

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



*(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 41 to 52)*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## CONTENTS

*No. 45, Friday, April 27, 1984/Vaisakha 7, 1906 (Saka)*

### COLUMNS

**Obituary References**

**Oral Answers to Questions :** ... 1—3

**\*Starred Questions Nos. 840, 841, 843, 846 and 849** ... 3—29

**Written Answers to Questions :**

**Starred Questions Nos. 842, 844, 845, 847, 848, 850, to 862.** ... 29—52

**Unstarred Questions Nos. 9021 to 9035, 9037 to 9073, 9075 to 9168 and 9170 to 9256.** ... 52—314

**Papers Laid on the Table** ... 318—325

**Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions**

**Minutes of 69th and 76th Sittings** ... —325

**Message from Rajya Sabha** ... 325—326

**Public Accounts Committee**

**191st, 203rd and 209th Reports and 197th and 202nd Action taken Reports** ... 326—327

**Estimate Committee**

**75th Report and Minutes** ... —327

**Committee on Public Undertakings**

**89th and 92nd Reports and Minutes and 90th and 93rd Action Taken Reports.** ... —328

**Joint Committee on Offices of Profit**

**Ninth Report** ... —328

\*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the questions was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

**Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

50th Report	..	—329
Business of the House	...	329—340
Life Insurance Corporations Bill		
Appointment of a Member to Joint Committee	...	340—341
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit		
Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to elect Members.	...	341—342
Punjab Commercial Crops Cess (Amendment) Bill	...	342—365
Motion to Consider		
Shri Mallikarjun	...	—342
Shri Basudeb Acharia	...	—343
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	—346
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	...	—350
Shri Chandra Pal Shailani	...	—353
Shri Harikesh Bahaur	...	—355
Shri Mool Chand Daga	...	—356
Shri Chitta Basu	...	—357
Shri R.L.P. Verma	...	—360
Consid. Cl.	...	—365
Motion to Pass	...	—365
Shri Mallikarjun	...	—365
Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill	...	365—371
As Passed by Rajya Sabha	...	—365
Motion to Consider		
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	...	—365
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	...	—367
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions		
76th Report	...	—371
Resolution Re : Right to Free and Compulsory Education as Fundamental Right— <i>Negatived</i>	...	371—425
Shri Chandra Pal Shailani	...	—372
Shri R.L.P. Verma	...	—374



<b>Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas</b>	...	—380
<b>Shri Ram Vilas Paswan</b>	...	—385
<b>Shri Arjun Singh Sethi</b>	...	—390
<b>Shri Ram Lal Rahi</b>	...	—393
<b>Shri S.B. Sindal</b>	...	—396
<b>Shri Nirmal Sinha</b>	...	—402
<b>Shri S.T.K. Jakkayan</b>	...	—409
<b>Shri Brajamohan Mohanty</b>	...	—411
<b>Prof. Saifuddin Soz</b>	...	—412
<b>Shri P.K. Thungon</b>	...	—416
<b>Shri Saifuddin Choudhary</b>	...	—424
<b>Resolution Re : Development of Rural Areas</b>	...	—426
<b>Shri Ram Lal Rahi</b>	...	—426
<b>Half-an-Hour Discussion</b>	...	427—458
<b>Study made with regard to Socio-Economic Developments of Scheduled Castes in Rural Areas</b>		
<b>Shri Ram Vilas Paswan</b>	...	—427
<b>Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah</b>	...	—445
<b>Shri Virdhi Chander Jain</b>	...	—455
<b>Shri Arjun Sethi</b>	...	—456
<b>Shri A.C. Das</b>	...	—456
<b>Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu</b>	...	—457

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, April 27, 1984/  
Vaisakha 7, 1906 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी,  
बाज तो वाकई आ गए आप ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सर, इनको स्टेटमेंट  
द देने के लिए कहिए।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : स्पेशली बीन  
फीरोजपुर।

### Obituary References

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi and Jaspal Roy Kapoor.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 from Darrang Constituency of Assam.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Tripathi actively participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment several times.

An eminent trade unionist, he attended several international labour conferences abroad. He was elected member of the Governing body of International Labour Organisation in 1954.

A well-known social and political worker, he relentlessly worked for removal of untouchability, promotion of adult and basic education and was associated with several educational, social and other organisations.

An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Tripathi was author of several books and numerous articles on literary, political and trade union subjects.

Shri Tripathi passed away on 14 April, 1984 at Lucknow at the age of 74 years.

Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1946-52. He was later elected to Rajya Sabha in 1952 and again in 1956.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Kapoor actively participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment several times.

A noted parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and served on several Parliamentary Committees.

A prominent educationist, political and social worker, he was associated with several educational institutions and other organisations.

Shri Kapoor passed away on 22nd April, 1984 at Agra at the age of 88 years.

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

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

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

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Harassment of Gulf-Passengers by Customs Officials at Trivandrum Airport

\*840. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the Gulf-passengers about the harassment at the hands of the Customs officials at Trivandrum airport; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir. However, a few complaints have been received against the assessment of duty on goods in excess of the free allowance admissible under the Baggage Rules in respect of passengers cleared through Trivandrum Airport. The number of such complaints is insignificant compared to the volume of passenger traffic handled by this Airport.

(b) Since such complaints relate to quantum of free allowance and the rate of duty as chargeable under the statutory rules, and both of these aspects had received the Government's attention only recently when the allowances were liberalised and rate of duty lowered from 1.3.1983, no immediate remedial steps are called for.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : The hon. Minister has agreed that some complaints have been received regarding charging of duty on excess baggage. The Minister says that he has received only a few complaints, but the fact of the matter is that almost

all the passengers who landed at Trivandrum airport have made this sort of complaint. Trivandrum customs is a nightmare for the Gulf-passengers. The news of harassment has created a scare amongst Gulf Malaylees. Most of them are poor labourers who earn a lot of foreign exchange for the country. We should, therefore, be more sympathetic towards them. In this connection, I would like to know what action has been taken against the officials involved in the complaints received, and whether the Minister has issued any instructions to the customs not to harass the innocent Gulf passengers.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : It is only with references to some of the complaints which were received that with effect from 1.3.1983, we have provided for some liberalisations :

- (a) Limit of free allowance for adults raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1250.
- (b) Electronics goods permitted duty free within the free allowance.
- (c) Duty charged only on value in excess of the unutilised free allowance.
- (d) Highest slab of 33% reduced to 235% (now 240%).

A new rule has also been added particularly for the benefit of the passengers from Gulf who return after termination of employment after one year allowing duty free entry of personal effects used for six months upto Rs. 5000/-.

This action was taken taking into account the complaints that were received by the Government.

It is however, a fact that there is a congestion at Trivandrum airport, and there is bound to be some delay when a passenger comes from the Gulf; he has to pass through the Immigration formalities, and the Immigration authorities also take some time for clearance. We will also have to bear in mind that the baggage has to

come from the aircraft to the terminal building. We have to calculate all the time that is taken. It is not the Customs alone, the Immigration authorities are involved, the transhipment of the baggage from the aircraft to the terminal building is also involved. So, taking this into consideration and also the inadequate facilities in the infrastructure that is available in Trivandrum, all these things have got to be reckoned with, before we come to some objective conclusion.

**SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :** Sir, the fact is that the Customs officials enjoy a lot of discretionary power in the matter of charging duties, which leads to corruption. So, I want to know what steps the Government will take to see that the Customs Officials exercise their discretion in such a way that innocent passengers are not put to much hardship?

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** The officers don't have the kind of discretion that the hon. member is talking about. There is a red channel and there is a green channel and for every article, a specific duty has been fixed and the officers go according to that only.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** The Minister's contention that the complaints from Trivandrum are insignificant, is not correct. May be, he might have seen only a few complaints. But we are getting hundreds of complaints. If you compare the number of passengers coming to Bombay and the number of passengers coming to Trivandrum, you can find out that the number of passengers coming to Bombay are much higher than Trivandrum. But the complaints from Trivandrum are much more, compared to the number of complaints from Bombay. This is the point to be noted.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** That is why they are going to Bombay.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** I agree. With regard to Bombay Customs, there are not many complaints. You have stated that you are allowing Rs. 5000/- with regard to articles used for six months. But what is the exact position? Electronic goods look

very new even after six months or one year or even two years. People maintain them like that. For such articles, Customs people insist that they appear to be new and then they confiscate the goods. It takes two to three years for them to get back the things. I have seen a number of complaints like that. My contention is that each passenger is treated like a smuggler and not as a passenger. That is the basic attitude of the Customs people and that should be changed. When a bonafide passenger says that he has used the goods for one year or one and a half years, why should the Customs people ask for evidence? What evidence can the passengers give? The articles are confiscated and sold and you know what has happened? The number of passengers in the Trivandrum-Gulf section has decreased. And, there is a feeling that this is done with the connivance of some authorities, that there is some racket going on.

I would like to ask, are you prepared to conduct an enquiry to see whether the general allegation that the Trivandrum passengers are harassed much more than the Bombay passengers is correct? And if such an enquiry is conducted and if you find that there are officers responsible for this state of affairs, are you prepared to punish such officers?

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** Whenever specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government, we have absolutely no hesitation in taking action, even conducting enquiry. But we also have to remember this fact. On the one hand, there is a demand that harassment to passengers coming from outside has to be minimised. Then again, there is the criticism that smuggled goods are coming into the country. The latest Report of the Public Accounts Committee, 1983-84 says, if I can draw your attention to only one sentence—"The Committee are concerned that after the liberalisation of Baggage Rules in March 1983, a new class of passengers, viz. hired passengers indulging in carrier trade, has come into existence. These persons visit India's neighbouring countries from time to time and bring foreign goods in great demand in this country."

Now, where do we draw the line? I am sure the House will appreciate the plight of the Department of Revenue. You know, we have got to strike a delicate balance between these two points. Ultimately, it is a question of value judgment of the officer concerned. We assure this House that keeping in mind the overall policy of the Government, we would see to it that harassment to passengers is minimised and we would also keep a sharp eye on smuggling of goods into the country. We would like to prevent and contain smuggling. So, within the parameters of this policy, constructive suggestion is welcome.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** To-day, the Customs officials at the airport in Trivandrum are a demoralized lot. I had the opportunity to go to Trivandrum; and there, they met me with a note, saying that they are demoralized on many counts. As I understand it, nearly 50% of the staff is going to be transferred. The names of many of them have been recommended for award for meritorious services rendered. They have detected many smuggled items, and arrested many persons smuggling things. Where is the Minister going to draw the line objectively? On the one side, the Department as a whole is demoralized. At the same time, the passengers are also facing the difficulties which my hon. friends have pointed out.

So, may I know from the hon. Minister what he is proposing to do regarding these two rather riddles? viz. demoralized staff of the Customs Department, as well as frustrated, disappointed, harassed passengers there?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** Sir, I do not agree with this at all. Transfer is a regular policy of Government; and because of transfer, nobody should feel demoralized. It is no use speaking in general terms. If there is any specific case, let him send it to me.

### बिमान में बिना टिकट यात्रा

\*841. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर बिमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 मार्च, 1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "बिमान में भी बिना टिकट यात्रा" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत हवाई यात्रा में अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में छपे समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अनियमितता के लिए दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों का विवरण क्या है तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इस प्रकार की गलतियों और अनियमितताओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस प्रकार की अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के अध्यक्ष से स्पष्टीकरण मांगेगी और क्या तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा?

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

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

#### Statement

The clarification offered by Shri Billimoria, Chairman, Indian Airlines, in brief, is as follows :

Shri Billimoria had asked his Private Secretary to get two tickets in the name of Mrs. Saklat (Shri Billimoria's mother-in-law) and Miss Saklat (Shri Billimoria's

sister-in-law) by IC-401 of July 16, 1983. The Private Secretary had accordingly blocked two seats in the Booking Office of Indian Airlines at Kanchanjunga Building.

On 16th July, 1983, Shri Billimoria accompanied Mrs. Saklat and Miss Saklat to the airport. On reaching the airport it was found that the tickets had not been delivered by the Private Secretary. Shri Billimoria presumed that the tickets had actually been purchased but had not been handed over to the passengers. On this erroneous assumption, and in order to see that the old lady, who was not keeping well, was not but to any inconvenience, their predicament was brought to the notice of Shri Ramesh Ghakhar, Airport Manager. This officer, as a matter of courtesy, permitted them to proceed on the journey after issue of the Boarding Cards, on the understanding that the tickets would be sent to him subsequently.

It was, however, subsequently brought to the notice of Shri Billimoria that the tickets had not actually been purchased and soon after getting this information Shri Billimoria arranged for the purchase of tickets on July, 21, 1983 on payment.

The clarification offered by Shri Billimoria has been considered. As there was no malafide intention on the part of Shri Billimoria and since the concerned officer of Indian Airlines acted in good faith, no action is contemplated.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने आज विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है, उसमें आप देखें कि यह इतने बड़े स्कैंडल का मामला है और मंत्री जी ने इस पर ऐसे अच्छे ढंग ले लीपा-पोती की है कि बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

मैं इस सन्दर्भ में कहना चाहूंगा कि 16 जुलाई को इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के चेयरमैन श्री बिलिमोरिया अपनी सास तथा अपनी साली को लेकर हवाई अड्डे पर पहुंचे और उन्होंने उन

दोनों को बैठा दिया। बैठाने के बाद जब उनको पता चला कि उनका टिकट नहीं है और उन्होंने कहा कि हमको पता चला है कि हमारे प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी ने टिकट घर पर छोड़ दिए हैं। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि जब उनको पता चला, आपने कहा है कि हवाई अड्डे पर पहुंचने पर यह पाया गया कि निजी सचिव ने टिकट डिलीवर नहीं किए थे। श्री बिलिमोरिया ने यह अनुमान लगाया कि टिकट वास्तव में खरीद लिए गए थे परन्तु यात्रियों को दिए नहीं गए थे, तो ये लोग जहाज तक कैसे पहुंचे? इनको बोर्डिंग कार्ड कैसे मिला?

जब उनके टिकट नहीं खरीदे गए थे तो ऐसे उच्च अधिकारी ने तुरन्त टिकट क्यों नहीं खरीदे? जब उनको मालूम था कि टिकट नहीं हैं तो उनको दोबारा टिकट खरीदने में क्या आपत्ति थी? अगर पहले के टिकट होते तो एक के पैसे बाद में वापिस भी हो सकते थे?

मेरा स्पष्ट आरोप है और मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री बिलिमोरिया जी की नियत इसमें यह नहीं थी कि उनकी पत्नी और उनकी लड़की के नाम से रिजर्वेशन न हो? अगर उनकी पत्नी और लड़की के नाम से रिजर्वेशन था तो उनकी सास और उनकी साली ने इसमें कैसे यात्रा की?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :**  
In the first instance, I would like to make it very clear to the hon. Member that there is no scandal, as he says, about it. It is a very simple matter. Mr. Billimoria had asked his P.A. to purchase two tickets for his mother-in-law and sister-in-law; but, unfortunately, those tickets were not available at the airport. Therefore, he brought this to the notice of the Manager of the airport; and the Manager of the airport taking it as a matter of negligence on the part of the P.A. to the Chairman of the IAC, who failed to deliver the ticket, issued the boarding cards, and once boarding cards are issued,

then the security is done on the basis of boarding cards and not on the basis of tickets.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या इस उत्तर से हाउस संतुष्ट है ? खुले आम डकैती की जा रही है ।... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप थोड़ा संयम से प्रश्न पूछिए। मेरा ख्याल है कि बात क्लीयर हो जाएगी। इतनी टेढ़ी बात नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राही जी आप बैठ जाइए। मैंने आपको एलाउ नहीं किया है। आप बैठ जाइए। आप सवाल पूछिए। सवाल इतना ही है कि यह कोई गाड़ी नहीं है कि आदमी बिना चेक किए हुए चला जाए। हर चीज चेक होकर जाती है। जो कुछ हुआ है आपको हिसाब से बतायेंगे। ऐसी कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है। यह बात छिपायी नहीं जा सकती है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मेरे पहले अनुपूरक प्रश्न का उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने कम्पलीट नहीं दिया है। आप मेरे संरक्षक हैं, आप उन से पूरा उत्तर दिलवायें, तब मैं उनसे दूसरा सवाल पूछूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई और स्पष्टीकरण दे दीजिए।

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : The statement clearly mentions what happened; and there is hardly any further explanation needed. I have full faith in the integrity and the credibility of the Chairman of the IAC.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने फिर भुलावे वाला उत्तर दे दिया, यह तो इनका काम ही है। हाउस के सामने बात

आ गई है। मेरा दूसरा अनुपूरक प्रश्न है। 17 जुलाई को यह यात्रा की गई। इस यात्रा में सीट का रिजर्वेशन इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के चेयरमैन की पत्नी और उनकी लड़की के नाम से था। इसके बाद जब वे दिल्ली आ गए, तो चैकिंग के दौरान वहाँ के अधिकारियों को पता चला, तो उन्होंने बिलिमोरिया जी को पत्र लिखा। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर में लिखा है कि बिलिमोरिया जी के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई कि वास्तव में टिकट नहीं खरीदा गया था और फिर लिखा है कि कई दिन के बाद टिकट खरीद लिया गया। 952 रु० 20 तारीख को यानि चार दिन के बाद टिकट खरीदा गया। इस उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि जब वे यात्रा करने के लिए एरोड्रम पर आए तभी उनको पता चला कि बिलिमोरिया जी के सचिव ने टिकट खरीदा, लेकिन कहीं रख दिया गया। सचिव टिकट खरीद चुके थे, बिलिमोरिया जी ऐसे उच्च अधिकारी हैं, उन को तुरन्त एयरपोर्ट पर सूचना देनी चाहिए थी कि हमारा टिकट वहाँ पर रह गया है। चार दिन के बाद टिकट खरीदने का क्या मतलब था ? रिजर्वेशन अपनी पत्नी और बेटे के नाम से कराकर अपनी सास और साली के नाम पर यात्रा करने का क्या मतलब था ? मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ—वे स्पष्टीकरण दें ?

श्री मनोरास बागड़ी : साली की जो छुट्टी होनी चाहिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : एक सवाल और क्या यह यात्रा प्रसिद्ध सिनेमा अभिनेत्री पद्मिनी कोल्हापुरे के साथ नहीं की गई थी ? क्या यह यात्रा बीस दिन पहले पद्मिनी कोल्हापुरे और श्री बिलिमोरिया की साली के साथ तय नहीं की गई थी कि हम दोनों पिता जी के टिकटों के रिजर्वेशन पर यात्रा करेंगे ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, I have no information about Padmini

Kolhapure or any other person. The only information that I have is that these tickets were purchased on 20th August. But unfortunately due to the mistake on the part of the P.A. or Secretary of the I.A.C. Chairman there was some communication gap and they could not be produced at the time of departure. This is also...

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह कैसे हो गया, आप ने जांच क्यों नहीं करवाया ? वह अधिकारी गलत हुआ या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठहरिये, मैं एक सवाल पूछता हूँ—क्या बिल्लिमोरिया जी को स्वयं जब यह जानकारी हुई कि टिकट नहीं हैं, तो टिकट खरीद लिए या उनको याद दिलाया गया कि आपने टिकट नहीं खरीदा है, इसलिये टिकट खरीदिये।

श्री सुशील आलम खाँ : जब उनको यह मालूम हुआ कि टिकट नहीं लिये हैं तो उन्होंने 1892 रुपये फौरन भेज दिये ताकि टिकट खरीद लिये जाय।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Whether he did *suo motu* or was he reminded 'आपने खरोदे नहीं हैं ?' उनको खुद पता लगा या दफ्तर ने कहा कि तुम्हारे पास टिकट नहीं हैं, तुम टिकट खरीदो ?

श्री सुशील आलम खाँ : उनको दफ्तर में यह कहा गया कि टिकट नहीं आये हैं, तब उनको मालूम हुआ कि उनका पी० ए० टिकट नहीं ले सका था और उन्होंने 1892 रुपये भेज दिये।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ये गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं...

(व्यवधान)

इनके जवाब के पहली लाइन में इनका यह कहना है कि हवाई अड्डे पहुंचने पर...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : In reply to the first supplementary the Minister answered that because the tickets were purchased, but were not brought to the airport, the boarding cards were issued. Boarding cards can never be issued without the tickets. How were the boarding cards issued ? If the reservation was in the name of his wife and daughter, then the tickets are not transferrable. It is mentioned on the air ticket.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो उत्तर इन्होंने हाउस के सभा-पटल पर रखा है, मैं उसको एक मिनट में पढ़ दूँ—आप पहले उसको सुन लें। उससे सारी बात स्पष्ट हो जाएगी। उसमें इन्होंने लिखा है कि बिल्लिमोरिया जी ने अपने सचिव से कहा...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह सब तो उसमें दिया हुआ है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है उसमें दो बातें हैं। एक बात तो यह है कि हवाई अड्डे पर जब श्री बिल्लिमोरिया अपने उन दोनों रिश्तेदारों को लेकर पहुंचते हैं तब उनको बोर्डिंग-कार्ड ईशू नहीं होता। इसलिये तभी उनको मालूम हो जाता है कि उनके पास टिकट नहीं है। उसके बाद वहां के अधिकारी ने सहानुभूति में आकर, जैसा मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है—उनको बोर्डिंग कार्ड जारी कर दिया। हम मंत्री जी को इस सहानुभूति की बात को भी मान लेते हैं कि उन्होंने बोर्डिंग कार्ड जारी कर दिया, क्योंकि वह बूढ़ी औरत थी। लेकिन बिल्लिमोरिया जी को चाहिए था, वे इतने उच्च पद पर थे, कि तुरन्त अपने प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी से टिकट मंगवा लेते, जिससे उनको तुरन्त मालूम हो जाता कि टिकट नहीं खरीदे गए हैं। आपने जवाब के दूसरे अंश में कहा है कि उसके चार



दिन बाद उनको मालूम हुआ या उनके ध्यान में लाया गया कि टिकट नहीं खरीदे गए हैं और तब उन्होंने 952 रुपए भेजकर टिकट खरीदवाए। यहाँ पर दो बातें हैं—एक तो हवाई अड्डे पर पहुँचने पर उनको मालूम हो रहा है कि टिकट नहीं हैं, दूसरी तरफ मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि चार दिन के बाद उन्होंने टिकट खरीदा—यह क्या बात है? इसके बाद वे कह रहे हैं कि वह अधिकारी बिलकुल निर्दोष था, उसका स्पष्टीकरण पाकर हम सन्तुष्ट हुए और उसको माफ कर दिया। मंत्री जी ने जो तथ्य दिए हैं उनसे मेरा स्पष्ट आरोप है कि मंत्री जी की खुद उसमें मिलीभगत है, उस अधिकारी से आप मिले हुए हैं...

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :**  
I strongly refute the allegation that I was involved in any way.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** आप एक करप्ट अधिकारी को प्रोटेक्शन दे रहे हैं। हमें आपकी निष्ठा पर शंका नहीं है।

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :**  
The first thing is that the journey was performed on 16th July and not on 17th of July and because the Indian Airlines offices were closed for the week-end, therefore, two or three days delay in between for ascertaining whether the tickets had been purchased....(Interruptions)

**श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबाल तो क्लीयर हो गया लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी से इसका स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई गड़बड़ घोटाला नहीं है, कोई बात नहीं है, तो एक बात तो उन्होंने जोड़ दी। और बिलिमोरिया जी की नीयत में कोई फर्क नहीं है लेकिन उनकी नीयत में फर्क है, यह साफ जाहिर होता है जब उन्होंने प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी को भी इसमें जोड़ दिया और यह कह दिया कि उससे कहा था

कि टिकट ले लेना। यह ठीक है। हो सकता है कि उन्होंने प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी को टिकट के लिए कहा हो, मैं इस बात को मना नहीं करता, लेकिन अगर टिकट को कहा होता, तो टिकट ले लिया गया होता क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी की हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती थी कि वह टिकट न खरीदे। मैं एक बात और कहता हूँ कि मान लीजिए कि टिकट खरीदा नहीं गया और अकेले प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी की अगर गलती होती, तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जब बिलिमोरिया अपनी साली और अपनी सास को छोड़ने गए और टिकट उनके पास नहीं था, तो यह पद का दुरुपयोग हुआ कि बिना टिकट के उनको बोर्डिंग कार्ड इशू कर दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में नियम क्या हैं। आप मिनिस्टर हैं और मैं एम० पी० हूँ और जब हम एयरपोर्ट पर जाते हैं, तो चैकिंग होती है, बाकायदा टिकट इशू होता है और बिलिमोरिया साहब क्योंकि चैयरमन हैं, इसलिए न उनका कोई चैकिंग हुआ, न उनका नाम पूछा गया, न कोई पता पूछा गया और इसके अलावा ऐज का भी फर्क होगा। मैं नहीं जानता कि कितना ऐज में फर्क होगा लेकिन कम से कम सास और पत्नी में 20-25 साल का फर्क तो होगा ही लेकिन जो सुरक्षा अधिकारी था, उसने इस चीज को भी नहीं देखा क्योंकि वह उनकी साली और सास थी। इसलिए कोई चैकिंग नहीं हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में नियम क्या हैं और इनके बारे में मंत्री जी बताएं। प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी की कोई गलती नहीं है और उसको बेकार फंसाया जा रहा है। यह साफ जाहिर है कि बिलिमोरिया की नीयत क्या थी। उनके दबाव में आकर कर्मचारीगण कुछ नहीं कहेंगे और अपनी सास और साली को बिना टिकट यात्रा कराने की उनकी नीयत थी और उन्होंने यात्रा कराई और बाद में जब बात खुल गई, तो अब आप गोलमोल जबाब दे रहे

हैं और आप कह रहे हैं कि वे निर्दोष हैं। वे निर्दोष हैं, यह आप जानें लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जनता इस बात को नहीं बखोगी और यह जनता का ही सवाल नहीं है, यह मुल्क के अनुशासन का सवाल है। अगर ऐसा होता रहा, तो कोई अनुशासन नहीं रहेगा। इन सब बातों का मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ और आप यह बताएं कि नियम क्या हैं ?

**SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN :**  
I do not think there can be any doubt about the IAC Chairman that he wanted to send his relations free of cost in the aircraft. (Interruptions)

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : आप नियम बताइए। बोर्डिंग कार्ड इशू होने के क्या नियम हैं, यह आप बताइए।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम क्या है, उन की बजाह्त कर दीजिए।

श्री सुर्वाह आलम खां : नियम तो सब जानते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सब एक साथ बोलेंगे, तो जवाब कैसे देंगे।

श्री सुर्वाह आलम खां : नियम तो यह है और सब जानते हैं कि एक घंटा पहले टिकट लेकर जाते हैं और उसके बाद बोर्डिंग कार्ड मिलता है लेकिन स्टेटमेंट में यह कहा गया है कि क्योंकि उनके टिकट वहां पर नहीं थे और यह क्या था कि टिकट रह गए हैं, इसलिए आफिसर ने बोर्डिंग कार्ड दे दिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सारे बोलेंगे तो कैसे बात बनेगी ?

(व्यवधान)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Let me ask one question, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let him first answer to one question. He has asked him about the rules, so let him first say what are the rules.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Reply is not to the point, Sir.

श्री राम लाल राही : क्या नियमों के विरुद्ध भी चला जा सकता है ?

(व्यवधान)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there are rules in the IAC that boarding cards can be issued without tickets being produced ? If there are rules, what are the provisions and if there are no such rules, how the boarding cards were issued and who violated the rules ? If there has been the violation of rules, is the Minister going to take action against the persons who have violated the rules ? Secondly, whether a person can travel in the seat reserved in the name of another person ? If he cannot do it, then what actions are taken against such passengers ? If there has been the violation of rules, what actions do you propose to take against the IAC Chairman however highest post he may be holding ?

**SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN :** Sir, as the hon. Member has said, it is correct that the boarding card is issued after the presentation of the ticket, but as I said in the beginning, these boarding cards were issued on the presumption that the tickets had been purchased and will be handed over.... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why cannot you sit silently ? Let him finish first, then you can put another question. He is explaining certain things.... (Interruptions)

**SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN :** But as the hon. Member has suggested, I will again look into this matter and see whether there have been some mistakes on the part of some persons.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The consensus on this is that you have to enquire whether the rules were contravened, whether he could do it or anybody else could do it, if nobody else could do it, then how he could do it, then take appropriate action and then come before the House.

**Opening of Branches of Lead Banks in  
Community Development Block  
Headquarters**

\*843. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for opening atleast one Branch of Lead Bank of District at each of C.D. Block Headquarters, so as to ensure successful implementation of 20 Point Programme is general and IRD, NREP. and self-employment to unemployed young Matriculates in particular;

(b) if so, whether Reserve Bank of India proposes to initiate immediate steps in this regard and ensure that all Block Headquarters in a District have District Lead banks branches within 1984-85, before launching Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if not, whether Reserve Bank would accept responsibility for making "Block level Planning" and its implementation a success and ensure that Lead Banks are made primarily responsible for supply of credit to those identified as eligible for getting loans for each C.D. Block in Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, nature of strategy evolved in this regard ?

**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**

The main role of Lead Banks relates to the formulation and implementation of District Credit Planes/Annual Action

Plans for development of the districts in their charge and by co-ordinating efforts of financial institutions and Government functionaries in the district.

All the financial institutions operating in the district participate in various developmental programmes including the 20-Points Programme. Lead Banks are not solely responsible for supply of credit for these programmes; which responsibility is shared by all banks in the district including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks on a mutually agreed basis.

It is not considered necessary that the concerned lead banks should have offices at all the block headquarters. However, keeping in view the pivotal nature of block headquarters, in schemes of developmental administration, it is being ensured that as far as possible banking facilities are made available at all the block headquarters.

District Credit Plan is a document in which the credit requirements for implementation of various schemes under the free main sectors viz., Agriculture & Allied Activities, Industries and Tertiary Sectors are assessed. It consists of technically feasible and economically viable schemes for financing production and investment by banks within the present and proposed infrastructural and other facilities. The total credit outlay in the District Credit Plan is disaggregated blockwise and indicated in the Plan. Within the existing limitations, District Credit Plans give due emphasis to blockwise planning in accordance with the objectives of the National Plan.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Sir, from the statement it appears that the spirit of the question has not been taken into account. The District Credit Plan is prepared by the Lead Bank of the district in consultation with other banks and other district authorities. The point that I wanted to emphasise is that since we are in the process of accepting and launching the Block level planning, it is important that the banks play a key role in this process. For the successful implementation of the various programmes it is necessary that the lead banks should

have branches at the block headquarters and they should be the lead banks of the districts. To give an example, I will quote Kinnaur, where the lead bank is Punjab National Bank, which has only two branches while another bank has more than five branches. In such a situation, there is some sort of discrepancy and the lead bank cannot play its effective role. For this purpose, would the Minister ensure that the proposal is considered in right earnest and the lead bank is given a dominant role, not only by having a branch in the district headquarters but also in the CD block headquarters ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** The role of the lead bank has been clearly defined in the main reply itself. It has to formulate and implement the district credit plan and also the annual action plan. The main responsibility for the supply of credit to the development programmes is not only that of the lead bank but also of the other banks in the district. This responsibility has to be shared by all the banks situated in the district. They have to play their role effectively. If there is any deficiency, it will definitely be taken note of.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Again it is not clear from the reply as to what is the role of the lead bank in the district. If what bank does not have any branch in the block but only a branch at the block headquarters and certain banks do not co-operate with it, how can it function ? Is it not fair that the lead bank may be given the primary responsibility by streamlining the process by allotting at least one branch at the district headquarters and in all the blocks so that it will be the lead bank of the district so that the primary responsibility of co-ordination and implementation is pinpointed and focussed ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** If there are no branches, as per the Branch Licensing Policy, these centres will be identified by the District Consultative Committee, in consultation with the State Government. The Branch Licensing Policy is implemented by the Reserve Bank of India, in consultation with the State

Government. As per the Branch Licensing Policy, such centres are identified by the State Government, and the State Government will make recommendation to the Reserve Bank. If there are any centres which are unbanked, it will be taken into consideration by the District Consultative Committee. So far as the role to be played by the lead bank is concerned, if there are any deficiencies in the functioning of the banks, if the banks are not functioning effectively, this fact will be noted and brought to their notice by the lead bank. If there is any specific instance where any deficiency is found, if it is brought to our notice, proper action would be taken.

**SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN :** So far as the question of credit by the banks at the block level is concerned, much has been said in this session, be it under the IRDP, NREP, self-employment of Educated Youth or the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister. But the target has not been fully realised. For this purpose the Government took a decision that Advisory Committees at the Block level should be formed. I would like to know whether such committees have been formed at the block level to advise on the working of IRDP, NREP, self-employment of Educated Youth etc. and, if not, why and by what time that will be done.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** So far as the implementation of the IRDP is concerned, in 1982-83, the banks, including the co-operative banks, have been able to give credit to the tune of Rs. 714 crores. That means we have crossed the target of Rs. 600 crores. So far as the implementation of the P.M. educated unemployed programme is concerned, its time has been extended upto 15th August, 1984. It is hoped that it will be implemented effectively.

So far as the Advisory Committees are concerned, the Hon. Finance Minister, has written to the State Governments to set up Advisory Committees. The Advisory Committees have been formed in a number of States. If there are any States which have not been able to form these Committees, it would be brought to our notice.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)** : Here, I would like to add just one point. I cannot appoint the Advisory Committees. It is the State Governments which have to appoint them. I have written to the Chief Ministers. I have reminded them also. Some of them have already initiated action, but some of them have also said that they are not going to establish them.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेन्टर्स की तरफ से जो एजूकेटेड यूथ को रोजगार योजना चालू करने के लिए लोन्स रिकमेंड किए जाते हैं उनमें इनके बैंकों की तरफ से टाला जाता है, समय पर पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है, और फिर बाद में पैसा देते हैं। तो क्या यह सही है कि जिन बैंकों को यह काम सुपुर्व किया है उन बैंकों ने इस योजना के तहत जो लोन रिकमेंड किया गया वह सारा दे दिया है, या कितना परसेंट दिया है ?

अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि ब्लॉक लेविल पर एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है। अगर ब्लॉक लेविल की कमेटी सुपरवाइज नहीं कर सकती जब तक आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल की कमेटी न बनायें तब तक यह योजना ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल सकती। इसलिए क्या डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर इस प्रकार की एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनायेंगे जो इन बैंकों के ऊपर निगरानी रखे कि लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से कर्ज उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं कि नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही बनाएगी न।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : यह पहले निर्णय तो लें।

**अध्यक्ष जी**, पहले वाले प्रश्न का जबाब नहीं आया ?

**MR. SPEAKER** : This whole thing the State Government will have to do.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : अगर इन्होंने निर्णय ही नहीं लिया तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

**MR. SPEAKER** : They can do it. That is what he says.

**SHRI RIZAQ RAM** : Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether a representative of the lead bank as also of the bank advancing the credit are Members of the Committee recommending or identifying the persons eligible for taking loans ? I would also like to know whether it is a fact that after decisions are taken in consultation with the representatives of the lead bank, as also of the banks advancing credit, the bank advancing the credit rejects the applications of those persons held eligible ? I would like to know whether such complaints have come to the notice of the Hon. Minister. If so, whether the Hon. Minister is going to issue directions that the banks should not reject the applications of those persons who have been held eligible at the meeting wherein they have themselves participated. Through you I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that branch level where the credit is to be advanced unfair means are being adopted and even the persons who have been found eligible for getting the loans, if they refuse to satisfy the bank employees, their applications are rejected ? If such complaints have come to the notice of the Minister, what remedies have been taken against these ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE** : Perhaps the Hon. Member has in mind the self-employment scheme at the DIC. It is true that it has come to our notice that in certain cases the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee attached to the DIC where the representative of the lead bank was also present, were not complied with by some of the bank branches. And this problem was discussed by me in the presence of the Minister of Industry and the Chief Executives of the nationalised banks. There a decision was taken because one point we shall have to keep in mind is

that these are loans. The assistance is to be provided to each project and the project must stand the test of the scrutiny from viability angle. And if the viability examination is being made by some non-expert, naturally, simply the banks cannot lend money to it. Thereafter it was decided that after the schemes being scrutinised by DIC at the appropriate level, a small Committee consisting of the financial experts representing the various financial institutions and others working in the area, about three or four, will make a quick appraisal and after that these proposals will be sent to the respective banks so that, thereafter the rejections at the branch level are minimised. This decision has been taken. Secondly, we shall have to keep in mind that in our system the moment you fix a target date that you will have to complete so many number of cases within such specific period, immediately the tendency is to reach that target artificially without going into the details of the merit of the scheme and examining it. Therefore, I told them that we want to help the persons. The target is 2,50,000 and if you want to extend the assistance to these 2,50,000 or 3,00,000 persons, it need not necessarily be done within 31st March. You start the scheme from 15th of August. then you say, within 31st March all over the country the bank branches spreading over 45,000 will have to do it and if you fix it in such a tight jacket, naturally it will appear that the scheme will not reach the objective.' So, I told them, 'you take the decision, you reach the target', but I extended the period up to 15th August which my hon. Colleague has already stated.

**Non-revival of Permanent Secondment of Service Officers in DGI Organisation**

\*846 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to dispense with the Permanent Secondment of Service officers in the DGI Organisation and, if so, whether any Government letter has been issued to this effect;

(b) whether a similar decision was taken in the past in April, 1981 and the same was later reversed;

(c) whether a section of officers are in favour of retaining Permanent Secondment; and

(d) if so, how Government unit ensure non-revival of Permanent Secondment as it had happened in the past ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) No decision has been taken to dispense with the permanent secondment of Service Officers in the DGI Organisation. An interim decision was taken in April 1981 that pending cadre review and as a temporary expedient, no further Permanent Secondment of Service Officers in the DGI Organisation will be considered. As the above decision was only of a temporary nature, the instructions were withdrawn in March 1982.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of answers to (a) and (b) above.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Through you, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a high level meeting was held on January 4, 1984, where the Defence Minister was the Chairman and the Defence Secretary, Secretary (Defence Production) and Joint Secretary and other officers were present at that meeting and where the Defence Minister has taken a decision on discontinuing the Permanent Secondment of Service officers in DGI organisation. I want to know whether it is a fact. If so, I want to know the details from the Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I cannot disclose discussions with my officers.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : If we cannot discuss anything, what is the use of asking this question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Certain things are not to be disclosed.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** : I can give the decisions, but I cannot give the discussions.

**MR. SPEAKER** : It is for your safety.

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA** : The Director General of Inspection and the Secretary (Defence Production)...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI** : Why don't you give us the decisions? We don't want to know about discussions.

**SHRI A.K. ROY** : Sir, let him give us the decisions.

**MR. SPEAKER** : He will tell, but not on your asking.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** : I have given him answers which you did not hear. No decision has yet been taken.

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA** : I asked a particular question whether there was a meeting held on January 4, 1984.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** : I again repeat, no decision has been taken, discussions are going on.

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA** : The Director General of Inspection and Secretary, Defence Production, supported continuance of Permanent Secondment of Service Officers in the DGI Organisation. But Defence Secretary is not in favour of this decision. Is it a fact or not?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** : Again, in discussions different people take different stand and express different points of view. We cannot disclose all the discussions that take place in the Committee or in a Conference. All that I said—when a decision is taken, I will communicate.

**Disparities in Emoluments between IAF Technical Staff Engaged in Flying Duties and Ground Duties**

\*849. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD†** :  
**SHRI OSCAR FERNADES** :  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are disparities in emolument between two categories of I.A.F. personnel—technical staff who are engaged in maintenance work on the ground and those engaged in flying duties;

(b) whether he is aware of the reports that because of such disparities, the maintenance work is being seriously affected; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove such disparities?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN)** : (a) and (b) Officers of the Flying Branch of the IAF upto the rank of Flight Lieutenant have been given higher scales of pay and officers of the ranks of Squadron Leader and Wing Commander reach maximum of scale earlier than those engaged on maintenance work on the ground. This edge has been given because they are exposed to exceptional risk of operational flying and also retire comparatively at lower age. The maintenance work has not been affected because of this.

(c) Does not arise.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD** : The fighting hour is the outcome of sophisticated technology. I would like to know, are we getting enough number of brilliant engineers to join these technical posts?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** : There has been no dearth. I would dispel the impression that there is dearth and that we are suffering on account of non-availability.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD** : The promotion to the substantive post in the case of

flight officer, is upto the level of Air Marshal and in the case of technical officer, it is only upto the level of Air Vice Marshal. You have said in reply to (a) and (b) that officers of the ranks of Squadron Leader and Wing Commander reach maximum of the scale earlier than those engaged on maintenance work on the ground. How is it that these people are not allowed to go upto the level of Air Marshal.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** The selection of Air Chief Marshal is on merit. It does not go by classification of the employment—whether it is in the Flying Branch or in the other Branch. As a rule the Air Chief Marshal must be a Flying Officer if has to command the entire force. I do not think that a Ground Engineer could become an Air Chief Marshal.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** There are also Flying Engineers. Are you prepared to give them any chance ?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** As I said, it will depend on the merit of each case.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** Is it a fact that this much of difference in salaries and promotion is maintained all over the world in other countries also in Defence Services ? It is not only in India but in other countries. Is it a fact or not ?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** We need not go to the other countries. The Third Pay Commission itself has stated that the persons who are in the Flying Branch should be given higher scales of pay as their task is one involving greater risk. It is also a fact that in other countries the people in the Flying Branch do get an extra pay over those in the Ground Service.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**नए करेसी नोटों का उपलब्ध न होना**

\*842. श्री छीतू भाई गमित्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि नए करेसी नोट आसानी से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और उन्हें अधिक मूल्य पर बेचा जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नए करेसी नोटों की सप्लाय में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करने और इस प्रकार के अनुचित लेन-देन को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सरकार को नए करेसी नोटों की कमी के बारे में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) नए नोटों के उत्पादन/पूर्ति में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से, बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में आंशिक रूप से दूसरी पारी के साथ-साथ 7-दिवसीय कार्य भी शुरू किया जा रहा है, इसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन में 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। इस प्रेस में चल रही प्रोत्साहन योजना को इस उद्देश्य से संशोधित किया गया है ताकि कर्मचारियों को उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले। करेसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। विभिन्न अन्य उपाय भी विचाराधीन हैं।

#### Alternative ground job to Air Hostesses of I.A. and A.I.

\*844. **SHRI JALAGAM KONDALA RAO :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have to any stage considered the expediency of providing some alternative ground jobs to the Air Hostesses of the two national carriers viz. Indian Airlines and Air-India when they get married;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and



(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) to (c) In accordance with their existing service conditions, airhostesses who get married after four years of service can continue to work as air hostesses upto 45 years of age or till the third pregnancy if tuo childern are alive, subject to medical fitness. Since they are allowed to continue to fly as airhostesses even after their marriage, the question of providing alternative jobs to them in the event of their getting married should not arise. However, applications from airhostesses for ground jobs, who meet the prescribed requirements, can always be considered.

#### **Pension to British Nationals in India**

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

(a) whether some British nationals are getting pension for their service to the British Government in India;

(b) if so, the number of such British nationals and the total amount being paid to them annually; and

(c) whether the amount is being paid in foreign currency or Indian currency ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) No, Sir, However, some British nationals who served Post-Independence Government of India and retired after 31.3.1955 are getting pensions from the Government of India.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

#### **Report of ESCAP**

**\*847. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :  
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in its report have expressed concern over the deterioration in economic situation in several developing countries of Asia;

(b) if so, whether the details contained in the report on this aspect will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the steps proposed through the Non-Aligned Movement to pull these countries out of the present situation ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) The Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1983 has viewed the performance of the developing ESCAP economies in the light of the recession in the developed countries. The survey states that with very few exceptions developing ESCAP countries experienced a definite and significant slow down in their growth rates in 1982. The slow down in growth rates has had both short and long term effects on their future development.

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

(c) While the Non Aligned Movement has no institutional link with the United Nations of which ESCAP is a regional organisation and while the Non Aligned Movement does not view international economic issues from a regional perspective, nevertheless since the issues are of general concern to the developing countries which are members of NAM, a global view is taken by NAM and efforts are made to improve the economic situation of the developing countries.

#### **Statement**

The Economic and Social Survey of Asia and Pacific, 1983 has been published by the ESCAP Secretariat. Some details are given below :—

2. The Survey states that with very few exceptions, the most important of which being China, developing ESCAP countries experienced a definite and significant slow down in their growth rates in 1982.

3. The slow-down in growth rates of developing countries of the ESCAP region in 1982 has had both short and long term effects on their future development. The short run consequences in particular are more serious for some of the weaker and poorer economies of South Asia and for the least developed countries generally.
4. The Survey states that for most of the South Asian economies 1982 was one of the most depressed years in recent times, while for countries in East and South East Asian Region, 1982 constituted perhaps the most difficult year in recent times.
5. Regarding the Centrally Planned Economies the Survey states that the growth experience of the five centrally planned economies of the ESCAP region, Afghanistan, China, the Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Viet Nam has been somewhat different from that of the rest of the developing ESCAP countries. Their smaller reliance on foreign trade and the relatively small proportion of their foreign trade with developed market economies go to explain much of this difference.
6. The Survey has also analysed the performance in major sectors of the developing ESCAP countries. Regarding agriculture, the Survey states that gross agricultural production in the developing ESCAP countries in 1982 grew by 3.2% compared to a growth of 5.1% in 1981.
7. Regarding industry, the Survey states that the pace of industrial development slowed considerably during

1982 in the developing ESCAP countries. Regarding international trade, the Survey points out that the export earnings of the developing ESCAP countries suffered a marked decline in 1982.

8. The generally poorer export performance also resulted in a sharp curtailment in the rate of expansion in public expenditure during 1982 and 1983 in a majority of the regions' developing economies.
9. Regarding inflation, the Survey points out that restoration of price stability in large majority of the developing ESCAP economies was a notable achievement in 1982. This trend was expected to continue during 1983 and in the years immediately thereafter.

#### प्रति व्यक्ति आय और करों का अनुपात

\*848. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति आय और करों का वर्षवार अनुपात क्या है; और

(ख) प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़ाने और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों पर करों का भार कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

निम्नलिखित सारणी में 1979-80 से 1982-83 तक के वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रति व्यक्ति आय और प्रति व्यक्ति सकल कर राजस्व का अनुपात दिया गया है। वर्ष 1983-84 के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रुपए)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर राजस्व* (रुपए)	प्रति व्यक्ति आय और प्रति व्यक्ति कर का अनुपात (प्रतिशत)
1979-80	1333	180	13.5
1980-81	1559	194	12.4
1981-82	1758	228	13.0
1982-83	1891	250	13.2

\*सम्बद्ध वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्र के सकल कर राजस्व और अनुमानित जनसंख्या के आधार पर निकाला गया है।

कर ढाँचे का स्वरूप अवश्य ही बृद्धिशील है और इस बात के लिए हर कोशिश की जाती है कि कराधान का भार आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों पर कम से कम मात्रा में पड़े। व्यक्तिगत आय कर की 15,000 रुपए वार्षिक छूट की सीमा काफी अधिक है और इससे निम्न आय वर्गों पर प्रत्यक्ष करों के भार को यथा संभव कम रखने की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था हो जाती है। अप्रत्यक्ष करों का ढाँचा भी इस किस्म का बनाया गया है जिससे आम उपभोग की वस्तुओं को या तो करों से छूट मिल जाए अथवा उन पर कम दर पर कर लगे।

प्रति-व्यक्ति आय बढ़ाने के लिए जो कार्य नीति अपनाई गई है उसमें मुख्यतः अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत और निवेश की दर बढ़ा कर और कृषि तथा उद्योग के क्षेत्र में उत्पादकता में सुधार लाकर, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि की दर को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न शामिल है।

### Proposal for International Bank

\*850. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to float an International Bank for International business by all the nationalised banks to avoid unhealthy competition; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Project to Promote Brackish Water Prawns Farming

\*851. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project to promote

brackish water prawn farming with the object of export production of prawns, is under consideration of the Marine Products Export Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A project to promote prawn farming with the objective of augmenting export production of prawns is already under implementation of the Marine Products Export Development Authority. The work programme of the project includes free technical assistance to prawn farmers and entrepreneurs by way of, survey of brackish water areas to study suitability for prawn culture, preparation of project/feasibility reports to facilitate institutional finance, supply of essential inputs as an incentive at cost price to farmers wherever necessary, arranging training to prawn farm operatives and supervisory officers and conduct of prawn culture demonstrations in farmers' fields to convince the farmers of the economic and technical

viability of prawn culture.

**Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore Districts of Madhya Pradesh**

\*852. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many new branches have been opened by various nationalised banks in Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore Districts of Madhya Pradesh during first four years of current Five Year Plan with details thereof; and

(b) whether all the new branches have been opened for which licences were granted by Reserve Bank of India upto 31st March, 1984 ?

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

#### Statement

Reserve Bank of India has reported that according to available information for the period 1.4.1980 to 31.12.1983, State Bank of India, Associates of State Bank of India and 20-Nationalised Banks opened 42 branches in the district of Vidisha, Raisen and Sehore of Madhya Pradesh. In addition, these banks were reported to be holding 11 authorisations for opening branches in these district. Bankwise and district-wise details are given below :—

Name of Bank	Number of branches opened in the district of		
	Vidisha	Raisen	Sehore
1	2	3	4
State Bank of India Associates of State Bank of India	3	1	4
State Bank of Indore	6(5)	—	1
<b>Nationalised Banks</b>			
Allahabad Bank	1	—	—
Bank of India	—	—	6(4)

1	2	3	4
Bank of Maharashtra	—	—	7(1)
Central Bank of India	1	1	2
Indian Overseas Bank	1	—	—
Oriental Bank of Commerce	—	—	1
Punjab National Bank	1	—	1(1)
Union Bank of India	1	—	—
United Commercial Bank	3	—	1
<b>Total :</b>	<b>17(5)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23(6)</b>

Figures in brackets relate to authorisations hending with banks.

Banks have been advised to utilise the pending authorisations expeditiously.

**Funds Sanctioned/Distributed by NABARD  
to Landless and Marginal Farmers**

\*853. SHRI AMARISNH RATHAWA :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the National Bank for  
Agriculture and Rural Development gives  
financial assistance to the landless and  
marginal farmers for growing trees for  
private purposes on Government land;  
and

(b) if so, the details of funds which  
have been sanctioned and disbursed, State-  
wise during the years 1982-83 and  
1983-84 by the said bank under the said  
scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-  
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A

statement is laid on the Table of the  
House.

**Statement**

The refinance facility from Nationa-  
l Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devele-  
ment (NABARD) is available to eligibld  
financial institutions against loan advance  
to farmers for growing trees on privatn  
agricultural land, subject to certai  
conditions. Such refinance is also availabl  
against loans advanced for tree farming on  
degraded Government land obtained on  
long term lease by farmers or farmers  
organisations' such as Cooperative  
Societies.

Spearate figures regarding refinance  
provided for loans to landless and marginal  
farmers for the purposes are not readily  
available. The latest available data showing  
refinance provided by NABARD for  
Forestry during 1982-83 in different State is  
furnished below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Refinance	
	Sanctioned during the year	Disbursed during the year
Maharashtra	1856	215
Andhra Pradesh	363	4
Madhya Pradesh	—	90
Gujarat	27	37
West Bengal	65	8
Meghalaya	—	3
	<b>2311</b>	<b>357</b>

### Deployment of Funds by Banks in Sick Industrial Undertakings

\*854. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the deployment of funds in sick industrial undertakings by banks has crossed the Rs. 2,000 crore mark as on June 30, 1982;

(b) if so, whether 459 units were large—individually enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore;

(c) if so, the other units which have taken loan and have not repaid the same;

(d) how many of them are small and how many are large-scale units;

(e) to what extent Government have enquired into the genuine sickness of these units; and

(f) the steps being taken to recover the loans from the sick units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As at the end of June, 1982, there were 28,428 sick industrial units in the assistance portfolio of Scheduled Commercial Banks with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 2298.76 crores.

(b) to (d) Out of 28,428 sick units, 435 units were large units (each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above), 1,020 were medium units and 26,973 were small scale sick industrial units.

(e) and (f) According to the definition prescribed by Reserve Bank of India, a unit is classified as sick if it incurs cash losses for one year and in the judgement of the financing bank, is likely to incur cash losses for the current year as well as the following year and which has an imbalance in its financial structure, such as current ratio of less than 1 : 1 and worsening debt-equity ratio. All the 28,428 industrial units reported sick as at the end of June, 1982 conform to the Reserve Bank

of India's definition of sickness and hence can be considered to be genuinely sick.

It is the policy of Government that the banks should indentify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself, carry out viability studies and nurse such units as are considered potentially viable. Accordingly, the banks formulate a package of rehabilitation in the case of viable sick units, taking into account the factors responsible for sickness, with a view to enable the units to repay their dues. In the case of non-viable sick units, bank may resort to recall of advances, enforcement of securities and legal remedies for recovering the amounts due to them.

### Procurement of Iron-Ore

\*855. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) grade-wise Iron-Ore procured from Goan Mine owners with individual value during the year 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) grade-wise Iron-Ore quantity procured during the above period in Goa from parties other than Mine Owners; and

(c) dates on which foreign contract was concluded for the above quantities and letter of intent/contact issued to the above parties for procurement with quantity and actual quantity procured from the parties during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Gradewise iron ore procured by MMTC from Goan Mine Owners with individual values during the year 1979-80 to 1982-83 is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) In Goa, entire iron ore is being procured by MMTC directly from mine owners only.

(c) It is not in the commercial interest of MMTC to disclose details regarding sale contracts and sources of purchase.

## Statements

*Gradewise Iron-Ore procured by MMTC from Mineowners in Goa.*Quantity : Lakhs Tonnes  
Value : Rs. Crores

Grade	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-3	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Fines</b>								
65/63	—	—	3.14	3.45	2.98	3.76	1.29	1.64
62/62	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.62	0.47	0.47
62/60	14.77	10.64	14.97	13.05	20.72	19.76	8.96	9.22
60/60	0.66	0.51	5.24	4.96	0.54	0.52	1.27	1.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>23.35</b>	<b>21.46</b>	<b>25.22</b>	<b>24.66</b>	<b>11.99</b>	<b>12.51</b>
<b>Lumps</b>								
63/63	0.98	1.19	0.65	0.86	0.15	0.23	—	—
65/63	0.93	1.12	3.99	4.42	3.18	4.69	1.61	1.70
65/60 (Cal)	—	—	0.97	1.16	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
62/62	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.10	0.17	0.25
62/60	—	—	1.45	1.14	—	—	—	—
62/60 (Cal)	—	—	5.73	5.02	—	—	—	—
61/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.87	0.92
Total	1.91	2.31	12.79	12.60	3.43	5.06	2.65	2.87
Grand Total	17.34	13.46	36.14	34.06	28.65	29.72	14.64	15.38

Note : Gradewise accounts of values are not maintained and to that extent same are estimated.



एल्युमिनियम का समय पर आयात न किए जाने के कारण एल्युमिनियम एककों/निर्माताओं की कठिनाई

\*856. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी  
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा पिछले वर्ष एल्युमिनियम का समय पर आयात न किए जाने के कारण लघु एल्युमिनियम प्रयोक्ताओं/निर्माताओं को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन निर्माताओं की कुल आवश्यकता कितनी है;

(ग) उन्होंने खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम से एल्युमिनियम की कितनी मात्रा मांगी थी; और

(घ) खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम ने उनकी मांग को किस सीमा तक पूरा किया है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (घ) 1983-84 के दौरान, सभी श्रेणियों के प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए देश में एल्युमिनियम की आकलित आवश्यकता (सी० जी० तथा ई० सी० ग्रेडों के लिए) 2,50,000 मै० टन था। इसमें से केवल 30,000 मै० टन अर्थात् कुल वार्षिक मांग के 12 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातों के जरिए की जाती थी। 30,000 मै० टन की मात्रा में से लघु स्तरीय एककों के संबंध में खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा व्यवस्थित किए जाने वाले एल्युमिनियम की मांग 12,500 मै० टन (7,800 मै० टन सी० जी० ग्रेड तथा ई० सी०

ग्रेड 4,700 मै० टन) था। सरकार द्वारा दिए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को केवल सी० जी० ग्रेड एल्युमिनियम के लिए वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को गत 8 वर्षों के दौरान किसी वर्ष में उनके अधिकतम वार्षिक उठान के 25 प्रतिशत की सीमा तक पंजीकृत करना होता है। ई० सी० ग्रेड के लिए, इस्पात तथा खनिज मंत्रालय में एल्युमिनियम नियंत्रक खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के लिए विशिष्ट वास्तविक प्रयोक्ता-वार आबंटन करता है। सी० जी० ग्रेड एल्युमिनियम के लिए, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने कुल मिलाकर उन सेल नोट्स के संबंध में आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर दिया है जिनके लिए फरवरी, 1984 तक लघु स्तरीय वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा वित्तीय प्रबंध कर दिए गए थे। बन्दरगाह पर हड़ताल के कारण मार्च, 1984 में कुछ गिरावट रही है। ई० सी० ग्रेड एल्युमिनियम के लिए, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने आयात के लिए प्राधिकृत मात्राओं के अनुसार आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर दिया है। अतः ई० सी० ग्रेड एल्युमिनियम की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में रही कमी खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातों में कोई कमी होने के कारण नहीं रही है।

#### Development of Tourist Spots in Gujarat

\*857. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to develop tourist spots particularly in Gujarat during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the capital outlay earmarked for this purpose; and

(c) the details of assistance given to Gujarat State for the tourist development programme during the Sixth Plan and the details of work done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Department, in consultation with the various State Governments, has identified a total of 61 travel circuits and comprising 441 centres in India for integrated development in a phased manner, with the combined resources of Centre, State and the private sector.

As far as Gujarat is concerned the Department during the Sixth Five Year Plan has provided financial assistance in respect of the following schemes :

1. Provision of mini-bus at Sasangir	Rs. 1.30 Lakhs
2. Provision of boats at Ukkai	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
3. Provision of tented accommodation at Ukkai	Rs. 4.36 lakhs
4. Promotion of Fairs & Festivals in Gujarat	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
	Rs. 8.66 lakhs

ITDC has opened a transport unit at Ahmedabad during the current Five Year Plan.

The proposal of the State Government for the construction of Cuba huts at the Wild Ass Sanctuary at Anjar, Surendranagar District an estimated cost of Rs. 24.39 lakhs is under consideration of the Department.

भारतीयों द्वारा विदेशों में स्थापित किए जाने वाले होटल

\*858. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन होटल मालिकों का विवरण क्या है, जिन्होंने विदेशों में अपने होटल स्थापित किए हैं तथा उनका देशवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या विदेशों में स्थित इन होटलों में कार्य करने वाले सभी कर्मचारी भारतीय हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उनमें कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारी भारतीय हैं; और

(ग) उक्त होटलों में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी का निवेश किया गया है; और

(घ) भारतीयों द्वारा निकट भविष्य में विदेशों में कितने नए होटल खोले जाने की संभावना है तथा उनका पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**West Bengal Government Proposal to Develop Ayodhya Hill**

\*859. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have sent proposal for the development of Ayodhya Hill in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government approved that proposal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal received from the State Government for the construction of 8 cottages at Ayodhya Hill has been agreed to in principle in consultation with the State Government.

**Target for Export During 1984-85**

\*860. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target has been fixed to increase the export potential during 1984-85; and

(b) if so, what is the target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) the export target for 1984-85 is under formulation.

#### Spares of Centurian Tank

\*861. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the recent evaluation the spares of Centurian tanks which were considered scrap and unusable in 1980 and a part of which were disposed of have now been found usable and fit for being used to overhaul and repair the tanks;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating how the spares declared 'scrap' in 1980 are now found usable and fit to overhaul tanks; and

(c) what is the quantity and value of the spares declared as 'scrap' and disposed of because of earlier evaluation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Spares of Centurian Tanks were not considered as scrap and unusable, but were surplus to our requirements and hence were disposed off. These have not been used subsequently, as the re-commissioning of the tanks has been ruled out.

(c) 127 items of spares, which were found to be surplus, were sold for 9 lakhs US Dollars.

#### Vayudoot Service link for Cuddapah

\*862. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering

to run Vayudoot or Aero services via Cuddapah;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to run the Vayudoot services to link Cuddapah; and

(c) whether Cuddapah aerodrome will be repaired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Cuddapah is one of the stations approved in principle for the introduction of Vayudoot services.

(b) Vayudoot have conducted a traffic survey of Cuddapah to assess whether the traffic potential will sustain an economically viable service.

(c) The development of the airport will be taken up on Vayudoot indicating their firm plans to operate to it and subject to availability of funds.

#### Production of Yarn by Co-operative Spinning Mills

9021. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of yarn by Co-operative Spinning Mills in India from the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 mill-wise and year-wise;

(b) the production of hank yarn and non-hank yarn during this period mill-wise and years-wise; and

(c) the above data of production of yarn by Handloom Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mills Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Mills and Cotton growers Co-operative Mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The data is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Coopertaive Societies in Central Bank of India, Delhi/New Delhi**

9022. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of co-operative, thrift and Credit Societies of employees in Central Bank of India, Delhi/New Delhi area;

(b) the facilities provided by the bank to each of the said Cooperative Societies;

(c) whether the Central Bank of India weaker Sections Employees Cooperative, Thrift and Credit Society Ltd. has also approached the bank for similar facilities being provided hitherto other societies;

(d) whether the bank is considering to at least extend the facility of realising society dues from salaries of the members of the CBI Weaker Sections Employees Co-operative Thrift and Credit Societies Limited;

(e) if so, the effective date; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The names of three Co-operative Credit Societies of employees of the Central Bank of India in Delhi and New Delhi are as follows :—

1. Central Bank of India Staff Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
2. New Delhi Central Bank Karamchhari Thrift and Society, Janpath, New Delhi.
3. Central Bank of India Weaker Section Employees Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd., Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

(b) Overdraft facilities and office premises are provided to Central Bank of India Staff Co-operative Thrift and Credit

Society Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Only office premises are provided to New Delhi Central Bank Karamchhari Thrift and Credit Society, Janpath, New Delhi.

(c) to (f) Central Bank of India Weaker Section Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society have approached the bank for allowing them overdraft facilities and office premises which are under consideration of the Bank management.

मैसर्स संचेती फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन,  
मद्रास पर मारे गए छापे से वसूल  
किया गया कर और पुरस्कार की  
धन राशि का भुगतान

9023. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 22 फरवरी, 1982 को मैसर्स संचेती फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन आफ मद्रास पर मारे गए छापे के परिणामस्वरूप कर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई और इस मामले की अब क्या स्थिति है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा यह प्रचार किया गया है कि सूचना देने वाले को अब पहले की भांति कर वसूली तक इंतजार नहीं करना पड़ेगा और काले धन को पकड़ने के तुरन्त पश्चात् सूचना देने वाले को 2.5 प्रतिशत पुरस्कार का भुगतान कर दिया जाएगा और यदि आयकर आयुक्त अथवा निरीक्षण निदेशक उचित समझता है तो बकाया 7.5 प्रतिशत पुरस्कार भी दिया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में पुरस्कार धनराशि को न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कुण्डण) : (क) मैसर्स संचेती ग्रुप आफ मद्रास के मामलों में दिनांक 22 फरवरी, 1982 को

ली गई तलाशी के दौरान 10.5 लाख रुपए की नकदी पकड़ी गई थी। धारा 132(5) के अंतर्गत पारित किए गए अंतरिम आदेश में यह नकदी उस ग्रुप की छिपाई गई आय समझी गई थी। तथापि अन्तिम कर-निर्धारण अभी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। आयकर अधिकारी डेर-सारी लेखापुस्तकों और पकड़े गए अन्य रिकार्ड की जांच कर रहा है।

सूचनादाता को 25,000 रुपए का अधिकतम अनुदेय अंतरिम पुरस्कार दिया जा चुका है। कर-निर्धारणों के पूरा होने और कर वसूल किए जाने के बाद ही अन्तिम पुरस्कार का अधि-निश्चय किया जा सकता है।

(क) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### प्राइवेट होटलों की शुद्ध आमदनी

9024. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान मौर्य शेराटन, ताज, ओबराय शेराटन जैसे प्राइवेट होटलों की शुद्ध आमदनी कितनी रही?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुशींद आलम खां) : एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

ईस्ट इंडिया होटल्स, आई० टी० सी० और भारतीय होटल कम्पनी द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार आय/लाभ का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

होटल/कम्पनी का नाम	स्वरूप	वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए	वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए
1	2	3	4
1. ओबराय टावर्ज, बम्बई	कर के बाद लाभ	330 लाख रुपए	आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है।*
2. ओबराय इन्टर- कांटीनेन्टल, नई दिल्ली	वही	162 लाख रुपए	वही*
3. मौर्य शेराटन, नई दिल्ली	शुद्ध परिचालन लाभ	507.36 लाख रुपए	240.30 रु० (केवल जुलाई से जनवरी तक)
4. मुगल शेराटन आगरा	वही	62.04 लाख रुपए	55.50 रुपए (जुलाई से जनवरी तक केवल 7 मास के आंकड़े)

1	2	3	
5. इंडियन होटल कम्पनी**	कुल लाभ	449.00 लाख रुपए	आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है।*
ताज महल, दिल्ली			
ताज पैलेस, दिल्ली			
ताज महल, बम्बई			
ताज हालीडे विलेज,			
गोआ एवं फ्लाइट क्विन			
दिल्ली और बम्बई के लिए।			

नोट : \*चूंकि वित्तीय वर्ष 31 मार्च को समाप्त होता है, वर्ष 1983-84 के लेखा-परीक्षित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

\*\*ताज ग्रुप होटल के अनुसार वे प्रत्येक एकक के अलग से लेखे नहीं रखते। एकक के अपने लेखे में केवल प्रत्यक्ष खर्च शामिल होते हैं। उसके बाद, संवर्धनात्मक दौरों, विदेशों में विज्ञापन, प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और विकास के संबंध में विभिन्न संस्थानों पर कार्यरत कार्पोरेट स्टाफ बिक्री-व-आरक्षण कार्यालयों के संयुक्त खर्चों के लिए पुनः आवंटन किया जाता है। प्रत्येक यूनिट द्वारा आयकर भी अलग से नहीं दिया जाता और कर पूरी कम्पनी के लाभ पर सामूहिक रूप से दिया जाता है।

**Land Acquired by M/s Mazagaon Dock Ltd.  
at Dighi Taluka Srivardhan in District  
Raigad in Maharashtra**

9025. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Mazagaon Dock Ltd., have acquired land at Dighi, Taluka Srivardhan, District Raigad of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the total area acquired by the said public sector undertaking and for what purpose;

(c) the period during which the lands were acquired by the local authorities;

(d) whether the farmers had consented

to the said acquisition and if so, the rate agreed upon; and

(e) whether any payment to the farmers is still outstanding and if so, the reasons for it ?

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

(b) 128 acres comprising 114 acres of private land and 14 acres of Government land, for the purpose of augmentation of MDL's offshore activities.

(c) The notifications required under the Land Acquisition Act were published by the State Government in March and April 1982.

(d) As the land is being acquired

for a public purpose, the question of obtaining any consent does not arise.

(e) The award of the Collector determining the compensation has been made in the month of March 84 and funds required have been remitted by MDL. Payments to the farmers are being processed by the Collector.

#### **Capturing of Foreign Boats**

9027. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign boats were captured during the last three years upto 31-12-1983 and what was the court verdict in each case, boat-wise;

(b) whether a number of boats have been confiscated by the order of the court and what action has been taken to utilise these boats giving information separately for each boat;

(c) whether Government lawyer did not appear in a High Court appeal at Calcutta and the appeal was decided ex-parte and went against the Administration;

(d) if so, particulars of the lawyer, who engaged him and what action is contemplated against that particular lawyer;

(e) whether any further brief was given to the said lawyer from the A & N Administration; and

(f) if so, what are such cases, whether the order went against the Administration or in favour giving information separately against each case ?

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

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8299/84]

(c) to (f) The information is being collected by the Ministry of Home Affairs from A & N Administration.

#### **Impact of 'El Nino' at Geneva Meet of World Weather Experts**

9028. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India was assigned a special job to study the impact of "El Nino" at the Geneva meet of world weather experts held in May, 1983;

(b) if so, whether India has made any indepth study so far to find out the impact of "El Nino" on the weather;

(c) if so, the detailed achievements of the study made to meet the impact of "El Nino"; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) No special job to study the impact of 'El Nino' was assigned to India at the Geneva meet. However, World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) programme on long range forecasting research includes this topic. India is one of the member countries of WMO and is interested in this programme. Indian scientists have studied 'El Nino' effect on Indian monsoon. There appears to be no significant association between 'El Nino' and Indian monsoon rainfall. During the last 100 years, 5 out of the 25 major 'El Nino' years were accompanied with severe drought conditions during Monsoons in India.

#### **M.M.T.C. to Sell Non-Ferrous Metals on High Seas Basis**

9029. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the M.M.T.C. has decided to sell all non-ferrous metals to the industry on high seas basis;

(b) if so, its rationale and impact on the mian steel market's dealings and business in Calcutta and the consumers; and

(c) how far it will lead to speculation

and rise in prices in these already scarce commodities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) MMTC is already selling some non-ferrous metals high seas basis and has plans to sell some more metals on this basis. However, customers can, at their option, continue to buy from MMTC's godowns as at present.

(b) and (c) Many parties have repeatedly demanded high seas sales for non-ferrous metals partly because it reduces the cost to them and partly because they get the material earlier after the arrival of the ship, as time involved in moving the material to MMTC's godowns is saved. The high-seas sales were commenced with this in view. Sale on the high seas to those customers who prefer to buy on this basis is not expected to have any adverse affect on the main steel market's dealings or business in Calcutta or other consumers. Such sales are also not expected to lead to rise in prices or to speculation, or adversely affect the availability of any commodity.

**Criteria for Fixing Prices for Jeeps Allotted to MPs/MLAs from Defence Disposal Quota**

9030. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for fixing prices for jeeps allotted to M.Ps/M.L.As from defence disposal quota;

(b) whether it has been found that the prices charged from M.Ps/M.L.As are generally higher as compared to prices for similar jeeps sold through public auctions;

(c) whether Government propose to remove present restrictions on re-sale of old jeeps sold to MPs/MLAs and bring this in line with jeeps sold by public auctions; and

(d) whether Government will in future allot new jeeps to MPs/MLAs from defence quota at special prices at which these are

purchased and put restrictions for transfer and re-sale of jeeps as at present ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Vehicles from the Defence Disposal Stock are allotted to M.Ps/MLAs/MCLs, at a fixed price which is determined on the basis of the average prices obtained in public auctions in respect of each category/class of vehicle. Hitherto, these prices were fixed twice a year (viz., April/October) on the basis of the prices fetched in auctions held during the preceding six months i.e., from July to December and January to June, respectively. However with effect from 1st April, 1984, the prices fixed on the basis of average prices obtained in auctions during the preceding sixth months will be operative for one year i.e., from 1.4.1984 to 31.3.1985.

(b) Since the prices charged from the M.P.S./M.L.As/M.L.Cs, are the average of the prices fetched in auctions during the previous six months, these prices are lower than the highest price fetched in the auctions, but higher than the lowest auction price.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

**Foreign Assistance to Study Untimely Rain**

9031. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the assistance of experts from foreign countries to study untimely rain system in the country affecting the crops year after year; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.



**Muslin Sari;**

9032. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in 'Hindustan Times' of 14 March, 1984 stating that a chosen band of weavers of Nabadwip are at the job-weaving 'Muslin' sari which is so finely spun as can be slipped through the wedding ring of a bride; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA)** : (a) and (b) The Material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Import and Export of Minerals**

9033. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the minerals exported during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the names of important minerals exported;

(b) the total value of the minerals imported during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, (other than oil) and the main minerals which are being imported; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the import of minerals and increase the export of minerals during the next five years ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA)** : (a) The total value of crude minerals and metalliferous ores exported during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 was of the order of Rs. 421 crores and Rs. 717 crores respectively. The important items of export of minerals were iron ore, petroleum crude and refined, mica and manganese ore. Data beyond 1981-82 are not available at present.

(b) Import of crude minerals and metalliferous ores excluding Minerals Oils during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was of the order of Rs. 258 crores and Rs. 309 crores respectively. Important items of import in this group were Sulphur (excluding sublined etc.), Fertilizers crude (mineral phosphate-unground and ground), Asbestos, coking coal, copper and nickel. Data for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 are not available at present.

(c) Regarding reducing the imports of minerals the following important steps are being taken :

(i) Geological Survey of India (GSI) is constantly engaged in geo-scientific investigations in various parts of the country for the discovery and evaluation of mineral resources, particularly those which are essential to the core industries and for our national development programmes;

(ii) In conformity with the latest development in the international field of earth sciences, GSI has been gradually replacing and strengthening its conventional systems by absorption of modern technology. GSI acquired a research vessel "Samundra Manthan" recently to undertake systematic mapping of the Exclusive Economic Zone, in the off-shore areas. It would be receiving two coastal reasearch launches in 1984 to map and explore the Littoral Zones. GSI would also be utilising data of the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite of the Department of Space. Plans are underway to acquire its own air-craft for aero-magnetic surveys to revise geological mapping.

Regarding steps for increasing exports the following major steps have been taken for promotion of exports of minerals and ores from the country :

(i) With a view to improving export performance on a long term basis the infrastructure facilities at the ports have been improved;

- (ii) sustained efforts have been made to increase exports by adopting better marketing techniques in the traditional areas; and
- (iii) vigorous efforts are being made to increase exports by diversification to new markets.

#### **Arrest of Foreign Exchange Racketeers**

9034. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange racketeers arrested during the year 1983 and during the first three months of 1984;

(b) the names of the cities where they were operating their business;

(c) the amount involved; and

(d) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) During the year 1983, the Enforcement Directorate arrested 26 persons for alleged racketeering in foreign exchange by way of unauthorised purchasing/selling foreign exchange or receiving/making compensatory (Hawala) payments, in contravention of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The total amount involved in such unauthorised transactions by these persons is of the order of Rs. 14 crores approximately.

The number of such persons arrested by the Directorate during the first three months of 1984, i.e. from 1-1-1984 to 31-3-1984, was three and the amount involved in unauthorised transactions by these persons is Rs. 8 lakhs approximately.

All the arrested persons are residents of Bombay or Delhi. Four persons were detained under COFEPOSA Act.

In the cases against some of these persons, departmental adjudication proceedings have already commenced. In the cases of eight persons prosecutions have been

launched in courts. Investigations are in progress in other cases. On completion of the investigations, appropriate action as per law will be taken.

#### **Agreement with Canada for Social Forestry Project in Andhra Pradesh**

9035. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed recently between India and Canada for an interest free loan for co-operation in a major social forestry project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the terms and conditions of the loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Agreement for a loan of Canadian \$ 44 millions has been signed with Canada on 23rd March, 1984 for assisting the Andhra Pradesh Social Forestry Project. This loan is repayable in a period of 50 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years and carries no interest, commitment or service charges.

#### **Memorandum from Tamil Nadu Small Scale Soap and Detergent Manufacturers Association, Madras**

9036. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum dated 10 March, 1984 has been received by him from Tamil Nadu Small Scale Soap and Detergent Manufacturers Association, Madras;

(b) if so, the contents of the memorandum; and

(c) whether Government will convey their decision there on to enable the small scale manufacturers of soaps and detergents to apply and pay for the imported material

and to carry on their industry uninterruptedly ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) and (b) A letter dated the 10th March, 1984 has been received from the Tamilnadu Small Scale Soap and Detergent Manufacturers' Association, Madras, in which the Association have stated that 'the S.T.C. had informed some of the consumers of Linear Alkyl Benzene that the rate of the material will be around Rs. 19,000/- per M. Ton. This was done on the assumption that the customs duty on Linear Alkyl Benzene was lower than that on Dodecyl Alkyl Benzene. But now they are informed that the customs are charging the same duty on both the materials'. The Association have requested to 'take a favourable decision and enable the S.T.C. to reduce the price of Linear Alkyl Benzene to a reasonable level'.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Appointment of Chartered Accountants as Directors of Nationalised Banks**

9037. **SHRI R.P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 30 professional Chartered Accountants have been appointed as directors of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, what is the criteria for such appointments and the names of Chartered Accountants, with names of nationalised banks in which their appointment have been made;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are still 18 vacancies of Directors in various nationalised banks; and

(d) if so, by which date these vacancies are likely to be filled-up ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) :** (a) and (b) In terms of sub-clause (f) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970

and 1980, Government had, after consultation with the Reserve Bank, appointed a Chartered Accountant as Director for a term of three years on the Board of Directors of each of the 20 nationalised banks when these Boards were constituted/reconstituted in 1982. In terms of clause 9 of the "Nationalisation Scheme" 1970 and 1980, as amended with effect from March 1, 1984, these Directors shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government. The names of Chartered Accountants who have been appointed as Directors are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8300/84].

(c) and (d) A statement indicating the number of vacancies of Directors on the Boards of Directors of 20 nationalised Banks is given in the Annexure II. Steps are being taken to fill up these vacancies.

**Export of Human Hair**

9038. **SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of and earnings from exports of human hair during 1983-84; and

(b) the steps proposed to change collection of human hair and give it a more productive shape ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGNA) :** (a) Human hair weighing 310 Tonnes valued at Rs. 21.20 lakhs was exported during 1983-84.

(b) No change is proposed at present in the procedure for collection of human hair for exports.

**विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा किया गया व्यय**

9039. **श्री बाबूराव पराजपे :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों

ने अपने प्रशासन पर कुल बजट व्यवस्था का कितना प्रतिशत व्यय किया है; और

(ख) उसका कितना प्रतिशत निर्माण, खरीद अथवा अन्य मुद्दों पर व्यय हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार (सिविल) के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान प्रशासन (वेतन व भत्ते) पर 1034 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गए जबकि कुल राजस्व व्यय 14,464 करोड़ रुपए है। यह इसका 7.16 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान निर्माण (लोक निर्माण, आवास और सड़क तथा पुल), इसमें खरीद तथा इसने सम्बद्ध अन्य मदें शामिल हैं, पर 299.83 करोड़ रुपए व्यय हुआ जबकि पूंजीगत व्यय 14,101 करोड़ रुपए हुआ। यह इसका 2.12 प्रतिशत है।

टिप्पणी : वर्ष 1983-84 के लेखों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है इसलिए वर्ष 1982-83 से सम्बन्धित जानकारी ही प्रस्तुत की गई है।

#### Tax Collection on Account of Surtax

9040. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tax collection on account of surtax shows a downward trend and that Government have instituted a study to examine the causes;

(b) the extent of decline in collection on account of surtax during the first quarter of 1983-84 furnishing names of 10 large companies who have shown this decline;

(c) whether it is a fact that this decline is mainly due to low profit of the consumer product companies who have been hit

by 20 per cent advertising disallowance; and

(d) loss to Government on account of the consumer product companies reduction in surtax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The collection of Surtax for financial years 1980-81 to 1982-83 is as follows :

Financial year	Collection of Surtax
1980-81	Rs. 21.54 crores
1981-82	Rs. 48.73 crores
1982-83	Rs. 69.31 crores.

The figures of collection for the year 1983-84 are available upto December, 1983. The collection of surtax amounted to Rs. 11.66 crores as against Rs. 10.36 crores collected upto December, 1982, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1.30 crores. The above statistics will show that there is no downward trend in the collection of surtax. In view of this the question of instituting a study does not arise.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### Export Performance of Drug Companies

9041. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the four drug companies, Pfizer, E. Merck, Johnson and Johnson and Cynamid are abiding by the directions given by the Reserve Bank about their export obligations;

(b) their export performance during the year 1982-83, 1983-84; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned and reported to the Reserve Bank of India during the last three years by

these four firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) No directions have so far been given by RBI relating to the export obligations of the four companies. They are, therefore, not required to send

reports to the RBI on their export achievements.

From the remittance particulars gathered by the RBI it is observed that these four companies undertook exports in 1980, 1981 and 1982 as listed below :

Name of the Company	Year	Exports Rs.
1. Pfizer Ltd.	1980	5 21,648
	1981	4,31,673
	1982	3,38,839
2. E. Merck	1980	81,20,235
	1981	1,05,46,372
	1982	1,08,15,941
3. Johnson & Johnson	1980	29,22,675
	1981	51,16,728
	1982	15,71,889
4. Cynamid India Ltd.	1980	12,79,523
	1981	2,77,210
	1982	8,60,218

Particulars of their export performance in 1983 are not available as yet.

Central Government employees of N.E. Region;

**Reviewing of Facilities Available to Central Government Employees in N.E. Region**

9042. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(d) whether the said Committee had recommended special (duty) allowance to all civilian Central Government employees working in N.E. Region;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India had appointed a committee to review the facilities available to Central Government employees in the North Eastern Region;

(e) whether Government of India have extended this special (duty) allowance only to such of the Central Government employees who have transfer liability and pay income tax; and

(b) whether the said committee had submitted their report;

(f) if so, the reason for denying the said allowance to other sections of Central Government employees who are working under the same difficulties as other (Officers) who have been granted the said allowance ?

(c) if so, their recommendations relating to extension of special facilities to

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) to (c) The Government had appointed a Committee to review the allowances and facilities admissible to various categories of civilian Central Government employees serving in the North-Eastern Region and to suggest suitable improvements. The recommendations made by the Committee had been considered by the Government and orders on recommendations with which this Ministry is concerned were issued on 14th December, 1983 and 29th March, 1984, copies laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8301/84]

(d) to (f) As per recommendation of the Committee, the special (duty) allowance has been sanctioned to Central Government civilian employees who have all-India transfer liability as a measure of incentive to serve in North Eastern Region. Such of those employees who are exempt from payment of income tax will, however, not be eligible for special (duty) allowance. The area of service of other employees being restricted to the North-Eastern region or a part thereof, grant of any additional incentive like special (duty) allowance to them has not been found justified.

**Recruitment of Apprentice Trainees for Clerk-cum-Cashier Posts in Punjab and Sind Bank**

9043. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment of apprentice trainees for Clerk-cum-Cashier posts was made by Punjab and Sind Bank and they were paid only Rs. 250 per month for six months even after its nationalisation and the period of six months was not counted for any purpose;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any category of employees in nationalised banks is granted such meagre sum of Rs. 250/- per month;

(d) if not, why apprenticeship trainees

in Punjab and Sind Bank were not treated at par with other Clerk-cum-Cashiers after nationalisation; and

(e) steps being taken by Government to do justice to above said apprenticeship trainees and pay the balance amount of money to them for those six months and treat this period as regular service ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (e) In terms of the relevant paragraphs of Sastry and Desai awards, banks may appoint apprentices for a period not exceeding twelve months except in case of those who work in banks so as to qualify themselves for examinations of the Institute of Bankers. The amount to be paid to apprentices has been left to the discretion of the banks depending upon the quantum of work to be entrusted to apprentices.

Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that it has not enrolled any new apprentices in the Bank after nationalisation. However, certain apprentices enrolled prior to nationalisation received their training in the bank after nationalisation. Such apprentices were paid a pocket allowance at the rate of Rs. 300/- p.m. in port towns and Rs. 250/- p.m. in other towns. In terms of the enrolment as a trainee, the training received by the apprentices did not entitle them for employment in the bank. However, such of them who applied to the bank for regular employment could be considered by the bank for regular employment, if otherwise found suitable. According to the bank since apprenticeship with the bank is not in the nature of a regular employment, the question of considering apprentices at par with other regular employees or treating the period of apprenticeship at par with regular employment, does not arise.

**Financial Assistance to Cooperative Spinning Mills Sponsored by Powerloom Weavers**

9044. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National

Cooperative Development Corporation is extending financial assistance to cotton growers, handloom spinning cooperative mills; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that no financial assistance is being given to cooperative spinning mills sponsored by powerloom weavers ?

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

**Vacancies of Superintendent of Customs (Preventive) in Bombay Custom House**

9045. SHRI T.M. SAWANT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many vacancies of Superintendent of Customs (Preventive) Group-B, have occurred in the Bombay Custom House in each Calendar year from 1980 to 1982;

(b) how many of these vacancies were filled in year-wise from 1980 to 1982 by officers belonging to (i) General Category Officers, (ii) Scheduled Castes Officers and (iii) Scheduled Tribes Officers; and

(c) how many of these vacancies would have gone year-wise, to the officers belonging to (i) General Category, (ii) Scheduled Castes Category and (iii) Scheduled Tribes Category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The required information is given in the following table :

Year of the panel	Total no. of vacancies in the grade of Supdt. of Customs (Prev.)	No. of promotions made from Preventive Officers' grade :			No. of vacancies for general category and reserved for SC/ST Officers :		
		General Category	S.C.	S.T.	General	S.C.	S.T.
1980	13	10	3	—	10	2	1
(Note : No ST candidate was available and the point was interchangeable with SC candidate as per Rules).							
1981	17	12	4	1	12	3	2
(Note : Only one ST candidate was available and was promoted. The other point was interchanged with SC candidate as per Rules).							
1982	3	3	—	—	3	—	—

**Grant of Special (Duty) Allowance to Central Government Employees Working in N.E. Region**

9046. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 3rd Februray, 1984 fr om Arunachal Pradesh Census Employees Association, Shillong and also from many other Central Government employees organisations in N.E. Region regarding grant of special (duty) allowance to all Central Government employees working in the regi on;

(b) whether Government have reconsidered their decision on the light of demands from Central Government employees of N.E. region for extending the special (duty) allowance to all the Central Government employees of N.E. region; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) A memorandum dated 3.2.1984 from Arunachal Pradesh Census Employees Association, Shillong and also representations from various organisations of employees etc. for the grant of special (duty) allowance to all Central Government employees throughout the N.E region regardless of the condition of all-India transfer liability and exemption form payment of income tax under the Income-Tax Law have been received.

(a) and (c) Special (duty) allowance has been sanctioned to Central Government civilian employees who have all-India transfer liability as a measure of incentive to serve in N.E. region. Such of those employees who are exempt from the payment of income-tax will, however, not be eligible for this special (duty) allowance. The area of service of other employees being restricted to N.E. region or a part thereof, grant of any additional incentive like special (duty) allowance to them has not been found justified. The grant of this allowance to those who are exempt from payment of income tax under the

income tax lay has also not been found justified.

**Close co-ordination between R.B.I. and Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for keeping watch over Foreign Exchange Realisation against Cash Assistance**

9047. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fool-proof procedure has been evolved so that there is close co-ordination between Reserve Bank of India and Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in keeping watch over foreign exchange realisation against cash assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The RBI sends a statement to the Regional Licensing Authorities under C.C.I. & E. of defaulters, who have not realised the foreign exchange on sale proceeds of the exported goods within the stipulated time allowed by the RBI. On receipt of this statement, the licensing authorities ask the defaulters to re-pay the amount of CCS already paid. A part from this the licensing authority can also adjust the amount of cash assistance already paid to the parties from their entitlement of cash assistance on this subsequent exports.

**Claim for Compensation for Property Left/ Lost in East Pakistan**

9048. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications claiming compensation against property lost/left in erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) pending with Custodian of Enemy Property both at Calcutta and Bombay;

(b) the number of application settled;



(c) whether the duly verified claim for compensation is fully settled;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the general policy of Government in the matter of settlement of verified claims for compensation for the property left/lost in erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A scheme for ex-gratia for giving relief to the Indian nationals/companies whose assets in Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan Conflict 1965 was announced in 1971. Upto 15th April, 1972, the initial last date for filing the claims, only 3944 claims were registered with the Custodian. Almost all these claims have been settled. The date for filing the claims was extended thrice, the last time, till the 31st July, 1977. As a result, 53549 claims were registered with the Custodian. Out of these, payment has been made in 14,180 cases. 24,659 number of cases have been treated as closed because 21,820 claimants had filed incomplete claim application and in 2,839 cases no documents had been submitted. The total number of pending cases is 14,710.

(c) to (e) Under the provisions of Ex-gratia Scheme applicable to Indian nationals/companies whose assets were seized by the Govt. of Pakistan during Indo-Pak Conflict of 1965, only 25% of the verified value of the claims is to be paid. The scheme does not envisage any payment beyond 25% of the verified value of the claims. A copy of the Resolution dated the 15th March, 1971 on ex-gratia scheme is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8302/84]

#### Assistance Sanctioned by IDBI to Small Sector Enterprises

9049. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise allocations of assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the small sector enterprises in the country during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(b) the percentage of the assistance sanctioned by the financial institutions for industrial units in backward areas during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A Statement showing State-wise details of financial assistance sanctioned by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 to small scale sector (including small Road Transport Operators) under the Refinance Scheme is annexed.

(b) During the years 1981-82 (April-March) and 1982-83 (April-March) the share of financial assistance to units located in specified backward areas, was 42.6% and 37.3%, respectively, of the total financial assistance sanctioned by all financial institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Cooperation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Unit Trust of India (UTI), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs).

**Statement**

*State-wise Information of Assistance Sanctioned by IDBI to Small Scale Sector Under Refinance Scheme :*

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	1981-82 (July-June)	1982-83 (July-June)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.93	58.43
2.	Assam	7.34	7.94
3.	Bihar	17.75	35.60
4.	Gujarat	42.66	77.86
5.	Haryana	17.82	28.05
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.90	10.58
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8.02	9.93
8.	Kerala	11.29	20.81
9.	Karnataka	34.34	54.29
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16.04	31.10
11.	Maharashtra	52.60	88.16
12.	Manipur	0.73	0.45
13.	Meghalaya	2.15	1.36
14.	Nagaland	1.61	1.02
15.	Orissa	27.71	37.12
16.	Punjab	14.86	35.82
17.	Rajasthan	38.50	57.11
18.	Sikkim	0.10	0.28
19.	Tamil Nadu	56.85	83.50
20.	Tripura	2.60	1.44
21.	Uttar Pradesh	63.23	71.64
22.	West Bengal	14.80	28.93
23.	Union Territories	20.85	33.29
		521.06	774.71

@Including Small Road Transport Operators.

### रेशम के निर्यात पर रोक

9050. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रेशम के निर्यात पर रोक लगाई है;

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

(ग) आन्तरिक व्यापार और रेशम के मूल्य पर इस रोक से क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है अथवा पड़ेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

### Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Koraput District, Orissa

9051. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the nationalised banks which opened its branches in Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) bankwise branches opened in rural areas since 1980 upto 1983-84 with names of the places thereof;

(c) what are the aims and objectives of expansion of branches in tribal district like Koraput in Orissa;

(d) whether instructions have been issued by the Regional Head Offices to all the branches regarding the aims and objectives;

(e) if so, how far these branches have fulfilled them, in details;

(f) whether it is a fact that some rural branches are opened in a private quarters and owners thereof happen to be richman

of the area sometimes influence and interfere in banking matters particularly at the time of loans to the weaker sections; and

(g) if so, steps taken by the Head Offices to avoid such influence on the branches ?

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

(c) to (g) The main thrust of the current branch licensing policy for the period April 1982 to March 1985 is to improve the availability of banking facilities in rural areas and to achieve a more even special distribution of banks' offices in the country. Hilly region/regions, which are sparsely populated, tribal areas are given special consideration and expansion in such areas is being allowed on comparatively liberal basis taking into account the existing gaps in the availability of banking facilities, growth of economic activities, etc. The bank branches not only meet the common banking requirements of the area which they serve but also help implement developmental schemes of Government such as schemes under 20-Point Programme which require institutional finance as one of the inputs. The officers of these branches are trained and made fully aware of their responsibilities in implementing such programmes. The branches are opened in whatever suitable accommodation is available at the centre for which they are licensed. However, whenever specific complaints about the functioning of any branch are brought to the notice of the banks' management or the Government, they are looked into with a view to take remedial action.

### Assessment of Excise Duty on Dokta

9052. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties in the assessment of excise

duty on 'Dokta' manufactured in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the difficulties thereof;

(c) whether Government have initiated any action for proper classification of 'Dokta' for determining the tobacco content therein; and

(d) if so, the nature of such action and the results thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA):** (a) and (b) Some disputes regarding the classification of 'Dokta', for the purposes of charging Central Excise duty, were reported, which had arisen due to the classification of such tobacco products on the basis of the tobacco content being either more or less than 50%.

(c) and (d) In order to avoid such assessment disputes a Tariff amendment has been brought about in 1984 Budget proposals so as to specifically include, under the heading of Chewing Tobacco, products like Khara Masala, Kimam, Dokta, Zarda, Sukha and 'Surti irrespective of their tobacco content.

**Memorandum from J.K. Rayon Workers' Union, Kanpur**

9053. **SHRI M. ISMAIL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received copy of a Memorandum dated 2 March, 1984 addressed to the Prime Minister and copies endorsed to Commerce and Industry Ministers from J.K. Rayon Workers' Union, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the Memorandum; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to get J.K. Rayon, Kanpur reopened ?

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

(b) The Workers' Union has asked for Government take over of the unit.

(c) An investigation into the affairs of the Company under I (D & R) Act, 1951 was ordered on 6th August, 1983. The Management of the Company has obtained a stay from operation of this order from the Delhi High Court and is contesting the impugned order. The matter is, therefore, subjudice.

**Welfare Measures in MITCO**

9054. **SHRI A.K. ROY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that some money is given to employees of the Mica Trading Corporation for picnic;

(b) if so, the details of the amount given by the management to different categories of the employees;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is wide difference in the amount given to the different categories causing discontentment and defeating the very purpose of such good welfare measure; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):** (a) and (b) No money as such is given to the officers and staff for picnic. Under MMTC Welfare Rules which MITCO follows an amount of Rs. 180/- per year per employee i.e. staff and officers is paid to the recreation clubs of the various units for activities like sports, purchase of books and periodicals including organisation of picnics, if any. The MMTC Rules are not applicable to the workers. However, MITCO on its own is paying Rs. 10/- per worker annually towards picnic.

(c) and (d) Since in respect of officers and staff some funds are made available

to the recreation clubs under welfare rules of MITCO's holding company, which are not applicable to workers, and the workers are separately given Rs. 10/- per head per year as picnic subsidy, as a welfare measure by MITCO itself, the question of disparity between officers and staff and workers does not arise.

#### **Trade with Romania**

9055. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PANAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand the area of economic cooperation in Romania;

(b) if so, the items on which trade relations are proposed to be expanded between the two countries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Efforts are continuously being made to promote India's trade and economic corporation with Romania, with the twin objective of effecting growth in trade turnover and diversification in product-mix. With this end in view, meetings of the Joint Commission are periodically held and Annual Trade Plans are negotiated.

#### **Construction of New Defence Colony at COD, Chhioki, Allahabad**

9056. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount was allotted for constructions of the new Defence Colony at COD, Chhioki, Allahabad for their employees;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for construction of new Defence Colony;

(c) whether the construction of new

Defence Colony at COD, Chhioki, Allahabad has been completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the present position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a proposal for provision of married accommodation for Defence Civilians at Allahabad (on Station basis) at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.99 lakhs has been approved in February, 1984. The project is yet to be released for construction.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Demand Made by Central Government Employees Federation, Bastar District, Jagdalpur**

9057. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minister of Finance has received a Memorandum No. CGEF/1/3 dated 12th March, 1984 from Central Government Employees Federation, Bastar District, Jagdalpur;

(b) if so, what is their demand;

(c) whether it is a fact that Central Government employees working in the Tribal and backward areas of Bastar District are facing the same problems as faced by the State Government Employees;

(d) whether it is proposed to extend the facilities recently granted to their employees by the State Government to the Central Government employees also in order to encourage them to work in such difficult areas; and

(e) whether Government are considering the demand of Central Government employees of Bastar area; if so, outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e) Representation

have been received from Central Government Employees Federation, Bastar District, Jagdalpur, demanding the concessions like special allowance at 30% of basic pay, HRA at 25% of basic pay etc. on the basis of the orders issued by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh sanctioning similar concessions to their employees working in the scheduled/tribal areas. Madhya Pradesh State Government have sanctioned special allowance ranging between 10% to 30% and other facilities to their employees working in the scheduled/tribal areas to attract persons of appropriate quality, calibre and efficiency required for upgradation of tribal areas. Since the Central Government employees are not directly concerned with the implementation of tribal area plans, the grant of allowances and facilities mentioned above to them has not been found justified.

**Financial Position of Trade Fair Authority of India**

9058. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was envisaged at the time of the formation of Trade Fair Authority of India that the organisation would become financially viable at some stage;

(b) if so, how far the objective has been achieved;

(c) the amount in the "Reserve Fund" when the present Chairman took over; and

(d) whether there has been a decrease or increase in the Fund since then and if so, by how much ?

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

(b) The Income and Expenditure account of Trade Fair Authority of India from its inception to the end of financial year 1982-83 reveals that the Authority has been making steady progress towards financial viability. In the first four years

of its operation, there was an excess of expenditure over income. The position has, however, changed since then and during 1981-82 and 1982-83, there has been an excess of income over expenditure.

