have refused. So, the question of privilege in his case does not at all arise. I must inform the House as to what I have said in the Rajya Sabha.

“Mr. Chairman, Sir, on account of certain allegations made by an Hon'ble Member of Parliament in the Lok Sabha, Prof. N. Gopinath, Head of the Department of Cardiac Surgery, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, has intimated his intention to resign from service. Dr. Venugopal, Associate Professor in the same Department, has submitted his resignation.”

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: To whom?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am just quoting what I have said in Rajya Sabha.

“The main allegation relates to the functioning of the Cardiac Surgery Department. *Inter alia*, doubts have been raised about the physical fitness the two seniormost Surgeons.

I have looked into the facts relating to the allegations. The charges made are without foundation.

I have held discussions with the Director and the representatives of the Faculty and reassured them of my continued support. I has also

talked to Prof Gopinath, expressed my concern at the situation and have tried to persuade him to reconsider his decision to resign and to prevail upon his colleague, Dr. Venugopal, to do likewise.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to place on record my deep appreciation of the excellent and dedicated work done by Doctors Gopinath and Venugopal and other eminent members of the faculty who, with their exemplary devotion to duty, outstanding competence and strenuous efforts have contributed to building up the reputation of the Institute in the country and abroad. It is therefore, but natural that Prof. Gopinath and his colleague have felt agitated and disturbed by the allegations.

The Institute is a centre of excellence and of national importance. It attracts patients from all over the country as well as from neighbouring countries. The pressure on various departments is ever-growing, specially in the super-speciality ones which are amongst a few of their kind in the region. The doctors, specially those serving in the super-speciality departments, thus work under continued heavy pressure, providing services to the largest possible numbers within obtaining facilities.

Sir, I would appeal to the hon'ble Members of this august House to appreciate the circumstances under which our eminent experts have to function. It is, therefore, necessary that we do nothing to demoralise and denigrate them.

I also wish to express my profound regrets at the sad demise of the Harijan youth who was to undergo cardiac surgery at the Institute and offer my sincere condolences and sympathies to the bereaved family.”

The House will appreciate that I have not made any allegation against him...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You have made. You said:

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

"There was no truth in the allegation that the boy had died due to the negligence of the Institute."

I have quoted the example. I want to lay it on the Table. I have given you, Sir. Kindly inquire into the matter.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that. The tragedy is that Mr Paswan is not a doctor. He feels that any person who goes to the hospital can be operated upon immediately. That is the tragedy.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: One year it took.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that. It is not as though you are the only person sympathetic towards Harijans. I myself and the entire House, including you and all are concerned about it....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You also come from that family. So I want you to understand it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Not only the Scheduled Castes Members but other Members of this House are equally concerned. You must know that death is no respecter of the rich or the poor. It does not make any distinction between man and man. It does not make any distinction between the young and the aged. It does not make any distinction between religions, castes or colour or sex. Please think over it. A person goes to the hospital and especially in a case where heart surgery is involved, immediate operation cannot be made. A series of investigations have to be taken and I would say Mr. Paswan should be grateful to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the doctors over there. They have treated this boy out of turn and I will show how it is done....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He died.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You should have known as Mr. Vajpayee has said, the full facts and then you would have appreciated what has happened...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He is no more in this world.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let us not denigrate the Institute because of lack of knowledge of the facts of the situation. The boy came to the hospital on 2nd January 1981. He was immediately diagnosed as having rheumatic heart disease and some other technical terms are there and he was put on treatment. You will appreciate that within five days the patient was again examined and they said that this is a heart case and he was asked "Are you willing for treatment?" and the willingness for the operation was sought. You could imagine a Harijan boy without the aid of anybody has been take care of by the Institute and the doctors within five days of the boy seeking treatment and they told him. "Are you willing for an operation?" When the boy thought that he should be operated upon—I must thank the doctors of the Institute—he was immediately referred to the Cardiac Department and Dr. Sampath further examined the boy and explained to him the risk as also the problems that are involved in the operation because both the valves of the heart needed to be replaced. I must tell to the credit of Dr. Gopinath that when he received the telegram from the boy, the head of the department took personal interest and wrote back to the boy. It was never done. Dr. Gopinath did not leave it to his Assistant or to the junior doctors. He himself wrote back to the boy and the boy was admitted into the hospital on 14th April 1981, when some examination and evaluation was done and the catheterisation was done on 15-4-81. So within 3 months catheterisation was made. Otherwise, even for catheterisation patients have to wait for years. Here the boy was treated within three months. These are the hard facts

you should appreciate....(Interruptions). You think that the boy goes and the very day he should be operated? That is the whole tragedy....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I think when money was deposited and when blood was donated, what difficulty was there.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that. When you say and attribute negligence to the doctors, I want to refute that.