(c) and (d) The Capital Reserve Fund of Trade Fair Authority of India is meant for being utilised in a phased manner for financing capital projects and providing other basic facilities that the Authority is required to undertake. The Capital Reserve of Trade Fair Authority of India, when the present Chairman took over, was Rs. 2.79 crores (as on 31st March, 1980). The estimated Capital Reserve of the Authority is Rs. 2.68 crores as on 31-3-1984.

**Clubbing of Wife's Income with that of Her Husband's for Assessment of Income Tax**

9059. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Goa or in any other part of the country the income of wife is clubbed with that of her husband's for purposes of assessment of income tax, if so, the details of the scheme;

(b) whether such a scheme gives claim to women for some portion of husband's wealth in cases of distress; and

(c) whether there has been a case in this regard in Bombay High Court, if so, the details thereof and salient features of court's decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Section 64 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, provides that in computing the total income of any individual, there shall be included all such income as arises directly or indirectly :

(i) to the spouse of such individual from the membership of the spouse in a firm carrying on

business in which such individual is a partner;

- (ii) to the spouse of such individual by way of salary, commission, fees or any other form of remuneration whether in cash or kind from a concern in which such individual has a substantial interest. But if the spouse possesses technical or professional qualifications and the income is solely attributable to the application of his/her technical or professional knowledge or experience, then such income is not clubbed in the hands of the individual.

The clubbing of income will be made in the hands of that spouse whose income (excluding the income referred to above) is greater.

2. Under the provisions of Portuguese Civil Code, the husband and the wife each have during the subsistence of marriage 50% share in their total income and property. However, by virtue of the provisions of the said Code, the association of persons or body of individuals consisting of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu is treated an assessee for the purposes of Income-tax, Act.

3. The Bombay High Court in the case of Commissioner of Income-tax, Mysore Vs. Purshottam Gangadhar Bhende (1977) 106 ITR 932 held that during the subsistence of the marriage the husband and the wife each have a fixed and certain half share in the property and the income which can be ascertained on the termination of the communion by divorce, separation or death. It should, therefore, be assessed separately in equal share in the hands of each of them and not in the hands of the 'body of individuals'. The Department has filed an appeal before the Supreme Court. The appeal is pending for the judgement of the Supreme Court.

**Non-payment of Sanctioned Amount by  
Chatra-Gobroura and Branches of  
Madhubani Regional Rural Banks**

9060. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4457 on 23 March, 1984 regarding investigation into complaints and procedure of branches of Regional Rural Bank, Madhubani and state :

(a) whether there was no cash amount with the Chatra-Gobroura and other branches of Madhubani Regional Rural Bank when the loans to 28 persons of weaker sections were sanctioned but not paid for more than one year;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the actual amount with the bank branch on those days;

(d) whether the loan sanctioned and recovery notice issued after one year by Vishnupur branch has not yet been paid to the persons concerned belonging to Scheduled Castes; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Processing and sanctioning of applications at any branch is a continuing process not related to the availability of cash at that branch. Depending on the scale of disbursement envisaged, cash is moved from one branch to another. As such large number of loans sanctioned by a branch cannot remain undisbursed only for want of cash. However, the facts are being ascertained from the Bank.

(d) to (e) On discovering the mistake regarding issuance of notice for repayment without actual release of the loan amount, the Bank has reported having reversed the entries and credited the loan account. The Bank has been advised to intimate the status of the sanction to the applicant.

**Rise in Prices**

9061. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1983-84 the cumulative increase in prices was about 10 per cent as compared to 6.5 per cent during 1982-83;

(b) if so, with respect to which items, the increase was more perceptible during 1983-84 and with respect to which items the increase in apprehension was lower

than 1982-83; and

(c) the specific steps contemplated to be taken during the ensuing year to control the rising trend in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The cumulative rise in wholesale price index was 9.1 per cent during 1983-84 compared with 6.4 per cent (revised) during 1982-83. The annual rate of inflation on 31st March, 1984 on a point to point basis was 8.8 per cent (provisional). The variation in major commodity group is given below :

	Percentage Variations	
	1983-84	1982-83
ALL COMMODITIES	+9.1	+6.4
I. Primary Articles	+9.6	+8.0
(i) Food Articles of which	+7.0	+7.9
Cereals	-5.7	+16.4
(ii) Non-food Articles	+20.9	+7.4
(iii) Minerals	+2.1	-11.3
II Fuel, Power, light & Lubricants	+6.5	+9.0
III Manufactured products	+9.5	+4.3
(i) Food products	+21.2	Neg.
of which : Sugar, Khandsari and Gur	+28.5	-5.5
Edible oils	+15.8	+5.9

(c) The main thrust of the Government's anti-inflationary policy continues to be on effective supply and demand management. These include, inter-alia, strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, edible oils and sugar, and mopping up of excess liquidity in the banking system.

**Benefit to IA and AI from manufacturers of Boeing and Air Bus**

9062. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will

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

(a) whether it is a fact that irrespective of the aircraft chosen, the present competition between the manufacturers of Boeings and Air Bus is going to benefit Indian Airlines and Air India financially;

(b) if so, the details regarding savings as a result of discounts that are being offered by the two manufacturers; and



(c) the details regarding the choice for Indian Airlines so far as the question of operating is concerned relating to Air Bus as well as the Boeing 757 flights ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) Indian Airlines and Air India are presently evaluating aircraft of various types and make. No final decision has so far been taken on the type(s) of aircraft to be inducted into their fleet. This question therefore at this stage is hypothetical.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

**Reluctance on the Part of Nationalised Banks Help Persons in Tribal Areas of Bihar**

9063. **SHRI N.E. HORO :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reluctance on the part of the nationalised banks to offer help to farmers, sharecroppers, allottees of vested land, artisans and unemployed young people particularly in the rural tribal areas of Bihar; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks are being constantly advised to enlarge the flow of credit to viable ventures of the weaker sections of society. Within the Priority Sectors, a concept of weaker sections, comprising small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, sharecroppers, tenant farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, DRI Scheme beneficiaries, IRDP beneficiaries, artisans and cottage and village industries has been evolved, and the public sector banks have been asked to ensure that this group accounts for not less than 25 per cent of their total priority sector credit by March,

1985. In districts having sizeable concentration of tribal people, lead banks have been asked to prepare a separate tribal component credit plan. 40% of assistance under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme and 30% of assistance under Integrated Rural Development Programme has been earmarked for borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to quick estimates, outstanding advanced by Public Sector banks to weaker sections had reached Rs. 2475 crores involving 99.3 lakhs borrowal accounts by September, 1983. These worked out to 19.3% of the total Priority Sector advances of Public Sector banks. Separate State-wise-targets have not been fixed for this purpose.

**Establishment of Branch of Punjab National Bank and Central Bank of India at Raniganj (West Bengal)**

9064. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposal for establishment of branch each of the Punjab National Bank and the Central Bank of India at Raniganj (West Bengal) has been received by the Reserve Bank of India from Raniganj Chamber of Commerce;

(b) if so, whether the proposal is under consideration; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the centre Raniganj in West Bengal is at present served by 9 bank offices and that it has not in the recent past received any representation from Raniganj Chamber of Commerce for opening an office of Punjab National Bank or Central Bank of India at the centre.

**Profits Earned by I.T.D.C.**

9065. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that upto September, 1983, the ITDC was facing a loss of more than Rs. 4 crores;

(b) if so, the breakup of the same, unit-wise/division-wise;

(c) the details of corrective steps taken by the ITDC Management after September, 1983 in order to reduce the losses of Rs. 4 crores to a profit of about Rs. 1 crore during 1983-84;

(d) the number of officers, scale-wise division/unit-wise in ITDC during the last three years, with their job specification;

(e) the percentage of salaries/wages paid to the ITDC officers and ITDC turnover unit-wise/division-wise during the above period; and

(f) the role played by Marketing and Ashok Travels and Tours Divisions in order to fetch the hotel business and also the groups booked by each during 1983-84 while comparing the same with the expenditure on the maintenance of above each division ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) The information is given at Annexure I. Laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8303/84]

(c) To ensure good financial viability during the year, the Corporation has adopted various corrective measures e.g. aggressive marketing, product improvement and cost control, thrust into overseas consultancy, opening of Duty Free Shops in arrival lounges of international airports, stringent economy measures in administrative expenditure, etc.

(d) and (e) The information is given at Annexures II & III.

(f) The Marketing Division plays a key role in boosting up business for ITDC hotels. During 1983-84 Ashok Reservation

Services booked Rs. 6 lakhs worth guest nights with an estimated turnover of Rs. 10 crores. Ashok Travels & Tours assists Marketing Division and also books non-ITDC hotels on commission basis. The earnings of this Division's Tour Cell during the 1983-84 were estimated at Rs. 70.12 lakhs (Provisional) as against an expenditure of Rs. 60.62 lakhs on maintenance of the Ashok Travels & Tours Cell and payment to various hotels for services rendered.

**House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees Posted in Nagaland**

9066. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees posted in Nagaland who are not provided with rent free accommodation are entitled to House Rent Allowance at B-2 Class City rate as per Ministry of Finance's O.M. No. 2 (47) E. II (B) 60 dated 24th December, 1964 in consonance with Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 30/48/62 Part III dated 3 October, 1964;

(b) whether all the Central Government employees posted at Kohima Nagaland viz. A.G., P. & T. and etc. are getting House Rent Allowance at 15 per cent except employees of Census Directorate of Home Ministry; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove the disparity and discrimination between census employees and other Central Government employees posted in Nagaland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government employees posted in Nagaland who are not provided with rent free accommodation are entitled to House Rent Allowance at the earlier B-2 Class City (now C-Class city) rate.

(b) No, Sir. All the Central Government employees posted at Kohima are getting House Rent Allowance at 7½%.

(c) There is no disparity amongst the Central Government employees in the matter of payment of House Rent Allowance.

**Losses to Indian Construction Companies  
Due to Bombing in Iraq**

9067. SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR

MANDAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Indian Civil Construction Agencies' outstanding against the Iraqi Government as per latest information available with his Ministry;

(b) whether the prospects of repayment are extremely bleak at present, if so, how Government propose to get repayment particularly for the projects handled by the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, whose some of the grain soils being constructed in Iraq, had been destroyed by Iranian bombing;

(c) whether any war risks insurance for these projects had been made, if so, what are the chances of any money being paid by the Insurance Company for war damages; and

(d) the action being taken to repatriate the Engineering Projects India's equipment, plant and machinery and personnel in Iraq ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A.  
SANGMA) :** (a) Indian Construction Agencies are still executing Projects in Iraq and bills for works done are raised from time to time.

(b) Government of India has entered into agreements with the Government of Iraq to facilitate payments in regard to works done/to be done in 1983 and 1984 and Engineering Projects (India) Limited GRAIN SILO PROJECT at BAQUBA is covered under the payments arrangement. The loss incurred on account of aerial

bombardment is to be quantified by a Committee set up by the Iraqi client.

(c) Compensation for war damages can be claimed by the Indian Companies under the Clause "Special Risks" provided in contracts.

(d) Engineering Projects India are still executing projects in Iraq.

**Term of Office of Directors of  
Nationalised Banks**

9068. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Chairmen Managing Directors and Directors of the nationalised banks as on 1 April, 1984 and their usual terms of office;

(b) the interests which these nominated Directors represent; and

(c) the manner in which the selection and appointment of these Directors is periodically made ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-  
DHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c) The relevant information is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8304/84]

The appointments of these directors were made by Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the criteria for selection laid down in clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 and 1980.

**Import of Polyester Staple Fibre**

9069. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of polyester staple fibre imported during the years 1980, 1981, 1983 and 1984 (upto March);

(b) whether Government have received any representation that good quality polyester staple fibre is being imported into the country as synthetic waste;

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter; and

(d) the extent of revenue loss as a result of such imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A statement indicating import of polyester staple fibre during 1979-80 to 1981-82 is enclosed. Statistics beyond 1981-82 are not available at this stage.

(b) to (d) Representation has been received and is being looked into.

#### Statement

Quantity of import of synthetic fibres suitable for spinning during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(Quantity in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Description of items	ITC Rev-2 Code No.	1979-80 Quantity	1980-81 Quantity	1981-82 Quantity
	Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	266			
1.	Polyester (c.g. Terylene Dacron staple fibre).	266.5200	9422	4018	2570

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) published by D.G.C.I. & S., Calcutta.

Note : Figures beyond 1981-82 are not available at present.

हिन्दी, उर्दू और अंग्रेजी में शपथ लेने वाले छावनी बोर्डों के सदस्य

9070. श्री समीनुद्दीन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से मार्च, 1984 तक देश में कितने छावनी बोर्डों के चुनाव हुए हैं तथा कितने छावनी बोर्डों के चुनाव होने अभी शेष हैं; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान औरंगाबाद, बदामीबाग, लखनऊ सिकन्दराबाद, मऊ, फैजाबाद और दानापुर छावनियों के लिए निर्वाचित कितने और किन-किन सदस्यों ने,

पृथक-पृथक रूप से हिन्दी, उर्दू और अंग्रेजी में शपथ ली ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) जनवरी 1980 से मार्च 1984 तक 62 छावनियों में से 30 में चुनाव किए गए हैं।

अक्टूबर 1983 में छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में व्यापक संशोधन किया गया है। शेष छावनियों में संशोधित अधिनियम के अनुसार चुनाव किए जाएंगे।

(ख) ब्यारे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

**बिबरण**

छावनी का नाम	निर्वाचित सदस्यों की कुल संख्या	हिन्दी, उर्दू और अंग्रेजी में शपथ लेने वाले निर्वाचित सदस्यों की संख्या और नाम
1	2	3
औरंगाबाद	सात	1. श्री बाबू लाल यादव — अंग्रेजी 2. श्री मोरे दामोदर शंकर — ” 3. श्री चन्दू लक्ष्मैया — ” 4. श्री एम० ए० कुरेशी — ” अन्य तीन चुने गए सदस्यों ने मराठी में शपथ ली।
बदामी बाग	छः	1. श्री मोहम्मद सुल्तान बट — उर्दू 2. श्री अब्दुल गनी बानी — ” 3. श्री गुलाम अहमद लोन — ” 4. श्री साईं दास — ” 5. श्री हाजी हबीबुल्ला मलिक — ” 6. श्री गुजाम रसूल बट — अंग्रेजी
लखनऊ	सात	1. श्री दलीप कुमार अग्रवाल — अंग्रेजी 2. श्री छोटे लाल यादव — हिन्दी 3. श्री बी० डी० अग्रवाल — हिन्दी 4. श्री राम कुमार अग्रवाल — हिन्दी 5. श्री दुली चन्द आर्य — हिन्दी 6. श्री हरी राम गुप्ता — हिन्दी 7. मोहम्मद युसुफ — हिन्दी
दानापुर	सात	1. श्री शम्भू नाथ गुप्ता — हिन्दी 2. श्री सरयुग लाल — ” 3. श्री श्याम नन्दन प्रसाद — ” 4. श्री श्याम बिहारी लाल — अंग्रेजी 5. श्री सुरज भान प्रसाद — अंग्रेजी 6. श्री केदार नाथ सिंह — ” 7. श्री मोहन अन्सारी — उर्दू

फैजाबाद, मऊ और सिकन्दराबाद छावनियों में जनवरी, 1980 से मार्च 1984 के दौरान चुनाव नहीं हुए।

**Loan to Government Employees and  
Defence Service Personnel for House  
Building**

9071. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5701 on 30.3.1984 regarding loan to Government employees and defence service personnel for house building and state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued an Office Memorandum No. 15(3)/78-W1P, dated 22.2.1983 wherein no mention of Army, Navy and Air Force Group Insurance Scheme has been made consequent to which the financial institutions like Housing Financial Development Corporation, New Delhi does not entertain applications from defence service personnel;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry propose to amend the above quoted office memorandum incorporating therein the Army, Navy and Air Force Group Insurance Schemes so as to extend the same facility to members of armed forces as has been extended to Central Government employees and if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of above quoted office memorandum and amendment issued thereto will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 15(3)/78-W1P, dated the 22nd February, 1983, laid to the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8305/84] is applicable to Central Government employees governed by the Group Insurance Scheme, 1980, which is not applicable, *inter alia*, to members of the Armed Forces, who have separate Schemes of their own. The question of amending the said O.M. to make it applicable to Defence Services personnel governed by Army, Navy and Air Force Group Insurance Schemes, does not, therefore, arise.

**Regularisation of Casual Labourers in  
Defence Headquarters**

9072. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5819 on 30 March, 1984 regarding regularisation of casual labourers in Defence Headquarters and state :

(a) the reasons for employing more number of labourers in Naval and Air Headquarters than Army Headquarters which is many times bigger in size and complex; and

(b) whether his Ministry propose to scan through the requirements of daily casual labourers as the shifting and clearing cannot be expected to be continuing process and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The number of casual labourers given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5819 was as on March 23, 1984. The requirements of casual labourers various with the requirement of jobs of casual and occasional nature. The strength of the casual labourers in each headquarter is not necessarily dependent on the strength of the headquarter/organisation.

(b) The scanning with reference to the requirement is being done continuously.

लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल, कानपुर द्वारा  
कम लम्बाई की धोतियों का उत्पादन

9073. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा एक मामले का पता लगाया गया है, जिसके अनुसार लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल, कानपुर कम लम्बाई की धोतियों का उत्पादन करता रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मिल द्वारा प्रतिमाह

कितनी धोतियों का उत्पादन किया गया और इस प्रकार कम लम्बाई की धोतियों का उत्पादन करके कितनी मात्रा में कपड़े की बचत की गई; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया गया और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

**वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) :** (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के तील तथा माप विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा 12 सितम्बर, 1983 को की गई जांच के दौरान लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल्स, कानपुर द्वारा बनाई गई एक धोती लम्बाई में 20 से० मी० कम पाई गई ।

(ख) यह मिल प्रतिमास औसत दर पर 6000/ 650) जोड़े धोतियां बनाती है। इस, बताए गए मामले के अलावा, इस मिल द्वारा बनाई गई कम लम्बाई वाली धोतियों का और मामला नहीं पाया गया ।

(ग) केवल एक धोती की लम्बाई में थोड़ा सा फर्क अज्ञानवश मानवीय गलती मानी गई है। अतः किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कारवाई नहीं की गई ।

#### Customs Notification No. 6.84

9075. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to Ministry of Finance Customs notification No. 6/84 dated 10 January, 1984 GSR-14(E)-15(3) published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II-Sec. 3, sub-section (i) and state the empirical basis of stating in the Explanatory Memorandum to the above notifications that "the revenue loss involved in these notifications is estimated to be Rs. 8.4 crores"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : It was estimated that the loss in revenue on account of the concessions under notification No. 6/84-Customs and 7/84-Customs dated the 10th January, 1984 taken together would be of the order of 10% of the loss in revenue that had been worked out while granting the duty concession to components to be imported over a period of five years, for the manufacture of fuel efficient cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc.

#### Promotion of U.D.Cs of erstwhile Defence Division of Ministry of Finance

9076. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the process of integration and transfer of the erstwhile Defence Division of the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Defence has been completed;

(b) whether some UDCs of the erstwhile Defence Division of the Ministry of Finance has not been included in the seniority list of the either the Ministry of Defence or Ministry of Finance;

(c) if so, the number of such UDCs and reasons for their non-inclusion in the lists; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that their juniors in the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Finance have been promoted and if so, the reasons for not considering them for promotion in the Ministry of Defence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) The intergration of the erstwhile Defence Division of the Ministry of Finance with the Ministry of Defence took place w.e.f. 1st August, 1983. As a follow-up, the staff actually in position against the sanctioned strength of the Defence Division (Finance) on that date was taken on the strength of the Ministry of Defence and included in the

Combined Seniority Lists. Eleven UDCs of the erstwhile Defence Division of the Ministry of Finance were not included in the Combined Seniority List prepared by the Ministry of Defence as they were away on deputation at the time of integration. It was not then clear whether, on reversion from deputation, they would be joining the Ministry of Defence or the Ministry of Finance cadre. This point has since been sorted out in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and it has been decided to include these UDCs on the cadre strength of the Ministry of Defence. This would make them eligible for promotion in the Ministry of Defence in accordance with their position in the combined seniority list.

#### Seizure of Heroin

9077. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have information that heroin is being smuggled into the country; and

(b) if so, what quantity was seized during the year ending 31 March, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) According to information available with the Ministry, in recent years India has become vulnerable as a transit point for the trafficking of heroin from the Near and Middle East mainly destined to some Western countries.

As per information reported to the Narcotics Commissioner, a total quantity of 162.018 Kgs. (Provisional) of heroin has been seized during the year ending 31.3.1984.

#### Refusal of Renewal of Expired Permits for Installation of New Mills

9078. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of the Textile Commissioner has been refusing renewal of expired permits for the installation of new mills on the grounds that there is already excess capacity and similar in the case of synthetic sector;

(b) whether the same office has started denying the issue of permits for the installation of additional Draw Texturising/Taxturising machines; and

(c) whether Government are seriously looking into these actions of the Textile Commissioner's Office ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir. Renewal permission is given after careful examination and after satisfying that the party has taken adequate effective steps towards implementation of their projects.

(b) No, Sir. However, registration of independent texturising units is given after taking into account need to industries backward areas.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Proposal to Stop Import of Components to Help Ancilliary Sector

9079. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ancilliary sector of the machinery industry has kept pace with main machinery industry and today almost all the requirements of components and accessories are being met by the Indian ancilliary sectors;

(b) if so, whether the import policy still allows liberalised import of spare parts to the mills and a large quantity of spare parts are being imported which is hurting the Indian manufacturers who have made heavy investments in taking up their production; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop such liberal imports of components to help the ancilliary sectors ?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI. P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) It is not possible to give precise information as the position will vary from industry to industry.

(b) and (c) Import policy provides for import of spares and components by Actual Users and others. Keeping in view relevant factors like indigenous production, suitable restrictions already exist on the import of components and spares. Directorate General of Technical Development and Development Commissioner (SSI) have informed that there are no reports of ancillary sector being hurt on account of the provisions of the import policy.

**Crisis Faced by Woollen Blanket Manufacturers Units**

9080. **SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis faced by woollen blanket manufacturers units in the country at present;

(b) if so, the main reasons that led to the crisis in the woollen blanket units;

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the woollen blanket units to get over the difficulties; and

(d) the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) No report has been received about crisis faced by Woollen Blanket Manufacturers as such.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Issuance of Fire Risk Policies by G.I.C.**

9081. **SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of rising number of claimants amongst the insured of

General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries due to losses on account of fire risks covered policies of buildings, premises and offices etc., Government are contemplating to make the usage of Fire Protection Doors and Fire Proof Shutters compulsory in those buildings and premises before the issuance of fire risk policies by the G.I.C. or its subsidiaries; and

(b) if so the facts thereof and further action being taken not only for the use of fire doors but also for offering reduced rates of premium to those who fix up such doors before taking out fire risk policies in their premises and buildings ?

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

(b) According to the present provisions of Fire Tariff formulated by Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC) it is not compulsory for building premises, offices etc. to be installed with fire-proof doors and fire-proof shutters, as a pre-requisite for issuance of fire insurance policies. However, the insureds who would segregate the blocks of buildings/premises by providing perfect party walls and fire-proof doors as per Fire Tariff specifications are charged lower premium rates.

**Functioning of Lansdowne Cantonment Board without Nominated Member**

9082. **SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Lansdowne Cantonment Board, Lansdowne is functioning from October, 1983 without nominated members; and if so, the corrective steps proposed; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that normally a new Board should have been set up before the expiry of the on going Board, and if so the reason why this procedure was not followed for Lansdowne Cantonment Board ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :** (a) The constitution of the

Lansdowne Cantonment Board was varied with effect from 7th April, 1983 for a period of six months. Thereafter, the Board has been further varied for a period of six months or till the Board is constituted, whichever is earlier and Shri N.S. Bisht has been nominated as the civilian member of the Board.

(b) There is no provision in the Cantonments Act, 1924 for constituting the board before the expiry of the outgoing board.

**Capacity utilization of installed capacity production value of each Mill under management of NTC (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta**

9083. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of capacity utilisation value of each Mills under the management of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta achieved during the last six months;

(b) whether large number of mills under the same management have been facing crisis due to non-supply of cotton, raw materials and stores;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and amount of production loss, account of man-days loss and other losses suffered by each unit during the said period; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter of better management ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) The required information is given in the statement I attached.

(b) and (c) The mills under this subsidiary Corporation have been incurring losses as they had to cut down their capacity utilisation due to inadequate supply of raw materials and stores, regular and large scale shut-down of power supply, sluggish off-take of stocks, etc. Statement II showing loss of production due to shortage of raw materials during the period October, 1983, to March, 1984, is attached.

(d) The following important steps have been/are being taken to remedy the situation :

(i) arrangements are being made for timely procurement of cotton from different available channels;

(ii) working capital has been replenished to the extent of cash lossess incurred;

(iii) additional margin mondy has been provided;

(iv) banks are being approached for upward revision of credit limits;

(v) management at the subsidiary level is being strengthened for better management of the available resources; and

(vi) vigorous efforts are being made to liquidate the stocks.

## Statement-I

S. No.	Name of the Mill	Capacity utilisation (% of Installed Capacity)		Production value (Rs. in lakhs)
		Spinning Oct. 1893 to March, 1984	Weaving Oct. 1983 to March, 1984	
1		2	3	4
1.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	41.69	49.00	55.44
2.	Central Cotton Mills	24.23	26.71	25.92
3.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	22.98	22.47	35.85
4.	Shree Mahalaxmi Mills	48.75	58.41	50.18
5.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	44.54	32.79	31.81
6.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	14.87	4.44	13.56
7.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills (No. 1)	41.41	44.05	32.37
8.	Manindra Mills	—	55.05	16.19
9.	Jyoti Weaving Factory	—	41.35	8.17
10.	Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills	48.37	—	42.00
11.	Arti Cotton Mills	47.00	—	23.85
12.	Bengal Textile Mills	49.97	—	14.87
13.	Kanoria Industries	40.70	—	15.68
14.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills (No. 2)	50.00	—	16.66
15.	Sodepore Cotton Mills	60.43	—	20.02
16.	Bihar Cooperative Mills	35.39	—	14.33
17.	Associated Industries	41.30	—	14.51
18.	Orissa Cotton Mills	56.84	—	42.69

**Statement-II**

S. No.	Name of the Mills	Production loss due to raw materials shortage	
		Market Yarn	Cloth
		(in lakh kg.)	(in lakh Mtrs.)
		Oct '83 to Mar '84	Oct '83 to Mar '84
1		2	3
1.	Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills	0.19	6.40
2.	Central Cotton Mills	0.34	8.61
3.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	0.47	9.57
4.	Sbree Mahalaxmi Mills	0.19	5.05
5.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	0.06	2.50
6.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	1.24	6.47
7.	Bengal Fine No. 1	1.06	0.03
8.	Manindra Mills	—	1.78
9.	Jyoti Weaving Factory	—	0.08
10.	Laxminarayan Cotton Mills	—	1.40
11.	Arti Cotton Mills	—	0.29
12.	Konoria Industries	—	0.18
13.	Bengal Textile Mills	—	0.53
14.	Bengal Fine No. 2	—	0.24
15.	Sodepur Cotton Mills	—	0.44
16.	Bihar Cooperative Weavers Spinning Mills	—	0.12
17.	Associated Industries	—	0.89
18.	Orissa Cotton Mills	—	0.89

### गलत छपे नोटों का चलन

9084. श्री बिलास मुत्स मवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 1984 के नवभारत टाइम्स के पृष्ठ 8 पर प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा छापे गए करेंसी नोटों की नई गाडिडियों में अर्ध मुद्रित नोट भी अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण परिचालन में आ जाते हैं परन्तु ऐसे नोटों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अलावा अन्य किसी बैंक द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता;

(ख) इस प्रकार के मामले सरकार के ध्यान में कब लाए गए तथा इसके लिए उचितदायी अधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें कब दोषी पाया गया;

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (घ) सरकार ने दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 1984 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार को देखा है। करेंसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक और बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में, जहाँ ऐसे नोट छापे जाते हैं, परिचालन के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को नोट भेजे जाने से पहले खराब नोटों का पता लगाने और उनको हटाने के लिए किस्म नियंत्रण संबंधी विस्तृत उपाय किए जाते हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में भी नोटों, विशेष रूप से 100 रुपए और 50 रुपए के ऊंचे मूल्य वर्गों के नोटों, की निर्गम से पूर्व पुनः जांच की जाती है। तथापि, प्रेसों में नोटों

की जांच हाथ से की जाती है इसलिए कभी-कभी खराब नोटों का, किस्म नियंत्रण जांच के दौरान, पता नहीं चलता और वे परिचालन में चले जाते हैं। परन्तु ऐसे अवसर विरले ही होते हैं।

खराब नोट, यदि वे अन्यथा प्रामाणिक पाए जाते हैं, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के सभी कार्यालयों और करेंसी चेस्टों में मूल्यानुसार बदले जा सकते हैं। जब भी इस प्रकार के खराब नोट प्रेसों में वापस प्राप्त होते हैं, जिन व्यक्तियों ने ऐसे खराब नोटों को रिजर्व बैंक को भेजने के लिए पास किया होता है उनके विरुद्ध, नियमों के अनुसार उचित जांच के पश्चात्, कार्रवाई की जाती है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि किस्म नियंत्रण प्रक्रियाओं का सतर्कतापूर्वक पालन किया जा रहा है, लगातार प्रयास किए जाते हैं, ताकि नोटों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास भेजने से पूर्व उनमें से खराब नोटों को हटाया जा सके।

### Complaint regarding SC/ST Employees in Indian Overseas Bank, Trivandrum

9085. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribe employees of Indian Overseas Bank, Main Branch Trivandrum has sent a complaint regarding the harassment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the bank and the formation of a forward-caste group there to propagate against reservation enjoyed by SC/ST employees; and

(b) if so, details and the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The complaint has been forwarded to the Central Office of the bank for investigation and report.

**Income Tax Clearance Certificate issued to  
M/s. Sociadade-de-Fomento Industry  
(P) Ltd., Goa**

9086. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Income Tax, Karnataka/Bangalore (Central) has cleared the case of M/s Sociadade-de-Fomento Industrial (Pvt.) Ltd., Margoa Goa and issued Income Tax Clearance Certificate to get them export licence and other facilities on 23 January, 1981;

(b) whether the clearance certificate was issued during the pendency of the raid and when investigations were being conducted; and

(c) if so, the reasons which prevailed upon Government to issue Income-tax clearance certificate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Income Tax Clearance Certificate is issued if there are no tax arrears against the party and the party co-operates in completion of assessments. As these conditions were satisfied, Income Tax Clearance Certificate was issued in favour of M/s. Sociadade-de-Fomento Industrial (Private) Limited on 10.4.1981.

**राजस्थान टेक्सटाइल मिल, भवानी मंडी,  
झालावाड़ की लाइसेंस जारी करना**

9087. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, भवानी मंडी, झालावाड़ की यूनिट की संख्या-2 को फिर से चलाने के लिए कोई लाइसेंस फिर से जारी किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस लाइसेंस को कब जारी

किया गया था और क्या इस मिल के त्रुटि लाइसेंस की शर्तों के अनुसार कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस मिल का कार्यालय प्रबंध टाइम आफिस, गेट नियम और श्रम कानून वही है जोकि यूनिट संख्या 1 के लिए अथवा इनका अलग से प्रावधान किया गया है और क्या औद्योगिक सतर्कता तंत्र से इसकी जांच कराई जाएगी और जांच की रिपोर्ट सभापटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध रिकार्डों से राजस्थान टेक्सटाइल मिल, भवानी मण्डी, झालावाड़ के किसी भी यूनिट न० 2 के अस्तित्व का संकेत नहीं मिलता ।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Shifting of Imports by Nepal from Indian  
Ports to Bangladesh Port**

9088. SHRI L.S. TUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Nepal has shifted its imports from Indian Ports to Chittagong Port in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the reasons for such a change of policy by a friendly neighbouring country;

(c) whether some undue restrictions were imposed on imports of Nepal Government which were waived by Bangladesh and as a result of which our country is suffering losses; and

(d) whether Government propose to allow the use of Kandla Port for import which is much nearer to Nepal as compared to Port of Bangladesh that the country may gain economically as well as strengthen friendly relations ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) The Government have no information as to whether or not Nepal has shifted its imports from Indian ports to Chittagong Port in Bangladesh. However, transit trade between third countries and Nepal does not directly affect the interests of this country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal.

#### **Deposits from Oil Companies in the Budget**

9089. **SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount taken on account of deposits from oil companies in the budget 1983-84 and the amount taken in revised estimates of 1983-84 taken;

(b) the amount taken in the 1984-85 budget on account of deposits from oil companies; and

(c) from which head such deposits from oil companies are taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) to (c) Budget estimates 1983-84 did not assume any receipts on account of deposits of surplus funds of oil sector. Such receipts are estimated at Rs. 1100 crores in 1983-84 R.E. and Rs. 1000 crores in 1984-85 B.E. These deposits are kept in the Public Account of India.

#### **Infrastructural Facilities in Miner Ports**

9090. **SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of minor ports available at reasonably serviceable conditions to keep the supply lines in commission if some major ports are rendered unserviceable temporarily by enemy attack;

(b) the details of the infrastructural facilities in these minor ports;

(c) whether there is any policy to safeguard vital ports against enemy attack; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :** (a) The number of operational intermediate ports is 24 and of minor ports is 115.

(b) The details of infrastructural facilities in these ports are available with the State Governments as these are developed and managed by the Governments of the respective States in which they are situated.

(c) Yea, Sir.

(d) It would not be in public interest to disclose the details thereof.

#### **Trusts Run by Corporate Groups**

9091. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether corporates groups in the country are running a good many trusts and whether the number of trusts with such groups is also increasing year after year if so, the number of such operating trusts which are notified to be exempted from paying any tax on their income for the years 1981-82 & 1982-83;

(b) action Government propose to take in this respect in the larger interests of the country, common man and our foreign debts; and

(c) number of cases where misuse of trusts funds was detected and action taken against them for the same period ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) Trusts which are notified to be exempt from tax under section 10(23C)(iv)/(v) of the Income-tax Act,

1961, are public charitable and religious institutions and have no identification with any particular corporate group, except perhaps for receiving donations. In view thereof information asked for is not available.

(b) Trusts/institutions are notified under section 10(23C)(iv)/(v) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Central Government after it is satisfied that the requisite conditions are fulfilled. These notifications are issued for a limited period. At the time of the issue of subsequent notification, it is ensured that the trusts/institutions continue to fulfil the requirements of law.

Trusts can also claim exemption from tax from the Income-tax Officer by filing a return of income and claiming exemption under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 on the ground that the requisite statutory conditions are satisfied. The exemption is given only on the fulfilment of these conditions. Amendments have been made to the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Finance Act, 1983 to regulate more effectively the functioning of the charitable and religious trusts which claim exemption under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Finance Bill, 1984 proposes more steps in the same direction.

(c) No instance of misuse of trusts funds in the case of notified institutions has come to the notice of the Government. In case the exemption is claimed in regular assessment proceedings the final position of grant of exemption is a matter to be decided by the regular process of assessment, appeal etc.

**Recommendation of Estimates Committee on  
Cadre Review of MES Civilian Staff**

9092. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position regarding the recommendation at serial 75 of 25th Estimates Committee report on cadre review of Supdt Grade I and II, Draftsmen, and storemen of MES civilian staff; and

(b) the action taken by his Ministry to finalise the recruitment rules of EEs and ASWs consequent upon the introduction of ASST Engineers and de-merger of Surveyors cadre from Engineer cadre in MES ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The recommendation No. 75 of the Estimates Committee (7th Lok Sabha) has urged that steps should be taken to improve the career prospects of subordinate staff in the MES. Government has set up a Cadre Review Committee for Group 'B' 'C' 'D' posts and date as prescribed by Department of Personnel and Adm. Reforms for such reviews is being collected for the categories being taken up in the first instance.

(b) Proposals for revision of recruitment rules for EEs as also the revised recruitment rules for ASWs are an advanced stage of finalisation.

**"विजयन्त टैंक" के लिए इंजन**

9093. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 12 मार्च, 1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में विजयन्त टैंक—ब्रिटेन से इंजन आयात मामले, पर विवाद" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार की ब्रिटेन से विजयन्त टैंकों के इंजन आयात करने की कोई योजना है;

(ग) क्या देश में निर्मित इंजन ब्रिटेन में बने इंजनों से सस्ते और बेहतर सिद्ध हो सकते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार के विचाराधीन योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ?



रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० बेंकटरामन) : (क)  
जी हाँ।

(ख) अभी सरकार के पास ब्रिटेन से विजयंत टैंक के इंजन आयात करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) विजयंत टैंक के बेड़े को पुनः शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए देश में और विदेशों में निर्मित कुछ इंजनों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इन इंजनों का परीक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन करने के बाद एक उपयुक्त इंजन को उसकी कार्य-कुशलता और लागत के आधार पर चुने जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

**Resolution on Building Bye-Laws adopted by  
Pune Cantonment Board**

9094. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pune Cantonment Board passed on 28 July, 1982 resolution adopting Building Bye-laws similar to that adopted by the Pune Municipal Corporation, if so, whether the resolution has been approved by the Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether Government will ask the Pune Cantonment Board to revoke all building permissions not in line with the proposed bye-laws; and

(c) whether Government are aware that because of the delay in approving the resolution, the vested interests are taking advantage and spoiling the environments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Pune Cantonment Board, passed a resolution on 28-7-1982 approving the draft of consolidated building bye-laws and the same was forwarded to the Government for scrutiny and approval. These bye-laws are being scrutinized at present by the Ministry of Defence in consultation with the Ministry of Law and the Pune Cantonment Board.

(b) and (c) It is not correct to say that the delay in approval of the bye-laws is being taken advantage of by vested interests. Anticipating the delay likely to arise in the finalisation of the draft bye-laws, the GOC-in-C, Southern Command has already enforced a scheme of building restrictions in exercise of powers vested in him under the Cantonments Act, 1924. The issue whether the Government will direct the Pune Cantonment Board to revoke all building permissions not in line with the proposed bye-laws is at present hypothetical since the Government have not yet approved the proposed bye-laws.

**Credit by Swiss Government to NABARD**

9095. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Swiss Government have extended a credit of 130 million Swiss Francs to NABARD for promotion of economic development programmes in rural areas in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) schemes on which the credit will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Switzerland have given financial assistance of the following order to NABARD under the three agreements signed so far between the Governments of India and Switzerland :

	(Swiss Francs million)
20 December 1979	40.00
	(Rs. 19.24 crores)
11 December 1982	25.00
	(Rs. 12.02 crores)
12 December 1983	30.00
	(Rs. 14.43 crores)

(c) Swiss assistance to NABARD has been given to support NABARD's rural development operations in favour of small farmers and industries in the tiny and

decentralised sector, studies aiming at increasing the socio-economic benefits in rural development and procurement of equipment for increasing the efficiency of NABARD in its general operations and training activities.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में खिलाड़ियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण

9096. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में उत्कृष्ट खिलाड़ियों के लिए कुछ पद आरक्षित किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1980 से अब तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में कितने खिलाड़ियों को रोजगार दिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों में खिलाड़ियों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण के विषय में कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए हैं।

128 सरकारी उद्यमों से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित स्थिति का पता चला है :—

(1) केवल दो उद्यमों ने सूचित किया है कि विशिष्ट खिलाड़ियों को भर्ती करने का उनके नियमों में प्रावधान है।

(2) 45 उद्यमों ने सूचित किया है कि उत्कृष्ट खिलाड़ियों को रोजगार में अधिमान्यता दी जाती है, बशर्ते कि वे इन पदों के लिए निर्धारित अन्य अपेक्षाएं पूरी करते हों।

(3) 17 सरकारी उद्यमों ने सूचित किया

है कि उन्होंने 1980 से लेकर 394 खिलाड़ियों को भर्ती किया है।

#### Counterfeiting Indian Currency

9097. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the results of several investigations in cases of fake currency pumped into India, the C.B.I. has found that Bangkok can be the main centre of counterfeiting Indian currency;

(b) whether the Interpol investigations also concurred with the findings of C.B.I., India;

(c) whether Government of India have pressed the Thailand Government to hand over the two nationals, viz. Mr. Vichart and Mr. Titu Mehre as the kingpins of counterfeiting Indian currency printed in Bangkok;

(d) whether the Thai Government police has not responded to the Government of India request, if so, reasons thereof; and

(e) the steps Government are taking to prevent pumping of fake and counterfeit Indian currency in foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Investigations made by C.B.I. have disclosed that counterfeit currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination involved in two cases were manufactured somewhere in Thailand. Requests were made through the National Crime Bureau, India to the International Crime Police Organisation, Interpol, Headquarters and the National Crime Bureaus, Bangkok and Colombo to make enquiries. A reply to this request is still awaited. Authorities in Thailand have also been requested to arrest the alleged culprit reported to be in that country. This is being pursued with the authorities in Thailand.

A close watch is being kept over the situation and all cases of printing and circulation of fake currency notes are being promptly investigated.

#### Modernisation of National Cadet Corps

9098. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to modernise National Cadet Corps in India;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the financial implication thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The Directorate General NCC. have been asked to prepare a Perspective Five Year Plan for the NCC, covering the period 1985-90 with certain broad policy directives, such

as introduction of more activities for cadets and equipping the NCC Units with current equipments for training. A detailed Plan is, however, yet to be finalised by the Directorate.

#### Export of Onions to Asian and African Countries

9099. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is exporting onions to Asian and African countries; and

(b) if so, the quantities and value thereof in details ?

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

(b) A Statement indicating the destinations, quantities and value of exports of onions to various Asian and African countries during the period 1.4.83 to 15.3.84 is attached.

#### Statement

*Export of Onions to Asian & African Countries during 1.4.83 to 15.3.84.*

Destinations	Quantity (M.T.) (Provisional)	Value (Rs. Lakhs) (Provisional)
1	2	3
Malaysia	38,735	859.08
Singapore	14,213	325.47
Dubai	76,609	1284.36
Doha	984	15.30
Bahrain	2,734	47.04
Kuwait	8,253	116.11
Dammam	3,743	55.87
S. Arabia	544	10.00

1	2	3
Salalah	450	8.14
Sharjah	1,310	25.49
Dijibouti	30	0.70
Jeddah	2,116	34.08
Muscat	60	1.15
Qatar	100	1.80
Colombo	12,022	259.00
Seychelles	328	44.60
Pakistan	8,414	235.20
Maldives	1,019	26.67
Bangladesh	50	1.56
Mauritius	1,480	22.96
Re-Union	40	1.12
Mina	30	0.54
Nepal	2,109	24.93

अरब देशों को हीरों का निर्यात

9100. श्री बापू साहिब पारखेकर :

श्री सुब्रामण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय फर्मों को अरब देशों को हीरों का निर्यात करने से हाल ही में रोका गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन फर्मों को रोके जाने के कारणों की जांच की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो जांच रिपोर्ट के ब्यौरे क्या हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी है।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

*Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities  
due to D.A. Paid to Central Government  
Employees*

9101. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as soon as Government announces the D.A. to the Central Government Employees, the prices of the essential commodities go up in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and what steps Government propose to check the prices of the essential commodities at the time of announcement and after announcement of DA to the Central Government employees;

(c) whether Government propose to give five instalments of DA due to the Central Government employees to the near future; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and what steps Government would take to stabilise the price of essential commodities in the country; and

(e) if no, steps Government propose to take in the matter, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement containing the information is annexed.

(b) to (e) The main thrust of Government policy is to increase the production of various essential commodities, particularly the commodities which are in short

supply. Imports are also made to supplement the domestic availability of certain important essential commodities which are in short supply. The Public Distribution System through which several essential commodities are distributed to the public at reasonable prices, is being expanded and strengthened. State Governments have been requested from time to time to strictly enforce the various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations in order to curb hoarding, blackmarketeering and other anti-social activities. Five Instalments of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees became due for consideration with effect from 1.8.1983, 1.10.1983, 1.11.1983, 1.1.1984 and 1.2.1984 respectively. The Government have since decided to pay three instalments of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees with effect from 1.8.1983, 1.10.1983 and 1.11.1983. An announcement to this effect has already been made by Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on 18.4.1984. The question of sanction for payment of the remaining two instalments is receiving the attention of the Government.

## Statement

Index number of wholesale prices of selected commodities for selected weeks immediately following the dates of announcement of D.A. viz 13.4.1983 and 22.9.1983 to Central Government Employees during 1983.

ITEMS	(1970-71=100)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	16.4.83	23.4.83	30.4.83	7.5.83	24.9.83	1.10.83	8.10.83	15.10.83	
Rice:	276.9	281.1	281.3	281.2	312.1	308.5	306.1	304.8	
Wheat	226.8	221.6	210.9	211.1	213.7	211.8	211.4	213.6	
Jowar	223.1	221.6	224.6	225.3	240.5	236.1	238.7	244.9	
Bajra	241.7	244.8	252.0	259.8	215.3	209.7	211.5	207.2	
Gram	279.6	286.4	286.7	285.4	302.2	300.8	301.2	300.7	
Arhar	339.4	343.4	344.2	348.0	395.7	394.5	393.9	391.7	
Moong	315.7	318.6	331.3	330.2	323.5	316.9	313.0	319.7	
Masoor	286.1	291.2	307.0	307.0	328.8	331.8	327.5	323.2	
Urad	312.6	311.3	311.7	314.9	347.7	355.7	344.8	344.8	
Potatoes	165.5	172.4	196.5	204.8	256.6	246.2	246.4	247.8	
Onions	271.8	272.5	289.6	299.1	559.6	514.7	516.0	504.6	
Vanaspati	254.8	254.5	254.5	254.5	257.2	255.1	255.1	254.1	
Groundnut Oil	289.4	295.1	295.0	299.0	352.2	350.0	351.8	336.7	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mustard Oil		241.9	246.1	249.6	254.3	289.8	290.0	290.0	294.0
Gingelly Oil		292.7	308.5	312.5	314.5	284.1	280.8	282.1	281.9
Milk		229.6	231.3	231.3	241.3	254.6	254.6	255.7	255.7
Fish		466.4	449.1	451.6	456.6	447.8	431.6	472.1	447.2
Meat		375.6	375.6	375.6	376.6	376.7	376.7	376.7	376.7
Sugar		225.4	229.1	229.2	233.4	227.5	226.4	225.7	226.3
Gur		279.6	286.4	302.8	311.9	399.9	398.5	406.4	412.8
Kerosene		341.1	341.1	341.1	341.1	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2
Soft Coke		463.5	463.5	463.5	463.5	463.5	463.5	463.5	463.5
Chillies		117.5	117.9	117.2	115.8	108.4	106.5	108.2	111.6
T g		362.6	366.3	379.8	386.7	438.1	432.9	439.5	453.4
Matches		129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0
Salt		203.8	207.6	207.6	207.6	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6
Soap		240.6	247.0	247.0	247.0	258.7	258.7	258.7	258.7
Cotton Cloth Mills		250.3	251.4	251.4	251.4	252.9	252.9	253.0	253.0
Coconut Oil		260.0	251.3	254.5	259.6	323.1	328.2	332.2	342.9

मंहगाई भत्ते के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की वास्तविक आय में वृद्धि

9102. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न वेतनमानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते में पृथक-पृथक कहां तक वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने कर्मचारी आयकर करदाताओं की श्रेणी में आ गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि

को वास्तविक अर्थों में आय में वृद्धि मानती है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसा मानने से मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि का विशेष प्रयोजन वास्तव में व्यर्थ हो गया है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो वास्तविक आय मूल्य वृद्धि और मंहगाई भत्ते द्वारा वास्तविक आय में परिणामों में कमी के निष्प्रभाव में परस्पर क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) मंहगाई भत्ते की अदायगी कर्मचारियों के वेतन से सम्बन्धित है, न कि वेतन-मानों से। कुछ चुने गए वेतन स्तरों पर पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को स्वीकार्य मंहगाई भत्ते की राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

वेतन स्तर रूपए निम्नलिखित की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को स्वीकार्य मंहगाई भत्ते (अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते तथा तदर्थ मंहगाई भत्ते को मिलाकर की राशि)

	1-1-80	1-1-81	1-1-82	1-1-83	1-1-48
	रूपए	रूपए	रूपए	रूपए	रूपए
400	228	298	410	474	522
1000	460	610	820	940	1030
1600	460	610	864	960	1050
2000	460	550	1080	1200	1300
2500	450	550	1350	1500	1625
3000	300	450	1500	1650	1800
3500	300	450	1500	1650	1800



(ख) मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि के परिणाम-स्वरूप आय-कर दाताओं की श्रेणी में आने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में अलग से कोई सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है।

(ग) से (ङ) सरकार की मान्य नीति यह रही है कि तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों तथा सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर किए गए संशोधनों के आधार पर मंहगाई भत्ते/अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते/तदर्थ मंहगाई भत्ते के रूप में मूल्यों में वृद्धि के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाए। मंहगाई भत्ते की विद्यमान योजना के अन्तर्गत जैसा कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू है, 400 रुपए प्रति मास तक वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे कर्मचारियों के मामले में मंहगाई भत्ते की एक किश्त 100 प्रतिशत निराकरण प्रदान करती है। तथा वेतन स्तर से ऊपर 1000 रुपए प्रति मास के वेतन तक निराकरण 75 प्रतिशत है तथा उसके बाद निराकरण का प्रतिशत कम होता है।

**बिमिघम-अमृतसर मार्ग पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा जांच**

9103. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिमिघम (ब्रिटेन) से अमृतसर तक और बिमिघम तक सप्ताह में दो सीधी उड़ाने हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा यात्रियों की ठीक तरह से जांच नहीं की जाती है;

(ग) क्या सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने अपने जीवन और सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा की मांग की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) इस समय अमृतसर से बिमिघम और बिमिघम से अमृतसर के लिए एक सप्ताह में केवल एक ही उड़ान होती है। किन्तु, 17.1.1984 से पहले, बिमिघम से अमृतसर और अमृतसर से बिमिघम के लिए दो उड़ानें होती थीं।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) इसका प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Cash Compensatory Support to Sall**

9104. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for providing cash compensatory support (CCS) to the Steel Authority of India Ltd., for export of saleable steel; and

(b) if so, whether a final decision has been taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

**Setting up of Second Jute Mill in Tripura**

9105. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tripura has approached Central Government for setting up of a second Jute Mill in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are taking in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal was received from the State Government of Tripura in December 1983, suggesting that as Tripura grows large quantity of raw jute, a second jute mill may be permitted to be set up in Tripura.

(c) The proposal had been examined in this Ministry. Considering the fact that the licensed capacity of the existing Jute mill remained underutilised and the jute industry had been facing serious demand recession, further increase of capacity was not considered appropriate. The State Government had been informed accordingly.

**Compensatory Allowance to the Employees of Central Govt./State Govts. and Nationalised Banks Working in Tribal Areas**

9106. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are instructions that all the employees of the Central Government, State Governments and the nationalised banks working in the tribal areas should be paid compensatory allowance ;

(b) if so, the services and cadres the employees of which are being paid compensatory allowance ;

(c) whether employees of the nationalised banks and the Regional Rural banks working in the tribal areas are not being paid the allowance ;

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

(e) whether non-payment of compensatory allowance to the banking employees in the tribal areas would breed discontentment among them and adversely affect the work of the banks in the tribal areas and particularly the work connected with IRDP ; and

(f) if so, the measures being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) There are no instructions of the Ministry of Finance that all the employees of Central Government working in the tribal areas should be paid compensatory allowance. However, based on the Award of the 7th Finance Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs had written to various State Governments for grant of compensatory allowance for State Government employees working in tribal areas. The main purpose for which the 7th Finance Commission had recommended the grant of this allowance to the State Government employees was to ensure that persons of appropriate quality and calibre were attracted for working in the tribal areas. Since the Central Government employees are not directly concerned with the implementation of tribal area plans, the grant of allowances and facilities to them as allowed to State Government employees on the basis of the Award of the 7th Finance Commission have not been found justified. Information regarding nationalised banks is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

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

**Memorandum Given by Bank of India SC/ST Welfare Association**

9107. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bank of India Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association (Regd.) has given a memorandum regarding anomalies in the matter of the policies framed and worked out for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Bank of India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Staff Welfare Association (Registered) has submitted two memoranda, one relating to reservation in promotion from sub-staff cadre to clerical cadre and the other regarding reservation in promotion of officers from one grade to the next higher grade and associating members belonging to SC/ST category on the interview panels. Bank of India has reported that it is following the reservation policy as per guidelines issued by the Government of India.

छावनी बोर्डों में किए गए निर्वाचन और उर्दू में शपथ लेने वाले निर्वाचित सदस्यों की संख्या

9108. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे छावनी बोर्डों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें जनवरी, 1980 और दिसम्बर,

1982 के बीच निर्वाचन हुए थे और उन कैंटोनमेंट बोर्डों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें निर्वाचन अभी तक होने हैं; और

(ख) औरंगाबाद, बदामी बाग, फांसी, कानपुर, महु, सिकन्दराबाद, फैजाबाद और दानापुर के छावनी बोर्डों में निर्वाचित उन सदस्यों के छावनीवार नाम और संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने उर्दू भाषा में शपथ ली है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) जनवरी 1980 से दिसम्बर 1982 तक 62 छावनियों में से 30 छावनियों में चुनाव हुए हैं।

अक्टूबर, 1983 में छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में व्यापक संशोधन किया गया है। शेष छावनियों में संशोधित अधिनियम के अनुसार चुनाव किए जाएंगे।

(ख) ब्यौरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

#### विवरण

छावनी बोर्ड का नाम	निर्वाचित सदस्यों की कुल संख्या	उर्दू में शपथ लेने वाले सदस्यों का नाम
1. औरंगाबाद	7	शून्य
2. बादामी बाग	6	मोहम्मद सुल्तान बट श्री अब्दुल गनी बानी श्री अब्दुल अहम्मद लोन श्री सेन दास और हाजी हबीबुल्ला मलिक
3. फांसी	7	शून्य
4. कानपुर	7	शून्य
5. दानापुर	7	श्री मोहन अंसारी

फैजाबाद, मऊ और सिकन्दराबाद छावनियों में जनवरी 1980 और दिसम्बर 1982 के बीच कोई चुनाव नहीं हुए।

**Implementation of Income Tax Act on Foreign Charter Fishing Trawlers**

9109: SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1731 on 2 December, 1983 regarding implementation of Income-Tax Act on foreign charter fishing trawlers, and state :

(a) the further steps being taken to ensure that transhipment of catch illegally is not being done by foreign charter fishing trawlers, thereby depriving our country of due Customs duties etc. ;

(b) whether fishing by foreign charter trawlers has been included amongst other activities over which income tax can be levied ;

(c) the approximate annual losses of income tax due to non-implementation of the income tax on foreign fishing activity, giving estimates for 1982, 1983 and the projected tax losses in 1984 ; and

(d) the reasons for not commencing the collections, of income tax on the highly profitable activity of charter fishing, when our fishing industry is not spared or exempted from Income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Under the charter terms and conditions, foreign fishing trawlers are required to report the catch for appraisal to the Customs before leaving for foreign ports. No reports of such charter trawlers exporting their catch or transhipping their catch from the high seas without appraisal of Customs has been received. Besides, no customs duty is leviable on transhipment of goods.

(b) to (d) Under the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (6) of section 6, and clause (a) of sub-section (7) of section 7, of the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (80 of 1976), the Central Government extended the Income-tax Act to the Continental Shelf of India and the Exclusive Economic Zone of India subject to the modification that the

said Act shall apply only in respect of specified activities. So far, since the Income tax Act as extended to the exclusive economic zone does not cover commercial operation of foreign charter fishing trawlers in that zone, the question of assessing and collecting any income-tax in respect of income derived by non-residents from the operation of such trawlers in the said zone does not arise.

The question of including fishing in the specified activities is under consideration.

**Financial Assistance to Technical Persons and Medical Graduates under the Self-Employment Scheme**

9110: SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) action proposed to be taken to provide financial assistance with incentive, subsidy to technical persons and medical graduates for self-employment scheme ; and

(b) action proposed to be taken against the banks' denying to sanction the loans for self-employment schemes in Salem District especially the branches of Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, UCO Bank and Syndicate Bank ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Scheme for Self-Employment of the educated unemployed youth covers all persons within the age group of 18 to 35 years who are atleast 10th Class pass and who wish to pursue some vocation with credit assistance from banks. It, therefore, covers technical persons and medical graduates also. In addition the banks have drawn up schemes of Self-Employment for financing educated persons including doctors and engineers. For such persons the banks normally apply relaxed margin norms and other conditions, like security etc. For example, Syndicate Bank has a scheme for financing doctors and engineers under which credit upto Rs. 1 lac is provided without insisting on any margins.

For technical entrepreneurs having experience in the field, the bank provides finance upto Rs. 3 lacs without margins. As on 31.12.1983, this bank had assisted 349 persons for setting up Self-Employment ventures in Tamil Nadu State with financial assistance of Rs. 111.27 lacs.

While the banks provide credit for Self-Employment of engineers and medical graduates etc., each proposal has to be vetted on the basis of its economic viability and technical feasibility, and proposals which stand these tests are considered by the banks.

Specific complaints of denial of bank credit, as and when received, are taken up with the concerned bank for redressal to the extent possible.

#### **Investigation into Complaints against**

**M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro**

**Alloy, Orissa**

9111. SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM  
BHOYE :

SHRI DOONGAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4255 on 19 August, 1983 regarding sale of charge chrome in domestic market by M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloy Limited, Orissa from their 100 per cent Export-Oriented Unit and state :

(a) whether the detailed examination of the complaints received against M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited, Orissa alleging violations of Government's scheme for 100 per cent Export-Oriented Units has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against the said firm for such violations of scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A.  
SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Detailed examination has not yet been completed.

#### **Negotiation for Long-Term Loan for Light Transport Aircraft Project**

9112. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is negotiating \$ 200 million long-term loan for light transport aircraft project ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Agreements have been signed with M/s. Dornier GmbH of Federal Republic of Germany for procurement of some aircraft in fly away condition, and for licence production of DO-228 aircraft at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) to meet the requirements of Civil and Defence users. Negotiations are being conducted with certain banks of Federal Republic of Germany for a loan of approximately DM 200 million for this Project. A final decision will be taken after evaluating the proposals.

#### **Joint Indo-Czech Panel Meeting**

9113. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to hold a meeting of joint Indo-Czech panel sometimes during the month of May, 1984 as reported in the "Economic Times" of 23 February, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the names and status of the members of Indian delegation who are expected to accompany the Minister during the course of visit to that country ;

(c) when the meeting is expected to be held ;

(d) the details of subjects to be discussed ; and

(e) the names and status of the leader and other members of Czech delegation who

visited India recently, subjects discussed, outcome thereof and participants on India side ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :** (a) to (d) The Eleventh Session of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Committee is scheduled to be held at *New Delhi* in the second half of May, 1984. The Indian delegation which will have representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India will be led by Commerce Minister in his capacity as Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee is expected to discuss bilateral issues covering economic, trade, industrial and technical cooperation between India and Czechoslovakia.

(e) The Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, accompanied by the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister and other officials, visited India at the invitation of Prime Minister of India and issues of mutual interest were discussed by both the sides.

**Allotment of Ambassador Cars to M.Ps. from Defence Disposal**

9114. **SHRI B. D. SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ambassador cars 6th class auctioned at the various Army Vehicles Depots from the Defence disposal during the last one year (Depot-wise) ;

(b) the average price of the car fetched at the auction ;

(c) whether Members of Parliament are also allotted 6th class ambassador cars for purchase from the Defence disposal and the price of the car is above Rs. 18,000/- which is much higher than the price of the car fetched at auctions ; and

(d) if so, the difference in the prices of the 6th class cars allotted to M.Ps. and those sold at auctions stating the rationale/basis on which the prices of the cars allotted to M. Ps. are fixed at a higher level ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :** (a) and (b) The requisite information is as under :—

Period	No. of Cars Ambassador sold through auction	Name of Depot.	Average price fetched per car
1.1.83 to 30.6.83	4	CVD Panagarh	Rs. 18200/-
1.7.83 to 31.12.83	2	—do—	Rs. 18250/-

(c) and (d) M.Ps. are allotted cars ambassador class VI from the Disposal Stock. The price charged since 1-10-83 is Rs. 18, 200/- per car, which is equal to the average price of the Cars auctioned during the period January to June, 1983. It may be pointed out that the M.Ps. buy the best vehicles from the available lot and the cars

rejected twice by the M.Ps are sold through public auction. Such cars obviously fetched lower prices as compared to these selected/purchased by the M.Ps. The price of car ambassador will be reviewed in September, 1984 on the basis of the auctions, if any, held during the period 1.1.1984 to 30.6.84.

**Report of the High-Powered Committee to Assess the Problems of Closed and Sick Textile Mills in Gujarat**

9115. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high-powered committee constituted by the Centre to assess the problems of closed and sick textile units in Gujarat had submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Group of Officers, which is going into the problems of closed and sick textile mills in Gujarat have not submitted its final report so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Advances to Weaker Sections by Nationalised Banks**

9116. SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to nationalised banks to make available advances to weaker sections of people for their economic rehabilitation in the backward and tribal areas of different States;

(b) if so, the total amount of such advances given by the nationalised banks in different States during the last three years State-wise; and

(c) interest charged on such advances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Within the borrowers falling under Priority Sector, a concept of weaker section has been evolved which comprise the following :

(i) Small and marginal farmers as defined now, landless labourers, tenant farmers and share croppers.

(ii) Artisans, village and cottage industry;

(iii) IRDP beneficiaries;

(iv) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(v) DRI beneficiaries.

Public Sector Banks have been advised to ensure that 25 per cent of their total priority sector advances go to this Section by March, 1985. The stipulation is on an aggregate basis and no separate statewise targets are envisaged. According to quick estimates outstanding advances to weaker sections aggregated to Rs. 2475 crores spread over 99.3 lakh borrowers, accounting for 19.3 per cent of the priority sector advances of the public sector banks as at the end of September, 1983. State-wise details of these advances have not become available as yet. Instructions regarding separate targets and monitoring of advances to weaker sections as detailed above were issued in February, 1983 and as such figures for the last three years are not available. The rates of interest for most of the advances to weaker sections vary from 10% to 12.5%. Advances under DRI Scheme carry a rate of interest of 4% only.

**Trade Unions Functioning in Akbar Hotel of ITDC**

9117. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many trade unions are there in Akbar Hotel of ITDC;

(b) the strength of each trade union;

(c) whether any one among them is recognised; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) There is only one union with a strength of 448 in Akbar Hotel of ITDC.

(c) and (d) The Union was accorded recognition for a period of two years with effect from 9.10.1979. It has not applied for revalidation of recognition.

**Basis for Fixation of Fares on Flights Operating on West Asian Routes**

9118. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which fares are fixed for the international flights operating on the West Asian routes by the different Airlines;

(b) whether there is any differentiation between the different routes in this regard in the matter of charge per unit of distance;

(c) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received from Indians working in these countries to the effect that the fares charged from them for flights to and from India are much higher than those charged for other flights of comparable distance; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Air India to reduce them and bring them on par ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Passenger fares on the West Asian routes, as is the case on most of the other international routes, are determined in the IATA forum by the concerned airlines keeping in view various factors, including the distance involved, aggregate capacity deployed, market conditions, the need to generate additional tourist traffic, etc. The fares so determined are introduced

only after the Governments concerned approve them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As the fares are fixed with the common consent of the various airlines and subsequent ratification by their respective Governments, Air India or the Government of India cannot effect any changes unilaterally.

**T.A./D.A. Incurred by Jute Corporation of India for Chief (Personnel and Administration) and Overtime Paid to Staff**

9119. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of travelling and daily allowance incurred by the Jute Corporation of India for the Chief (Personnel and Administration) during 1982 and particularly during the months of January and February, 1982 including air/rail fare;

(b) the total amount of overtime paid to employees of JCI during 1982 and 1983; and

(c) the amount spent by JCI for maintenance of staff car during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Total amount of travelling and daily allowance incurred by Jute Corporation of India for Chief (Personnel and Administration), during 1983 and particularly during January and February, 1984, including air/rail fare is as under :



Period	Amount paid as air/rail fare	Amount paid as daily allowance	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1983	11,928.00	5,097.45	17,025.45
1984	4,162.00	947.50	5,109.50
January-February	1,982.00	542.00	2,434.00
<b>Granted Total</b>	<b>17,982.00</b>	<b>6,586.95</b>	<b>24,568.95</b>

(b) Total amount of overtime paid to employees of Jute Corporation of India during 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under :

Period (July-June)	Amount paid as O.T.O.
	Rs.
1981-82	4,75,898.00
1982-83	5,52,298.00

(c) Total amount spent by Jute Corporation of India for maintenance of staff cars during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under :

Period (June-July)	Amount spent for maintenance of staff cars
1980-81	3,42,929.00
1981-82	4,16,628.00
1982-83	3,65,186.00

**Excise Duty Arrears Collected from Companies as a Result of Supreme Court Judgement**

9120. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that have been taken to collect the excise duty arrears of Rs. 400

crores after the recent Supreme Court judgement upholding the right of Government to levy excise duty on the post-manufacturing cost; and

(b) how much amount has been realised so far from the companies along with their names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Supreme Court pronounced the judgement on the aspect of inclusion of so-called post manufacturing expenses in the assessable value for the purpose of levying central excise duty on 7.10.1983. The immediate steps such as finalisation of pending assessments, moving the judicial and quasi-judicial authorities before whom the matters were pending for decision for deciding the cases in the light of the Supreme Court's judgement, persuasive action for realising the dues, were initiated to collect the amount of central excise duty which will be payable by the manufacturers.

(b) An amount of approximately Rs. 91 crores has been realised upto 31st March, 1984. The time and labour involved in collecting the names of companies will be disproportionately high as the number will be quite large. If Hon'ble Member desires to know about any particular Company, the information will be furnished.

**Budgetary Deficits of States**

9121. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total budgetary deficits of the

States for 1983-84 statewise and what Government propose to do for the year 1984-85; and

(b) how much assistance was given to meet deficits of the States from 1980 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement showing the Revised Estimates of surplus/deficits as presented by the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. Information regarding Manipur has not been

received and will be furnished on receipt.

The Plan outlays of most of the States have been finalised for the year 1984-85 after fully providing for their non-plan commitments. In the case of the remaining States, similar exercises would be completed during the course of the year.

(b) An amount of Rs. 61.87 crores, 1743.46 crores and Rs. 499.12 crores during 1980-81, 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively was provided to the States to meet their deficits since April, 1980.

#### Statement

*Surplus (+) / Deficits (-) of States for 1983-84 (RE)*

(Rs. in crores)

1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-110.47
2.	Assam	+27.30
3.	Bihar	-27.36
4.	Gujarat	-23.04
5.	Haryana	+16.34
6.	Himachal Pradesh	+10.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-3.20
8.	Karnataka	-76.15
9.	Kerala	+1.48
10.	Madhya Pradesh	+84.67
11.	Maharashtra	-32.14
12.	Manipur	*
13.	Meghalaya	+0.31
14.	Nagaland	+1.59
15.	Orissa	+33.70
16.	Punjab	+15.30

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	—31.00
18.	Sikkim	—2.89
19.	Tamil Nadu	—125.26
20.	Tripura	—2.64
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—34.86
22.	West Bengal	—51.21
Total		—329.53
All States		(—520.22)
		(+190.69)

\*Information will be furnished later.

**Loan asked for by Government of Andhra Pradesh**

9122. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had asked for a loan of Rs. 56 crores to make cane price payments in time as per law; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) A Ways and Means advance of Rs. 15 crores was sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 15.12.1983.

**Increase in Rates of Ashok Yatri Niwas, Delhi**

9123. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rates were raised at Ashok Yatri Niwas, Delhi under pressure from other five star hotels of ITDC;

(b) whether Government propose to have a separate organisation for Janata hotels like Ashok Yatri Niwas;

(c) whether it is also a fact that five star hotels are against the introduction of cheap and no-frill hotels in the public sector; and

(d) if not, the reasons for Government's hesitancy in introducing more simple hotels, without any frills, so that middle class Indians could benefit ?

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

(d) Construction of more simple hotels by the public sector depends on economic viability.

**Export of Molasses from India and Import of Industrial Alcohol**

9124. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of export of molasses from India during the last five years and

the names of the countries to which export was made indicating the details of quantities exported to each country; and

(b) the figures of import of industrial alcohol during the last five years and the names of the countries from which import was made indicating the details of import from each country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) India's export of molasses from 1977-78 to 1981-82 were as follows :

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)
1977-78	40,149
1978-79	39,472
1979-80	4,19,873
1980-81	21,026
1981-82	4,020

The major destinations of export were United Kingdom, West Germany, and Netherlands. Figures of exports to individual countries are available in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Vol-I—Exports published by DGCI & S, Calcutta.

(b) Import of alcohols and their derivatives into India from 1977-78 to 1981-82 were as follows :

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)
1977-78	10,214
1978-79	17,281
1979-80	20,179
1980-81	37,776
1981-82	67,175

Imports were mainly from Libya, USA, West Germany, Australia, Japan, and Belgium. Countrywise imports are available

in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India—Vol. I—Imports published by DGCI & S, Calcutta.

#### Import of Heavy Industrial Machinery and Communication Equipment

9125. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import heavy industrial machinery and communication equipment from some countries to offset a highly favourable balance of trade with the rupee trade countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Keeping in view the balanced bilateral rupee trading arrangements with the Rupee Payment Area countries and need for diversification of the items of import, adequate provisions are made from time to time for import of various machinery and other items in the trade plans. Individual purchase decisions are, however, taken by the competent purchasing authorities, keeping in view the various relevant aspects like specifications prices, delivery period, etc.

#### Equitable Distribution of EEC Cotton Textile Quotas

9126. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for deciding that cotton textile quotas on a contract reservation basis available for the second half of 1984 (June-December) will not be brought forward into the current half;

(b) if so, whether this will leave a lot of textile mills without any EEC quotas; and

(c) how equitable distribution of EEC quotas is being ensured ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) Government have not received any proposal from the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL) which is the Agency for administering export entitlement distribution policy for Fabric and made-ups, for advancement of quantities from the second period.

(b) Wherever restraint limit for the first period (1st January, 84 to 30th June '84) has been fully allotted, extra quantities will be available for allotment in the second period (1st July 1984 to 31st December, 1984).

(c) Distribution of export entitlement is regulated under the scheme announced by the Government vide Export Trade Control Public Notice No. 40-ETC(PN)/83-dated September 14, 1983.

#### **Reopening of Closed Textile Mills in Gujarat**

9127. **SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State Government representatives had discussion with him about the issue of closed textile mills; and

(b) if so, the action taken for reopening the same in Gujarat ?

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

(b) A Group of Officers has been appointed to go into the problems of closed mills in Gujarat to evolve proposals for their rehabilitation and revival.

#### **Dealers Registered under Gold Control Act**

9128. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dealers registered

under the Gold Control Act in the country State-wise and Union-Territory-wise as on 1 April, 1984;

(b) the number of dealers dealing in ornaments in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise as on 1 April, 1984;

(c) the amount of Registration fee realised during the years (year-wise) since the above Act came into operation;

(d) whether Government are aware that hardly 10 to 20 of ornament dealers are registered under the Gold Control Act and the non-registered dealers are amassing wealth secretly;

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to either abolish the Gold Control Act or registration under the Act is made compulsory to all ornament dealers; and

(f) whether Government or the country has been benefited by the Gold Control Act, if so, to what extent and details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) to (c) A person who holds a valid licence granted to him under section 27 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 can only do the business in gold. Information regarding the number of licensed gold dealers as on 1.4.1984 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House. However, the details are maintained as per jurisdiction of each Central Excise Collectorate and not State or Union Territory-wise. The details of the licence fee realised since the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 came into force are being collected and also will be laid on the table.

(d) Government have no such information. However doing business in gold without a valid licence is an offence and action under the Gold (Control) Act is taken against person dealing in gold without a licence as and when contraventions are noticed.

(e) and (f) The gold trade is already

regulated by a system of licensing of dealers and certification of goldsmiths and through maintenance of prescribed accounts and submission of returns.

The objectives for which the Gold (Control) Act was brought into effect are still relevant and these are being served by the existing provisions of the Act,

**Survey to Ascertain Potential Tourist Interests in Andhra Pradesh**

9129. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was conducted in Andhra Pradesh to ascertain its potential tourist interests;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) No specific survey has been conducted by the Central Department of Tourism in the State of Andhra Pradesh to ascertain its potential tourist interests. However, the Department, in collaboration with the State Government, has identified three travel circuits covering 27 centres for integrated development of tourist facilities, through the combined resources of the Centre, the State and the private sectors.

**Establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India**

9130. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Finance Corporation of India has established Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India recently;

(b) if so, details of the EDII for training programmes in different parts of the

country, especially West Bengal and Bihar;

(c) does the proposal include any special programme for SC and ST;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The term lending financial institutions namely Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) alongwith State Bank of India (SBI) have jointly set up the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII). The EDII was registered on 20th April, 1983 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The objects of the EDII are initiation, support and acceleration of entrepreneurship training, development and research efforts in all parts of the Country. The aims of the EDII include organising model Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP); as also creation and building up a cadre of skilled trainers and motivators for the benefit of entrepreneurship development all over the Country. EDII, to begin with, has planned entrepreneurship training activities for entrepreneurs of some of the States including Bihar and West Bengal, North Eastern Region and Goa. In Bihar, the Bihar Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (BITCO) has initiated an EDP in collaboration with EDII. With the guidance of EDII, the West Bengal Consultancy Organisation Limited has finalised programmes for conducting 5 EDPs. EDII has already carried out model EDPs in Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa. EDII's role is basically to impart training to the trainers of EDPs, though in the context of the overall objectives of the EDII, the institute is also expected to design entrepreneurship training programmes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs. Some EDPs have already been conducted exclusively for SC and ST candidates. A special SC/ST electronics programme for women is also

being negotiated by the EDII with the Bihar Electronics Corporation.

(e) Does not arise.

**आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय द्वारा निपटाए गए मामले**

9131. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय द्वारा निपटाए गए बहुत से मामलों में न्यायालयों में अन्तिम निर्णय हेतु अपील दायर की जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितने मामले निपटाए गए;

(ग) उनमें से कितने मामलों में न्यायालयों में अपील दायर की गई;

(घ) आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय में उक्त मामलों का निपटान करने वाले अधिकारियों का ओहदा और कानूनी अर्हताएं क्या हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय में कानूनी अर्हताओं वाले उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा इन मामलों का निपटान करने की व्यवस्था करने का है ताकि अपीलकर्ता स्वयं वहां पर ही उनके मामलों में किए गए निर्णयों से सन्तुष्ट हो सके ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) यह सही नहीं है कि मुख्य

नियंत्रक आयात व निर्यात के कार्यालय द्वारा निपटाई गई अनेक दूसरी अपीलों/समीक्षा याचिकाओं के सम्बन्ध में पार्टियां अन्तिम अपील के लिए न्यायालय को जाती हैं क्योंकि ऐसे आदेशों के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम को न्यायालय में चुनीती दी जाती है ।

(ख) 4462 दूसरी अपीलों तथा समीक्षा याचिकाएं ।

(ग) 7

(घ) इस कार्यालय में अपीलों तथा समीक्षा याचिकाओं का आमतौर पर निपटान क्रमशः संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात व निर्यात और अपर मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात व निर्यात के स्तर पर होता है । यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि इन पदों पर कार्यरत व्यक्तियों के पास कानूनी योग्यताएं हों क्योंकि इन अपीलों/समीक्षाओं को भरने की पद्धति प्रशासनिक प्रकार की है । तथापि, न्यायालय के सभी मामलों में कानूनी सलाह की राय ली जाती है ।

(ङ) वर्तमान प्रवर्धों में कोई परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि उन्हें संतोषजनक माना गया है ।

#### Export Position

9132. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export position in the market of major countries is not better;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) India's exports

have been rising in the market of major countries, though the global recession and restrictive trade practices resorted to by the industrialised countries continued to hamper any significant increases in the growth of Indian exports.

(c) Continuous efforts are being made by the Government to step up India's exports to foreign markets through various measures such as (i) exchange of delegations, (ii) participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, (iii) Organising buyer-seller meets, (iv) market surveys and dissemination of information, and (v) negotiations at Government level to remove constraints standing in the way of our exports.

#### **Revolving Restaurant on Ashok Hotel Tower**

9133. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Tourism Development Corporation propose to instal a revolving restaurant on top of the Ashok Hotel Tower; and

(b) the details of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) ITDC's Annual Plan for the year 1984-85 does not include any provision for construction of a Revolving Restaurant on Ashok Hotel Tower.

#### **Export of Diamonds**

9134. SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export of diamonds have gone up rapidly during 1983-84;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target for the year 1984-85 ?

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

(b) Diamonds exports during 1983-84 aggregated approximately to Rs. 1190 crores (Provisional figures), which is 30% higher, as compared with diamond exports of about Rs. 913 crores in 1982-83.

(c) Expected level of exports in 1984-85 is being assessed.

#### **Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees of L.I.C.**

9135. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court in a recent judgement has struck down the scheme introduced unilaterally by the General Insurance Corporation in respect of terms and conditions of service of its employees;

(b) if so, whether the G.I.C. authorities now propose to go in for bipartite discussions with their employees' representatives; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to bring in fresh legislation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated 31.3.1984 has quashed the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Second Amendment Scheme, 1980 which was notified on 30th September 1980, after taking into account the discussions held by the management with the employees' unions. The operative part of the judgement is attached. After the Supreme Court issues the "appropriate writs" all implications thereof and of the judgement will be examined and further appropriate action will be taken in accordance with the judgement.



**Statement**

In the view we have taken of the matter, these applications succeed and the impugned scheme of 1980 must be held to be bad as beyond the scope of the authority of the Central Government, under the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. The operation of the scheme has been restrained by the order passed as interim order in these cases. The impugned scheme is therefore quashed, and will not be given effect to. The parties will be at liberty to adjust their rights as if the scheme had not been framed. The application for intervention is allowed. Let appropriate writs be issued quashing the scheme of 1980. This, however, will not prevent the Government, if it so advised, to frame any scheme as it considers fit and proper. In the facts and circumstances of these cases and specially in view of the fact that petitioners had themselves at one point of time wanted that new scheme be framed by the Central Government, we direct that parties will pay and bear their own costs in all these matters. The rules are made absolute to the extent indicated above.

**Shortage of Silk Yarn**

9136. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Silk Industry is facing shortage of yarn and this results into reduction in our export potentials of silk;

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid shortage of silk yarn;

(c) whether Government propose to set up Silk Yarn banks to supply silk yarn at a fixed price to promote silk exports;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) At present, no proposal for setting up Silk yarn banks is under consideration of the Government. As a measure to boost export of silk, Government has allowed the facilities of import of silk to exporters under REP and ALS Schemes.

**Overseas Branches of Nationalised Banks**

9137. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of oversease branches of the nationalised banks with details of location etc.; and

(b) the banks that have opened its branches in Delhi and in other cities to help the new entrepreneurs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The requisite information is set out in the Statement.

(b) No branch is opened exclusively to help the new entrepreneurs. As at the end of September, 1983 the number of branches of Public Sector Banks, including Regional Rural Banks at the Metropolitan, Urban and Semi-Urban centres was as follows :

Metropolitan	4129
Urban	4812
Semi-Urban	7804

**Statement**

*Statement showing overseas branches of Public Sector Banks as on December 31, 1983.*

Sr. No.	Name of the bank	Country	Place	No. of Offices
1	2	3	4	5
1.	STATE BANK OF INDIA	Shri Lanka	Anuradhapura	1
		—do—	Colombo	1
		United Kingdom (UK)	London	2
		—do—	Southall	1
		—do—	Golders Green (London)	1
		—do—	Bristol	1
		—do—	Nottingham	1
		United State of America (USA)	New York	1
		—do—	Chicago	1
		—do—	Loss Angeles (California)	1
		—do—	Flushing, New York	1
		Maldiv Islands	Male	1
		West Germany	Frankfurt	1
		Bangladesh	Dacca	1
		Bahamas	Nassu	1*
		Bahrain	Bahrain	1*
		Singapore	Singapore	1*
		Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1
		Cayman Island	Cayman Island	1*
		Japan	Tokyo	1
		Panama	Panama	1
		France	Paris	1
		Belgium	Antwerp	1

1	2	3	4	5
2.	<b>CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA</b>	U.K.	London	1
		—do—	East Ham-London	1
		—do—	Birmingham	1
				3
3.	<b>BANK OF INDIA</b>	Japan	Tokyo	1
		—do—	Osaka	1
		U.K.	London	1
		—do—	Manchester	1
		—do—	Birmingham	2
		—do—	Leicester	2
		U.K.	Leeds	1
		—do—	Wembley (London)	1
		—do—	Preston (Lancashire)	1
		—do—	Finchley (London)	1
		—do—	Huddersfield	1
		—do—	Glasgow (Scotland)	1
		Kenya	Mombasa	1
		—do—	Nairobi	1
		Hong-Kong	Tsim Sha Tsui	
			(Kowloon)	1
		—do—	Hongkong	1
		France	Paris	1
		U.S.A.	San Francisco	
			(California)	1
		—do—	New York	1
		Singapore	Singapore	1
		Channel Islands	Jersey	1
		Cayman Islands	Grand Cayman	1*

1	2	3	4	5
4.	<b>BANK OF BARODA</b>	Fizi Islands	Lakeba	1
		—do—	Suva	2 £
		—do—	Lautoka	1
		—do—	Ba	2 £
		—do—	Labasa	1
		—do—	Nadi	1
		—do—	Raki Raki	1
		—do—	Singatoka	2 £
		Guyana	Georgetown	1
		—do—	New Amsterdam	1
		Kenya	Mombasa	2
		—do—	Nairobi	2
		—do—	Kisumu	2 £
		—do—	Thika	1
		Mauritius	Port Louis	2 £
		—do—	Rose Hill	1
		—do—	Gurepipe	1
		—do—	Vacoas	1
		—do—	Quatre Bornes	1
		—do—	London	1
		—do—	Southall, London	1
		—do—	Handsworth	1
		—do—	Streatham	1
		—do—	Bradford	1
		U.K.	Conventry	1
		—do—	Manchester	1
		—do—	Ilford	1
		—do—	Brent	1
		—do—	Kilburn	1
		—do—	Luton	1
		—do—	Bolton	1
		—do—	Slough (Berkshire)	1
		—do—	Croydon (Surrey)	1

1	2	3	4	5
<b>BANK OF BARODA (Contd.)</b>	<b>U.K.</b>	<b>White Chapel,</b>		
		<b>London</b>		1
	<b>Dubai (U.A.E.)</b>	<b>Dubai</b>		1
	<b>—do—</b>	<b>Deira</b>		1
	<b>Abu Dhabi</b>			
	<b>(U.A.E.)</b>	<b>Abu Dhabi</b>		2
	<b>Ras-Al-Khaimah</b>	<b>Ras-Al-Khaimah</b>		1
	<b>(U.A.E.)</b>			
	<b>Fujeirah (U.A.E.)</b>	<b>Fujeirah</b>		1
	<b>Umm-Al-Quwain</b>	<b>Umm-Al-Quwain</b>		1
	<b>(U.A.E.)</b>			
	<b>Sharjah (U.A.E.)</b>	<b>Sharjah</b>		1
	<b>Oman</b>	<b>Mutrah</b>		1
	<b>—do—</b>	<b>Ruwi (Muscat)</b>		1
	<b>--do--</b>	<b>Salalah</b>		1
	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Brussels</b>		1
	<b>Seychelles</b>	<b>Seychelles</b>		1
	<b>U.S.A.</b>	<b>New York</b>		1
	<b>Bahamas</b>	<b>Nassau</b>		1*
	<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Bahrain</b>		1*
				<hr/> 57 <hr/>
<b>5. UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK</b>	<b>Hongkong</b>	<b>Hongkong</b>		2
	<b>—do—</b>	<b>North Point</b>		1
	<b>—do—</b>	<b>Mongkok</b>		1
	<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Singapore</b>		3
	<b>U.K.</b>	<b>London</b>		1
	<b>—do—</b>	<b>Leicester</b>		1
				<hr/> 9 <hr/>

1	2	3	4	4
6. INDIAN BANK		*Sri Lanka	Colombo	1
		Singapore	Singapore	1
				2
		*In addition Indian Bank has a foreign currency Banking Unit in Katunayaka Free Trade Zone (Sri Lanka).		
7. INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK		South Kores	Seoul	1
		Singapore	Singapore	1
		Hongkong	Hongong	1
		—do—	Kowloan	1
		—do—	Causeway Bay	1
		—do—	Mongkok	1
		—do—	Kowm Tong	1
		—do—	Tsim	
			Sha Tsui (Kowloon)	1
		—do—	Kwai Chung	1
		*Sri Lanka	Colombo	1
	—do—	Matara	1	
				11
		*In addition Indian Overseas Bank has a foreign currency Banking Unit in Katunayaka (Sri Lanka).		
8. SYNDICATE BANK		U.K.	London	1
9. PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK		U.K.	London	1
		—do—	Wholver Hampton	1
		—do—	Graves-end	1
		—do—	Birmhingham	1
				4
10. PUNJAB AND SIND BANK		U.K.	Southall, London	1
11. UNION BANK OF INDIA		U.K.	London	1
12. CANARA BANK		U.K.	London	1
				3
		Grand Total :		138

\*Off-shore

£Includes one Mobile Agency.

### शिल्पियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन

9138. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया हैण्डलूम एण्ड हैण्डक्राफ्ट बोर्ड ने देश में शिल्पियों की समस्याओं का कोई अध्ययन किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि बोर्ड का कार्य शिल्पियों के मानवीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, तकनीकी, वित्तीय, कलात्मक और संगठनात्मक पहलुओं का अध्ययन करना और इसके विकास के लिए कदम उठाना है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड का गठन हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्रों में सम्पूर्ण विकास कार्यक्रमों के नियमन में सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए किया गया था। विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) कार्यालय, विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए समय-समय पर हस्तशिल्प के विभिन्न पहलुओं के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण/अध्ययन करता रहता है। कुछ किए गए/किए जा रहे महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययनों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

### विवरण

1. हस्तशिल्प सहायिता के लिए विकास नीति बैकुण्ठ मेहता राष्ट्रीय सरकारी प्रबन्ध संस्थान पूना (1979), द्वारा किया गया अध्ययन—विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) के कार्यालय द्वारा प्रायोजित।

2. स्वदेशी कच्ची ऊन का विपणन—पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा गुजरात की राज्य रिपोर्टें जो फाउन्डेशन यू० एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल रिकवरी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा बनाई गई—विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) कार्यालय द्वारा प्रायोजित।
3. श्री के० चकवर्ती द्वारा अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में हस्तशिल्प (सीप और मुक्ते काष्ठ कार्य, बेंन तथा बांस पोटरी, कशीदाकारी आदि) का सर्वेक्षण/अध्ययन (1982)—विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) कार्यालय द्वारा प्रायोजित।
4. विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) कार्यालय द्वारा किया गया केरल तथा तमिलनाडु (चुनिदा केन्द्र) का धातु के कलात्मक उद्योग का सर्वेक्षण (1981-82)।
5. प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन—आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक अध्ययनों के लिए सोसायटी, नई दिल्ली, द्वारा किया गया प्रथम चरण (ऊनी कालीन) (1983)—विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) कार्यालय द्वारा प्रायोजित।
6. भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद द्वारा किया गया सूरत के हीरा कटाई उद्योग का अध्ययन—विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) कार्यालय द्वारा प्रायोजित।
7. हस्तशिल्प के क्षेत्र में ऋण प्रवाह/जरूरतें तथा विपणन समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में नेशनल काउन्सिल आफ

एपलाइड इकोनामिक्स रिसर्च, नई दिल्ली द्वारा किया जा रहा अध्ययन—विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) कार्यालय द्वारा प्रायोजित।

#### Interim Relief to Public Sector Employees

9139. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay, CCA and DA rates of certain public sector undertakings employees were last revised alongwith the Government employees with effect from January, 1973 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government/autonomous bodies employees have been allowed the payment of interim relief by the Government whereas the same has been denied in case of above mentioned public sector employees ;

(c) if so, what action is being taken by Government order to pay the interim relief to public sector employees stated above ; and

(d) if, in case Industrial D.A. is forced upon such employees, what compensation Government is proposing to give to offset loss suffered/to be suffered such employees for switching over to Industrial D.A. system from the existing percentage based D.A. system ?

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

(c) and (d) Interim relief was sanctioned by the Government to its employees pending receipt of the report of the Fourth Pay Commission. Interim relief is not in the nature of the Dearness Allowance. Public sector enterprises are not in the purview of the Pay Commission, and therefore, the question of grant of interim relief to public sector enterprises merely on the basis of the orders issued for interim relief to Government servants does not arise. Moreover, such public sector enterprises receive allowances like House Rent Allowance at

higher rates. The Government policy is that all public enterprises should switch over to the Industrial D.A. pattern. The enterprises following the Central D.A. pattern can submit their proposals for revision of scales of pay alongwith adoption of the Industrial D.A. formula. Government is also prepared to consider fairly and objectively any proposal for interim payments pending revision of scales of pay on switch over to the Industrial D.A. on a time bound basis on the merits of each case. Such interim payments have been authorised by the Government in respect of the non-executives cadre of the enterprises viz. Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation.

It is stated that at certain stages, Industrial D.A. rates are more advantageous than Central D.A. rates.

#### Rise in Rate of Withdrawal of Company Deposits

9140. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the rate of withdrawal of company deposit in corporate sector during the last two months; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The existing data reporting system does not yield information in the manner desired. Companies are not required under law to furnish information regarding withdrawal of deposits. As per the annual survey carried out by Reserve Bank of India in 1983 of deposits collected by the Companies in the corporate sector the aggregate deposits of these companies had increased from 4188 crores at the end of March 1981 to 5491.8 crores at the end of March 1982.

#### Steps taken to popularise Air India

9141. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :



(a) whether Government have seen the survey-report regarding popularity of various air-lines in the world, published in 'Institutional Investor' a monthly trade and industry magazine of U.S.A.;

(b) whether it is a fact that 'Air-India' is nowhere in the picture of comparison with the best 20 air-lines in the world; and

(c) the steps, if any, contemplated by Government to upgrade the prestige of Air-India and boost up its popularity as one of the best Air-Links, within the fold of the RED Act ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) to (c) Government have not seen the survey report. However, Air India have taken several steps to improve their product including an increase in the number of executive seats on all the 747 aircraft, provision of separate check-in facilities for executive class passengers, improved inflight service and better on-time performance.

**Changes in Top Level Management of ITDC Due to Heavy Losses**

9142. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN :

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

(a) whether in view of the heavy losses suffered by ITDC during 1983-84 for the first time since its inception there has been any Government proposal to make any change in its top level management;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) during the last three years, how many new executive posts have been created, re-designated and filled up department-wise, scale-wise for its betterment by the ITDC Management ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) and (b) The Corporation has

streamlined its management and has adopted various effective measures to achieve good financial viability. As a result of these measures, despite low occupancy in the ITDC hotels on account of increased room capacity, and economic recession in the tourist generating markets, ITDC has shown profits on its overall performance during the financial year 1983-84.

(c) Necessary information is given in *Annexures—I and II* laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8306/84]

**Strike by employees of Air India and Indian Airlines**

91.3. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Air India and Indian Airlines had been on strike recently;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the action taken to settle their dispute ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) No strike call had been given by any of the recognised Unions/Associations either in Air India or in Indian Airlines in the recent past, involving all India action. However, there have been a few instances of industrial action by a section of employees, involving a token strike for a day and stoppage of work for a few hours.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

**Grievances of Development Officers of L.I.C.**

9144. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

any representation from the National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India, (Ahmedabad Division) through Members of Parliament or otherwise about the service conditions, reduction in basic pay and termination of service etc. of the Development Officers of the L.I.C.;

(b) if so, what were their main grievances; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to resolve the same?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)** : (a) to (c) Various Units of the National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India have been making similar representations against the statutory Scheme of cost norms notified in December, 1978. They have demanded the modification of the statutory Scheme. The demands have been examined and it is found that there is no merit in them.

Some Development Officers have also filed writ petitions in various High Courts and in the Supreme Court against the said Scheme. While the High Courts of Andhra, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Patna and Punjab & Haryana have upheld the Scheme, the matter is sub-judice in other High Courts and in the Supreme Court.

**Job classification scheme in Income-Tax Department**

9145. **SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any job-classification scheme in the Income-Tax Department amongst the Income-Tax Officers ;

(b) if so, its modalities and how far it is going to rationalise the work in the Income-Tax Department ;

(c) whether it is a fact that job-classification scheme amongst the Income-Tax Officers in the Income-Tax Department is

going to affect the promotion chances of Income-Tax Inspectors, who are awaiting their promotions after passing the Departmental Examination ; and

(d) if so, whether Government are going to abandon the above scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA)** : (a) to (d) A broad classification of posts of Income-Tax Officers has been made for the purpose of posting of Income-tax Officers, Group 'A' and 'B'. According to this broad classification senior charges may be held by Group 'A' officers while Group 'B' officers may be posted in junior charges. As a result of this classification, 258 posts of Income-tax Officers, Group 'B' are being upgraded to Group 'A'. The scheme will not have any appreciable effect on the promotion prospects of Inspectors of Income-tax.

**वित्त कम्पनियों द्वारा करोड़ों रुपए की धोखा-धड़ी**

9146. **श्री स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :**

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :**

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा :**

**श्री दोलत राम सारण :**

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :**

**श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 25 मार्च, 31 मार्च, 1984 वर्ष 16, अंक 13 के "जन संसार" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें वित्त कम्पनियों द्वारा राजस्थान तथा अन्य भागों में करोड़ों रुपए की धोखा-धड़ी करने तथा लोगों के करोड़ों रुपए हड़पने की शिकायतों के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने रीगल

फाइनेंस कम्पनी, सुदश सुदशन फाइनेंस कम्पनी; इम्पीरियल फाइनेंस कम्पनी, किनारा जनरल फाइनेंस एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पनी तथा अन्य चिट फंड कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और जिनको गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उन व्यक्तियों की भी संख्या क्या है जिनके विरुद्ध अभियोग चल रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय के उप-मंत्री (श्री जनाबान पुजारी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाउपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी-जाएगी ।

#### Smuggling of Zip Fasteners

9147. SHRI G.S. NIHALSINGHWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from indigenous manufacturers of zip fasteners drawing Government's attention to the massive smuggling taking place of a zip fasteners into India and the adverse effects such illicit imports have on the health of the indigenous industry in the small scale sector ;

(b) whether Government are aware that in the past smuggled zips were coming

through Nepal, but since the Government of Nepal banned imports zips altogether, smugglers have shifted their area of operation to the South ; and

(c) if so, whether the bulk of smuggling now takes place from Sri Lanka gaining entry into India, through our South-eastern coast ?

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

(b) and (c) Reports received by the Government indicate that zip fasteners is one of the commodities sensitive to smuggling into India. The smuggling of zip fasteners through the Indo-Nepal borders is not on any significant scale. The bulk of the smuggling of zip fasteners has been taking place from Sri Lanka through the South-Eastern coast of India.

#### Post Sanctioned for Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal

9148. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Technical and Court Master sanctioned for the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal and which of these posts are gazetted/non-gazetted ; and

(b) the essential educational and other qualifications laid down for appointment against these posts and the mode of selections/appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The requisite information is given in the Table below :—

Designation	No. of posts	Gazetted/ Non-gazetted
(1) Registrar	One	Gazetted
(2) Deputy Registrar	Two	Gazetted
(3) Technical Officers	Five	Gazetted
	(includes one post	upto 31.10.84 only)
(4) Court Masters	Five	Non-Gazetted
	(includes one post to operate w.e.f. 1.11. 84)	

(b) Recruitment Rules for the above posts have not yet been framed. Pending finalisation of the Recruitment Rules, the above posts have been filled up on deputation basis.

#### Decline in Consumer Price Index

9149. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the consumer price index and wholesale price index ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) whether the Ministry hopes that this trend will be substained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960=100) declined by 2 points to 561 in February 1984 (the latest available). The Wholesale price index declined to 321.7 in the last week of March 1984 from 322.7 in the last week of February 1984. While the Ministry welcomes the recent trend in prices, there is no room for complacency and continuing vigilance will be required on the price front in the coming months.