Mr. Paswan, I am equally concerned at the death of the boy. But, let us not be swayed by emotions. Emotions should not play. Here, we have to think with coolheadedness and see the facts as they are—

Again, the boy on 20th April was seen by Cardiac Section who reviewed the carditis data and other things, after his visit. On 22nd April, the patient was sent by Dr. Venugopal who again explained the risk and the blood requirement. But the patient was required to come there on 18-1-82

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Minister is wrong there. He first of all came on the 20th April, 1981. That is true. After that, he was asked to come on 15-1-82, after nine months.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that. He was given a date for admission on the 15th January 1982. That was the date given here.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: After nine months.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There are patients who were waiting for two years. (Interruptions) Look here. This is not the only case. On the other hand, you must thank the doctors. Within nine months they have given him a date.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have to correct yourself.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This is the Marxist way of talking. You want to correct everything and not yourself. Here the date of admission was given as 15-1-82. The boy did not turn up.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The boy turned up. Here is the date. You can see the date.

Mr. Paswan, here it is not the only case. (Interruptions). You are not willing to listen.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You have been misinformed.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I was not misinformed. I must tell you, Mr. Paswan that the boy had deposited the money. He was required to give blood. All these things were to be done.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He had come on the 15th.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You are mixing the things.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बें एम. जोशी): इनको शांति से सुना है, उनको कहिये शांति से सुनें ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are telling a**. I have given all the photostat copies.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the word used is unparliamentary and it should be expunged.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Paswan, look here. The patient came and was not admitted on the 22nd. On the 25th he was asked to come. (Interruptions).

KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI: All the time he is disturbing. He should listen to the Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों गर्म हो रही हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी हमेशा कह रहे हैं कि 20 को आया है, मैं हमेशा कहता हूँ कि 15 को आया है ।

कल को मैं उनके खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न लाऊंगा तो आप मत कहिये कि मिस्टेक आफ टंग हो गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देख लीजिये शंकरानन्द जी, उनके डाक्युमेंट्स के हिसाब से भी देखना चाहिये ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:
Sir, I am stating the facts as they are.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसको देख के बता रहा हूँ ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:
The rest of the things must be also read. Not only that. He is reading the document out of context. The rest of the things should also be read.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों चिन्ता करते हैं ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:
That is why I am telling that you cannot speak out something and say something.

AN HON. MEMBER: Just preferable to him. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Please sit down.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:
Sir, on 18th the boy is advised that the money should be deposited. On 20th the boy deposited the money. On 22nd the patient came and was not admitted because the beds were not available. Can you attribute any motive to the doctors? Had they any enmity with the boy? What do you want to say? They have been treating patients both rich and poor. Before the doctor the most important person is the patient. They do not go by rich and poor. Mr. Paswan cannot pick up something and ****the doctors. You cannot do that.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, what does he mean by *****;

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इन्होंने** कैसे कहा ? वह इस शब्द को वापस लें । उन्होंने अनपार्लियामेंटरी शब्द कहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: We should not attribute motives to anyone.

यह अच्छा नहीं लगता The word used is unparliamentary and is expunged.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:
Sir, if that has hurt my hon. friend then I am sorry but I don't have any ill-will against him. I said it in the very beginning. I understand his agony for the boy. I did not attribute any motive. (*Interruptions*) Sir, Paswanji said that this boy was sent for abscess and when he appeared for the abscess he was sent to the OPD. The information with me is that Mr. Nathu Paswan was referred to the surgical OPD on 8-2-1982 for drainage of gluttial abscess. The abscess was quite deep and it was drained at the casualty on the same day. There was no delay. We could have understood if there was any delay or that was done—if not deliberately—with negligence. But the same day the abscess was drained and the boy was referred to the surgical departments because the doctors are to decide how to operate and when to operate and not the members of Parliament or the House. otherwise this House would have have been another AIIMS. It is only the doctors who know when and how to operate because for them saving of life is more important than destroying it. Is it the intention of Mr. Paswan that the doctors were against that boy? Is it your intention to say that the doctors do not care for the scheduled castes?

Sir, when he made certain allegations in his House I said that those allegations are not correct. I should draw the attention of other hon. Members to all those things which he said under Rule 377 and see whether they are correct or not. Sir, he has said such things that I need not go into them otherwise repeating some-

thing which is not correct is not good. I do not want to repeat what Mr. Paswan said under Rule 377. He may go through it. He made many allegations against these two doctors.