#### Revision in Industry-wise credit norms under Credit Authorisation Scheme

9150. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has revised the industry-wise credit norms under the Credit Authorisation Scheme (CAS) ;

(b) if so, the norms fixed for each industry ;

(c) the guidelines sent by banks in this regard ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

November, 83 the RBI had raised the cut off point for working capital limits (including Commercial bill discounts) from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores for both private and public sectors. The cut off point in respect of export oriented manufacturing units, whose annual average export turn over during the preceding three calendar years is more than 25% of the total turn over of goods produced by it and whose export turn over in the following years would not fall below 25% of the total turn-over is already at Rs. 5 crores w.e.f. Oct., 82. The RBI, as a result of the recommendations made by the Committee to review the working of the Credit Authorisation Scheme has authorised banks discretion to allow additional limits in Credit Authorisation Scheme cases which fulfil certain requirements relating to maintenance of adequate discipline in the use of bank credit by both banks and borrowers. Proposals for sanction of additional working capital limits falling within the purview of C.A.S. can be put on fast track and the banks can release funds at their discretion upto 50% of the additional limits asked for without waiting for the prior authorisation of the RBI. In respect of export oriented manufacturing units, whose annual average export turn-over is not less than 75% of the turn-over of goods manufactured by them during the preceding 3 calendar years and whose export turn over in the following years would not fall below 75% of the export turn over, banks have been allowed discretion to sanction additional limits upto 75%.

The Study Group to frame guidelines for follow up of bank credit (Tandon Committee) had prescribed norms for inventories and receivables for 15 different industries. These norms are in force at present. The Committee had also recommended setting up of a Committee on Directions (COD) which has been functioning in the RBI since 1975, to consider problems that may arise in the implementation of the Committee's recommendations and to review norms on on-going basis. The COD has since set up 5 sub-committees to review the existing norms. To introduce flexibility in application of the norms, banks have been allowed by the RBI to permit deviations from norms under special

circumstances in case of borrowers enjoying aggregate working capital limits of less than Rs. 2 crores. In case of borrowers enjoying working capital limit of Rs. 2 crores and above, deviations from norms are to be allowed with the permission of the RBI.

**Confiscated Goods in Godowns of Customs**

9151. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government, to sell confiscated goods through various cooperative societies in the country;

(b) the total value of confiscated goods in the godowns of customs as on 31st March of 1982, 1983 and 1984;

(c) the total value of goods sold during these three years, year-wise, through Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar;

(d) whether it is a fact that these cooperative are asked to lift goods in lots and as a result they suffer loss on unsaleable goods; and

(e) the clear cut policy of Government in respect of disposal of confiscated goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) One of the approved modes of disposal of seized/confiscated consumer goods is by sale to National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd., State Co-operative Federations and Co-operative Societies approved by the Central and State Governments and duly registered under the Co-operative Societies Act.

(b) The total value of confiscated goods lying in the Customs godowns as on

31st March, 1982, 1983 and 31st December, 1983 for which data is readily available is as under :

(Rs. in crores)		
31.3.1982	31.3.1983	31.12.1983
42.36	46.14	60.01*

\*Provisional

(c) Collection of data relating to disposal of goods with particular reference to Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar, etc., for the years required would involve considerable time and efforts. However, the total value of confiscated goods disposed of through various approved channels of disposal including the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation India Ltd., Co-operative Societies, etc., during the years 1982 and 1983 (for which data is readily available) is as under :

(Rs. in crores)	
1982	1983
24.90	41.07*

\*Provisional

(d) As per the terms and conditions of sale of confiscated consumer goods to National Co-operative Consumers' Federation, Co-operative Societies, etc., they are required to lift the goods in lots offered by the Customs department without any 'pick and choose method' except that if any of the items in the lot are found to be damaged, they need not be lifted. Such goods are generally sold on 'as is where is' basis by auction/tender.

(e) The modes of disposal of different categories of seized/confiscated goods as laid down by the Government have been set out in the statement annexed hereto.

## Statement

*Manner of Disposal of Different Categories of Goods*

S.N. Description		Manner of Disposal
1	2	3
1.	Trade goods	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. are disposed of by public auction.
2.	Conveyances.	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by Public auction and by tender. Vessels and Indian Vehicles suitable for Government Departments are appropriated also departmentally.
3.	Gold and Silver.	Gold and Silver are deposited in the Government Mints.
4.	Indian and foreign currency.	Indian and foreign currency is deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for crediting to Government.
5.	Arms and Ammunition.	Arms and ammunition of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner :— (a) Stenguns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence. (b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence). (c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum. (d) Non-prohibited bore weapons of other than .32, .38, and .12 bore are also sold to Government Officers/M.Ps, M.L As, who require them for self-protection. (e) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction. (f) .12 bore arms and ammunition are sold to State Forest Secretaries/Chief Conservators of Forests/Chief Wild Life Wardens for their officials use. (g) Revolvers/Pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
6.	Antiquities.	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions, or if necessary by other means.

1	2	3
7. Wild Life Products.	These are sold to the educational and research institutions, museums etc. at a token price or handed over to Wild Life Authorities free of cost for exchange purposes with other countries who are signatories to CITES. Snake skins are sold to Bharat Leather Corporation for manufacture of products for exports.	
8. (a) Synthetic and Metallic Yarn.	Synthetic and Metallic Yarn is sold to Weaver's Cooperatives/Associations and to actual users.	
(b) Nylon fishing nets.	Nylon fishing nets are sold to National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd. and to Fishermen's Cooperatives approved by the State Governments. If not lifted by them, then by public auction.	
9. Liquor.	Liquor is sold to all hotels, restaurants and clubs having the necessary liquor licences directly, without any reference to I.T.D.C. but subject to compliance with State Excise requirements and to the Canteen Stores Department (India).	
10. Diamonds.	Rough and uncut diamonds are sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds are sold for export only.	
11. Precious and Semi-precious stones other than diamonds.	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.	
12. Watches.	Watches are sold to :— (a) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (b) Military and Para-Military Organisations for use of their personnel; and (c) N.C.C.F., States Civil Supplies Corporations, State Cooperative Federations and to all Cooperative Societies approved by the Central and State Governments and duly registered under the Cooperative Societies Act. (d) Watches both mechanical and electronic are also disposed of by retail sale from retail counters in the Customs and Central Excise Collectrates, subject to the condition that not more than one watch will be sold per person.	

1	2	3
13. Electronic/Electric goods including Video Cassette Recorders.	Such goods including calculators, tape recorders and typewriters and photographic goods are sold to Government Departments for official use, Educational and Research institutions, Universities and other Educational institutions including cultural organisations and Public sector undertakings. These items are also sold to N.C.C.F., State Civil Supplies Corporations, State Cooperative Federations, and to all Cooperative Societies approved by the Central and State Governments and duly registered under the Cooperative Societies Act. High value items like Video Cassette Recorders, Two-in-Ones, Music systems, Colour T.Vs., etc. are also sold by retail sale subject to the stipulation that not more than one piece/set should be sold to one person.	
14. Feature films.	(i) To be sold to National Film Development Corporation.	
	<i>Or</i>	
	(ii) transferred to National Archives of India, Pune free of cost.	
15. Cloves and other spices.	To be first offered to N.C.C.F. and in case they fail to lift then they are sold by Public auction.	
16. Drugs and Medicines.	Canalised drugs to be offered to canalising agencies at a sale price of c.i.f. value plus Customs duty less a discount of 15%. However, in case the canalising agency fails to lift the goods, then they may be disposed of by auction to actual users. Drug formulations if found to be of standard quality may be disposed of/released for use by hospitals only. Other categories which are not labled in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Medicines Act and goods made therein are to be destroyed.	
17. Synthetic Textiles and consumer goods.	Bulk sale of seized/confiscated consumer goods including watches and synthetic textiles, is made to all Cooperative Societies approved by the Central and State Governments and duly registered under the Cooperative Societies Act and to State Civil Supplies Corporations/State Cooperative Federations and to N.C.C.F. for sale to <i>bonafide</i> consumers through consumers Cooperative Societies, Super Bazzars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc. and Military and para-military organisations, and Police canteens for use of their personnel.	



1

2

3

18. Heterogenous and miscellaneous types of goods.

Heterogenous and miscellaneous types of goods seized in small lots from passengers baggage, post parcels, town seizures, etc. and consumer goods not lifted by Cooperative Societies, Civil Supplies Corporations, State Cooperative Federations, N.C.C.F. Military and Para-military organisations are sold in retail sale to the consumers through Customs retail counters.

#### Excise Duty Exemption on Carpets

9152. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the items exempted from excise duty under item No. 22-G of the First Schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (under Sec. 3 thereof);

(b) whether hand-knotted, hand-tufted and hand made carpets are exempted from duty of excise leviable thereon under section 3 of the said Act;

(c) if so, whether various representations from Carpet Manufacturers Association, Panipat have also been received against the harassing tactics adopted by the field staff of Excise. Department while interpreting notification No. 61/79-CE dated 1 March, 1979, amended on 21 March, 1979 and 3 June, 1983; and

(d) if so, action taken and relief given to the carpet manufacturers from excise duty under said notification ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Under item

No. 22-G of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, hand-knotted carpets are exempt from the whole of the duty of excise vide Notification No. 167/83-Central Excises dated the 3rd June, 1983.

(c) and (d) Notification No. 61/79-Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1979 was amended vide Notification No. 129/79-Central Excises dated the 21st March, 1979. However, this notification was superseded by Notification No. 167/83-Central Excises dated the 3rd June, 1983. No representation of harassment in regard to interpretation of Notification No. 167/83-Central Excises has been received.

#### Controlled Cloth allocated to States

9153. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which controlled cloth quota is fixed to different states; and

(b) the details of the controlled cloth allocated to different States in 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The controlled cloth quota to different States is fixed mainly on the basis of population.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

*The details of the Controlled Cloth allocated to different States in 1983-84.*

(Quantity in STD Bales of  
1500 Sq. Mtrs. Each)

S. No. State		Quantity Alloted during 1983-84
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,265.50
2.	Assam	3,791.25
3.	Bihar	11,275.25
4.	Gujarat	13,608.00
5.	Haryana	1,448.75
6.	Himachal Pradesh	697.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	523.25
8.	Karnataka	7,489.25
9.	Kerala	6,259.60
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8,807.50
11.	Maharashtra	10,023.00
12.	Manipur	113.25
13.	Meghalaya	75.00
14.	Nagaland	257.25
15.	Orissa	10,615.75
16.	Punjab	2,099.75
17.	Rajasthan	9,443.50
18.	Sikkim	63.75
19.	Tamilnadu	12,952.25
20.	Tripura	15.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	45,331.00
22.	West Bengal	14,301.25
<b>Union Territories</b>		
23.	Andaman	50.25
24.	Arunchal Pradesh	60.75

1	2	3
25.	Chandigarh	72.50
26.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	27.25
27.	Delhi	8,715.50
28.	Goa	190.75
29.	Lakshdweep	23.00
30.	Mizoram	585.00
31.	Pondicherry	77.75

**Nationalisation of Lakshmi Commercial Bank Limited**

9154. SHRI M.S.K. SATHIYENDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Lakshmi Commercial Bank Limited is going to be nationalised and merged with some nationalised bank;

(b) if so, the reasons for the nationalisation;

(c) whether the bank is in red and whether the business is not satisfactory; and

(d) if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per the latest available published accounts of Lakshmi Commercial Bank as at the end of December 1982 the bank is not in the red. The operation of Private Sector Bank are overseen by Reserve Bank of India, who also carry out inspections from time to time under the provisions contained in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. In accordance with these provisions, the

contents of the Inspection Report cannot be divulged.

**Import Licences for Cars**

9155. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for import licences for cars during the year 1983-84;

(b) the number of licences issued during this period; and

(c) the number of applications pending with Government at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) 3262.

(b) 2057.

(c) 523 (The balance 682 applications have been rejected).

**Implementation of I.R.D.P.**

9156. SHRI GHULAM MOMAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether benefits of the Integrated Rural Development Programme have not been fully possible due to branch managers

of commercial banks insisting on sureties and collateral securities on small loans;

(b) what is the yardstick for small loans and the ad vice, if any, given by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure better implementation of the scheme to help the poor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India to Public Sector Banks for implementation of integrated Rural Development Programme require that in respect of small loans no additional security is to be obtained, other than hypothecation of the asset acquired with the help of the loan. Other steps being taken to improve the implementation of the Programme include proper training of banks' staff, preparation of diversified schemes for assistance based on local potential, resources and skills, fixation of realistic periods of repayment and deployment of special squads for disposal of pending applications.

#### Benefits of S.S.C. Period to Engineering Graduates for Permanent Commission

9157. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any law court had decreed that S.S.C. period of engineering graduates is countable for all its benefits towards promotion, length of commissioned service, seniority, etc. in addition to years antedate seniority, which is granted to them for possessing technical qualifications;

(b) if so, whether action has been taken thereon; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) by what time the decision of the court would be given effect to;

(d) whether engineering graduates were given advance information that S.S.C. granted to them would count for increments and pension only and not for any other purpose; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to give them their due benefits of S.S.C. period for all purposes; if not, justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) In January, 1977, the High Court of Delhi delivered a judgement in the case of an Ex-Air Force officer to the effect that the period of Short Service Commission granted during the training period should reckon for the purpose of pensionary benefits. In pursuance of the above judgement, orders were issued that if Short Service Commission was followed by Permanent Commission, the period during which an officer held Short Service Commission on probation would reckon for the purpose of pensionary benefits.

The above decision was given retrospective effect to cover all past cases as well.

(d) and (e) Provisions governing the grant of Permanent Commission are brought to the notice of all concerned and they are given wide publicity.

#### Problems Faced by Garment Exporters

9158. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced by the garment exporters in meeting delivery schedules as shipments to foreign buyers are getting extraordinarily delayed;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to help the garment exporters; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that some difficulty has recently been faced by the Garment exporters in cargo clearance of garments for export.

(b) and (c) The Director-General of

Civil Aviation has been authorised to permit requests from any carrier operating through India to have extra section flights in order to clear the backlog. DGCA has already permitted some airlines to operate additional cargo flights. If any other airline comes forward to operate additional cargo flights, it will be permitted to do so as long as the present backlog continues. Further, Air India have operated a number of extra section flights.

**Export of Frozen Lobster, Shrimp and Frozen Frog Legs**

9159. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much profit has been earned from frozen lobster, shrimp and frozen frog legs in 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(b) the steps taken to promote prawn farming throughout and frog farming India and particularly in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Exports of these items of marine products during 1982-83 and 1983-84 (April '83-January '84) are as under :

Item	1982-83	1983-84 (April-Jan.) (In Rs. lakhs)
Frozen Lobster		
Tails	685.51	398.13
Shrimp Frozen	31,666.94	26,051.93
Frog legs	471.92	482.50

(b) The Marine Products Export Development Authority has set up 5 Regional and Sab Region centres in Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh for rendering free technical assistance including demonstration and training to prawn farmers and entrepreneurs with a view to promoting prawn farming. Three more centres are proposed to be set up in

Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra. As for frog farming, frog breeding and culture technology are still being developed by research institutes and universities and, as such, the Marine Products Export Development Authority has not yet taken up any scheme to promote frog farming.

**Repair of United Commercial Bank**

9160. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 680 on 30th March, 1984 regarding repair of United Commercial Bank head office Calcutta and state :

(a) whether the United Commercial Bank has already entrusted the work of repair of the UCO Bank Head quarters to M/s. Dalmia;

(b) if not, whether Government will direct them to re-examine the contract in view of the fact that this firm was black-listed by CPWD;

(c) if the bank had no knowledge of the black-listing (as contained in the reply) what steps did their consultant M/s Kothari and Associates take to ascertain the fact and advise the bank accordingly; and

(d) if they did not examine the position, the reasons therefor and whether it was their duty to examine and report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) According to the United Commercial Bank, enquiries made by them from CPWD have revealed that there is nothing on record to indicate that M/s. Dalmiya & Co. were ever black-listed and/or de-listed by CPWD. The Bank has, therefore, decided to entrust the work of repair of their Headquarters to M/s. Dalmiya & Co.

**Steps Proposed to Improve Tourism Industry**

9161. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether tourism industry in general

in the country has not shown good performance in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the tourism performance in 1984-85 financial year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The statistics of foreign tourists visiting India are compiled on calendar year. The total tourist traffic, excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, during 1983 showed an increase of about 2.9 per cent over the previous year. The above growth rate is considered satisfactory keeping in view the recessionary conditions in the main tourist generating countries and disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries.

(c) and (d) Specific steps proposed to be taken up during 1984-85 in addition to the usual activities of tourism promotion include promotion of charter traffic, hosting of international conferences/conventions and opening of new overseas offices in potential markets. Besides, the Department is paying special attention, in collaboration with the State Governments and the private sector, when required, to the development of facilities at tourists centres, expansion of existing Airports and construction of new airport terminals, improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities and generally work towards relaxation and smoothening of frontier formalities for tourists.

**Contracts for Skylark Projects in Tirunelveli offered to firm in U.P.**

9162. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the Skylark project in Tirunelveli District, contracts have been offered to a firm in U.P., and if so, the reasons for neglecting the interests of local people;

(b) whether it is also a fact that non-local people have been recruited for the Mahendragiri Defence Project in Tirunelveli District, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken on the representations of public on the above issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.K. SINGH DEO) : (a) A contract has been signed by the Ministry of Defence recently with M/s. Triveni Structural Ltd., Naini, a public sector undertaking for Project Skylark. This public sector undertaking has been awarded this contract after a detailed evaluation of a large number of well known private and public sector engineering concerns in India and abroad, in the best interest of this very important and critical Defence Project. However appropriate civil works contracts have been awarded to local contractors as well.

(b) No, Sir, There is no Mahendragiri Defence Project in Tirunelveli District;

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Government Companies which Raised Deposits**

9163. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the particulars of the Government Companies that raised deposits indicating the deposits raised by each company and the rates of interest offered by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Central public sector undertakings. A statement showing the names of public sector undertakings which have raised deposits, indicating the amount deposits raised by each company and the rates of interest offered thereon is enclosed.

**Statement***Public Sector Undertakings which have Raised Deposits*

Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Amount Rs. in crores	
1. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	90.00 As on	31.12.83
2. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	29.09	—do—
3. Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	22.01	—do—
4. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	23.05	—do—
5. Madras Refineries Ltd.	7.79	—do—
6. Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd.	1.80 As on	31.1.84
7. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	0.53 As on	31.12.83
8. Bharat Electronics Ltd.	17.08	—do—
9. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	82.45	—do—
10. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	6.90	—do—
11. Fertilizer & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	0.46	—do—
12. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	14.55	—do—
13. Rash triya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	19.74	—do—
14. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	20.91	—do—
15. Instrumentation Ltd.	3.87 As on	31.1.84
16. Mazagaon Dock Ltd	7.12 As on	31.12.83
17. Hindustan Organic Chemilcas Ltd.	9.63	—do—
18. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	49.20 As on	31.1.84
19. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	27.00 As on	31.12.93

Hindustan Cables has been permitted but has not launched the scheme so far.

**Rates of interest by the Companies****1. Commulative Deposit Scheme**

Period	Amount of Deposit	Amount Repayable on maturity
3 Years	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1515

On single deposit of Rs. 10,00,000 or more, the maturity value of Rs. 1000 under the Cumulative Deposit Scheme would be Rs. 1525/-.

## 2. Rate of Simple Interest per annum

One year	11.5%
Two Year	12.5%
Three year	14.0%

Additional interest at the rate of 0.5% per annum will be payable to depositors who are Employees/Ex-employees of the Company & Recognised Charitable Trusts.

### Closure of M/s. Bhaskar Textile Mills Limited, Jharsuguda, Orissa

9164. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that M/s, Bhaskar Textile Mills Ltd., Jharsuguda (Orissa) is under closure since more than last 17 months;

(b) whether he is also aware that nearly 3000 workers have been rendered unemployed due to closure of the said mills;

(c) the causes of Management's action in closing the mills;

(d) whether it is a fact that the action of the Management of closing the mill has been referred to Industrial Tribunal;

(e) if so, whether the tribunal has given a decision;

(f) whether it is also a fact that the question of rehabilitation of the Mill was under examination in consultation with IRCI;

(g) if so, the latest position relating to rehabilitation of this mill; and

(h) whether Government are considering nationalisation of this mill ?

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

(c) The reason given by the management for closure of the unit is labour indiscipline; power-cut and high labour input.

(d) The State Government have referred the question of closure of the unit by the management to adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Textile Commissioner has been requested to prepare a rehabilitation package in consultation with IRCI, if the unit is viable.

(g) and (h) Government have not taken any decision to nationalise the unit.

### Memo. of South India Viscose Company Workers Union

9165. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received Memorandum dated 22 February, 1984 from South India Viscose Company Workers Union (CITU);

(b) if so, whether the memorandum relates to the problems of South India Viscose Company Limited, Sriumagai, Coimbatore;

(c) whether Government are taking steps to save this viable unit capable of producing the much needed raw materials for the textile industry; and

(d) if so, the nature of the steps taken ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.



(c) and (d) Government are monitoring the working of the unit in accordance with the general guidelines of Government in this regard.

**NABARD and Government Help to Cooperatives**

9166. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the help rendered by the NABARD and Government of India in regard to the Co-operatives functioning in the country;

(b) whether the NABARD and the Government of India will consider to evolve different rates of norms for lending to the cooperatives functioning in the States where there is greater concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, small and Marginal Farmers and other weaker sections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) to (c) The facilities provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the Cooperative institutions and amounts outstanding under each facility as at the end of 30th June 1983 are as given below :

S.No.	Facility	Amount Outstanding (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Short term credit to State Cooperative Banks	707
2.	Medium term credit to State Cooperative Banks	29
3.	Loans sanctioned to State Governments for Share Capital contribution of different	

1	2	3
	types of cooperative credit institutions	125
4.	Refinance Assistance to : State Land Development Banks (SLDBs) and State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and	1065 65

Assistance rendered by the Ministry of Agriculture for strengthening of cooperative credit institutions under the four Centrally and Sponsored Schemes is as follows :

S.No.	Scheme	Assistance provided (Rs. in crores)
1.	Scheme to provide Non-Overdue Cover for the borrowings from NABARD	30.04
2.	Scheme for Strengthening Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Funds maintained by Apex Cooperative Banks	120.05
3.	Scheme of Ordinary Special Debentures of State Cooperative Land Development Banks	261.42
4.	Scheme of Cadre Fund for appointment of Paid and trained Secretaries/Managers in Primary Level Credit Institutions	6.45

In so far as the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections are concerned, special measures have been taken to increase the flow of credit in their favour. Some of the measures taken in this regard are stipulation of lower share of capital contributions as compared to other members, loans for subsidiary occupations, without security of land, consumption credit to those having no land or land

below 0.50 acres for meeting special needs like marriage education etc., lower down payment or margin for long term loans and longer period or repayment for long term loans etc. Further some more relaxations have been given to the weaker sections regarding cooperative loans which include provision of fresh loans to small and marginal farmers even if they are in default to the extent of 10% of their previous loans.

The main thrust of cooperative development in the country is towards helping the weaker sections including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With this objective in view, special efforts have been made for increasing the membership of the weaker sections in the primary agricultural societies (PACs). Legislative provisions have also been introduced for giving representation to the weaker sections on the Board of Management of Cooperative Institutions. Large Sized Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPs) have been organised in the tribal areas. The membership of S/C and S/Ts in the primary agricultural credit societies including LAMPs has increased from 41.5 lakhs in 1973-74 to 129.2 lakhs in 1981-82. The loans advanced to them during this period have increased from Rs. 69.31 crores to Rs. 159.88 crores. The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has so far sanctioned a total assistance like for weaker sections including Rs. 14.97 crores to the tribal cooperatives of Rs. 39.72 crores to cooperatives LAMPs and Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation. Similarly, NCDC has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 205.18 lakhs upto March, 1983 to cooperatives having membership predominantly of people belonging to Scheduled Castes.

#### Excise Duty Collected on Beedi

9167. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the excise duty collected on beedi during 1982-83 by the Central and State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : The particulars of excise duty collected on biris during the financial year 1982-83 are given below :

Nature of Excise Duty	Revenue (Rs. in crores)
(a) Basic Excise Duty	87.34
(b) Special Excise Duty	4.37
(c) Additional Excise Duty in lieu of Sales Tax	29.18

No excise duty is collected on biris by the State Governments.

#### Policy to Manufacture Radar and its Equipments in the Country

9168. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Government's policy to manufacture radar and allied equipment in the country;

(b) the details of long-term plan, if any;

(c) whether these radars are being used for getting the information about the whether and are installed at sea shore;

(d) if so, the number and location of radars installed so far;

(e) whether there is any proposal to instal a radar in the Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Metrological Radars and allied equipment are already under manufacture by M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd.—a Public Sector Undertaking.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. These radars are installed at sea coasts for detecting and tracking cyclones. Eight Cyclone

Detection Radars have been installed so far at Bombay, Goa, Karaikal, Calcutta, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Machilipatnam and Madras.

(e) and (f) Yey, Sir. Orders for the manufacture of a radar to be installed at Bhuj, in Gujarat State, have been placed with M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. Land for the constructions of a building has been acquired and the building plans have been finalised.

#### Different Pay Scales in Public Sector Undertakings

9170. SHRI N. SELVARAJU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various public sector undertakings offer different scales and allowances for the same cadre officers creating distress among officers and there is difference in the pay scales among the undertakings under the control of the same Ministry; and

(b) is there any proposal with Government to bring a uniform scale for all the officers of the same cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Due to historical reasons, the scales of pay of the Executives cadre differ from enterprise to enterprise including the enterprises under the administrative control of the same Ministry. Government is, however, trying to rationalise the pay structure of the executives of all public enterprises conforming to a broad spectrum. Minor variations in the scales of pay become inevitable on account of the paying capacity, the type of industry in which it is engaged, etc. Introduction of uniform pay scales in all Public Enterprises irrespective of their performance, nature of industry, level of technology etc. is not considered feasible.

बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की संख्या

9171. श्री बाबू राव पराजपे : क्या वित्त

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में 1947 की तुलना में इस समय कितनी बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां चल रही हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एम० कृष्ण) : दिनांक 6 अप्रैल, 1984 के आतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6794 के ऊपर में दी गई जानकारी की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। 30 सितम्बर, 1983 को "फेरा" कम्पनियों, शाखाओं तथा साभेदार फर्मों की संख्या 161 थी। वर्ष 1947 के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### ITDC Hotels Dresses not Well Stitched

9172. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the dresses supplied to the Chambermaids, etc. in the ITDC hotels are not well stitched and some time do not create good impression to the visitors;

(b) if so, whether there is any check in this regard as a number of foreign visitors are staying in these hotels when some foreign meetings, etc. are taking place in New Delhi; and

(c) whether Government propose to supply silk sarees to the chambermaids in these hotels, which is our National dress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The dresses for ITDC hotel employees are stitched as per measurement of individual employees. By and large, the uniforms supplied to the Chambermaids, etc. are well received.

(c) Keeping in view the operational requirements of their jobs, Corporation is not in favour of supplying sarees to the Chambermaids.

**Settlement of Claims of East Pakistan Refugees**

9173. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of claims for compensation against properties left in the then East Pakistan (presently Bangladesh) received by Government as on date, the number of cases separately upto Rs. 1 lakh, 5 lakhs, 10 lakhs, 50 lakhs and above;

(b) how many cases from the categories as mentioned at (a) have been paid 25 per cent of the verified amount; category-wise; and

(c) the total amount disbursed so far, in respect of settlement of claims to the East Pakistan refugees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) A scheme for ex-gratia for giving relief to the Indian nationals/companies whose assets in Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan Conflict, 1965 was announced in 1971. Upto 15th April, 1972, the initial last date for filing the claims, only 3944 claims were registered with the Custodian. These claims have almost been settled. The date for filling the claims was extended thrice, the last date was 31st July, 1977. 53549 claims were registered with the Custodian. The total number of claims pending are 14,710, out of which 9,000 number of cases are pending for verification with the Officer-On-Special Duty, Calcutta and 5,710 No. of cases are yet to be sent to Officer-On-Special Duty, Calcutta by the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay. Out of 5,710 No. of cases pending with the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, there are 2,467 No. of cases up to Rs. 1 lakh; 2,049 No. of cases up to Rs. 5 lakhs; 981 No. of cases up to Rs. 10 lakhs; and 200 No. of cases up to 50 lakhs and 13 No. of cases above Rs. 50 lakhs. Ex-gratia payment have already been made in 14,180 No. of cases, out of which there are 9,814 No.

of cases up to Rs. 1 lakh; 4,071 No. of cases up to Rs. 5 lakhs; 230 No. of cases up to Rs. 10 lakhs; 65 No. of cases up to Rs. 50 lakhs. The total amount disbursed so far under this scheme is Rs. 56,88,56,265.

**Functioning of the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property at Calcutta**

9174. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property under his Ministry is functioning at Calcutta for verifying the claims against properties left in the then East Pakistan presently Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the set-up of the Office and since when it is functioning;

(c) how many cases have been processed by this Office till date and how many are lying pending with it and since when, year-wise details separately;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have received a number of complaints against the functioning of the said Office;

(e) if so, the main allegations and the action taken in the matter; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that since last few months compensation cases have not been verified or forwarded to the authorities, if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) An Officer on Special Duty of the rank Deputy Secretary was posted at Calcutta on 14-1-1980. There were 6 group 'C' staff and one Group 'D' staff till March, 1982. During 1982-83 after further strengthening of staff strength, the staff strength rose to 14 group 'C' and 5 Group 'D', thus making a total staff strength of 22 including the Officer on Special Duty.

(c) Out of 53,549 cases registered under the Ex-gratia Scheme, payments have been made in 14,180 cases. 24,659 number of cases have been treated as closed because claim applications have not been received duly completed from the claimants in 21,820 cases. In 2,839 cases, no documents have been submitted and these cases have therefore been initially rejected and treated as closed. The total number of pending cases are 14,710.

(d) Certain complaints about wrong payments to claimants are being investigated by the C.B.I.

(e) The main allegation are about impersonation by certain claimants, submission of forged documents, obtaining ex-gratia payments by certain claimants in connivance with the Officer on-Special Duty and by fraud and mis-representation of facts.

(f) Since last few months, the pace of verification has been slower due to investigations and repatriation of the then Officer on Special Duty to his parent organisation and the time taken in the selection of a suitable officer in his place on a regular basis.

**Representation for opening a research station of Central Sericulture in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

**9175. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for opening a research station of Central Sericulture in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands;

(b) if so, when it was received and from whom; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) to (c) In November,

1982 the Hon'ble member, had suggested opening of a research station in Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Central Silk Board was accordingly asked to undertake a Study about the feasibility of introducing Sericulture in the Islands. The Board has proposed to depute an Officer to the Islands for this purpose and requested the authorities to furnish certain basic data to facilitate this study. The requisite data is however awaited. On receipt of this data the Board would under take the study and the question of opening of research station at Islands would then be considered.

**Expenditure incurred on Carpet Weaving Training Scheme by Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)**

**9176. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred year-wise on the Carpet Weaving Training Scheme by the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts);

(b) whether any periodic assessment has been made;

(c) the number of trainees who have received training and whether they have benefited by getting gainful employment; and

(d) if so, to what extent authenticity is attributed to such assessment,(s) and whether the expenditure on the Scheme has been found to be useful and the extent thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) The year-wise expenditure incurred on the Carpet Weaving Training Schemes is listed in the attached statement.

(b) A pilot study was conducted in 1983 to evaluate the carpet training programme in respect of the trainees who completed training in 1978-1981.

(c) and (d) 1,09,303 trainees have

received training so far. The study was based on purposive random sampling and was conducted by an independent research organisation. The average absorption of ex-trainees in the craft, as revealed by the study, varies from 54.5% in UP and Punjab centres to 85.6% in J & K centres.

## Statement

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1976-77	152.07
1977-78	378.25
1978-79	733.06
1979-80	353.37
1980-81	424.15
1981-82	415.27
1982-83	445.94
1983-84	463.84
	(estimated)

**विदेशों का दौरा करने वाले भारतीय पर्यटकों पर खर्च की गई धनराशि**

9177. श्री छोटू भाई गणित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रति वर्ष विदेशों का पर्यटकों के रूप में और धार्मिक कार्यों, व्यापार और अध्ययन कार्यों के लिए दौरा करने वालों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इनके दौरो के लिए सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने में उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाती है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और

1983-84 में पृथक-पृथक उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(घ) विदेशी पर्यटकों पर सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है और वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री लुशींद आलम खां) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान चार प्रमुख पोर्ट्स बम्बई, दिल्ली, मद्रास और कलकत्ता से वायु और समुद्र मार्ग द्वारा विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

(संख्या लाख में)	
वर्ष	व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1981	12.51
1982	11.81
1983	13.94*

## \*अनुमानित

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के अनुसार उनका विदेश यात्राओं के उद्देश्य डाकटरी इलाज, व्यापार, अध्ययन दौरा (प्रशिक्षण सहित) और सम्मेलनों आदि में भाग लेना आदि थे। इस सम्बन्ध में अलग से इस आशय के विस्तृत व्योरे (ब्रेक-अप) उपलब्ध नहीं हैं कि उनमें से कितने पर्यटक थे और कितने धार्मिक, व्यापारिक या अध्ययन सम्बन्धी उद्देश्यों से गए थे।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार द्वारा विदेश जाने वाले भारतीयों की निजी यात्राओं पर कोई खर्च नहीं किया जाता।

(घ) इसी प्रकार से भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की निजी यात्राओं पर भी कोई

खर्च नहीं किया जाता। तथापि, सरकार अन्य विभागों से सम्पर्क बनाए रखने के अतिरिक्त विपणन और संवर्धन तथा निम्न आय वर्गों के लिए विशिष्ट सेक्टरों में आवास निर्माण सहित आधुनिक संरचना के विकास सम्बन्धी विविध कार्यक्रमों को हाथ में लेती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा इन कार्य-कलापों पर किया गया खर्च नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

वर्ष	धनराशि
1981-82	355.34
1982-83	532.97
1983-84	500.00*

\*फाइनेल अकाउंटिंग होनी है।

**Parties who availed of Cash Assistance Support but Failed to Realise Foreign Exchange**

9178. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of parties who availed themselves of cash assistance support but failed to realise foreign exchange during the last one year; and

(b) the action Government have taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Amendment in the Articles of Association of Apparels Export Promotion Council**

9179. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Articles of Association of the Apparels Export Promotion Council have been amended to give voting rights to all classes of members by deleting the various classes of membership, voting on the basis of one universal All-India electoral College for all the 27 seats and election to be held as in any public limited company, that is, on the floor of Annual General Meeting without secret postal ballot; and

(b) when the next election will be held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Articles of Association of the Apparels Export Promotion Council have been amended to give all its Members right of vote. The election to one-third of the Executive Committee Members, who retire by rotation at each Annual General Meeting, will be held in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The Apparels Export Promotion Council has informed that the next Annual General Meeting of the Council is fixed for 14th May, 1984 where interalia elections to the Executive Committee are also proposed to be held.

**Interim Relief to Public Sector Employees**

9180. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertakings who follow pay scales of their employees as per Central Government rules or Third Pay Commission's recommendations have to refer the question, of payment of interim relief to their staff to the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) how many public sector undertaking follow pay scales as per recommendations of Pay Commission;

(d) whether reference from any public sector undertaking has been received by Bureau of Public Enterprises for payment of interim relief to their staff; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) to (e) Interim relief was sanctioned by the Government to its employees pending receipt of recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. Interim relief is not in the nature of Dearness Allowance. Public Sector Enterprises are not in the purview of the Pay Commission and, therefore, the question of grant of interim relief to public sector enterprises merely on the basis of the orders issued for interim relief to Government servants does not arise. Also in such public sector enterprises, allowances like House Rent Allowance are at higher rates. For these reasons, any such public sector enterprises desirous of making interim payments as indicated hereunder will have to refer their proposal to the administrative Ministry, who would consult the Bureau of Public Enterprises. There are at present 44 public sector enterprises, which in respect of the non-executives, follow scales of pay akin to those prevalent in the Departments of the Government of India. The Government policy is that all public enterprises should switch over to the Industrial DA pattern. The enterprises following the Central DA pattern can submit their proposals for revision of scales of pay alongwith adoption of the Industrial DA formula. Government is prepared to consider fairly and objectively any proposal for interim payments pending revision of scales of pay on switch over to the Industrial DA on a time bound basis on the merits of each case. Such interim payments have been authorised by the Government in respect of the non-executives cadre of two public enterprises viz., Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation.

#### Trade between India and Pakistan

**9181. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade between India and Pakistan is declining year after year;

(b) if so, the details of the trade between the two countries during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(c) the main reasons for decline in trade between the two countries; and

(d) the details of exports made to Pakistan and import from Pakistan during the said period ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) and (b) Trade between India and Pakistan during the year 1981-82 was of the order of Rs. 59.65 crores, during 82-83 Rs. 38.88 crores. Confirmed figures for 83-84 are not available but, according to present indications, may be higher than the previous year.

(c) Whereas there are no restrictions imposed by the Government of India for trade with Pakistan, the Pakistani authorities continued to disallow imports from India except through certain public sector agencies.

(d) Main items of exports from India to Pakistan have been iron ore, iron and steel manufactures, tea, bidi leaves, betel leaves, bleaching powder, fresh ginger, tamarind etc. The main items of imports from Pakistan have been naphtha, furnace oil, rock salt, pig iron and fertilizers.

#### Production Demand and Import of Silk

**9182. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :**  
**SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of production and demand of raw silk in the country annually;



(b) whether it is a fact that the production is much less than the demand, if so, the steps taken to increase the production in the country to meet the increasing demand of raw silk;

(c) whether it is also a fact that raw silk is being imported if so, the quantity imported during the last three years and the amount involved;

(d) the names of the countries from whom the import was made and through which agency; and

(e) Government policy in regard to import of raw silk during the year 1984-85 ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) to (c) The production of raw silk in the country has been 5,700 metric tonnes during the year 1982-83. Normally, the raw silk produced in the country is adequate to meet the demand of the internal market. Further, for increasing production of raw silk, a number of schemes for the development of sericulture are being implemented in the country. In this regard, the World Bank assisted project in Karnataka, the Indo-Swiss Tassar Project covering 8 States and the project for intensive development of muga silk in North-Eastern Region need special mention.

Normally, import of raw silk for internal consumption is not encouraged as a matter of policy for giving support to the local sericulture industry which is the source of livelihood of a large number of agricultural families in the country. Under the present policy, silk is a canalised item for import and the Central Silk Board is the canalising agency for the purpose of direct import of silk. In 1981-82, as a result of shortfall in indigenous production, the Central Silk Board was allowed to import 250 m.t. of raw silk valued at Rs. 5.39 crores from China for distribution to actual users in the country. After this no import of silk has taken place, excepting for boosting exports under REP & ALS.

**Delay in Construction of Sarais in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana**

**9183. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the construction of Sarais by the Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti in the places for which Sarais were sanctioned during the past three years in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana;

(b) if so, the details about the projects sanctioned for these places, targeted dates for completion and the reasons for delay; and

(c) the likely dates by which these would be completed within the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) to (c) The Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has approved construction of a Yatrika at Nainadevi, Himachal Pradesh, but the work on this project has been delayed due to poor response to the tender notices. The Samiti is now exploring other avenues to find contractors for this project. The Samiti also has a proposal for construction of a Yatrika at Vaishnodevi and Chandanbari in Jammu and Kashmir, but the Samiti has been facing difficulty in getting land at these places. There is no proposal for any Yatrika project in Punjab and Haryana during the current 6th Plan.

**Relaxation in Population Norms by R.B.I. Regarding Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks**

**9184. PROF. NARIAN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India

have relaxed the norms of population and distance in respect of the opening of new branches of nationalised banks at unbanked centres in hilly and backward regions State like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern States, which have difficult geographical terrain and sparse population;

(b) if so, the general norms for the opening of branches in rural areas and the relaxation allowed for opening branches in the areas mentioned above;

(c) the number of branches opened under relaxed norms in these areas during the year 1983-84; and

(d) if not, the reasons, therefor and the specific steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India to ensure the successful implementation of 20-Point programme in general and the I.R.D., N.R.E.P. and Self Employment of Unemployed Matriculate youths in particular ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) and (b) The main thrust of current branch licensing policy covering the period April 1982 to March 1985 is on improving the availability of banking facilities in the rural areas and on achieving a more even spatial distribution of offices in the country. Hilly regions, regions which are sparsely populated and tribal areas are given special consideration and expansion in such areas is being allowed on comparatively liberal basis taking into account the existing gaps in the availability of banking facilities, growth of economic activities etc. Proposals for opening offices at additional centres are considered keeping in view the need therefor.

(c) and (d) Available data relating to the estimated requirements of offices during the policy period April 1982 to March 1985 according to the norms in respect of the States/Union Territories referred to in the question and the number of centres allotted to banks so far are given below :—

State/Union Territory	Estimated Requirements	No of centres allotted so far
Himachal Pradesh	25	78
Jammu & Kashmir	35	156
<b>North Eastern Region</b>		
Assam	469	274
Manipur	37	31
Meghalaya	17	40
Nagaland	10	10
Tripura	12	26
Arunachal Pradesh	5	9
Mizoram	3	16

According to Reserve Bank, the Government of Assam is yet to suggest additional centres to meet the requirements under the plan.

**Opening of Branches of Banks in Himachal Pradesh**

9185. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in the State of Himachal Pradesh, District-wise for which the (i) Punjab National Bank, (ii) Central Bank of India (iii) United Commercial Bank and (iv) State Bank of India have made surveys and recommended the opening of new branches to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay during the last three years including the financial year 1983-84, specifically;

(b) the names of the proposals have been sanctioned by the Reserve Bank for the opening of branches of these centres, District-wise upto 31 March, 1984;

(c) the names of the places, among them where the branches have actually been opened; and

(d) the reasons for not issuing licences to the remaining places even though they have been justified by any of the nationalised banks mentioned above ?

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

**पटना में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना**

9186. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना जिले में ब्लाक मुख्यालयों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली गयीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बैंकों की नई शाखाएं खोलने के कुछ आवेदन विभिन्न बैंकों

के पटना स्थित कार्यालयों में लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सूचना पद्धति से बैंकों की ब्लाक वार शाखाओं के आंकड़ों का पता नहीं चलता बलबत्, उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार पटना जिले का कोई भी ब्लाक मुख्यालय बैंक रहित नहीं बताया गया है। जिसमें यह पता चलता है कि सभी ब्लाक मुख्यालयों को वहां पर या नजदीकी केन्द्रों से बैंकिंग सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं।

(ग) में (ङ) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक से दो केन्द्रों अर्थात् पटना जिले में भरतपुर और चिरोरा, के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन लम्बित पड़े हैं।

**मद्रास और बंगलौर हवाई अड्डों पर घोषणा करने के नियमों का पालन न करना**

9187. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हवाई जहाजों और अड्डों में पहले हिन्दी में घोषणा की जाती है और बाद में अंग्रेजी में;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास, बंगलौर और कुछ अन्य हवाई अड्डों में इस नियम का पालन नहीं हो रहा है और वहां पर घोषणाएं केवल अंग्रेजी में की जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है कि घोषणाएं दोनों भाषाओं में की जायें ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशील आलम खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । मद्रास तथा बंगलौर में भूमि पर उद्घोषणाएं हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उसी क्रम में की जाती हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं हैं ।

दिल्ली से पटना तक सांघ्य उड़ान चालू करना

9188. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय दिल्ली से पटना तक कोई सांघ्य विमान सेवा नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए दिल्ली से पटना तक एक सांघ्य विमान सेवा चालू करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशील आलम खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) समय की तंगी के कारण, इंडियन एयरलाइंस की फिलहाल पटना के लिए सायंकालीन सेवाएं आरम्भ करने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं ।

#### Complaints about missing of credits in Provident Fund Accounts

9189. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of complaints from serving and retired Government servants about the missing credits in their Provident Fund Accounts have increased substantially during the last three years;

(b) if so, how many complaints have been received) as on 1 April, 1983 and the amount of the reported missing credits Accountant General-wise; and

(c) what are the amounts under suspense accounts for the last three years Accountant General-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) So far as Central Government employees are concerned, the Provident Fund Accounts are maintained departmentally and not by the Accountants General. Some States have also taken over this work from the Accountants General and the remaining States are doing so gradually. Complaints regarding missing credits of State Government servants are rarely received in the Ministry. Such complaints will decrease when the process of departmentalisation of accounts in the States is completed.

#### Opening of Branches by Panchayati Gramya Bank in Koraput District, Orissa

9190. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of branches opened by the Panchayati Gramya Bank in Koraput district of Orissa so far, with names of the places thereof;

(b) the places selected for opening of new branches and steps taken to open during the year 1983-84;

(c) what was the intention of opening the rural bank i.e. KPG banks in Koraput district though there was nationalised banks to open the branches in rural areas of the district; and

(d) if the licence was given to KPG bank to serve the rural people particularly SC/STs, the efforts made by the licencing authority and Government to financing the targeted people by the branches since inceptions and total number of SC/ST people benefited so far and the total loan distributed so far under different schemes programmes ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) and (b) Information to the extent available is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The objective behind setting up of Regional Rural Banks, including the Koraput Panchayati Gramya Bank, was to secure better coverage of rural areas and to ensure increasing flow of credit assistance to the weaker sections of the rural community. Accordingly, all Regional Rural Banks are required to restrict their lending activities to small and marginal farmers in the Agricultural sector and, in the non-farm sectors, to persons having an annual income of not more than Rs. 6500 per annum.

Available information shows that Koraput-Panchayati Gramya Bank had by June 1983 opened 66 branches and had attained the level of outstanding advances at Rs. 11.85 crores involving 1,27,465 borrowal accounts. Data are not separately available regarding SC/ST borrowers of the Bank.

**Loans Provided by Branches of Nationalised Banks in Koraput Distt. Orissa**

1991. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total loans provided by the branches of nationalised banks in Koraput District of Orissa as on February, 1984;

(b) the loans provided to Scheduled

Caste/Scheduled Tribe and weaker sections under different schemes and programmes of Centre and State Government by each rural branches and loans provided to well to do people, richer sections for different purposes;

(c) whether the loans taken by the richer sections are regular in payment of the instalments to the banks;

(d) if not, the measures taken by the authority to collect the instalments from them on due dates; and

(e) whether due to large number of defaulters in some rural branches, the credit money for the different schemes and programmes of weaker schemes are difficult to get and loan distribution is being delayed ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) Available data in respect of aggregate advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in district Koraput (Orissa) relates to last Friday of March, 1983. On that day, the total advances of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in Koraput District of Orissa amounted to Rs. 30.38 crores.

(b) to (e) Information in the manner asked for is not yielded by the banks' system of data reporting and consolidation. Information is available only on a State-wise basis regarding priority sector advances to borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. According to available data for December, 1981 borrowers belonging to these communities under the priority sectors accounted for advances amounting to Rs. 28.74 crores covering 2.13 lakh borrowal accounts. There are no reports to the effect that the implementation of schemes and programmes directed towards weaker sections are being adversely affected in Orissa because of the defaults in the rural branches. Available information on implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) shows that in Orissa 1.54 lacs borrowers were disbursed Rs. 22.59 crores under the IRDP during 1983-84 upto end of February, 1984. Of the IRDP beneficiaries financed, those belonging to SC/ST numbered 70,264 i.e. over 45%.

**Assistance for setting up motels in Orissa**

9192. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places selected by Government of Orissa for opening of motels in Koraput District in Orissa and funds provided for their same during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the names of the places and proposed amenities in the motels as planned by Government;

(c) whether his Ministry has provided assistance for construction of motels to Government of Orissa;

(d) if so, the amounts thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) As far as the Central Department of Tourism is concerned, a proposal for a Youth Hostel at Koraput has been received from the State Government. However, in view of the limited resources at the disposal of Department of Tourism it may not be possible to take up this scheme in the Central Sector during the 6th Five Year Plan. No proposal for the construction of any motel at Koraput has been received.

**पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास पर ध्यान**

9193. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में पर्यटन के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए ध्यान का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खान) : पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पर्यटन के विकास के लिए किए गए ध्यान के राज्य-वार ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला

एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाता है।  
[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-8307/84]

**बिहार के बीड़ी निर्माताओं द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क के भुगतान में कथित अनियमितताएं**

9194. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के बीड़ी निर्माता केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क की अदायगी के मामले में बड़ी पैमाने पर अनियमितताएं कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) बिहार में बीड़ी-निर्माताओं द्वारा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की अदायगी के सिलसिले में बड़े पैमाने पर अनियमितताएं किए जाने के सम्बन्धी कोई मसला जानकारी में नहीं आया है। तथापि, जहाँ-कहीं भी अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं, बिहार में बीड़ी-निर्माताओं के खिलाफ मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा लेखों की निवारक-जांच और लेखा-परीक्षा की जा रही है ताकि राजस्व की सुरक्षा की जा सके।

**बिहार में विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़े जाने वाले नए स्थान**

9195. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य राज्यों में

उपलब्ध विमान सेवाओं की तुलना में बिहार में उपलब्ध विमान सेवाएं अपर्याप्त हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़े जाने वाले बिहार के नए स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और इन स्थानों के लिए कब तक विमान सेवा चालू कर दी जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या पटना से रात्रि विमान सेवा चालू करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) फिलहाल बिहार में किन्हीं नए नगरों के लिए विमान सेवाएं प्रारम्भ करने के कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

#### Discipline and Efficiency in GIC

9196. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that discipline and efficiency has decreased substantially in the General Insurance Companies after nationalisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that corruption has increased in General Insurance Companies since nationalisation; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to improve the situation ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Decline in Export of Mica to General Currency Areas through MITCO

9197. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Undertaking on Mica MITCO is channelising export of mica from India;

(b) whether it is a fact that since this system the export of mica to the general currency areas is decreasing if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that private sector mica areas and traders are sabotaging the process to create a pressure on Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Export of processed mica and mica scrap are canalised through the Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Patna.

(b) No, Sir. Exports to General Currency Area countries have not declined as a result of the policy of canalisation. In fact exports in the year 1972-73 i.e. immediately after canalisation were more than in the year 1971-72. In subsequent years, while the export processed mica has been fluctuating, the export of fabricated and manufactured mica has been going up due to changes in demand pattern in general currency areas. With the rising labour costs and rapid technological advancement, GCA countries have been showing preference for importing fabricated mica instead of processed mica.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Non-Realisation of Good Prices of Tea by Tea Producers

9198. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact, that the absence of good marketing and the existence of middlemen have not made possible for tea producers to realise good price; and

(b) the steps being taken to help and save the tea producers from exploitation ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) and (b) Prices fetched by Indian tea are comparable to those fetched by other tea producing countries. Since 1983, there has been a significant increase in the prices of tea offered for auction by the producers. Steps taken to improve tea marketing include incentives in the form of cash compensatory support, duty draw back, assistance for brand promotion and warehousing as well as promotional campaigns by the Tea Board through its offices abroad and Tea Councils. Regulatory measures to improve tea marketing include Tea (Regulation of Export Licensing) Order 1984 and Tea (Marketing) Control Order 1984.

**Proposal to set up a Plantation Management Training Institute for Tea Production**

9199. **SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a plantation management training institute for the growth and development of tea production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) and (b) The draft Seventh Five Year Plan prepared by the Working Group on Tea, includes a proposal for setting up of a plantation management training institute at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

**Branches of Commercial Banks in Foreign Countries**

9200. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the public sector nationalised commercial banks having branches in foreign countries;

(b) the name of the countries and the number of branches of Indian nationalised banks have been functioning in those countries; and

(c) the details of the location of the branches of these commercial banks ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c) The requisite information is set out in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.—8308/84].

**Affect of Merger of Defence Division of Ministry of Finance with Ministry of Defence on Promotion of Employees**

9201. **SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Division of the Ministry of Finance was merged with the Ministry of Defence and the staff has been put on a common seniority cadre of the Ministry of Defence to avoid any disparity for promotion purposes;

(b) whether there is any move now to again separate the cadre of the Ministry of Defence and its Finance Division; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the employees are not adversely affected for promotion purpose due to these changes ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) :** Yes, Sir. The Finance Division of the Ministry of Defence was integrated with the Ministry



of Defence with effect from 1.8.1983 and the staff put on common seniority.

(b) and (c) in view of representations from some members of the staff against assignment of seniority, various possibilities of mitigating the hardships caused to them due to integration are being considered. There is no intention, however, to compromise the intent and spirit of the scheme of integration.

#### **Trade between India and Bangladesh**

9202. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Trade Delegation had visited Bangladesh during the month of March this year;

(b) if so, the details of suggestions made by the delegation to increase the trade between India and Bangladesh; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir. However, a business delegation from the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited Bangladesh from 9 to 15th March, 1984.

(b) and (c) It is understood that discussions between members of the delegation with Bangladeshi entrepreneurs primarily centered around joint venture possibilities in sectors such as chemicals, textiles, and film production. No specific proposal in regard to expansion of trade have been received by Government so far.

#### **Inclusion of Chitradurga in Karnataka as a Place of Tourist Importance**

9203. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of

Karnataka have approached the Central Government to include Chitradurga in Karnataka a place of tourist importance;

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

(c) the norms followed for any place to be called a place of tourist resort ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A place of tourist interest is identified on the basis of its potential to attract tourists, international or domestic, and its importance from the historical, archaeological, religious, cultural or scenic points of view.

#### **Achievement of targets by State Bank of Indore**

9204. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Bank of Indore, the lead bank of Vidisha District has achieved the targets of agriculture, minor irrigation, IRDP, Small Scale Industry, Self Employment Scheme and DRI financing as envisaged in their district credit plan during the last four years i.e. upto 31 March, 1984; and

(b) if so, branch-wise details of financing in the above heads during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 in Vidisha District ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The data information system does not yield information in the manner desired. The time, money and labour required to collect the data asked for is not likely to be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

However, according to available information targets and achievements under the Annual Action Plans of Vidisha District

of Madhya Pradesh for 1981, 1982 and 1983 in respect of all financial institutions have been as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1981	684.04	675.76	25.24	46.06	32.32	88.50	741.60	810.32
1982	775.91	549.96	39.01	20.25	32.09	57.66	847.01	827.87
1983	697.60	617.24*	32.45	50.90*	53.79	77.23*	783.84	745.37*

\*Upto September 1983.

**Target achieved by Central Bank of India Raisen District**

i.e. upto 31st March, 1984; and

9205. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) if so, branch-wise details of financing under above heads during last four years in Raisen District ?

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Bank of India, the lead Bank of Raisen district has achieved the targets of agriculture, minor irrigation, I.R.D.P., Small Scale Industry, Self Employment Scheme and DRI financing as envisaged in their annual credit plan during last four years,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The present data collection system does not yield information in the desired format. However, targets and achievements under the Annual Action Plans of Raisen District from 1980 to 1983 in respect of all financial institutions are given below :

*Performance of Financial Institutions under Annual Action Plans for Raisen District*

(Targets & Achievements are Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services		Total	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1980	378.56	401.62	5.00	8.02	20.00	43.26	403.56	452.90
1981	579.25	583.47	12.71	22.64	23.22	81.83	555.18	687.94
1982	715.40	84.22*	26.46	5.04	22.30	11.10	774.16	110.46
1983	547.55	324.02**	50.68	14.24	43.76	71.68	641.99	409.04

\*Upto March 1982.

\*\*Upto September 1983.

**Investigation into affairs of M/s.  
Sociadade-de-Fomento Industrial  
Pvt. Ltd.**

9206. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that investigations into the affairs of M/s. Sociadade-de-Fomento Industrial Private Ltd., were conducted by the Revenue Intelligence as far back as in May, 1980;

(b) if so, how many cases relating to this company were investigated;

(c) in how many them investigations have been completed;

(d) the reasons for not completing investigations in the remaining cases;

(e) action taken by Government in the cases in which investigations have been completed;

(f) detailed break-up of the assessments already completed in the cases mentioned above; and

(g) whether the remaining cases would be completed before the end of the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Income Tax Department in association with the Directorate of Enforcement and not Revenue Intelligence conducted investigations into the affairs of M/s Sociadade-de-Fomento Industrial Private Ltd., Goa in May, 1980.

(b) to (g) Only one case was investigated by the Directorate of Enforcement and investigations have been completed and adjudication proceedings have been initiated under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act against M/s. Sociadade-de-Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd., two of its Directors and an executive by issue of two show cause notices on 16.2.82 as follows :

(i) For non-repatriation of foreign exchange amounting to US \$ 2,19,865.04 contravention of Section 14 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

(ii) For non-realisation of an amount of US \$ 32,660.12 contravention of section 16(1) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

There is no case remaining to be investigated by Enforcement Directorate under EERA. Adjudication proceedings under FERA are in progress.

On the other hand, after the scrutiny of the seized records, income-tax assessments for the assessment years 1978-79 and 1979-80 have been finalised in the case of M/s. Sociadade De Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd., Goa by addition and disallowance made in the two years totalling to Rs. 1.23 crores and Rs. 1.30 crores respectively.

**Request of Karnataka Government to  
Import Silk**

9207. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have approached the Union Government with regard to the import of silk; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The Government of Karnataka has inter alia requested that import of raw silk under the Replenishment Scheme and the Advance Licensing Scheme be stopped. Since these schemes are meant to boost exports and cover other items, no ban is contemplated. However, import has been tightened by imposition of a 100% value addition condition for ALS imports of raw silk.

### Prices of Standard Gold

9208 SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the prices of standard gold per 10 gms. as at the end of 1979 and January, 1984;

(b) whether there has been rise in the prices of standard gold and if so to what extent, year-wise; and

(c) steps taken to check the rise in the price of gold and to make it available to the public at a reasonable rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The price of standard gold in Bombay was Rs. 1308 per 10 grams at the end of 1979 and Rs. 1900 at the end of January, 1984.

(b) Yes, Sir. The price of standard gold in Bombay as at the end of December from 1979 to 1983 and the extent of increase year wise are as follows :

As on the last working day of December	Price per 10 grams (Rupees)	Increase (Per cent)
1979	1308	53.88
1980	1690	29.20
1981	1725	2.07
1982	1750	1.45
1983	1875	7.1

(c) Gold is not an essential commodity and it is not considered necessary to regulate its price.

### Leasing Financing Companies

9209. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of leasing financing

companies in the country at present engaged in financing through leasing which had been given clearance by his Ministry;

(b) the deposits held by them as per latest information available with his Ministry against their own authorised capital; and

(c) the check which the R.B.I. or his Ministry exercise over their operations and profiteering in this business ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) During the financial year 1983-84, thirty-five companies having object, *inter-alia*, leasing were given approvals under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, for issue of share capital and debentures amounting to Rs. 60.56 crores. The names of these companies are given in the statement attached.

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

### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Companies
1	2
*1.	20th Century Leasing Ltd.
2.	Larsvin Business Finance & Leasing Co. Ltd.
3.	First Leasing Co. of India Ltd.
4.	Hada Leasings Ltd.
5.	Bangalore Leasing Ltd.
*6.	Nagarjuna Finance Ltd.
7.	Express Leasing Ltd.
8.	Mohta Finance & Leasing Co. Ltd.
9.	Ross Murarka Finance Ltd.
10.	Jindal Leasing Ltd.
11.	Tata Industries Ltd.

1	2
12.	Nagarjuna Investment Trust Ltd.
13.	Standard Medical Leasing Ltd.
14.	Deccan Finance & Leasing Ltd.
15.	First Growth Fund of India Ltd.
16.	Swadeshi Leasing Co. Ltd.
17.	Intergrated Finance Co. Ltd.
18.	Parvidhgaar Leasing Ltd.
19.	Midwest Leasing Ltd.
20.	Magna Leasing & Finance Ltd.
21.	Hifco Growth Fund Ltd.
22.	New Century Leasing & Investment Ltd.
23.	Pressman Leasings Ltd.
24.	H.B. Leasing & Finance Co. Ltd.
25.	Mercantile Credit Corpn. Ltd.
26.	20th Century-Orient Leasing Ltd.
27.	Shree Mercantile Leasing & Finance Corp. Ltd.
28.	Mazda Leasing Ltd.
29.	Sancheti Leasing Ltd.
30.	Hifco Leasing Ltd.
31.	Sterling Lease Finance Ltd.
32.	Midland Leasing Ltd.
33.	Ashok Leasing & Hire Purchasing Co. Ltd.
34.	Sakthi Finance Ltd.
35.	Venture Capital Leasing Ltd.

\*Companies at Serial No. 1 and 6 above were given two consent orders during the year 1983-84.

**Income tax raids on the premises of businessmen of Bihar**

9210. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Income-tax Officers conducted raids on the premises of big businessmen in Hazaribagh, Ramgarh and coal-fields of Bihar in January-February 1984 and recovered large amount of black money and jewellery as reported in 'Ranahi Express' and 'Awaz'.

(b) whether it is alleged that later on the said officers colluded with those businessmen;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make it compulsory to obtain the signatures of the local Mukhiya, Sarpanch or Ward Commissioner on the forms showing the list of goods and amounts seized in order to check the possible irregularities during and after raids;

(d) particulars of persons against whom action has been taken in connection with the said raids in details thereof; and

(e) whether a high level inquiry is proposed to be conducted in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Income-tax Department conducted searches at the residential and business premises of 5 groups of assesseees on 5th December, 1983 at Ramgarh, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. The searches resulted in seizure of prima-facie unaccounted assets totalling Rs. 39.58 lakhs approximately.

(b) Material on record does not support the allegation of collusion between the officers and parties searched.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The names of the groups searched are under :

- (i) Sheikh Rasool Md. & Sons. Ramgarh.
- (ii) Hansraj Jain Group, Hazaribagh.
- (iii) Dashrath Prasad Agarwal Group, Hazaribagh.
- (iv) R.S. Rungta Group, Ranchi and Ramgarh.
- (v) Dindayal Drolia Group, Ranchi.

In the orders under section 132(5), the entire seized assets have been retained for appropriation towards tax liability.

(c) No, Sir.

**Findings of Court of Inquiry into AI Boeing 707 crash at Bombay Airport**

9211. SHRI B.V. DESAI

SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

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

(a) whether findings of the Court of Inquiry into the Air India Boeing 707 crash at Bombay Airport on Jun 22, 1982 have been submitted to the Parliament so far;

(b) whether it has been reported in the press that the report of the Court of Inquiry will not be placed on the Table but will be kept secret from public and Parliament;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(d) the findings of the Court of Inquiry; and

(e) whether report along with Government's recommendations will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The reports in the

Press, however, do not reflect the views of Government.

(d) and (e) The Court of Inquiry has made 65 recommendations which have been examined by an Empowered Committee set up by Government under the chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation. The Empowered Committee has submitted its report and a final decision on the investigation report, including the recommendations, would be taken by Government very shortly. The report with the decision of the Government will thereafter be made public in terms of sub-rule (7) of Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

**Complaints against Reliance Industries Textile**

9212. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4057 on 16 December, 1983 regarding complaints about spurious textiles and state :

(a) whether the matter has now been looked into;

(b) if so, whether Reliance Textile Industries replaced some garments at the intervention of the staff of the office of the Regional Textile Commissioner, Amritsar but refused to honour the garments made of their fabrics on which the stamp had vanished after washing; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to amend the rules and regulations to incorporate the clause that textile industry will henceforth weave their logograms in the fabrics of shirts, pants and suitings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been reported to the Government, on behalf of the original complainants that the Complaints have been settled to their satisfaction and that there is now no complaint against the Mills in question.

(c) There is no proposal at present to

amend Textile Control Order to incorporate a clause directing the mills to weave logograms in the fabrics of shirting, pants and suitings.

**Filling up of vacancies of Administrative Officers-II in MES**

9213. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many vacancies of Administrative Officers II existed as on 1st March, 1983 in the Military Engineering Service (MES) which have not been filled so far and the total number of posts of Administrative Officers II;

(b) whether in view of so many posts of Administrative Officers Grade II lying vacant for such a long time, it is being considered that all these posts are redundant and can be abolished; and

(c) if not, the action that has been taken during all these years to fill up these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The total number of authorised posts of Administrative Officer II in MES on 1st March, 1983 was 113 out of which 64 were vacant on that date.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The vacancies in question have since been filled up.

**Supply of vessels to Andaman and Nicobar Administration by DGS&D**

9214. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of orders were placed by DGS&D for supply of vessels (boats) for the Andaman and Nicobar Administration long time back;

(b) if so, when the orders were placed and for how many vessels and with whom;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the date for supply of many such vessels has expired and very little progress in construction has been made; and

(d) if so, the action DGS&D contemplates to take against those suppliers ?

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

(b) to (d) As per details given in Annexure laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—8309/84].

**Installation of Cyclone Warning System in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu**

9215. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to instal a new cyclone-warning system in the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present system of cyclone-warning existing in the country and the area where it has been installed; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal a new system in other coastal area also, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir. The new system known as Disaster Warning System is being set up at Mardas on an experimental basis. The system makes use of INSAT-1B for dissemination of cyclone warnings to the coastal areas. Initially the system is being experimented upon in the coastal areas of South Andhra Pradesh and North Tamilnadu.

(b) The present system of cyclone warnings consists of detection and tracking of cyclones over the Indian seas with the help

of conventional weather charts, Cyclone Detection Radars and Satellites; and dissemination of cyclone warnings to the recipients by land based communications. The present Cyclone Warning System covers the entire coastal belt of the country.

(c) The new system will be extended to the other coastal areas, in phases, after successful completion of the experimental phase.

**Promotion of Godown Darban to the Post of Godown Keeper/Clerk in SBI**

9216. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no relaxation in respect of total service is available to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in promotion cases of Godown Durban to the post of Godown Keepers/Clerk in State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in State Bank of India, there are so many SC/ST Godown Durbans who are eligible for promotion to Clerical Grade;

(d) if so, the reasons for not promoting SC/ST Godown Durban to the post of Clerical Grade even after giving relaxation to SC/ST candidates in the "Captioned Promotional Test" as has been done in case of other nationalised banks; and

(e) whether the rules in SBI will be modified as per the guidelines of Government of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) In terms of reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicable to banks, no reservation is available in promotions to grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment exceeds 66-2/3 percent. As the direct recruitment to clerical cadre in State Bank of India is more than the aforesaid percentage, the reservation for

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in promotion from Godown Durban to the post of Godown Keeper/Clerk is not applicable.

**भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम द्वारा आत्म-निर्भर बनाए गए बड़े और लघु एकक**

9217. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बड़े तथा लघु रूपण औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम द्वारा अपने स्थापन उद्देश्य के अनुरूप इनको ऋण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराकर आत्मनिर्भर बनाया गया है तथा इस प्रकार के प्रत्येक एकक को कितनी धनराशि का ऋण उपलब्ध कराया गया और क्या इस समय ये एकक ऋण धनराशि को लोटाने की स्थिति में हैं; और

(ख) अब तक इन रूपण एककों को कुल कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिए गए और इसमें से कितनी धनराशि वसूल नहीं की जा सकी ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) 29.2.1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम (आई० आर० सी० आई०) ने 181 एककों को 175.70 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता दी थी। इनमें से 10 एककों ने निगम के प्रति कुल 529.73 लाख रुपए की अपनी पूरी देनदारी चुका दी है और 73 एकक निगम को समय पर पूरी-पूरी अदायगी कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 17 एककों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है। बाकी एककों में से 56 एककों ने या तो मूल की वापसी-अदायगी में या ब्याज की अदायगी या दोनों में ही चूक की है। भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम ने बाकी



25 के खिलाफ बकाया रकमों की वसूली के लिए कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है। दिसम्बर, 1983 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार मूल और ब्याज के अन्तर्गत चूक की राशि 57.14 करोड़ रुपए थी। फिर भी; चूक की राशि को वसूल न हो सकने वाली राशि नहीं माना जा सकता क्योंकि निगम अतिदेय राशियों की वसूली के लिए लगातार प्रयास करता रहता है। सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं (विश्वसनीयता और गोपनीयता के प्रति बाध्यता) अधिनियम, 1983 के उप-बन्धों के संदर्भ में आई० आर० सी० आई० के अलग-अलग संघटकों के कार्यों के बारे में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती और इस प्रकार अलग-अलग एकक को संवितरित ऋण राशि नहीं बतायी जा सकती।

**Pragati Maidan Siding in Delhi Declared as Dry Port Area**

9218. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pragati Maidan siding in Delhi has been declared dry port area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the facilities being provided to the Importers and exporters by establishing the dry port ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) An Inland Container Depot has been set up by the Railways at Pragati Maidan which provides the basic facilities of Customs examination of export and import cargo, transport in containers, via Bombay port, on a through bill of lading. This has been notified by CBEC vide notification No. 302/13-Customs dated 10-11-83. As far as movement of containers is concerned, all facilities of Customs examination, documentation and transport have been provided.

**World Bank Loan for Electrification and Workshop Modernisation Programme**

9219. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dollar 350 million World Bank loan for the Railway electrification and workshop modernisation programme was to be finalised by the end of March, 1984;

(b) if so, whether a high-level official team had come from Washington to finalise the same;

(c) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) what are the schemes that will be taken up by this loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Negotiations with the World Bank for a loan of \$ 280 million for the Railway Electrification and Workshop Modernisation Project were held in Washington from 28th March to 3rd April, 1984.

(d) The project envisages electrification of about 3,000 kms. of Indian Railway's trunk-routes and modernisation of six selected workshops and Integral Coach Factory, Madras.

**Export of Rice**

9220. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) total export of basmati and other varieties of rice during the year 1983-84 and the names of the countries, quantity of rice and foreign exchange earned;

(b) whether there is any proposal to export rice during the year 1984-85, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether private agency is allowed to export rice and if so, details thereof

and the the reason why entire export is not carried through public agency; and

(d) whether any State Government approached the Union Government to carry on export on their account directly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Export of Basmati Rice during 1983-84 are provisionally placed at 83,350 tonnes, valued at Rs. 54.24 crores. Country-wise export are as follows :

Country	Quantity (M.T.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
USSR	19,634	1,080
Bangla Desh	10,856	597
Saudi Arabia	16,558	1,140
Kuwait	11,876	853
Dubai	5,055	371
Muscat United Kingdom	1,904	135
U.S.A.	9,187	667
	3,078	260

Export of non-basmati rice was not allowed during 1983-84.

(b) and (c) The export policy for the year 1984-85 provides for export of basmati rice under Open General Licence subject to a minimum export price of Rs. 6,000 per Metric ton f.o.b. Export of non-basmati rice is not allowed during 1984-85. Export of basmati rice is allowed by public agencies as well as private traders.

(d) State Government agencies are entitled to export basmati rice in terms of the export policy.

महालेखाकार बिहार द्वारा भविष्य निधि लेखाओं के विवरण (स्टेटमेंट) जारी करने में विलम्ब

9221. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भविष्य निधि अधिनियम में राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के तीन महीने के भीतर भविष्य निधि लेखाओं के विवरण (स्टेटमेंट) जारी करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के महालेखाकार कार्यालय ने बिहार सरकार के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-94 के भविष्य निधि लेखा विवरण अभी तक जारी नहीं किये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस असाधारण विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या इस कारण अधिकारी और कर्मचारियों को भारी आर्थिक कठिनाई हो रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (ङ) महालेखाकार बिहार ने बिहार सरकार के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 से सम्बन्धित भविष्य निधि खातों के विवरण पत्र जारी नहीं किये हैं। महालेखाकार, बिहार, पटना के कार्यालय में भविष्य निधि

लेखाओं को दर्ज करने से सम्बन्धित काम मुख्यतः बिहार में खजाना-कार्यालयों तथा लोक निर्माण प्रभाग द्वारा लेखाओं को लगातार विलम्ब से प्रस्तुत किए जाने तथा कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण बकाया में पड़ गया। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें कि खजाना-कार्यालयों तथा लोक निर्माण प्रभाग द्वारा लेखाओं को समय पर प्रस्तुत किया जाए। मई, 1981 में राज्य सरकार ने भविष्य निधि लेखाओं के रख-रखाव से सम्बन्धित कार्य महालेखाकार से लेने का प्रस्ताव किया था। कार्य के ऐसे अन्तर्णन महालेखाकार के कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों के फलतः हो जाने का प्रत्याशा में, महालेखाकार के कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की और आगे नहीं किए जाने पर रोक लगा दी गई। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने बाद में (अप्रैल, 1982 में) यह निर्णय किया कि अगले 5-6 वर्षों तक उनके लिए भविष्य निधि लेखाओं से सम्बन्धित कार्य अपने पास लेना सम्भव नहीं होगा। राज्य सरकार के इस प्रस्ताव द्वारा उत्पन्न हुई अनिश्चितता जो कि लगभग 1 वर्ष तक बनी रही तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण भविष्य निधि का कार्य और पीछे पड़ गया।

भविष्य निधि अग्रिम/आहरण कार्यालयद्वयों द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं, न कि महालेखाकार द्वारा। कार्यालयद्वयों द्वारा अंशदाताओं के पास पहले से ही उपलब्ध विवरणों में दिखाए गए अधिशेषों में उनके द्वारा अदा किए गए मासिक अंशदानों को जोड़कर तथा बीच की अवधि में उन्हें स्वीकृत किए गए आहरण/अग्रिम यदि कोई हों, को उसमें से घटाकर इस प्रकार के अग्रिम/आहरण स्वीकृत करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अंशदाताओं की सेवा-निवृत्ति/मृत्यु/त्याग-पत्र

के परिणामस्वरूप अन्तिम आहरण महालेखाकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत किए जाते हैं तथा भविष्य निधि खातों के संकलन में बकाया पड़े काम के कारण ऐसी अदायगियां नहीं रोकी जाती हैं क्योंकि ऐसे मामलों में अन्तिम अदायगियां लेखाओं के संकलन की औपचारिकता का पालन किए बिना आहरण और संबितरण अधिकारी के प्रमाण-पत्र के आधार पर की जाती हैं।

महालेखाकार को बकाया में पड़े भविष्य निधि लेखाओं के संकलन को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाई करने की सलाह दी गयी है। इस कार्य की प्रगति की देख-रेख भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के कार्यालय द्वारा की जा रही है।

**Brochure Reservation for Scheduled Caste/  
Scheduled Tribe issued by Public  
Undertakings**

9222. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Public Undertakings which have issued "Brochure Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" for guidance and benefits of recruiting officers and employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the year of publication in each case;

(c) whether such brochures have been updated; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

**Students from Delhi in Sainik School in  
Kunjpora**

9223. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Sainik School in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi students selected for admission to these schools attached to the Sainik School, Kunjpora and Delhi Administration pays the Scholarship for the boys of Delhi; and

(c) if so, whether the boys of Delhi getting scholarship from Delhi Administration are considered students of Delhi for all purposes, if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(c) In Sainik Schools, the State of origin of boys is considered for admission. Boys getting scholarship from Delhi Administration are considered as students of Delhi.

**Non-maintenance of roster for promotion  
of Preventive Officers by Collector of  
Customs, Bombay**

9224. SHRI T.M. SAWANT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government orders regarding maintenance of roster for promotion of Preventive Officers to the grade of Superintendent of Customs, Group B, are not implemented by the Collector of Customs, Bombay from the date these orders came into force; and

(b) if not what action Government have taken to give due seniority to such Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers who have suffered due to non-maintenance of roster ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir. The Collector of Customs, Bombay is maintaining roster for promotion of Preventive Officers to the grade of Superintendent of Customs (Preventive) from the date the reservation orders in respect of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe for promotion to Group 'B' posts came into force.

(b) Does not arise.

**Transfer of Service Officers and  
Civilian Officers in DGI**

9225. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of (i) Service Officers and (ii) civilian officers who have completed more than five years at Divisional Headquarters CISV Dehu Road and CIHV, Avadi; and

(b) the reasons for not transferring these officers as per the five year transfer policy of DGI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The number of civilian officers (belonging to Defence Quality Assurance Service (DQAS) and the Service Officers who have completed more than 5 years of service at Directorate of Inspection (Vehicles), DIV (and not divisional headquarters) CISV, Dehu Road and CIHV Avadi; is as under :

Station	Civilian Officers (DQAS)	Service Officers
DIV HQrs.	2	4
CISV Dehu Road	3	2
CIHV Avadi	4	1

(b) The policy of transfer of DGI officers after they have served for 5 years

at one station has been made to bring about freshness of ideas in the other establishments as well as to enable the officers to gain varied experiences in their career. The transfers are generally based on the above policy. It would, however, be difficult to always adhere to this policy as in the interest of smooth functioning of the Organisation, officers may have to be retained in some establishments beyond 5 years due to certain factors like specific job requirements, administrative constraints etc.

**Building of separate pool of houses for DGI Army Officers**

9226. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residential accommodation is built from DGI funds separately for service officers and civilian officers;

(b) whether it is a fact that Army officers in DGI are entitled for Army pool accommodation which is exclusively built for army officers;

(c) the reasons for building a separate pool of houses for DGI Army officers without availing the facility of army pool houses in places like Madras, Bangalore and Pune; and

(d) number of army and civilian officers who are provided DGI pool accommodation in places like Madras, Bangalore, Pune, Dehu Road and Deghi ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (b) above.

(d) Position is as under :

Station	Service Officers	Civilian Officers
(i) Madras (including Avadi)	14	34
(ii) Bangalore	25	nil
(iii) Pune	16	4
(iv) Dehu Road	8	4
(v) Dighi	8	14

**Plots Acquired by ITDC Lying Vacant**

9227. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many plots, of land acquired by way of lease/transfer/purchase or otherwise by ITDC are lying vacant;

(b) the names of the places, area of the plots, and money invested in each of the properties so far;

(c) whether any plan-provision existed for construction of hotels or for developing tourist infrastructure in each of these properties; and

(d) if so, the details and the present position of implementing the scheme for each property so acquired by ITDC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Information is given as under :

Name of the place	Area of the plot (in acres)	Money invested (Rs. in lakhs)
Agra	2.195	13.07
Gwalior	2.50	0.15
Chandigarh	2.98	On lease basis; no investment made so far.

(c) and (d) ITDC has decided to construct a 4-Star 40-room hotel at Agra at an estimated cost of Rs. 195 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 185 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan of ITDC for 1984-85. The hotel is expected to be partially commissioned by mid 1985. Projects at other places will be considered at a later stage.

**Extensive Cultivation of Rubber in North Eastern Region**

9228. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV :  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for extensive cultivation of rubber in the north eastern region has been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Central Government have approved a project for accelerated development of rubber Plantations in the North Eastern Region. The target is to bring 9000 Ha. under rubber plantation during 84-85 to 86-87. It also envisages strengthening of Board's organisational machinery in the region, making research activities broad-based and dynamic, undertaking demonstration and training on large scale and improving information and communication services. The Scheme shall be reviewed after three years and its further continuation considered on that basis.

**Export of Agricultural and Agro-Based Products from North Eastern Region**

9229. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exports of agricultural and agro-based products from North-Eastern region are far from satisfactory;

(b) whether any programme had been formulated for the export development of the North-Eastern farm products; and

(c) the details of impetus to be provided for the growth exports in this sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A.  
SANGMA) : (a) On account of communication difficulties, the development of exports of agricultural and agro-based products from the North Eastern region of the country has been somewhat slow.

(b) The North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC) has been set up with a view to developing export of agricultural products from the North Eastern region.

(c) Incentives are provided in the form of cash compensatory support as also replenishment licences against export of various agricultural and agro-based products including fresh fruits, etc.

**Study Made by Federation of Indian Export Organisation for the Fulfilment of Export Target**

9230. DR. PRATAP BAGH :

SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a study of the Federation of Indian Export Organisation suggesting improvement in infrastructure like power and transport or help to fulfil export targets;

(b) the factors identified for low capacity utilisation in power generation and coal production; and

(c) the steps under consideration of Government for improvement in the conditions of railway wagons and track and also to end congestion in ports and details thereof ?

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

(b) The factors identified for low capacity utilisation in power are :

- (i) non-stabilisation of new units;
- (ii) long duration forced outages;
- (iii) Deficiencies in plant and equipment, originating from initial design defects and also due to aging of the plant;
- (iv) Deficiencies in operation, irregular and inadequate maintenance programmes;
- (v) Lack of system demand/inadequate evacuation of power;
- (vi) Poor quality of coal.

(c) Improvement in the condition of wagons and track is a continuous process. Overaged wagons are replaced by stock of modern design, and, similarly, track standards are being gradually raised.

As regards steps to ease congestion at Ports, the following measures are being taken :

- (i) The use- Ministries/Departments/ Canalising agencies have been requested to ensure movement of unloading cargo out of the port area so as to remove congestion;
- (ii) The shipping companies, shipping agent etc. have been requested to extend all possible cooperation for speedier loading and unloading operations at the ports to improve the turn round time of the vessels;
- (iii) To encourage discharge in mid-stream, Bombay Port Trust have enhanced the subsidy from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 per tonne for partial discharge, and from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per tonne for total discharge, of vessels;

(iv) In Bombay, the time for registration and return to the port for joining the queue has been raised from 21 days to 35 days;

(v) Container handling activity at Bombay Port has been streamlined from 1.2.83 with the introduction of an Interim Container Management Plan;

(vi) For tackling the problem of congestion in the long run, the capacity of the ports to handle increasing volumes of traffic is being augmented. The new Port of Nhava Sheva, with a designed capacity of 6 million tonnes annually, has also been sanctioned by the Government.

#### **Survey for Export of Tobacco Products to West Asia**

**9231. DR PRATAP WAGH :**  
**SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had conducted a survey in regard to potential for export of Indian tobacco products to West Asia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed for better performance in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) and (b) A market survey for export of tobacco products in selected Middle East and Asian countries was conducted by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. According to the Survey there is scope for expansion of exports of all tobacco products viz., cigarettes, Hookah tobacco paste, bidis, chewing tobacco, Zarda scented tobacco, snuff, cigars and cheroots and other tobacco manufactures in general and cigarettes, Hookah tobacco paste and chewing tobacco in particular in the survey markets.

(c) Efforts are being made by cigarette

and other tobacco manufactures to sell more quantity of their products in the areas identified in the survey. Tobacco Board also propose to hold a Seminar in Bombay in this regard shortly to impress upon the exporters of tobacco products and scope for expanding these products and to adopt measures for increasing their exports.

**Opening of New Branches of Central Bank and State Bank of Indore in Vidisha and Raisen Districts**

9232. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Bank of India and State Bank of Indore have asked Reserve Bank of India to issue Licences for opening new branches in Vidisha and Raisen Districts, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, details thereof and how many such applications are pending for clearance with Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) how much time it will take for clearance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India have reported that only one application from Central Bank of India for opening a branch at Basoda in Vidisha District is currently pending with them and that the decision on this application is expected to be taken shortly. They have also reported that apart from this, no other application either from Central Bank India or State Bank of Indore for of any other centre in Vidisha or Raisen Districts is pending with them at present.

**Opening of New Branches of Banks in Rural/**

**Urban Areas of Vidisha District in Madhya Pradesh**

9233. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that some nationalised banks have demanded permission to open their new branches in the rural and urban areas of Vidisha district in M.P.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to Reserve Bank of India norms, there is a scope of new branches in Vidisha district; and

(d) if so, how many new branches could be opened on the population basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that only two applications from public sector banks are pending with them for permission to open new branches in Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh as per details given below :—

Applicant Bank	Name of Centre
Central Bank of India	Basoda
Bank of India	Vidisha

These applications are currently under consideration of Reserve Bank.

(c) and (d) The current branch licencing policy covering the period April 1982 to March 1985 aims to a coverage of one bank branch, on an average, for a population of 17000 (1981 census) in the rural and semi-urban areas by the end of March 1985 in each District. It was estimated that District Vidisha would require 12 additional bank offices to achieve the above objective. Reserve Bank of India has already issued authorisations to banks for opening 10 branches.

**L.I.C. Business Abroad**

9234. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that LIC is doing business abroad; if so, the details thereof;



(b) whether it is also a fact there is decline in the LIC business abroad for the last few years;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the reasons for the continuous decline and what measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The LIC is writing new business in three countries abroad, namely, Fiji, Mauritius and United Kingdom. The details of the business written in the three countries during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 are given below :—

Year	No. of policies	Sum assured (crores of Rs.)
1980-81	3,628	14.23
1981-82	3,560	16.74
1982-83	4,534	25.25

Though, during 1982-83, there has been some fall in the LIC's business in U.K., which is attributed to recession, overall the LIC's business has registered an increase.

#### दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव

9235. श्री कुंभर राम : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा जनवरी, 1983 से 1 फरवरी, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान पारित प्रस्तावों का विषय क्या है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रस्तावों को कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने प्रस्ताव हैं जिनको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है और उनको कार्यान्वित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड ने 1 जनवरी 1983 से 1 फरवरी 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान 105 संकल्प पारित किए। ब्यौरे अनुबंध "क" में दिए गए हैं जो सभापटल पर रखा जाता है।

[मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-8310/84]

(ख) छावनी बोर्ड ने 15 अप्रैल 1984 तक 100 संकल्पों को कार्यान्वित कर दिया है।

(ग) पांच संकल्पों को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। इसके कारण संलग्न अनुबंध "ख" में दिए गए हैं।

#### Seizure by Income Tax Department in Countrywide Searches in 1984

9236. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Income tax Department seized unaccounted assets amounting to Rs. 3,789 crores in countrywide searches during February this year;

(b) if so, the places where such searches were made and the amount searched and seized by the Income-tax Department and the States where such raids were conducted;

(c) whether the Income-tax Department has continued to make searches during the month of March 1984, also;

(d) if so, the total amount so far seized by these searches; and

(e) action taken against those from whom unaccounted assets were seized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) During the month of February 1984 Income tax Department conducted 342 searches and prima facie

unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 3.89 crores were seized.

Having regard to large number of searches it is not practicable to give information about each case. However, if the Hon. Member desires to have information about a particular search, the same can be furnished.

(c) and (d) During the month of March, 1984 in 511 searches prima facie unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 1.51 crores approximately were seized.

(e) Seized documents are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts.

**Loan offer from UK and France to win a helicopter contract from India**

9237 SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain has offered a substantial soft loan as part of package deal to win a helicopter contract from India;

(b) if so, whether France has also offered for the supply of 27 helicopters;

(c) if so, whether both the offers have been considered by his Ministry; and

(d) if so, by what time the final decision for obtaining the helicopters will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (d) A proposal for the procurement of helicopters for the Indian Air Force and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is under consideration of the Government of India. Among the offers received for the supply of these helicopters are those from manufacturers in France, and the United Kingdom. Certain proposals for financing this procurement have also been received from the Governments of France and the United Kingdom. These offers are presently under consideration. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details of these offers.

**Transferable and non-transferable employees residing at Indian Civilian Naval Dockyard Housing Colony, Bombay**

9238. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total percentage of transferable and non-transferable employees residing at the Indian Civilian Naval Dockyard Housing Colony at Pawai, Bhandup, (Kanjur Marg) Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : The percentage of transferable and non-transferable employees is 6% and 94% respectively.

**मंत्रालयों की कपड़े की सप्लाई**

9239. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की पृथक-पृथक राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की मिलों में तैयार किया गया कितना कपड़ा सप्लाई किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : 1983-84 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने पूति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय, की माफत रक्षा मंत्रालय को 18-82 लाख मीटर कपड़ा तथा सरकारी विभागों को 76.11 लाख मीटर कपड़ा एवं 4000 अदद चादरें सप्लाई कीं।

**Joint pricing policy in case of items exported by Pakistan and India**

9240. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has recently been any agreement between India and Pakistan in relation to industrialists and traders to to frame a joint pricing policy for items exported by both countries.

(b) if so, the details regarding the terms and conditions of this agreement; and

(c) the items on which the decisions have been taken?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) No, Sir. There has been no Agreement between India & Pakistan to frame a joint pricing policy for items exported by the two countries. However, it was decided at the last meeting of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission to exchange market intelligence regarding commodities of common interest for their trade with third countries.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Manufacture of Charge Chrome by M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., Orissa**

**9241. SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., Orissa commenced manufacture of Charge Chrome in their unit at Therubali even without applying for and obtaining any excise licence for the purpose from the Excise authorities;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the date from which the firm had commenced such unauthorised production of Charge Chrome;

(d) the total quantity of charge chrome produced by the firm before grant of excise licence and the total quantity of such charge chrome removed from the factory premises prior to the date of obtaining excise licence;

(e) whether Government propose to inquire into the whole matter through C.B.I.; and

(f) if not, what action Government contemplate to take against the firm for

violation of Excise Control Act 1944 and the Rules made thereunder ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. M/s. Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Limited, Orissa, manufactured charge chrome in their unit at Therubali without applying for and obtaining a Central Excise licence from April, 1983 to 31.7.1983.

(d) The total quantity of charge chrome manufactured and removed on payment of duty by M/s. Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Limited before grant of L.4 licence was about 4600 M.T. and 665 M.T. respectively.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) A show cause notice under the provisions of Central Excises and Salt Act., 1944 and rules made thereunder has been issued to the firm and the matter is under adjudication.

**Inquiry by Reserve Bank of India into opening of Letter of Credit by M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd.**

**9242. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has made a preliminary inquiry into the opening of a letter of credit for Rs. 13.10 crores by M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd. with the New Bank of India for import of beef tallow;

(b) whether in the inquiry, the Reserve Bank of India has found various irregularities, falsification of documents, fabrication of papers and involvement of Bank officials in opening the above Letter of Credit to show earlier date to the date of total ban on import of beef tallow;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has recommended to Government to institute a C.B.I. inquiry for this case;

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(e) if the C.B.I. inquiry has not been ordered, what other follow-up-action Government has taken in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) In accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the nationalised banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, information relating to or the affairs of a constituent cannot be divulged. However, C.B.I. is seized of the matter and their investigations are still continuing.

**News-item Captioned "Park Sparks by Investors"**

9243. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the operation of the firm called "Park Investments" offering to the public "Welfare Loan Deposit Scheme" on 2. per cent interest on investments;

(b) if so, the name of the proprietor, the activities, their operations and details of the various investment schemes;

(c) the total investment deposits collected by this firm, particularly in West Bengal, Bombay and other places;

(d) whether many complaints have been received from the public for non payment of interest or deposit amounts;

(e) whether the attention of the Finance Department has been drawn to the article entitled "Park Sparks by Investors" appearing in the 'Blitz' issue dated 7th January, 1984; and

(f) if so, has any probe been made about the operation of this firm and the results thereof ?

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

**Arrest for Carrying Indian and Foreign Currencies**

9244. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that S/Shri Rajpal Singh Arora and Manjit Singh Arora of Delhi were arrested at Palam airport in the first week of August, 1983 with large amounts of foreign and Indian currencies when they were trying to board Japan Airlines flight;

(b) if so, full details thereof; result of the investigations and action taken thereon;

(c) if prosecuted in court, outcome thereof;

(d) whether investigations have revealed that the accused are involved in regular smuggling from abroad lipstick shells of foreign makes which they use for filing lipstick material manufactured by themselves for selling fake lipsticks in the market; if so, action taken thereon; and

(e) whether reference has been made to Central Board of Direct Taxes for investigation of income-tax evasion ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) on 4.8.1983, S/Shri Rajpal Singh Arora and Manjit Singh Arora, residents of D-3, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi, were intercepted by Customs authorities at the Palam airport when they reported for customs clearance for boarding Japan Airlines flight No. JL-462, for Bangkok. Examination of their baggage and personal search resulted in the recovery of US \$ 739, Singapore \$ 2 and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 15,139 from Shri Rajpal Singh Arora and Rs. 15,100 from Shri Manjit Singh Arora. Both of them were arrested and prosecuted under the Customs Act. The Hon'ble Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, New Delhi, has convicted the two persons on 13.2.1984 and imposed a fine of Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 7,000 on Rajpal Singh Arora and Manjit Singh Arora, respectively.

Their cases have also been adjudicated departmentally on 15.2.1984, resulting absolute confiscation of the Indian and foreign currencies seized and imposition of a personal penalty of Rs. 5,000/-, on each one of them.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

**Cloth and yarn production projected by Planning Commission**

9245. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total cloth and yarn production projected by the Planning Commission from Organised Textile Industry, Powerlooms and Handloom Sector during the last three years;

(b) the actual production in these three sectors during the said period;

(c) whether the per capita consumption envisaged while authorised installed capacity in each of the said three sectors has been maintained;

(d) if not, the corrective measures proposed; and

(e) how the installed machinery compares with the targeted capacity of the said three sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the yearwise projection and actual production of cloth and yarn for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Actual percapita consumption has been lower as compared to the target mainly on account of decline in the percapita consumption of cloth. However if the non cotton and blended/mix cloth consumption is converted into cotton equivalents with the suitable multipliers, the deviation in percapita consumption from the target may not be significant.

(e) The installed capacity in the spinning sector has already exceeded the plan target. The capacity in weaving sector compares favourably with the Plan target.

**Statement**

*Yearwise projection and actual production of Cloth and Yarn for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.*

Year	Mill Sector		Handloom Sector		Powerloom Sector		Total	
	(T)	(A)	(T)	(A)	(T)	(A)	(T)	(A)
1981-82	4533 (1300)	4858 (1249)	3300	3126	3607	3797	11,440	10,981
1982-83	4565 (1325)	3455 (1218)	3558	3288	3650	3871	11,765	10,614
1983-84	4350 (1327)	3933 (1344)	3600	3479	3800	4545	11,750	11,957*

( )=Yarn

\*=Estimated

T=Target

A=Actual

50 यात्री ले जाने वाली उड़ानों को वायुदूत के साथ संबद्ध करने के बारे में बिलिमोरिया समिति की सिफारिश

9246. श्री हरीश रावत :

श्री अमर राय प्रधान :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वायुदूत के गठन के संदर्भ में बिलिमोरिया समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि 50 अथवा इससे कम यात्री ले जाने वाली सभी उड़ानों को वायुदूत के साथ सम्बद्ध किया जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह सुझाव देते समय कि वायुदूत को एयर इण्डिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के सम्बन्ध में अवश्य ही पूरक तथा अनुपूरक भूमिका बढ़ा करनी चाहिए, बिलिमोरिया समिति ने, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह सिफारिश की है कि 50 तथा इससे कम सीटों की क्षमता वाले विमानों का प्रयोग करने वाली सेवाओं को वायुदूत द्वारा प्रचालित किया जाना चाहिए। परन्तु, सरकार ने श्री बिलिमोरिया की इस सिफारिश पर अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक की शाखाओं द्वारा कमजोर वर्गों को दिए गए ऋण

9247. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा जिले में यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक की शहरफाटक और मिक्यासेण शाखाओं ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कमजोर वर्गों को कितनी राशि के ऋण प्रदान किए ;

(ख) क्या इन शाखाओं ने समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अपने लक्ष्यों से कहीं कम ऋण प्रदान किए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन शाखाओं के कार्यक्रमों में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) ते (ग) वर्तमान आंकड़ा सूचना पद्धति से उस प्रकार शाखा बार, जिला बार आंकड़ें/सूचना प्राप्त नहीं होती जिस ढंग से प्रश्न में पूछा गया है।

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

9248. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969 से 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में विभिन्न बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएँ हैं/खोली गयी और 1980 से अब तक कितनी शाखाएँ खोली गई हैं और ये शाखाएँ किन स्थानों पर खोली गई हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान इन जिलों में किन स्थानों में बैंक खोले जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक स्थिति ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके मामले में बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोलने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों में कोई छूट दी जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना

क्रमशः विवरण I और II में दी गई है।

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों की भौगोलिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए बैंक कार्यालय खोलने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों का भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक बहुत सख्ती से पालन नहीं करता और बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता, केन्द्रों की सम्भावनाओं बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता में स्थानिक दूरी आदि को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त बैंक कार्यालय खोलने की अनुमति दे देता है।

विवरण—I

1.1.1969 से 30.9.1983 के दौरान अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा खोली गई शाखाओं का बैंक-बार और केम-बार ब्योरा दिखाने वाला विवरण।

जिला	बैंक का नाम	निम्नलिखित अवधि के दौरान खोली गई शाखाओं के नाम
1	2	3
		1969 से 1979
		1980 से 30-9-83 तक
		4

अल्मोड़ा

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

1. चम्पावत

2. बागेश्वर

3. चौबुटिउ

4. द्वाराहाट

5. गरुड़

6. सनेश्वर

7. बेडिछिना

8. पन्डुलाल

9. मोलीबाल

10. जिनैत

1. भन्नावलकंडा

2. सीतलादेत

3. बबली

4. पोखर

5. मजबली



1

2

3

4

	11. स्यालदिव्ह	—	
	12. काफलीरोर	—	
	13. लमगाडा	—	
	14. दाण्या	—	
	15. अल्मोडा	—	
	16. कोसी बाजार (हवलबाग)	—	
	—	—	6. महाकालेश्वर
	—	—	7. देवाट
	—	—	8. बामालु
	—	—	—
	17. अल्मोडा	—	
	18. बानीबेत	—	
	19. भीखीयामंन	—	
	20. कोसानी	—	
	21. अल्मोडा	—	
	22. कोपकोट	—	
	23. सहरफाटक	—	
	24. देवली बेट	—	
	25. मनीषा	—	9. चौदा
	26. मसी	—	
बैंक आफ इंडिया			
सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया			
न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया			
ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स			
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक			
यूनाइटेड कामर्शियल बैंक			
सहमी कामर्शियल बैंक लि.			

1

2

3

4

पिथौराण्ड

नैनीताल बैंक लि०

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

27. बागेश्वर

1. धरजुला

2. डाडीहट

3. जूलाघाट

4. बाल

5. गंगोली ह्राट

6. बेरीतग

7. भुसियारी

8. कनालीछिन्ना

9. खेती खान

10. लाहाघाट

11. कटारा गुलाब सिंह

12. वड्डा

13. बास्कोट

14. चौरापिटा

15. लोहाघाट

16. चम्पावत

10. बनलेख

1. देवघाल

2. गनाइं गंगोलि हट

3. बाडाकोट

4. पती

5. नानचिनी

6. जौलजिबी

पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक

नैनीताल बैंक लि०

7. देवीधुरा

## विबरण—II

उन स्थानों के नाम जहाँ 1984-85 के दौरान अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते बैंकों के पास प्राधिकार पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं।

जिला	बैंक का नाम	केन्द्र का नाम
अल्मोड़ा	स्टैंट बैंक आफ इंडिया	बालाघाट
	ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स	हररा गुम्टी सरियाखेत इराव बसुली-सेरा कोबेसिन बसोली खरियका खंकर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र कोप खूट मेगड़ी स्टेट बमराड़ी खराड़ी खदीगांव कोवटिया मनैसी अल्मोड़ा धरमगढ़ सामा बैति बसियछियता बजुसा भडटोसा पिल्खोली
	नैनीताल अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	पोखरी
	पिथौरागढ़ भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	

**Strike by Civilian Employees of GREF at Pathankot**

9249. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that about 288 civilian employees of GREF working at Pathankot went on strike and demonstrated during 1979 and about 286 of them were pay-fined;

(b) if so, the details thereof and their demands; and

(c) if no, the reasons for not being informed of the same by the authorities concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) 232 GREF employees working at Pathankot went on strike during 1979 and demonstrated. Action taken against these employees is as under :

	No. of employees
(i) Pay Fine —	2
(ii) Stoppage of one increment	3
(iii) Warning —	191
(iv) Censure —	3
(v) Absence regularised by grant of leave	33
Total :	<u>232</u>

No record of their demands is available.

The Government were kept informed of the developments.

**Unauthorised Powerlooms**

9250. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three chances were given to holders of unauthorised powerlooms;

(b) the reasons why last press note was issued on 23 December, 1982 whereas last date was given as 31 December, 1982;

(c) to what extent holders of unauthorised powerlooms could comply with the formalities required in too short a time; and

(d) the reasons why the same facilities were not extended upto 31 December, 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) During 1979 applications were entertained for regularisation of existing powerlooms.

Pursuant to the Textile policy announced in March, 1981, applications were accepted for regularisation of powerlooms existing as on 31-3-81. The last date for receipt of applications was stipulated. This was then extended for all powerlooms. In the case of cotton powerlooms, the excise licence had to be filed along with the application. Because of this reason the last date for receipt of applications regarding cotton powerlooms was further extended upto 31-12-82.

(b) On representations made by associations, the extension of time upto 31-12-82 was also made for non-cotton powerlooms.

(c) Since the chances had been given earlier also and as excise license was not to be filed along with applications in case of non-cotton powerlooms it cannot be said that the completion of formalities had to start *de novo*.

(d) The Government did not further

extend time so as to discourage unauthorised growth of powerlooms and also to protect handlooms.

**Recapturing of the sequence of 1971  
Bangladesh War**

9251. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Chief Editorship of a former Director of the National Archives an 11-member team is being constituted to recapture the sequence of events of the 1971 Bangladesh War;

(b) if so, what is the estimated expenditure of the project and the time to be taken for its completion; and

(c) the purpose of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) A team of research workers under Dr. S.N. Prasad, a former Director of National Archives has been set up to prepare a comprehensive history of the 1971 operations.

(b) The estimated expenditure of the project is approximately Rs. 15.60 lakhs for a period of 2 years.

(c) The purpose of the project is to bring out an authentic version of the 1971 operations.

**Non-Payment to Indian Companies in Iran**

9252. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian civil constructions agencies are facing difficulties in repayments from the Government of Iraq due to conflict in that part of the world; and

(b) what are the details of the projects undertaken by the Indian firms and the

position of payments and the possibilities of recovery of dues ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) To facilitate payments to Indian contractors, Government of India has concluded Agreements with the Government of Iraq for payments in regard to the works done to be done in 1983 and 1984.

A list of projects covered by the current payments agreements is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8311/84]

**Setting up of Diamond Processing  
Units in the Country**

9253. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up diamond processing units in the country;

(b) if so, the number of diamond processing units proposed to be set up during the financial year 1984-85; and

(c) the details of the location of such diamond processing units ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Visit of Soviet Delegation to India**

9254. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-power Soviet delegation arrived in India in January, 1984 to discuss the transfer of technology with the Government and the private sector;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed by the

Soviet team for technology transfer;

(c) if so, whether any agreements in this regard have been reached;

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

(e) by what time the same are likely to be implemented ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) to (e) A Soviet delegation led by Mr. N N. Smelyakov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, visited India from the 18th January, 1984 to the 2nd February, 1984 with the objective of promoting exports of Soviet machinery & equipment and transfer of technology to India. The delegation held discussions in this connection with the concerned Government Departments as well as Public and Private Sector enterprises. No agreements were reached at Government level in this regard.

**Investment by non-resident Indians in Hongkong**

9255. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that in view of the expiry of the treaty between UK and China in 1997, the Indian community in Hongkong is looking after large scale opportunities of investment in Industries in other countries;

(b) whether other South-Asian countries are taking steps to attract them for investment in those countries; and

(c) steps being taken by our Government to attract these non-residents Indians to set up industries in India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) to (c) The Indian Investment Centre's office at Tokyo is in close touch with our Mission in Hongkong

to promote NRI investment. The publicity and promotional efforts have been stepped up and potential investors are being contacted indicating the opportunities for investment in India. A seminar is being organised by the Indian Investment Centre on the 17th and 18th May, 1984 which is to be attended by a large number of potential investors and also by a high powered delegation from India of executives and officials from various departments and institutions concerned with industrial development.

**World Bank Loan for Development of Singrauli Coalfield**

9256. **SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised a loan agreement of \$ 151 million from the World Bank for the development of Singrauli Coalfield;

(b) if so, the various features of the project; and

(c) the conditions of the agreement ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) The Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank have approved on 20th March, 1984 a loan of \$ 151 million for the initial development of Dudhichua open pit coal mine located in Singrauli coalfield.

(b) The World Bank Loan will support the first stage of development of Dudhichua Coal Mine which aims at establishing a level of production of about 5 million tonnes annually.

(c) The World Bank loan is for 20 years including grace period of 5 years, with a variable interest rate linked to the cost of Bank borrowings, which currently is 10.08% p.a. It also carries an annual commitment charge of 0.75% on undisbursed balances and front-end fee of 0.25% on the amount of the loan.

12.00 hrs.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East) : I would like to bring to your notice that the situation in Panjab especially Ferozepur District which is your district is very bad and there should be judicial probe into the firing there.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Not like this.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : It is your district. You take special interest.

**MR. SPEAKER** : My district is my district. Thank you very much. But it is with the people and the Government. You can discuss whatever is there.

**श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार)** : आप डा० स्वामी ने पूछें कि क्या मला काम करके आए हैं। मेरा नाम दर्ज करवा आए हैं, मेरे नाम चिट्ठी लिखवा दी है और श्री वाजपेयी का नाम कटवा आए हैं।

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** (Calcutta South) : Sir, I would draw your attention to the news-item that has appeared in the *Times of India* about "SGPC's proposal to amend Article 25 of the Constitution sought." Now, they have given photostat copy of a letter written by the Home Ministry to the SGPC inviting their opinion on the amendment of article 25.

**MR. SPEAKER** : That is what he has said on the floor of the House, I think.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : But he should come to the House because the other day, he did not disclose what was there in the letter regarding the amendment. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER** : No. Not allowed. There is no question.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : If you do not allow amendment of Article 25, you are helping me. You should allow me.

**MR. SPEAKER** : There is a question of dialogue. He has also said that he will discuss. That is what he has said.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : Sir, about the change of article 25 for which a dialogue is going on, we are opposed to it.

**MR. SPEAKER** : It is all right. But without your consent how can it go on? It has to be in the House before it can be enacted.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)** : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि वोट क्लब पर पार्लियामेंट की महिला संसद सदस्यों के नेतृत्व में एक दहेज-विरोधी प्रदर्शन हो रहा है—दहेज विरोधी एकता समिति की तरफ से...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : सरकार डाबरी बिल ला रही है।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान** : नहीं ला रही है सरकार।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अगर नहीं ला रही है, तो पूछेंगे।

I think, you asked this and he gave the assurance.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Barasat) : No. He said, he would try to bring it in this Session. We want a firm assurance.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** : On behalf of the Government, someone should give an assurance.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL** (Jaipur) : Sir, let the Government give a firm assurance that it will be brought in this session.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान** : आप एग्जोर कीजिए सदन को कि आप सरकार से इसको लाने के लिए कहेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी बात पढ़ना दूंगा।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चेल) : 353 में आपने कल इलियग देने की बात कही थी।

(ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल आया है मेरे पास जवाब, उसको पढ़कर बताऊंगा।

(ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the latest reply. I will let you know.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, here is the Minister.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मिनिस्टर साहब आ गए हैं, उनसे आप कहिए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I have already submitted to you that I will come to the House. I am getting the information. I am very keen and also our hon. Prime Minister is very keen. Sir, I will check up and let you know the latest position.

We are trying to bring it in this Session.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, 'trying' is no assurance. Is this specific? The Minister should commit that in this session he will bring in.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see to it

12.04 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Aircraft (First Amendment), Rules 1984; Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1984 and Statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report etc. of Punjab Tourism Development Corporation Limited for 1982-83 within stipulated period of nine months

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 :—

(i) The Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 246 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with explanatory note.

(ii) The Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 340 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8228/84]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1982-83, within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8229/84]

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दी है। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में... (ब्यवधान)



**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरे पास आ गई है। मैं कर रहा हूँ।

I have already sent that. I am already looking into it. Let me get the facts.

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :** अध्यक्ष जी, कालाजार से सैकड़ों लोग मर रहे हैं...

(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उसके लिए भी कर रहा हूँ। 2 तारीख को रख रहा हूँ।

I am getting it. I have already admitted it for 2nd May.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) :** Sir, there was a burning of a young girl at Ferozeshah Road. Police were prevented from making enquiry.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is law and order problem. It is an individual case. This is not a police station to record these things.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Are you making an enquiry ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why should I make ? It is for the Home Ministry to make an enquiry.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** I have given an adjournment-motion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a law and order problem, Panditji.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) :** अध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब में रेन्यूड वायलेन्स में 6 आदमी मारे गए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया था कि फसल के समय पर किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित चीजों के दाम बहुत गिर जाते हैं, इस विषय पर आपने बहस कराने के लिए कहा था।

**MR. SPEAKER :** We will also discuss that. वह भी करवाऊंगा। मैं वादे से नहीं मुकरा हूँ लेकिन आप कालिग अटेंशन जरूर दे रखिएगा।

**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) :** Sir, the hon. Member from the Opposition, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has had the proud privilege of enjoying the hospitality of two *Sants* in the calm atmosphere of the Golden Temple. The House would like to know whether he has found out any solution...

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am not concerned with it like this.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) :** Yes, Sir. I am prepared to make a statement.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, no.

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक कार्य स्पष्टता प्रस्ताव दिया है। पंजाब में रेल पटरियां उखाड़ी गई हैं। आप सुन लीजिए—हम रेल मंत्री से जानना चाहते हैं क्या वहां पर सभी रेलें बन्द कर दी गई हैं और रेलों का कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है। गृह मंत्री से तो कह कह कर हम हार गए, अब रेल मंत्री से जानना चाहते हैं कि वहां पर रेलों को कुल कितना नुकसान पहुंचा है ?

**श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौधरी (मेहसाना) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में भी हजारों लोग बीमारी से मर रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कहा है मैंने कि मैं कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौधरी :** यह सारे देश की बीमारी है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सारे देश की बीमारी के लिए ही, मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के लिए नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

की जाती जाई कार० बोधरी : माप मलेरिया की बात कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सारी बीमारियों की बात कर रहा हूँ। एक बीमारी का क्या करना, बीमारी तो सारे काटेंगे तो सर्वश्री होगा।

Annual Report etc. of the Cashew Corporation of India Ltd., Cochin, the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi for 1982-83 and the Statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report etc. of the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Limited, Calcutta for 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGAMA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, Cochin, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cashew Corporation of India Ltd., Cochin, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8230/84]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi

and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council Cochin, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8231/84]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Processed Food Export Promotion Council New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in living the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8332/84]

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 within the Stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8233/84]

Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules 1984 and Annual Report etc. of the Central Revenues Sports Board, Delhi for 1979-80 and 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S.R. 374 in Gazette of India dated

the 14th April, 1984 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8234/84]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Revenues Sports Board, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Revenues Sports Board, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Revenues Sports Board, Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Revenues Sports Board, Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) and (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8235/84]

Annual Report etc. of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, the Rubber Board, Kottayam, the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, the Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore and the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad for 1982-83 and the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Coffee Board for 1982-83 (General Fund)

THE DUPTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A.  
SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8236/84]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8237/84]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 1983-83 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8238/84]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8239/84]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8240/84]

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(v) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, the Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, and the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1982-83.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8241/84]

(5) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1982-83 (General Funds).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8242/84]

12.06 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS, BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes of 69th and 76th Sittings

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sixty-ninth to Seventy-sixth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.06½ hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1984."

12.07 hrs.

#### VISVA-BHARATI (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Visva-Bharti (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.07½ hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

191st, 203rd and 209th Reports and 197th  
and 202nd Action Taken Reports

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Hundred and Ninety-First Report on paragraph 16 of the Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) relating to Expansion of Vijaywada Trunk Automatic Exchange, Arrears of Telephone Revenue and Express Billing, STD-Barring and Telephone Complaints.

(2) Hundred and Ninety-Seventh Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hunderedth Report of the Committee on

Direct Taxes relating to Provisional Assessments and Refunds.

- (3) Two Hundred and Second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-Fourth Report of the Committee on Non-payment of Railway dues in respect of land leased to private parties.
- (4) Two Hundred and Third Report on Paragraph 4.07 (iv) and 4.15 of the Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to Incorrect valuation of unquoted shares and effect of change of previous year.
- (5) Two Hundred and Ninth Report on Paragraph 1 of the Advance Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82, Union Government (Railways) relating to Performance of Suburban Services of the Central Railway.

12.08 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### 75th Repors and Minutet of Sitting

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Department of Civil Aviation)—Director General of Civil Aviation, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.08½ hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

##### 89th and 92nd Reports and Minutes of sittings and 90th and 93rd Action Taken Reports

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :

- (i) Eighty-ninth Report on Durgapur Steel Plant and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Ninety-second Report on National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (iii) Ninetieth Report on Action Taken by Government of the recommendations contained in the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Scooters India Ltd.
- (iv) Ninety-third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-second Report of the Committee on Cotton Corporation of India.

12.09 hrs.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

##### 9th Report

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna) : Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.09½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

50th Report

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jaipur) : Sir, I beg to present the Fiftieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rourkela Steel Plant.

12.10 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS  
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :  
With your permission, Sir, I rise to  
announce that Government Business in  
this House during the week commencing  
30th April, 1984 will consist of :

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of :
  - (i) The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1984.
  - (ii) The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1984.
  - (iii) The Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
  - (iv) The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1984.

(v) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1984 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(vi) The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1984.

(vii) The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 1984 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(viii) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(ix) The Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(x) The Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(xi) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1983.

(xii) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Bill, 1983.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Sir, now that the overdraft question has been settled with the cooperation of the concerned States and the consideration shown by the Union Finance Minister, I propose that the discussion fixed under rule 193 on the statement made by the Finance Minister on the question of overdrafts be deferred.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1952 से अब तक कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ जैसा लैंड एक्ज्यूजिकेशन एक्ट 1894 के अमेंडमेंट के संबंध में सरकार अब कर रही है। संबंधित मंत्रियों ने अनेक बार लोकसभा, राज्य सभा और सलाहकार समितियों में घोषणा की। प्रधान मंत्री ने 16 फरवरी, 1981 को किसान रेली में कहा। कृषक समाज ने भी प्रस्ताव पास किया।

अनेक पत्रों में प्रधान मंत्री और संबंधित मंत्रियों के आश्वासन दिए। यहाँ तक ही नहीं लोकसभा के बुलेटिन नं० बी में 16 फरवरी 1983, 5 नवम्बर, 1983 और 23 फरवरी, 1984 में भी निकल गया है कि लैंड, एक्यूजीशन अमेंडमेंट बिल लोकसभा में पेश होगा और पास होगा। संसद सदस्यों ने और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री और लोकदल के अध्यक्ष चौधरी चरण सिंह ने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखे। इस पर भी वह बिल न पेश हो रहा है और पास नहीं हो रहा है। संसद कार्य मंत्री और न्याय मंत्री भी आश्वासन देते आ रहे हैं। मेरी संसद कार्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना है कि बिल को पेश करने और पास करने को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही की सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

दूसरी बात—आज भारत का किसान यह अनुभव करता है कि सरकार उसकी उपेक्षा कर रही है। उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति दिन-पर-दिन गिर रही है। कर्जा बढ़ रहा है। कर्ज में भूमि, ट्रैक्टर, आदि, नोलास हो रहे हैं। इस देश के सम्मुख कृषि उत्पादन घटने की सम्भावना पैदा हो गई है। यह भी सम्भावना है कि किसान आगे गेहूँ कम बोये। उससे देश में गेहूँ की कमी हो जाएगी। बाहर से गेहूँ मंगाना पड़ेगा। देश की गरीबी और बढ़ जाएगी। मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार उतना ध्यान नहीं देगी जितना देना चाहिए। किन्तु सरकार और कुछ नहीं कर सकती तो तुरन्त गेहूँ का मूल्य गेहूँ के उत्पादन की लागत के बराबर 222 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल करने की कृपा करे और इस विषय को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जावे।

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : महोदय, मैं आप को आज्ञा से संसदीय कार्य-मंत्रा जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि दिनांक 30-4-1984 से शुरु होने वाले सप्ताह के लिए निम्नलिखित

महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा हेतु कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करें।

1. नहरों से उत्पन्न जल रसाव की समस्या अब राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन गई है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जल रसाव रोकने और कृषि भूमि को सीपेज के जल भराव से बचाने की जरूरत है। सरकार की इस दिशा में मंदगति कहीं भी किसी प्रदेश में अभी तक सीपेज से प्रभावित जमीन को बचाने में असफल रही है। इसको बचाने के लिए सरकार किसी कारगर निष्कर्ष पर भी नहीं पहुंच पाई है। सदन का मत है कि इस पर चर्चा हो और सदन नहरों से जल रसाव रोकने और भूमि को बचाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाए।

2. एक लम्बी अवधि से यह देखा जाता रहा है कि मतदान सूचियों में अक्सर मतदान की योग्यता रखने-वाले लोगों के नाम छूट जाते हैं। परिणामस्वरूप मतदान करने के अधिकारी होने के बावजूद भी वह व्यक्ति अपने मत का प्रयोग नहीं कर पाता है तथा मौलिक अधिकार से वंचित रहता है। यह अधिकार दोषपूर्ण मतदाता सूचियों के बनने के कारण छिन जाता है। दोषपूर्ण मतदाता सूचियों के बनने का सिलसिला निरन्तर जारी है। कहा जाता है कि सूचियाँ बनाने के लिए प्राधिकृत कर्मचारी घर-घर जाते हैं। फिर नाम कैसे छूट जाते हैं? सदन इस पर विचार करे और ऐसी नीति निर्धारित की जाय जिससे कोई भी व्यक्ति जो आयु तथा योग्यता के आधार पर मतदान करने का पात्र

मतदाता सूची में उसका नाम निश्चित  
का से सम्मिलित हो।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आने वाले  
सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में जोड़ा जाय—

1. नारी समाज में सब से ज्यादा शोषित  
और पीड़ित है। यहाँ तक कि सिर्फ  
इज्जत के सहारे जिन्दा रहती है।  
वह भी आज महफूज नहीं है। सिर्फ  
बिहार ही नहीं समूचे भारत में नारी  
जाति के साथ जो बलात्कार और  
बलात्कार ही नहीं सामूहिक बलात्कार  
किया जा रहा है, उसकी रोकथाम  
अवश्य जरूरी है। अगर नारी का  
स्त्रीत्व नहीं रहा तो उसके पास और  
क्या है?
2. भारत के किसानों को आधुनिक बनाने के  
लिए कीटनाशक दवाई, बीज और खाद  
उचित कीमत और जरूरत के मुताबिक  
मिले, ऐसा सरकार का कर्तव्य है।  
परन्तु आज खाद मिलावटी और अति  
मंहगी तथा बीज मिलावटी मिलते हैं  
और कभी मिलते ही नहीं। कीटनाशक  
दवाई अति नुकसान देने वाली और  
मंहगी है और मिलती भी नहीं। इन  
विषयों पर सदन में चर्चा हो और इसका  
उपाय किया जाय।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR  
(Ratnagiri) : Sir, on Monday, the 23rd  
April, 1934, the Central Reserve Police  
opened fire in a busy locality at  
Udhamsingh market in Ferozepur at about  
5.30 p.m. in which police claims that six  
persons lost their lives. However, according  
to the version of the eye-witnesses,  
seventeen persons were killed. Two of them  
were brothers who were shot from the  
back when they were riding on a bicycle.  
It is reported that some dead bodies were  
thrown in the canal. One of the bodies  
was found in the canal at Vazirpur which

was handed over to police by villagers on  
Tuesday afternoon for post mortem.

It is reported that the firing was  
unprovoked and indiscriminate. After  
firing started, the people rushed for shelter  
in the nearby shops. Four persons rushed  
in Shop No. 23 for shelter and the shutters  
were pulled down. Immediately thereafter  
the CRP men went there, forcibly  
opened the shutter and opened  
fire in which an old person was killed and  
the other three seriously injured by bullets.  
The inspection of the shop confirms the  
version given by these three injured. There  
are signs of persons having been dragged  
out in injured condition and there was  
dried blood everywhere. The driver and  
conductor of the bus are reported to be  
missing. It is reported that when the firing  
was going on, slogans of 'CRP  
Zindabad' were being raised. There is a  
great tension, and explosive situation has  
arisen in this area.

I, therefore, request that this subject  
may be discussed next week and I appeal  
to the Home Minister to visit this area  
and institute a judicial inquiry to restore  
normalcy.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : मैं  
अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित  
करने के लिए निम्नलिखित सुझाव देता हूँ :

1. भीलवाड़ा एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है।  
वहाँ के उद्योगों में कार्यरत हजारों  
श्रमिक ई० एस० आई० स्कीम में  
इंस्योर्ड हैं और प्रत्येक श्रमिक के वेतन  
से हर माह 20 रुपए चंदा कटता है  
और श्रमिक की कटने वाली राशि से  
डेढ़ गुना राशि नियोजक जमा कराता  
है लेकिन ई० एस० आई० स्कीम के  
तहक इंस्योर्ड श्रमिकों को वर्तमान में  
भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़  
रहा है। यहाँ तक कि मैडिसन के नाम  
पर मजदूरों को डिस्पेन्सरियों से  
सिरदर्द की गोलियाँ व ड्रैसिंग के लिए  
पट्टियाँ भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही हैं।



डिस्पेन्सरियों में मैडिसन के अभाव के कारण श्रमिकों को मैडिसन बाजार से खरीदने को कहा जाता है। प्रथम तो श्रमिक के अल्प आय से मैडिसन के लिए पैसों की बचत नहीं कर पाता है और जैसे जैसे मैडिसन खरीदता है तो उसके मैडिसन बिलों का मुग्तान होने की उम्मीद नहीं रहती है। अभी भी एक दो साल से मजदूरों के मैडिसन के बिलों की रीमेंट नहीं हो रही है।

2. सोप स्टोन व माईका माईन्स के श्रमिक प्रोविडेंट फंड स्कीम के सदस्य हैं और हर माह श्रमिकों के वेतन से प्रोविडेंट फंड का अंशदान नियोजकों द्वारा काट लिया जाता है लेकिन श्रमिकों को प्रोविडेंट कार्यालय से वार्षिक रसीदें उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही हैं तथा इन श्रमिकों को गत तीन, चार साल से रसीदें नहीं मिली हैं, जिससे श्रमिकों में असंतोष फैलना तो स्वाभाविक है ही, दूसरी तरफ श्रमिकों को यह भी मालूम नहीं होता है कि उसकी प्रोविडेंट फंड में कितनी राशि जमा है तथा कई स्थानों पर मजदूर द्वारा कटवाया हुआ प्रोविडेंट फंड भी नियोजक जमा न करा अपने इस्तेमाल में ले लेता है। अतः इस संबंध में आवश्यक व्यवस्था की जाए।

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Basirhat) :** Sir, with your kind permission, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to include the following two items in the list of business for the next week :—

- (1) The number of child labour in our country is steadily increasing.

Despite the provisions of restrictive labour laws, the practice of employing

child labour in various industries continues unabated. This is because, exploitation of child is a financial advantage to the employers and an economic compulsion to parents. The incidence of child labour is predominantly large with the families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other economically weaker sections of the society.

The House and the nation cannot ignore this phenomenon. There is need to make a comprehensive law to provide for minimum age for entry into employment for children and other aspects on the conditions of life and work for them. Together with this, what is immediately needed is greater awareness of this problem and more effective measures for improvement in the working conditions of the children as well as facilities of education, extra nutrition and health care.

I would urge upon the Government to give careful consideration to this problem and come out with a set of policy and programme in this direction. A statement is urgently called for.

- (2) Five million brick kiln workers all over the country are to-day denied the right to live with dignity and with minimal amenities for human existence. Their plights beggar description.

Instances of the violations of the five labour law namely (a) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, (b) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979, (c) The Factories Act, (d) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and (e) Employees, Provident Fund (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, which are meant to protect their interests are innumerable, thus adding to the plights of them.

Moves are afoot to exempt the units of the brick kiln industry from the rigours and the restrictions of the above five labour laws. A total exemption of the units from these Acts would mean unbridled/exploitation of the workers. The employers would dispense with whatever little benefits the workers are entitled to under these laws.

It is to be noted in this connection that the Supreme Court issued last year a directive to the effect that labour laws be enforced strictly at the kilns.

The Government, therefore, is urged upon to declare that it has no intention to exempt the brick kiln industry from the operation of the above mentioned labour laws and on the contrary take all possible steps to strictly enforce the provisions of the laws. This is necessary to clear the mist of doubt among the kiln workers. A statement is urgently called for.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) :**  
I want to make the following submission on the Parliamentary Affairs Minister's statement.

An unprecedented crisis has arisen out of massive exodus of senior medical teachers and staff from Maulana Azad Medical College and associated hospitals. As a result of administrative difficulties due to dual control by the Centre and the Delhi Administration, indiscriminate transfers, poor working conditions and facilities, enormous delay in taking decisions, non-creation of posts at various levels, lack of equipments etc. 21 senior teachers have left these institutions out of frustration within two years and four months which reveals the most tragic conditions of these once famous institutions. The standard has fallen sharply causing great concern to the professionals and the public. It requires urgent action. These institutions must be registered under the Societies Act, like the National Institute of Medical Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and provided with good working conditions, equipments and facilities so that the utility, effectiveness and morale can be restored.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :**  
I suggest the inclusion of the following item in the next week's business.

Politics of defection has been rejected by the people of India as in the past, it polluted the political atmosphere and posed a threat to parliamentary democracy in India. As of now, the mood of the people

in India is that they condemn defections and want that whenever somebody wants to leave a party, he or she must resign from Parliament or State Legislature and seek people's mandate afresh. I want a discussion on this problem next week so that people are assured that the Parliament is as much concerned about the obnoxious political defections as the people themselves.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :**  
आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में मैं निम्नलिखित दो विषय शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

1. देश में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान सहित पीने के पानी का गहन संकट व्याप्त है। मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन और इन्दौर संभाग में पीने के पानी की अभाव की स्थिति बनी हुई है। अनेक स्थानों पर, पेय जल के अभाव में दूषित पानी पीने के लिए लोग बाध्य हैं। उज्जैन संभाग के उज्जैन, रतलाम, मन्दासौर, शाजापुर और देवास जिलों के नगरों और गावों में पीने के पानी के संकट को दूर करने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय किए जाने चाहिए। अतएव, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान को पेय जल संकटग्रस्त राज्य घोषित कर पेयजल के व्यापक प्रबन्ध हेतु केन्द्र सरकार व्यापक प्रबन्ध करे।
2. मध्य प्रदेश रेल सुविधा विस्तार की दृष्टि से उपेक्षित है। विगत समय से कई रेल सुविधाओं की मांग की जा रही है। किन्तु रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान उस ओर नहीं है। अतएव, मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि इन्दौर-उज्जैन के बीच तेज रफ्तार की रेल सेवा तथा इन्दौर-बम्बई के

बीच सुपर फास्ट रेलगाड़ी की शीघ्र स्वीकृति दी जावे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आगामी सप्ताह में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर बहस चाहता हूँ :

1. 17.4.84 को उत्तर प्रदेश के अलीगढ़ जिलान्तर्गत हाथरस में डा० अम्बेडकर जयन्ती की सोभा यात्रा पर पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया और पैंतीस अम्बेडकर वादियों को झूठे आरोप में गिरफ्तार कर जेल भेज दिया।

2. 18.4.84 को अधिकारियों के सामने आगरा-अलीगढ़ रोड़ पर नवग्रह में स्थित डा० अम्बेडकर की प्रतिमा को कुछ लोगों ने तोड़ दिया। जब लोगों को मालूम हुआ और वहाँ जाने की कोशिश की तो बुरी तरह इन लोगों को घायल कर दिया। याने में उनकी रिपोर्ट को दर्ज भी नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह पिछली 9-10 अप्रैल को मध्यरात्रि में पुलिस ने दिल्ली के लोनी रोड़ स्थित बुद्ध बिहार को तोड़ डाला। बुद्ध मुर्ति को तोड़ दिया। पंचशील झंडा फाड़ दिया। रात्रि में चार बौद्ध भिक्षुओं, भिक्षुक धर्मज्योति, भिक्षुक धम्म चिरी, भिक्षुक संघदीप एवं भिक्षुक विमल कीर्ति को पकड़ कर गिरफ्तार कर लिया तथा उन्हें अपमानित किया गया। उपरोक्त दोनों घटनाओं से लोगों को काफी रोष है। अतः आगामी सप्ताह में इस पर बहस करायी जाय।

3. देश में चांदी की तस्करी जोरों से चल रही है। अकेले कानपुर से प्रतिमाह करोड़ों रुपए की चांदी तस्करी के रूप

में दिल्ली, अहमदाबाद, सूरत, जोधपुर के माध्यम से दुबई एवं पाकिस्तान सहित अन्य देशों में जाती है, इसमें अधिकारी एवं व्यापारी दोनों की सांठगांठ रहती है। इस सांठगांठ में रेल, कस्टम, बिक्री कर एवं अन्य विभाग के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि तस्करी को रोकने हेतु कारगर कदम उठावे।

(उपबधान)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great attention to the points mentioned by hon. Members. As you know all these points will be taken up before the Business Advisory Committee and they will try to see whether they can accommodate some of the subjects mentioned by hon. Members, provided the Business Advisory Committee can find some time.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मैं, मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन अमेन्डमेंट बिल पर विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

AN HON. MEMBER : I hope you will yourself recommend the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All these will be taken up by the Business Advisory Committee and they will consider.

12.28 hrs.

### LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION BILL

Appointment of a Member to Joint  
Committee

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :  
Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do appoint Shri

Bapusaheb Parulekar to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto *vice* Shri Ratansinh Rajda resigned”.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That this House do appoint Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto *vice* Shri Ratansinh Rajda resigned”.

*The motion was adopted.*

12.29 hrs.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES  
OF PROFIT**

**Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to elect  
Members**

**SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna) :**  
Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect three members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single

transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Lakhani Singh, Dinesh Goswami and Robin Kakati from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect three members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Lakhani Singh, Dinesh Goswami and Robin Kakati from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

*The motion was adopted.*

12.30 hrs.

**PUNJAB COMMERCIAL CROPS  
CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1974, imposing a cess on crops of chillies, cotton, mustard seeds, potatoes, rape (sharshaf, taramira, toria), sugarcane, tomatoes, orchards and vine-yards, at the rate of Rs. 6/- per acre on irrigated land, and Rs. 3/- per acre on unirrigated lands, was enacted for five years from kharif crop of agricultural year 1974-75 to rabi 1978-79 in order to meet the

expenditure on the fifth Five Year Plan. With a view to meet the financial needs of the State Government during the Sixth Plan, the Act was continued for another five years from kharif crop of agricultural year 1978-79 to rabi 1983-84. The existing term will expire after rabi 1983-84. Keeping in view the tight financial position of the State, it has been considered desirable that the Act may be continued for a further period of five years, i.e. from kharif crop of agricultural year 1984-85 to rabi crop of 1988-89.

In the amending Bill, there is no change with regard to the rate of cess, or the crops covered, but only the period of operation of the Act is proposed to be further extended by five more years, upto the rabi harvest of 1988-89.

I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1974, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1974, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill seeks to extend the provisions already there in the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1974 for a further period of five years. The reasons as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for this extension are :

“Keeping in view the tight financial position of the State, it has been considered desirable that the Act may be continued for a further period of five years, namely from kharif crop of agricultural year 1984-85 to rabi crop of 1988-89.”

What is the reason for this tight financial

position ? Is this tight financial position because of the happenings in Punjab ? I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this in his reply.

The cultivators in Punjab are required to pay various kinds of taxes. The various State Electricity Boards in different States have levied Rs. 4300 crores in addition to other taxes, during the last three years. Various organisations have been demanding the reduction of electricity charges, which have been enhanced in the recent past. In Punjab, there are five kinds of taxes, namely, land revenue, surcharge, special charge, local rate and crop cess.

The Government of India, in the year 1972, constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. K.N. Raj on taxation on agricultural wealth and income. I would like to quote from the recommendations and the observations that the Committee made in the year 1972 :

“In devising a system of direct taxation in agriculture, it is necessary to ensure that relatively better off section, pay proportionately more out of their income and wealth so that there is a reasonable degree of progression in the tax. The principle of progression has not governed the land revenue, the largest element of direct taxation of agriculture.”

“Since there is no perceptible progression in the incidence of surcharge on land revenues, since other taxes levied on agriculture are relatively light, income earners belonging to higher strata pay less than those in comparable strata deriving their income from non-agricultural sources.”

The Minister, at the time of his reply, may kindly clarify what are the recommendations that have been implemented by the Government. The Committee recommended that should be one uniform pattern of taxes. But nowadays, cultivators and farmers have to pay different types of taxes in different States. The Left Front

Government in West Bengal have abolished the age-old feudal system and have imposed taxes only on rich peasants whose income is above Rs. 50000/-. The small peasants and marginal farmers are kept out of the tax purview.

During the last several years, in spite of large areas of additional land coming under irrigation, use of better seeds and fertilizers, the position remains stagnant in the field of foodgrains production as well as in the field of cash crops production. We have not been able to increase the *per capita* availability of foodgrains and pulses over the 1950 and 1960s level. If you compare our country with our neighbouring country China, you will see how we are lagging behind in food production. China has a mere 100 million hectares of cultivable land, as compared to India's 170 million hectares. What can be done by Government of China, why not Government of India in spite of having more land and more resources? Here lies the basic difference in character and outlook between these two countries. One Government is the Government of the workers, farmers and working class, That is why they have been able to achieve greater production with lesser resources, with full cooperation of the people. But, our Government is the Government of big capitalists, landlords and vested interests. That is why they have been lagging behind. Therefore, the question is not of resources alone, nor of the whims of the nature alone. But the real question is one of basic policies and basic outlook.

The basic question is land reforms, in the real sense of the term. In our country the Zamindari Abolition Act was passed in fifties. But this system is still prevailing. Today, 40 per cent of the cultivable land is in the hands of 5 per cent of the people, who are not the real cultivators. Government should take away all the land from those people, who are not the real cultivators and distribute it among the agricultural labourers who are the real tillers. Then only we can raise their purchasing power. This can only be the way to solve our problem. Farmers, specially marginal and small farmers are

not getting the minimum price for their produce, even those fixed by the Government to-day. This is because they have to sell their produce to the middle-men, due to their poverty. The Government machinery does not come to save them.

In this House, a few days back we have discussed the falling of prices of potato. The potato growers had to sell their potatoes at 50 paise a Kg. This situation is there everywhere. The poor and marginal farmers can be saved, if Government comes out with a proposal for State take-over of trading, so that small and marginal farmers can sell their produce to the Government; and they may get the minimum price—not to talk of a fair price or remunerative price, which we demand. They can get the minimum price fixed by Government.

So, I urge upon the Minister not to impose any further tax on the poor and marginal farmers, but to give them some relief, to save them from starvation.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :**  
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब कर्मशियल क्राप्स सैस (एम्बेडमेंट) बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल के द्वारा मिर्च, कपास, सरसों, आलू तारामीरा आदि की फसलों पर सिंचित भूमि में 6 रुपए प्रति-एकड़ और असिंचित भूमि में 3 रुपए प्रति-एकड़ सैस लगाया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिंचित और असिंचित भूमि की पैदावार में कितना अन्तर होता है और असिंचित भूमि में कितनी पैदावार होती है। मेरे विचार में असिंचित भूमि की फसल पर सैस लगाना बिल्कुल गलत है, क्योंकि ऐसी भूमि में बहुत कम पैदावार होती है और अगर बरसात कम हो, तो हालत और भी खराब हो जाती है। असिंचित भूमि में काश्तकार अपने गुजारे लायक भी पैदा नहीं कर सकता, इस लिए यह सैस लगाने से उन पर बड़ा भारी बोझ पड़ेगा।

पुराने एक्ट के सैक्शन 3(1) में एक प्रोवाइजो दिया गया है, जो इस प्रकार है :—

“Provided that no cess shall be levied on any land under an orchard unless the majority of the plants grown thereon become fruit bearing.”

इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर मैजारिटी आफ प्लांट्स पर फ्रूट आएंगे, तभी सैस लगेगा। अगर 1/3 या 1/6 प्लांट्स पर फ्रूट लगेगे, तो पंजाब के जिन जमींदारों के पास सैकड़ों बीघे जमीन है, जिनकी आमदनी आचर्ड्स से होता है, वे इस सैस से छूट जाएंगे। अगर यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाती कि जब तक किसी पेड़ पर फ्रूट न लगे, तब तक सैस नहीं लगेगा, तो यह वाजिब होता। लेकिन वर्तमान व्यवस्था का परिणाम यह होगा कि अगर एक-तिहाई पेड़ों पर भी फ्रूट आ गए, तो ये लोभ बिल्कुल छूट जाएंगे और सरकार लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की आमदनी से वंचित हो जाएगी और साथ ही डेवेलपमेंट के काम को भी नुकसान होगा। सरकार को इस प्रावधान पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए। यह प्रोवाइजो नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब तक 50 परसेंट पेड़ों पर फ्रूट नहीं लगेगे, तब तक इन लोगों को छूट मिलेगी। इसलिए आपने जो एक बहुत बड़ी रकम की छूट दे दी है उसको कम करना चाहिए तभी आमदनी में बढ़ोतरी हो सकेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस प्रकार की जो कैश क्रॉप्स हैं जैसे काटन है, आलू है, उनमें कई प्रकार की बीमारियां लग जाती हैं जिससे भारी नुकसान होता है। अभी आपने देखा कि राजस्थान और पंजाब में काटन में 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा नुकसान हो गया तो इन हालात में मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकारें वसूल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए बल्कि किसानों को कम्पेन्सेट किया जाना चाहिए। क्रॉप इश्योरेंस के द्वारा किसानों

की क्षतिपूर्ति की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन इस बिल में इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। सिर्फ इतना जरूर कहा गया है :

“Provided further that no cess shall be levied on any land or part thereof as the case may be, having a commercial crop or under an orchard which is determined as Kharaba in accordance with the rules made under this Act.”

मेरा कहना है कि किसानों को कम्पेन्सेट करने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर 50 परसेंट से अधिक का नुकसान हो जाए और लैंड रिकार्ड्स में दर्ज हो जाए कि इतना नुकसान हो गया है तो कम्पेन्सेशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से कभी अकाल की स्थिति हो जाती है और 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा नुकसान हो जाता है उस हानत में भी आप कम्पेन्सेशन न देकर यदि सैस ऊपर से और लगा दें तो मैं समझता हूँ यह उचित नहीं होगा। क्रॉप इश्योरेंस लागू करने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। कुछ स्टेट्स में ऐसी व्यवस्था हुई भी है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ भारत सरकार की ओर से इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि जितनी भी स्टेट्स हैं सभी इसको अपनाएं। काश्तकारों को नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज या फसलों में लगने वाली बीमारियों की वजह से नुकसान हो तो उनको कम्पेन्सेट करने की व्यवस्था अवश्य की जानी चाहिए।

जो बड़े-बड़े लैंडलार्ड हैं वे आपके सीलिंग ऐक्ट और लैंड रिफॉर्म से बच गए हैं, आज भी उनके पास हजारों बीघे जमीनें हैं। राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा व अन्य प्रदेशों में ऐसे लोग हैं।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : When there is a ceiling, how can there be thousands of acres of land ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : रंगा साहब

आप स्वयं चलकर इस बात को देख सकते हैं। गलत तरीके से लोगों ने जमीनें हट्ट कर लीं हैं और सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर पाती है। तो इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जिन लोगों ने सरकार को धोखा दिया है, सरकारी कानूनों का उल्लंघन किया है उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई है उसकी जानकारी मैं चाहूंगा। आज भी राजा-महाराजे, पूंजीपति और बड़े-बड़े जमींदार विभिन्न प्रदेशों में बैठे हुए हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट चले गए और आज 35-36 साल के बाद भी उन जमीनों पर काबिज हैं। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का जो बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम है उसके लैंड रिफॉर्म के सूत्र को यदि ठीक प्रकार से इंप्लीमेंट किया जाए तो लाखों आदमियों को लाभ पहुंच सकता है। वे इन्दिरा गांधी की जयजयकार करेंगे लेकिन ठीक प्रकार से इंप्लीमेंटेशन न होने की वजह से ही सारी व्यवस्था गड़बड़ है। इस प्रकार की हजारों बीघा जमीन हैं। इस प्रकार के आदमी हमारे यहां भी मिल सकते हैं। हर पार्टी में हैं, चाहे कोई भी पार्टी हो, सभी पार्टियों में बड़े-बड़े आदमी बैठे हुए हैं। बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं, जमींदारियां हैं। इन लोगों के खिलाफ कब तक आप कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, you give names to the Government; they will take action.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : हमारे यहां भी दस-पंद्रह राजा-महाराजाओं की हजारों बीघे जमीन है। उनके नाम मैंने दिए हुए हैं। लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में उनको चेंसेज करने वाला कोई नहीं है। ऐसे बड़े-बड़े लोगों के खिलाफ आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। सरकार की

तरफ से सुप्रीम और हाई कोर्ट में अच्छे-अच्छे वकीलों को भेजना चाहिए। बीस-बीस, तीस-तीस सालों से केस पैडिंग पड़े हुए हैं। कोई जजमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसी बातों के लिए आपको निश्चित तरीके से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

केवल सैस लगाने से आमदनी नहीं होगी। राज कमीशन ने भी सुझाव दिया है कि एग्सीक्यूटिव इनकम पर टैक्स लगायें, ताकि करोड़ों रुपयों की आमदनी हो और उनसे डबलपमेंट के काम तेजी के साथ चला सकें। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। बड़े-बड़े लोगों से डरते हैं कि उनके खिलाफ एग्सीक्यूटिव इनकम टैक्स लगा दिया तो हमको नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वे नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं। मैं कमियों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आपको इस के बारे में कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिए। आपको दबने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इन पूंजीपतियों जमींदारों के खिलाफ आपको सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, तभी गरीब आदमी हमारे साथ होगा। हमारे राष्ट्र को ज्यादा से ज्यादा शक्तिशाली बनाने की कोशिश करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने बोलने के लिए मुझे समय दिया।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, यह अधिनियम पंजाब विधान सभा द्वारा 1978-79 में पारित हुआ था, जिसकी अवधि अब 1984 में समाप्त हो रही है। इस अवधि को बढ़ाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है।

इसके बारे में मैं अभी इसके उद्देश्यों और कारणों को पढ़ रहा था। इसमें संकेत दिया



गया है—पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए कृषि वर्ष 1974-75 को खरीफ फसल से 1978-79 तक की रबी फसल के पांच वर्ष के लिए अधिनियमित किया गया था। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकार की वित्तीय आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से कृषि वर्ष 1978-79 को खरीफ फसल से 1983-84 की रबी फसल तक पांच वर्ष की एक और अवधि के लिए अधिनियम को बनाए गए रखा गया था। विद्यमान अवधि 1983-84 की रबी फसल के पश्चात समाप्त हो जाएगी। राज्य की तंग वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह उचित समझा गया है। यह बात सही है कि राज्य की तंग स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसकी अवधि को पांच वर्ष के लिए बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं एक और खास बात की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—सिंचित भूमियों पर मिर्चियों, कपास, सरसों के बीज, आलू, रैप (सरसों, तारामोरा, तोरिया) गन्ने, टमाटरों, फलाद्यानों और अंगूर के बागों की फसलों पर प्रति एकड़ 6 रु० की दर और असिंचित भूमियों पर 3 रु० की प्रति एकड़ की दर से उपकर अधिरोपित किया गया है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब यह अधिनियम लागू हुआ था, उस वक्त पंजाब में अमन था। किसान काम में लगा हुआ था, लेकिन आज पंजाब की स्थिति को देखते हुए इसकी अवधि को बढ़ाने से अच्छा प्रभाव वहाँ के किसानों पर नहीं पड़ेगा। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है कि सैस को लगाने के बाद उसको वसूल करने में बड़ी मुश्किल होगी। क्योंकि वसूली के लिए कौन जाएगा, पंजाब की हालत को देखते हुए। बहुत भयंकर स्थिति वहाँ पर चल रही है। पांच साल की अवधि बढ़ा कर आप अनावश्यक रूप से किसानों पर एक बड़न लादने की बात आप करेंगे। आज पंजाब के हालात को देखते हुए यदि आप यह टैक्स लगा देंगे तो निश्चित रूप

से वहाँ के किसानों को घबका लगेगा। जहाँ तक पुराने कानून की बात है—जैसा ध्यास जी भी कह रहे थे—वह वहाँ की विधान सभा के द्वारा पारित है—

“orchard” means a compact area of land having fruit bearing trees.

यह बात सही है और यह होना चाहिए, इसमें कहीं कोई खराब बात नहीं है। यह बात भी सही है कि जब तक अधिकांश पेड़ों में फल न आएँ तब कत सैस नहीं लगना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं एक और कानून की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा—

“Any landowner upon whom a notice of demand has been served under section 4 May, within a period of 15 days from the date of such service, communicate in writing to the Assessing Authority his objections, if any, as to the amount of the cess specified in the notice of demand or as to any other matter contained in such notice affecting his liability to pay the cess under this Act.”

जहाँ तक अथारिटी की बात है पंजाब के हालात को देखते हुए कोई भी अथारिटी इसको कर नहीं पायेगी। जहाँ तक 15 दिन के प्रावधान का ताल्लुक है, वह तो इसमें पहले से है। 15 दिन के नोटिस के बाद उसे कहना चाहिए—

“Any person aggrieved by an order of the Assessing Authority passed under sub-section (2) of section 5 May, within a period of 30 days from the date of such order, appeal to the Assistant Collector of the First Grade, whose decision on such appeal shall be final.”