Sir, I am happy that other Members also paid very high tributes to the doctors.

Mr. Vajpayee, while paying tributes also directed something against the Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Yes. You should have come forward with your statement after his statement under Rule 377.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Can you settle the thing with your friend Shri Harikesh Bahadur? He says: *तुरन्त यह करना नहीं था*

There is difference of opinion between yourself and Harikesh Bahadur, he says, I should not have done immediately; you say, I have committed delay.

HARIKESH BAHADUR: I said the same thing which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said. There is no difference between the opinions of two of us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: If doctors are attacked who is going to defend them?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Vajpayee, you are also a patient; I am also a patient. May I ask you... (Interruption) Who prevented you from coming with such a statement in this House till now? May I ask you the same question?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Mr. Speaker would not have allowed me.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Did you give any Calling Attention Notice?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Yes, I had given notice.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Why did you not press it?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: We had pressed it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: It is between us. He has no business to refer to that. Let him find out whether we had pressed or not.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In your oratory, please do not try to bring politics into this matter. Let us be honest in our efforts to safeguard the interests of this Institute. You wanted to say something against the Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Yes, I did.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is my responsibility to know the things fully well before I come to the House and say confidently that this is true and this is false. It is my responsibility to defend the Institute. It is my responsibility to see whatever is true and whatever is false. And if I say something false, I will be held responsible. (Interruptions). Sir, I do not want to go into the history of the resignations...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: You took too long.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You are completely under a wrong impression. May I say that the resignations came to me on the 15th of March and I made a statement on the 18th? I do not want to say all these things to you. I am not late. Before that I had a series of discussions. I had called the doctors. I enquired into the facts, to know that the doctors were not at fault. And for this, I took some time. And, having been fully convinced, I went before the House and said that this is the truth. The House must appreciate the stand taken by the Minister and the Government in this regard. Mr. Vajpayee, of course, you have paid very high tributes to the doctors and the Institute; I am happy that you have done. I still request Mr. Paswan, the hon. Member: Let him not be carried away by emotions. Emotions do not help anybody. Man forgets his duty

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

during his emotional imbalance. I don't say imbalance, but I can understand his emotions.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish your advice is heeded, because I need that daily here!

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am fully emotional in defending the Institute.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Especially, at 12 O'clock I need that advice.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I want to give a few facts so that the House will be able to appreciate under what circumstances our doctors were.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इन्कवाररी करवाईये ना, यह सब क्यों पढ़ रहे हैं ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Vajpayee wanted to know what we are doing when the pressure of patients is increasing every day. I wish to inform the House that a centre of cardio-thoracic surgery in the Institute to augment the existing facilities is under construction. It is likely to become operational by the end of the current plan. This is what we are doing within the financial constraints which we have. I wish everyone who comes to the Institute gets admission and is treated, but, with the limited bed capacity that I have, it is very difficult.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Kindly increase the capacity. I want to increase the capacity of the Institute and I am taking steps to do that with the help and support of this House. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about the doctors in the Safdarjung Hospital which is adjacent to the Medical Institute? (Interruptions).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As Mr. Vajpayee has said, one death is highlighted and saving of thousands of lives are not cared for. Let us not weigh in our mind only the small

things which if highlighted, will go against the very image of the Institute. Already we are suffering from brain drain and it has been the problem for this country as to how to retain these people in our country. I must thank the doctors and the surgeons of the Medical Institute and other hospitals. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: For what? ..

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Because their only motive is service to the people and it is a social motive and they are not doing the service for any great monetary benefit or for anything else. I may inform the hon. Member that people are requesting the Institute authorities that Mr. Gopinath should conduct the operation in the cases.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : डा. टण्डन ने कहा है—जहाँ डा. वेणु गोपाल 481 करते हैं वहाँ डा. गोपी नाथ 278 करते हैं ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Paswan, in your anguish you are ruining the cause of the nation. Please do not... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: How? (Interruptions). Why don't you enquire into that? Don't try to keep this under the carpet.

यह मामले बहुत पहले से हैं

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I request the hon. Member please do not be trapped by the politics of the junior Doctors?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I do not know who are the junior doctors. But you are playing in the hands of the Senior Doctors.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It will be in the interest of the nation to see that the All India Medical Institute functions in a peaceful way for the better service to the humanity.

19:58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March 27, 1982 | Chaitra 6, 1904 (Saka)