इसके बारे में मेरा ख्याल है—आज पंजाब की जो हालात आपने बना दी हैं, उसको देखते हुए वह कैसे अपील कर सकेगा। लेकिन कुछ लोग

उसको तंग करते रहेंगे। इसलिए मेरा मूल्यवान सुझाव है कि अथारिटी के लिए जो इसमें कहा गया है यह उसको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर सकेगा। आप ला एण्ड आर्डर तक को वहाँ मेन्टेन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तब इसको कैसे लागू कर सकेंगे। मैं इस बिल का इसलिए विरोध करता हूँ कि आज तक के हालत को देखते हुए किसानों पर यह अतिरिक्त भार नहीं लगाना चाहिए। आज किसान वैसे ही बहुत परेशान है। इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था भी ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल रही होगी, क्योंकि हालत खराब है और उपभोक्ताओं पर भी इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिए सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए तथा इस अधिनियम को तब तक लागू नहीं करना चाहिए जब तक पंजाब की हालत न सुधर जाए।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हायरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा जो प्रावधान सरकार करने जा रही है उनको यदि गम्भीरता से सोचा जाय और उन पर विचार किया जाय तो एक दृष्टि से वे किसानों के हित में हैं। पंजाब हमारे देश में कृषि के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी है। वहाँ पर गेहूँ, दूसरे अनाज, फल, सब्जी की फसलें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होती हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वहाँ पर आजकल ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की स्थिति बहुत खराब चल रही है तथा जिससे वहाँ के उद्योग धंधों, कृषि तथा अन्य कामों पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। लेकिन सरकार की मंशा इस संशोधन विधेयक को लाने की वह नहीं है, जैसा हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्य सोचते हैं। जैसे हमारी कुछ कामशियल क्राप्स हैं, कपास, आलू, गन्ना, टिमाटर, फलों के बाग, अंगूर के बाग हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You

continue after lunch. Now the House stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 2 O'clock.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha then re-assembled after lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

PUNJAB COMMERCIAL CROPS  
CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हायरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि पंजाब में सिंचित भूमि पर जो फसलें होती हैं जैसे कपास, सरसों का बीज, आलू, गन्ना, टिमाटर, फलों के बाग आदि, इन पर 6 रुपए प्रति एकड़ और असिंचित भूमि पर तीन रुपए प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से उपकर लगाने की व्यवस्था है और मान्यवर सरकार को यह व्यवस्था इसलिए करनी पड़ी है कि पिछले दिनों पंजाब में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है और एक तरह से वहाँ पर ला लैस-नैस आ गई है, उससे पंजाब सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय हो गई है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS  
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :  
Just one word. It is not the correct appreciation of the situation. This cess has been there in Punjab since 1963. Since we have taken over the Administration, it has to be extended for another five years. The Assembly would have done it without even mentioning it. It has been there in operation for the past twenty years. It has nothing to do with the present situation in Punjab. That is what I have to say.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा निवेदन यह था कि इस समय पंजाब

की आर्थिक स्थिति दयनीय हो गई है और इस वजह से कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी जिससे वहाँ का खर्च चलाया जा सके। इसलिए यह जो 1984 से 1988 तक उपकर की व्यवस्था की गई है उसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि जब सरकार किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं दे पा रही है तो किसान पर टैक्स लगाने का क्या औचित्य है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि यह 1963 से चला आ रहा है लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि जब सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करे। इस तरह के टेक्सेस को वापिस ले लेना चाहिए। हम लोग हमेशा देश के किसानों के लिए इस बात की मांग करते आए हैं कि उनको लाभकारी मूल्य दिया जाए। सरकार को पता है कि इस बार पंजाब में चने की फसल बरबाद हो गई है। कपास की फसल बरबाद हो गई है। फसलों में बीमारी लग गई है। जब किसान की सहायता के लिए सरकार समय पर कीटनाशक दवाओं का और अन्य चीजों का प्रबंध नहीं कर पाती है तो फिर उसको इस तरह के टैक्स नहीं लगाने चाहिए। इन दोनों चीजों में आपस में विरोधाभास नजर आता है।

इस सिलसिले में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में जितनी लेबर काम करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से आती थी वह अब नहीं जा रही है और जो लोग वहाँ पर हैं वे धीरे-धीरे वापिस आ रहे हैं। इससे वहाँ की कृषि पर भी असर हो रहा है। पंदावार घट रही है। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इस टैक्स को वापिस लेने की मंत्री महोदय घोषणा करें और किसी प्रकार का टैक्स किसानों पर न लगाया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Harikesh, I think because there is President's Rule in Punjab, therefore, this Bill has been brought.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Unfortunately, the Hon. Member is mixing up various issues. He has said that as a result of calamities and famine the farmer has to give taxes as well as he has to suffer loss. He knows it very well that wherever there is this kind of calamity, farmers not only get compensation, but they also get subsidy. I should say that this is only something in the press. The labour in Punjab is working quite well. It is true also that on account of political uncertainty and the situation created by the present agitation, the people from other States are hesitant to come. But, Sir, being from Punjab I can assure the hon. Member that there is no harassment to the labourers. If they want, they can come for doing the job during the harvest. They are very much welcome and therefore, there is no harassment to the labour. This I wanted to tell him.

(Interruptions)

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल में कोई नई बात नहीं है। इसे पंजाब की विधान-सभा ने 1974 में पारित किया और पंजाब की पर-कैपिटल इनकम सबको मासूम है। वहाँ की सिंचित भूमि है और उन्होंने जो विकास किया है उसके आधार पर सैस लगाया है इसमें कोई दो राय हो नहीं सकती। यहाँ हमारे मंत्री जी हरेक भाषण का तुरन्त उत्तर देते हैं, यह नई बात है। हमारे मंत्री जी पंजाब के हैं।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं जाता हूँ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : बाप यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, मेहरबानी करके यह बतलाएं कि आपने पिछले 3 सालों में कितना सैस इकट्ठा किया और उसमें से कितना खर्च किया? कितना फार्म पर आपने खर्च किया और दूसरे किस

काम के लिए आप उसमें से वैसा खर्च करते हैं ? इससे क्या विकास हुआ ? बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ ओब्जेक्ट्स में यह बात जानी चाहिए थी ।

इरिगेटेड लैंड और अन-इरिगेटेड लैंड पर जो आपने सैस लगाया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ । कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि वहाँ पर इस प्रकार की हालत है । अगर ऐसी हालत किसान की होती है तो उसकी चिन्ता भी सरकार करती है । आपको तो मालूम ही है कि कितनी सम्झौदा सरकार देती है, फर्टिलाइजर देती है । इसलिए इस बिल का विरोध करना उचित नहीं है । उधर वालों को तो विरोध करना ही है, इसलिए वह विरोध करें, लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं सकता । आज वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन है इसलिए मजबूरन इस बिल को यहाँ लाना पड़ा है । यह जरूर बताया जाना चाहिए कि कलैक्शन कितनी है, और खर्च कितना किया गया है ताकि हम इसे एप्रूव करें ।

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :** Sir, there is no doubt that the object of the Bill is very limited...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** So, the speech also must be limited.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** I am coming to that. It is 'limited' in the sense that the legislation of the Punjab Assembly is to be extended for its operation and that is because of the fact that Punjab is now under President's Rule and this Parliament is entitled to make legislation for Punjab.

Sir, although this Bill has got a very simple and limited object. I think you would agree that it involves very important principles. It is good, I have been interested to speak on it because this Bill has given us the opportunity to draw the attention of the Government to certain basic principle regarding agriculture. This Bill involves three basic policy issues viz, the financing of the Plan, the price policy of the Government, the tax policy

of the Government. Had these policies not been involved, I think we would not have been very much interested in taking part in this debate. I, therefore, oppose because the policy of the Government is to fund the Plan by means of extracting money from the peasantry of our country. That policy is being pursued and imperceptibly we are accepting this thing. For the financing of the Plan they say, this kind of cess is required. My point is if you were to have a peoples oriented Plan, the finance should also come from those who can afford to do so. Therefore, it is the rich was who has to be taxed. Plans have to be funded from that source. The policy of the Government is to extract money from the poor and fund the Plan. I am opposed to this policy.

I would give one or two instances. What is the tax policy of the Government ? Even in this year's Budget grants relief in excise worth Rs. 200 crores on cars has been given. You give relief to the cars to the extent of Rs. 200 crores. And you want to fund and finance the Plan by extracting money from the poor agriculturists !

Irrigated and non-irrigated land is also owned by the small peasants, poor peasants, marginal peasants. The incidence of tax would be on them. Had this incidence of tax been on those kulaks, I would not have opposed it. The incidence falls on the poor, marginal farmers also.

Grants worth Rs. 90 crores have been given on Colour T.V. in this year's Budget, You tax the Punjab poor agriculturists to-day by way of extracting cess and that too for funding the Plan !

(Interruptions)

**M.R. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** On this small Bill you are making very good political speech.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Therefore, you agree with me. I am satisfied. Funding of the Plan is now being made by exploitation of the poor section of the

people and the richer section of the people is being provided tax relief. My point is over.

This Bill proposes to have tax on certain land which grows chillies, cotton, mustard seed, etc. I have got a Report 'study conducted by Gujarat State Co-operative Cotton Federation.' Cotton is there. That is why I say all this. I am always afraid of this. What is the study? The result is that the prices of textiles have increased on a much faster pace than the price of cotton during the past decade. The Punjab farmers grow cotton. The price of cotton did not rise in keeping with the rise of price of textile goods. I give only one example. In August, 1983, the wholesale price index of cotton was as low as Rs. 200 while the cloth price increased steadily and reached as high as Rs. 244.30. My point is, these are commercial crops—cotton, jute etc. I do not know whether you know it. You should be concerned about your cotton growers. Regarding tobacco, Prof. Ranga is not here. These are the commercial crops. The prices of these commercial crops are artificially being deflated in order to see that the big mill-owners and now the multinationals reap greater benefit by way of increased rate of the price of the fini-shed product. Therefore, my principal is that the commercial crop growers should be given remunerative prices. And this Bill instead of ensuring remunerative price for the growers of commercial crops, is extracting more and more money by way of cess from the agriculturists and growers. And this is nothing but an anti-peasant policy.

Again, I know that you will not be kind with me. You are not equitably kind with me. I complete in one minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are questioning the wisdom of a Legislature which has enacted this. We are only to extend the term. We are questioning the wisdom of the Legislature which has passed this Act.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Let me have a second's time. I am not questioning the wisdom of the Legislature of Punjab.

I have got great regard for them because they are also elected representatives as I am. But I have got the right to say and to discuss on a policy. And this Parliament should take the opportunity to discuss the policy.

Another point is regarding the price parity between the agriculture produce and the industrial produce. (*Interruptions*) I have got large number of figures to show that the disparity is increasing. Therefore, I am opposed to the principle of the Bill but I am not opposed to the extension of the period. Therefore, I appeal to Parliament and the hon. Minister to make out some points to meet my queries in order to see that the policy of the Government is revised so that parity between the price of industrial produce and the price of agriculture produce is maintained and remunerative prices for the commercial crops are also ensured for the growers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I learn something from your speech. Therefore, I put a question and get reply to it.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब वाणिज्यिक फसल उपकर संशोधन विधेयक यों तो पंजाब के कृषि में लगे हुए किसानों के हितकारी बिल के रूप में दिखाई पड़ता है। लेकिन अगर आप इसका सिंहावलोकन करें तो किसानों को इस बिल से कोई लाभ पहुंचा है ऐसा मंत्री जी ने कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। सबसे पहले राज्य सरकार ने 1974-75 से लेकर 1978-77 के लिए यानी 5 वर्ष के लिए यह बिल बनाया था लेकिन पांच वर्ष के दौरान कितना उपकर वसूल किया गया और वसूलने के बाद किन-किन मदों पर खर्च किया गया और उससे किसानों को कितना लाभ पहुंचा? कल्याणनार्थ कृषि के औद्योगिकरण के लिए कितना किन मदों पर खर्च किया गया—इसकी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। सरकार ने अपनी वित्तीय आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए 1979 से 1980 और 1983-84 पांच वर्षों के लिए समय बढ़ाया और अब फिर जब छठी पंचवर्षीय

योजना समाप्त हो रही है, तो फिर 1984-85 से लेकर 1988-89 तक के लिए समय बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात है, अगर किसानों के हित के लिए अगर उपकर उदग्रहित किया जाए और उसके द्वारा किसानों के लाभ के लिए चिन्ता की जाए। पंजाब के किसानों की स्थिति दूसरे किसानों की अपेक्षा बहुत अच्छी है। गेहूँ और रबी की फसल भी भरपूर होती है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ वाणिज्यिक फसल पर उपकर लगते हैं, सिंचित क्षेत्र के लिए 6 रु० और असिंचित क्षेत्र के लिए 3 रु० तो जो छोटे लघु और सीमान्त कृषक जिनको हम गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे मानते हैं, उसके लिए यह अपवाद रखना चाहिए। जिनके पास 50-100-150 एकड़ जमीन है, उनके लिए यह उपकर लगते तो अच्छा होता। यदि आप इन छोटे किसानों पर उपकर लगाएंगे तो वे वाणिज्यिक फसल लगाना मूल जाएंगे। केवल गेहूँ और रबी की फसल लगाकर ही अपने परिवार का पालन करना चाहेंगे। यह ठीक है कि यह कर स्टेट सरकार द्वारा लगाया है, लेकिन अब तो राष्ट्रपति शासन है, वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए छोटे-छोटे किसानों को भी अगर तबाह किया जाएगा तो यह कोई समाजवादी समाज के लिए मंशा अच्छी नहीं दीख पड़ती है। इसलिए यह बिल पूर्ण रूप से लाभकारी नहीं है। मैं इसका विरोध कर रहा हूँ। क्योंकि अगर लघु सीमान्त कृषकों को इससे छूट दी जाती और बड़े-बड़े किसानों पर लागू किया जाता तो अच्छी बात होती। साथ ही साथ इन पिछले दस वर्षों में कितना उदग्रहित किया गया और किसानों को क्या लाभ पहुंचाया गया ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि असिंचित क्षेत्र में आपको टैक्स लगाना ही नहीं चाहिए था। अपने उसे पानी की गारन्टी नहीं दी है। यदि वह किसी तरह से फसल लगाकर अपने परिवार का पालन कर लेता है, तो उसे भी अपवाद में रखना

चाहिए, लेकिन उसे भी आपने अपवाद में नहीं रखा है। इसलिए यह व्यावहारिक नहीं लगता है।

साथ ही साथ वाणिज्यिक फसलों में बीमारियाँ लग जाती हैं, उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या गारन्टी दी है? क्या उदग्रहित रकम से उनकी फसलों की रक्षा की गारन्टी दी जाएगी, फसलों का बीमा किया जाएगा, कभी फसल बीमारी के कारण अच्छी नहीं होती है, तो बीमा किया जाएगा—लेकिन यह भी नहीं किया है। इस प्रकार असंगठित किसानों पर ही नाना प्रकार के टैक्स लगाए जाते हैं। उन्हें फंसाया जाता है; उन्हीं को तबाह किया जाता है। श्रमिक जहाँ संगठित है, अगर उनके अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात होता है तो वे लड़ते हैं, आन्दोलन करते हैं। लेकिन किसान जो मूक है, असंगठित है, उस पर टैक्स लगा दिए जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरी दृष्टि में यह बिल किसानों के लिए हितकर बिल नहीं कहा जा सकता। यदि अपवाद वगैरह भी इसमें रहते तो भी मैं हार्दिक समर्थन देता, लेकिन ऐसा भी कुछ नहीं है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, it is the firm conviction of the Government to see that the small farmers, the marginal farmers and all the other farmers augment their agricultural production.

For this purpose, various measures have been in operation. It is needless for me to lay any more emphasis at this stage.

So far as the Punjab Commercial Crops Bill is concerned, it is already in operation. It has been brought before this august House for extension for another five years since we are all conscious of the fact that Punjab is under President's rule.

and, therefore, Parliament is empowered for making legislation in respect of this State.

Hon. Member Basudeb Acharia while speaking referred to Raj Committee. The recommendations of the Raj Committee have been gone into and it has been found that it would not be appropriate to consider direct taxes.

The Government has also exempted land owners owing land up to 5 standard acres from land revenue. So much so if any illusion is there on the part of anybody that Government is trying to create a problem to the small land owners, I have to say that it is wrong.

So far as the cess is concerned, some hon. Members wanted to know what was the amount collected since 1974-75 onwards. In 1974-75 it was about Rs. 68,09,000/-.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it Rs. 68 lakhs ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : When you come to know the figures, you will appreciate that it is correct.

In 1974-75, the cess collected on commercial crops is Rs. 68,09,000/-.

In 1983-84, it has come to Rs. 1,40,000/-.

So far as the entire revenue collection in Punjab State is concerned including cess on commercial crops, it is hardly Rs. 3,40,00,000/-. But Government has spent more than this amount on the development of sugarcane, cotton and chillies etc.

While collecting this cess, no additional expenditure is incurred. No additional staff is employed. Regular pattern of collection of land revenue through patwaris and others is in operation in every village in the entire country. The levy cess is being collected by the same machinery in the same pattern.

I do not want to go into the various aspects of what the Members on the Opposition said while opposing this Bill, as for instance allegations like the Government making the Bill political etc. It is not for me to reply to all such allegations at this stage.

The expenditure incurred by the State Government on the development of commercial crops in 1980-81 was Rs. 2,66,00,000/- and in 1981-82, it was Rs. 3,08,00,000/- and in 1982-83 it was Rs. 2,90,00,000 as against the collection of only Rs. 1,40,00,000/- per annum in the form of cess.

In the light of this, it would be more appropriate and relevant on the part of the Opposition Members to agree for extension of this Bill further period of 1983-84 khariff to rabi crop of 1988-89, even though those Opposition Members, including Shri Chitta Basu, opposed this Bill in principle. I am thankful to the hon. Members who have supported the Bill and I am also thankful to the hon. Members who have opposed it; they have given their ideas about it...

SHRI HARKESH BHADUR : I want it to go on record that I am not in favour of this extension also.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : As I have mentioned earlier, it is the firm conviction of the Government to see that the small farmers augment their agricultural production.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.  
Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed,"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.41 hrs.

### ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

*As Passed by Rajya Sabha*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) provides, in the interests of general public, for the control of the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in, certain essential commodities. The Act has been amended from time to time. The latest amendments to the Act were effected by the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981, to make its provisions

more effective for dealing with persons indulging in hoarding, profiteering, etc., in essential commodities.

Section 3 of the Act provides that, for maintaining or increasing supplies of any essential commodity or for securing its equitable distribution and availability at fair price, the Central Government may issue orders for regulating or prohibiting the production, supply and distribution of such essential commodity and trade and commerce therein. In order to achieve the objectives of Section 3, the Government has been vested with plenary powers to issue orders, e.g., for regulating production, storage, transport and distribution, for controlling the price, etc.

Section 3 of the Act has the objective of ensuring that the essential commodity should be made available to the consumers at a fair price. Fixation of fair price alone will not necessarily render the essential commodity available to the consumers. In order to make the same available to the consumers at a fair price, not only the fair price has to be fixed but if there is no adequate supply of the essential commodity, its supply has to be increased.

There is, however, no provision in the Act enabling the Government to recover, in case of default, any amount which is required to be paid or deposited in pursuance of any such regulatory order. It is, therefore, necessary to amend the Act to include therein an express provision enabling recovery of such amounts as arrears of land revenue so as to remove the present lacuna.

This is the limited provision of this Amendment Bill. With these introductory remarks, I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Satyashdan Chakraborty.



**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** (Calcutta South) : Sir, the Government is trying to amend further the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. From 1955 upto this day there have been many amendments, as the Minister himself has stated.

The purpose of the Act which was passed in 1955 was as the Minister has said, to control the production, supply and distribution of essential commodities. No one can quarrel with the purpose. We must make essential commodities available to the millions of our countrymen who are half-fed and sometimes who are compelled to go without food not only because of scarcity but because of either the limited purchasing power or no purchasing power at all. It is absolutely essential that the Government can never remain indifferent to this problem. With that end in view the Food Corporation of India was created. The State Trading Corporation was created and certain commodities are regarded as essential, essential to keep the body and soul together. These are the barest minimum which a civilised government should provide to its citizens. There are other commodities to which the rich people have access which are known as luxury goods or goods for comfort. But commodities like foodgrains, kerosene, edible oil, coal and so many items are commodities which are essential for the common people.

Unfortunately, it will be seen that these are the commodities whose prices are rising. It has been rising and it will be seen that the commodities which are used by the affluent sections of the society—their prices are going down. The Government is reducing taxes on refrigerators, televisions and other luxury items. But so far as essential commodities are concerned, their prices are rising in spite of the tall claims made by the Government from time to time inside and outside Parliament. From the statistics provided by the Government itself I find that the consumer price index has risen from 1979 to 1983 by 60%. You will be astonished to know that in this year of bumper crop—the Government claims that there has been a record production of foodgrains this year—the prices of essential commodities including

rice are increasing. I have figures with me. If the Minister wants to go through it, I can supply him the figures to see how the prices are rising. This year the rise in the price of rice was 15.9%. One has to go to the market or even to the Super Bazar to find that...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : You mean the retail price.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : Yes Sir. You will find that there has been a rise in prices of all essential commodities.

Our Government is also pursuing the policy of buffer-stocks so far as foodgrains are concerned. But, in spite of that policy, we find that the prices of the essential commodities are rising. It only means that it will lower the standard of living of the poor people—the people who live below the poverty line. Now this is a big phenomenon. When your food production rises, why the prices should rise? Government must explain what is the factor for this. Simple laws of economics will tell anyone that whenever there is more supply of an essential commodity, then prices should go down. But, Sir, the Financial Express paper and other papers have noted it; our economists have also noted it and they are wondering how is it that when there has been an increase in production, prices are also going up? It must be because of the failure of the Government to control the traders as also their failure to control the black marketeers and also their failure to respond to the call of the States to supply foodgrains when they are essentially required. Government has been definitely procuring foodgrains. Whenever the States demand adequate supply of rice or wheat or anything else, the Central Government is reluctant to do it. In answer to a Starred Question, the Minister has replied :

The Demands received from State Governments in lakh tonnes are as follows :

1980-81	58.89
1981-82	253.08
1982-83	264.95
1983-84	303.41

These are the demands of the States—not only of West Bengal. (*Interruptions*) Other States are also demanding. There are deficits because of various reasons. When there is cyclone, when there is drought or when there is a crop failure, the State Government has to appeal to the Central Government for the release of adequate supply of foodgrains.

Now, Sir, you will notice—Tamilnadu is also concerned—the allotments made to State Governments. That is also in lakh tonnes. The figures are as follows :

Year	Demand	Allotment
1980-81	258.89	189.67
1981-82	253.08	168.38
1982-83	264.95	146.08
1983-84	303.41	Upto January 1984 176.82

There is a gap between allotment and off-take. You will see that in 1983-84, the allotment made was 176.82 lakh tonnes while the offtake was 150.71 lakh tonnes, in 1982-83, the demand was for 146.87 lakh tonnes while the offtake was 134.97 lakh tonnes. So, you will see that there is a wide gap between the demand and supply. (*Interruptions*) Production has gone up but what is the factor which is responsible for not allocating adequate foodgrains to the States because when your production has gone up your allocation or your off-take was 112, 122, 134 and 116 million tonnes upto January.

First of all I do not know what is your policy. The policy of buffer stock is to come to the help of the States when it is urgently necessary otherwise why should the States come. They come to you when they are in need. A friend in need is a friend indeed but you are not a friend in need and that is why you are not at all a friend indeed.

Sir, what is happening to the public distribution system. The Government

claims from the house-tops that we are for the strengthening and widening the public distribution system. This is included in the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister and so on and so forth. But what actually are you doing? Are you strengthening the public distribution system? You are breaking the public distribution system. Where there is statutory rationing you are not supplying those areas with adequate foodgrains and other essential commodities. I request the hon. Minister to go to the market and purchase a kilo of rice. He will find how it is going beyond the reach of the people. The poor people who only dream of having one meal a day and there are millions and millions of people in India to whom one square meal a day is almost a dream instead of strengthening the public distribution system the government is gradually going to destroy the system though they proclaim from the housetops that they want to strengthen it. How? By not supplying the essential commodities. The price of kerosene has increased not only because of the traders but also because of the Central Government itself because it is following the policy of administered prices. What is the price of coal now? How many times you have increased the price of coal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue with his speech. Now, the House will take up...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, you allow him to complete so that we may finish this item or if you so decide this may be taken up after the Private Members' Business is over.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have get Half an Hour discussion also.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, after Half an Hour discussion is over, I can request the Minister to come and we can finish it. It will be better.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On Monday we could do it. There are other speakers.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** One hour was allotted.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** If Half-an-hour discussion is not there it is all right; but Half-an-hour discussion is there; it can not be done.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** We can finish this by about 7 O'clock.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I am sorry; that is not possible; Half an hour discussion is there. We can take it up on Monday.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Thank you, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, the only other speaker is Mr. Rakesh. Then you will reply.

15.01 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**76th Report**

**SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) :** I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th April, 1984."

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th April, 1984."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.02 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE :**

**RIGHT TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION AS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT—Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary on 12 April, 1984 :

'This House expresses its grave concern over the high percentage of illiteracy prevailing throughout the country even after thirty-six years of Independence and resolves that the right to free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years be including as a Fundamental Right in our Constitution.'

Shri Shailani was on his legs. He has already taken 9 minutes. He may take a few minutes and conclude.

**श्री खन्नापाल शैलानी (हायरस) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस दिन निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे देश में 1951 से 1981 के बीच में शिक्षा की राज्यवार प्रतिशत क्या है। जहाँ तक जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य का सम्बन्ध है, 1951 के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, मगर 1981 में वहाँ का प्रतिशत 26.67 है। कर्नाटक में 1951 में वह 19.34 प्रतिशत था, जो बढ़कर 1981 में 38.46 प्रतिशत हो गया। केरल में वह 1951 में 40.23 प्रतिशत था और 1981 में 70.42 प्रतिशत हुआ। मध्य प्रदेश में 1951 में वह 9.50 प्रतिशत था, जो बढ़कर 1981 में 27.87 हो गया। इसी तरह से सारे राज्यों के आंकड़े हैं। यह काफी लम्बी लिस्ट है। इस वक्त हमारे देश में शिक्षा की प्रतीशतता करीब 15.83 है।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह जो संकल्प पेश किया है, उसमें शिक्षा को अनिवार्य और

निःशुल्क बनाने पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है। जहां तक उनकी भावना का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ कि पक्ष और विपक्ष के सभी सदस्यों ने उसकी प्रशंसा की है। यदि गहराई से विचार किया जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य बहुत ही साफ और महान है। उस दिन मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश में अधिकांश गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं और उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था आज भी ठीक नहीं है, और वह तब तक ठीक नहीं होगी, जब तक शिक्षा का स्तर एक समान नहीं हो जाएगा। आज हम देखते हैं कि जिला परिषद, नगरपालिका और महापालिका के देहात, कस्बों और शहरों के स्कूलों की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहाँ पर वे अध्यापक जाते हैं, जो सही मानों में अपनी ड्यूटी अंजाम नहीं देते। उन स्कूलों से निकले हुए बच्चे आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० आदि का काम्पीटी-शन्ज में उतनी अधिक संख्या में नहीं आ पाते हैं, जितनी संख्या में पब्लिक स्कूलों और कानवेंट्स में पढ़ने वाले अमीरों और पूँजीपतियों के बच्चे आते हैं। मैंने उस दिन मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि जहाँ तक हो सके, इस देश में शिक्षा का स्तर एक समान हो और गरीब तथा अमीर, छूत तथा अछूत, सभी के बच्चों को एक ही शिक्षा दी जाए। तब पता चलेगा कि काम्पी-टीटिव एग्जामिनेशन्ज में कौन पास होते हैं और कौन फेल होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि शिक्षा बजट का 80 प्रतिशत हिस्सा अनुसूचित जाति, जनजातियों और कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चों पर खर्च होना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसे वाले शहर के लोग तो अपने बच्चों को अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन गरीब का बच्चा अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर पाता है। जब तक शिक्षा एक जैसी नहीं होगी और स्तर नहीं सुधरेगा तब तक किसी भी चीज में हम तरक्की नहीं कर सकते। मैं

इस बिल की भावना से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन चूँकि यह प्राइवेट बिल है इसलिए पास तो नहीं होगा, अच्छा ही सरकार ही ऐसा बिल लाए और पास हो तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहे।

आज सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को काफी सुविधाएं दी हैं और वह अच्छे-अच्छे ओहदों पर हैं। जो लोग पढ़ लिख गए हैं उनके बच्चे भविष्य में अनपढ़ नहीं रहेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा सरकार अपनी तरफ से ऐसा बिल लाए जिससे देश में सभी वर्गों का हित हो। मैं इस बिल की भावनाओं का समर्थन करते हुए और आपका धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा):  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस संकल्प पर माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि आजादी के 38 वर्ष और गणतंत्र के रूप में 35 वर्ष गुजर रहे हैं, फिर भी सारे देश में निरक्षरता की संख्या कम नहीं है। 70 प्रतिशत अभी भी लोग अशिक्षित हैं। 30 प्रतिशत जो शिक्षित हुए हैं उसमें भी कई प्रांतों में जो स्थिति है उसके अनुसार देखा जाय तो बहुत ही मंद मूलक है। यह व्यवस्था के अभाव और संतुलित सरकारी व्यवस्था के अभाव के कारण सारे देश में ऐसी स्थिति है। हमारी जो योजनाएं बनी 38 वर्ष के बाद भी 50 प्रतिशत लोग अभी तक शिक्षित नहीं हो पाए हैं। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र के दौरे में देखा एक ब्लाक की 48,000 जनसंख्या है जिसमें शिक्षितों की संख्या 8,000 थी और शेष 40,000 अशिक्षित थे। इस प्रकार वहाँ 16 हजार पुरुष और 20 हजार महिलाएं अशिक्षित थे। इतने दिनों के बाद भी हमारी शिक्षा की यह रफ्तार है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार आगे वाले 50-100 सालों में भी हम पूर्ण रूप से

लोगों को शिक्षित नहीं कर पायेंगे। यह बहुत ही भयानक स्थिति है। देश में प्रजातंत्र का अर्थ है कि देश में हर व्यक्ति को शिक्षा हासिल होनी चाहिए, लेकिन देश में 70 फीसदी से अधिक लोगों की संख्या ठप्पा मारने की है। इस प्रकार वे कैसे गणतन्त्र, प्रजातंत्र को समझेंगे। इसके लिए सरकार को प्राथमिकता देकर महत्त्व देना चाहिए ताकि देश का हर नागरिक साक्षर हो जाए। संविधान के अनुसार 14 वर्ष तक शिक्षा अनिवार्य है, लेकिन वह आज भी कितानों तक ही सीमा है। अभी तक जितनी भी व्यवस्थाएं हुई हैं, वे अपर्याप्त हैं। यह बहुत ही वेदना का विषय है, लेकिन अभी भी हम इस दिशा में गुजर रहे हैं। इसीलिए माननीय सदस्य ने निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के लिए यह प्रस्ताव रखा है, ताकि इसके द्वारा सभी नागरिकों को कम से कम पर्याप्त शिक्षा को व्यवस्था की जा सके। वे क्यों नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है, उनके परिवार की स्थिति क्या है, इन सब पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। आखिर इन बच्चों के संस्कार को ऊपर उठाने के लिए सरकार उत्तरदायी है। यदि वह अपने उत्तरदायित्व को निभा नहीं सकती है, तो उसे शासन में रहने का कोई हक नहीं है। अभी भी उच्च शिक्षा में छीना-छपटी है। जो ऊंचे परिवार के लोग हैं, वे बराबर आगे बढ़ते चले जाते हैं, लेकिन निम्न वर्ग के लोग, हरिजन, आदिवासी, गिरिजन, कमजोर और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग वास्तविक शिक्षा भी हासिल नहीं कर पाते हैं। तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए भी सरकार ने कारगर कदम नहीं उठाया है। उनकी मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भी सरकार की कोई अभिर्घ्न नहीं है। गांव-गांव में प्राइमरी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था बहुत ही दुखद है। यदि है भी तो सामग्री का अभाव है। अभी भी देश में एक प्राप्ति है जहां आजादी

के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी प्राथमिक विद्यालय किसी कच्चे भवन में, झोपड़ीवाले मकान में, वृक्षों के नीचे, किसी मन्दिर में या किसी के दरवाजे पर बैठ कर चलते हैं। न उनके पास बैठने के लिए पट्टी है, न ब्लैक-बोर्ड है और न अन्य साधन हैं। जब ऐसी हालत है तो आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हम बच्चों को अनिवार्य रूप से, गारन्टी के साथ, शिक्षा मुहैया कर रहे हैं? हमारी ये योजनायें इस दिशा में आज तक क्या करती रहीं हैं? यह सब हमारी अदूरदर्शिता का परिणाम है—पिछले 38 वर्षों में शिक्षा के लिए सबसे पहले प्राथमिकता देकर जो काम या जो व्यवस्था हमें करनी चाहिए थी, वह हम नहीं कर सके हैं।

हमारा देश गांवों का देश है। इस देश में 5-6 लाख गांव हैं। गांवों में शिक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण यदि कोई शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए शहरों की तरफ आता है तो वहां उसे एडमीशन नहीं मिलता है। दिल्ली जैसे शहर में माडर्न स्कूल हैं, दूसरे पब्लिक स्कूल हैं जिनमें गांवों के बच्चों के लिए एडमीशन मिलना दुर्लभ है। इन स्कूलों में किन लोगों को एडमीशन मिलता है, जो पूंजीपति हैं या ब्यूरोक्रेट हैं। जो वर्ग पहले से आगे बढ़ चुका है उसको ही ऐसे स्कूलों में स्थान मिलता है। जब ऐसे लोगों को इनमें स्थान मिलेगा तो देश के 70 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए क्या होगा? जरूरत इस बात की है कि सब को समान रूप से शिक्षा मिले, चाहे गांव का स्कूल हो या शहर का स्कूल हो, सबका सिलेबस समान हो, पठन-पाठन की प्रणाली समान हो ताकि कोई गांव में पढ़े या शहर में पढ़े उसे समान शिक्षा मिले। लेकिन वास्तविकता क्या है—नाना प्रकार के सिलेबस हैं। कई लोग अपनी सामाजिक संस्थाएं चलाते हैं, कहीं सरकार की तरफ से ही अच्छे विद्यालयों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। इस

प्रकार समाज का जो विशेष वर्ग है उनको ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ मिलता रहता है।

हमारे सामने आप की एनुअल रिपोर्ट आती है, दूसरी बड़ी-बड़ी किताबें, छापाई जाती हैं, फोटो वगैरह छापी जाती हैं, इन सब पर बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। अगर इस प्रकार क खर्च को कम करके इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय तो उस धन से हजारों स्कूलों की बिल्डिंग बन सकती है, उनको शिक्षा की दूसरी सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं। लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि आज जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है— उसमें दोहरी-प्रणाली चल रही है। समाज में जो आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, जो आफिसर वर्ग के हैं, नेता वर्ग के हैं उनके लिए जितनी सुविधाएं शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए हैं, डाक्टर और इन्जीनियर बनने के लिए हैं, उतनी भारत के शेष समाज के लिए नहीं हैं। कंपिटेशन फी समाप्त हो गई है, लेकिन उसको दूसरे रूप में लिया जाता है, एक-एक और डेढ़-डेढ़ लाख रुपया दान में ले लिया जाता है। लेकिन एक गरीब इतना रुपया कहां से लाएगा, कहां से इतनी धूस देकर अपने बच्चे को उच्च शिक्षा मुहिया कर सकेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि शिक्षा प्रणाली को समान बनाया जाय, शहरों और गांवों में समान रूप से शिक्षा दी जाय, चाहे वह इन्जीनियरिंग की हो, डाक्टरी की हो या दूसरी साइन्टिफिक एजुकेशन हो, ताकि हमारे बच्चों को गांवों से शहरों की तरफ आने की जरूरत न पड़े और समाज के अन्य वर्गों के साथ-साथ उनको भी आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले। मेरा यह भी विचार है कि जो हमारे हरिजन, आदिवासी, गिरीजन हैं, कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं उनको कम से कम आइ० ए० या बी० ए० तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा देनी चाहिए। 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा देनी चाहिए और जिन बच्चों के गार्जियन बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ाते हैं, उनको आवासीय विद्यालयों की रचना करके शिक्षा देने की

व्यवस्था करें। बहुत से बच्चे हैं, जिनके गार्जियन उनके लिए खाने, कपड़े, किताबें और दूसरी तरह की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते हैं और उन बच्चों से मजदूरी कराते हैं। ऐसे बच्चों को साक्षर बनाने के लिए सरकार को कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और इस चीज को योजना में शामिल करना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होगा तभी सभी लोगों को साक्षर बनाने में हम सफल हो सकेंगे। कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली के सदस्यों ने महात्मा गांधी की भावना को ध्यान में रख कर इस चीज को रखा था कि शिक्षा में आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है और ऐसी परिस्थिति में इसको सबसे पहले प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। जिस तरह से हर व्यक्ति के लिए भोजन की आवश्यकता है, उसी प्रकार से देश की समृद्धि के लिए, देश को गौरव प्रदान करने के लिए हर बच्चे की पढ़ाई आवश्यक है और इसको प्राथमिकता देने के लिए हमें कारगर उपाय उठाने चाहिए। सारे देश में जितने भी विद्यालय हैं, उनमें पढ़ाई के लिए जो आवश्यक चीजें होती हैं, उनकी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए ताकि देश के माथे पर जो यह एक कलंक है और कोढ़ की तरह से जो यह बीमारी फैली हुई है कि इतने सारे लोग निरक्षर हैं, यह खत्म हो और इसको दूर किया जाए।

एक बात मैं प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा सारे देश में चलाई जा रही है लेकिन प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का काम ऐसी एजेन्सियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है जो करोड़ों रुपया हजम कर जाती हैं। न वे कोई रजिस्टर इसके लिए रखती हैं और न कोई इस चीज को देखने के लिए जाता है और हर गांव में बैठ कर करोड़ों रुपया सरकार का इस पर नष्ट हो रहा है। आंकड़ों में तो यह दिखाया जाता है कि 50 प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर हो गए हैं लेकिन यह सब कागजों में ही रहता है और

व्यवहारिक रूप में ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप किसी भी गांव में जाकर देख लें, वहां पर प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की पढ़ाई ठीक से नहीं हो रही है और इसके लिए कोई कारगर कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। इसकी जांच करने वाला कोई अधिकारी भी नहीं है और घर बैठकर हिसाब बना दिया जाता है और सरकार का करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह से हजम कर लिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि प्राइवेट एजेंसियों को जो यह काम दिया है इसको समाप्त किया जाए और गवर्नमेंट का जो शिक्षा विभाग है, उसके द्वारा इस काम को कराया जाए। एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रात्रि में ही यह शिक्षा देने का प्रावधान है। दिन में भी दो घंटे इसकी पढ़ाई होनी चाहिए ताकि वहां जाकर जांच पड़ताल की जा सके कि वाकई में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा लोगों को दी जा रही है। रात्रि पाठशालों में पढ़ाई नहीं होती है और कोई एकाध जगह ऐसी होगी जहां पर यह पढ़ाई ठीक से दी जा रही हो वरना सब जगहों पर कदाचार और व्यभिचार है। इसकी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two hours were allotted last time for this resolution. Now we have exhausted those two hours. There are 5 or 6 more members to speak. The Minister has got to intervene and the Mover must also reply. Therefore, I would like to know the sense of the House as to by how much time we should extend.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : One hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, the House has agreed to extend the time by one more hour and then we will see. Anyhow, we must give a chance to move the resolution of Mr. Rahi also.

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चाँधरी सैफुद्दीन जी ने निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार मानने के विषय में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काफी काम किया है। जिस भावना से माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसके बारे में मैं उनसे भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पार्टी की एक प्रांत में सरकार है, उस सरकार ने उस प्रांत में इस विषय में कोई कदम उठाए हैं या नहीं ?

अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रांतीय सरकारों ने कर रखी है और निःशुल्क शिक्षा हमने 14 साल तक के बच्चों के लिए कर रखी है। इसलिए निःशुल्कता का तो कोई प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता। हमने मिडिल क्लास तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा कर रखी है। इसको आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है यह हम महसूस करते हैं। इसको 14 साल से आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए जिससे कि बच्चे कम से कम मैट्रिक तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें। वहां तक तो शिक्षा निःशुल्क हो जाए जिससे कि गरीब से गरीब आदमी के बच्चों को भी मैट्रिक तक शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से निश्चित तरीके से बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा।

भारत सरकार ने और खास कर हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जरिए से पिछले तीन-चार सालों में प्राइमरी और मिडिल शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और इस साल तो बहुत बड़ा प्रयोग किया है। 6 से 11 साल के बच्चों का बहुत बड़ा एनरोलमेंट जो संस्था करती है, उसको अलग-अलग तरीके से

इनाम देने की घोषणा की, उनको मदद देने की घोषणा की। जिस संस्था में सबसे ज्यादा लड़कियों का प्रवेश होगा, उस संस्था को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ देने की घोषणा की। इससे काफी लाभ हुआ और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्टेज पर एनरोलमेंट का काम बहुत तेजी से हुआ। इसलिए यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने कोई काम नहीं किया। काम निश्चित तरीके से किया। लेकिन इस काम में सुधार की आवश्यकता है और इस काम में जो कमियाँ हैं उनको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि यहां पर दो प्रकार की शिक्षा मिलती है। बड़े लोगों को बहुत बढ़िया शिक्षा मिलती है और गरीब लोगों को दूसरे प्रकार की शिक्षा मिलती है। शिक्षा में इस प्रकार का जो भेदभाव चल रहा है इसको समाप्त करना बहुत आवश्यक है। पब्लिक स्कूल और गवर्नमेंट स्कूल की शिक्षा में बहुत अन्तर है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने भी गांवों में देखा होगा कि गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों में न बैठने की व्यवस्था है, न पढ़ाई की सामग्री की व्यवस्था है। गरीब बच्चों को पढ़ाई की सामग्री उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि यह काफी बड़ा काम है और सरकार इसके लिए कोशिश करती है कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों को और पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे के बच्चों को किताने दें और दूसरी सुविधाएं दें। यह कोशिश उतनी मात्रा में नहीं हो रही है जितनी मात्रा में होनी चाहिए। इसमें बहुत कमियाँ हैं और इन कमियों को निश्चित तरीके से दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

पब्लिक स्कूल में चाहे किसी शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स या शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स का बच्चा पढ़े,

उससे गवर्नमेंट स्कूल का पढ़ने वाला बच्चा कम्पीट नहीं कर सकता। क्योंकि दोनों स्कूलों की शिक्षा में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। आप इसी से इस बात का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि गांव के स्कूलों में जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं वे कभी अफसर नहीं बन पाते, कभी सर्विस एग्जामिनेशन में कम्पीट नहीं कर पाते। प्रान्तीय और आल इंडिया सेवाओं में पब्लिक स्कूल के पढ़े बच्चे ही आते हैं।

सब लोग यही चाहते हैं कि इस अन्तर को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है और मैंने भी कहा है कि इस प्रकार की दोहरी शिक्षा व्यवस्था को जो इस समय देश में चल रही है, निश्चित तरीके से इसको समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर आप इसको नहीं रोक सकेंगे, तो आप कितना ही प्रयत्न करें, शिक्षा पर अरबों रुपया खर्च करें, गांव के स्कूलों का और पब्लिक स्कूलों का स्टेडण्ड एक नहीं हो सकता। इस अन्तर को मिटाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। जब भी इसके बारे में कहा जाता है और इस दोहरी शिक्षा का विरोध किया जाता है तभी सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता कि पब्लिक स्कूल अपने खर्च से चल रहे हैं। लेकिन इससे भेदभाव होता है। इसमें जो भेद हो रहा है, उस अन्तर को किस प्रकार समाप्त करेंगे। आप समाजवादी व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं, समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस अन्तर के रहते हुए कैसे आप समाजवाद ला सकते हैं। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है।

कुछ लोगों ने सवाल उठाया कि गांवों में स्कूलों के लिए बिल्डिंग नहीं है। अभी हमारी सरकार ने एन० आर० ई० पी० के जरिए बिल्डिंग बनाने का काम किया है।



लेकिन सिर्फ बिल्डिंग से काम नहीं चल सकता। उनको अन्य सुविधाओं की भी आवश्यकता है। इन सारी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। खाने की भी उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इन व्यवस्थाओं के करने से ही यह अन्तर समाप्त हो सकता है। इस ओर देखने की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे देश में अभी भी सिर्फ 30 प्रतिशत लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं और 70 प्रतिशत लोग अनपढ़ हैं। सरकार ने इस ओर कोशिश की है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम भी चलाए जा रहे हैं लेकिन अभी इन कार्यक्रमों को उतना बल नहीं मिल रहा है जितना मिलना चाहिए। इस कार्यक्रम को सुधारने की आवश्यकता है। गांव में अपने लोगों को रोजगार देने की दृष्टि से इस कार्यक्रम को चलाया जा रहा है। उनको बी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। जनता पार्टी के समय में भी इस प्रकार से हुआ। कुछ लोगों को तो इन्होंने डाक्टर बनाकर गांवों में भेज दिया जिनके पास चिकित्सा का कोई ज्ञान नहीं था। जिन लोगों को इस कार्यक्रम में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, उनको लगाने से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों को इसमें लगाने की आवश्यकता है जो इसमें दिलचस्पी लें और देश सेवा की दृष्टि से काम करें। तभी इसमें सुधार हो सकता है। तभी हम इस अन्तर को कुछ समाप्त कर सकते हैं। इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करने की नितांत आवश्यकता है।

आज हमारे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बदलाव लाने की जरूरत है। अगर आज किसी को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलती है तो वह आगे बी० ए० एल० एल० बी० और एम० ए० में पढ़ने की कोशिश करता है। थर्ड क्लास लोगों की, जिनकी पढ़ने में दिलचस्पी नहीं है, उनको आगे पढ़ाकर देश के रिसोर्सिज को बर्बाद

किया जाता है? उनके लिए टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन 10वीं और ग्यारहवीं के बाद दी जाए जिससे वे लोग एम्प्लायमेंट में जाएं। उनको अगर ऐसे ही आगे बढ़कर अनएम्प्लायड लोगों की फौज इकट्ठी करते जाएं तो ऐसी व्यवस्था को रोकने की आवश्यकता है। जितने भी सोशलिस्ट कंटरीज हैं, वहां भी यही व्यवस्था है कि जो बहुत अच्छे इंटीलीजेंट, फस्ट क्लास में पास होने वाले बच्चे हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाता है। आज मीडियोर को मैट्रिक पास करने के बाद किसी न किसी बोकेशनज में भेजने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे वह अपनी रीटि-रोजी कमा सके। जब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे, अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम बढ़ती जाएगी।

आज पढ़ाई के लिए केवल स्कूल की व्यवस्था ही नहीं होनी चाहिए। उसके अलावा रेडियो और टी० वी० के जरिए भी पाठ्यक्रम दिए जाने चाहिए जैसे कि थोड़े बहुत दिए जा रहे हैं। इन्हें विस्तृत पैमाने पर बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है जिससे जो बच्चे स्कूल अटेंड न करें, वह रेडियो, टी० वी० के जरिए पाठ्यक्रम प्राप्त कर अपनी शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ा सकें।

इससे अशिक्षा दूर होगी। जो प्रस्ताव यहां रखा गया है, भारत सरकार उसके सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रयत्नशील है और उसने काफी काम किया भी है मगर वह 30 परसेंट ही नजर आता है। जब 10 वर्ष पहले सैसेस किया गया था तो उस वक्त क्या पोपुलेशन थी? हर साल 2 करोड़ बच्चे बढ़ जाते हैं। इससे हमारी शिक्षा की एवरेज परसेंटेज उसी स्तर पर बनी हुई है। हम चाहे कितना भी भागीरथ प्रयत्न करें, सरकार चाहे कितनी ही योजनाएं बनाकर आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश कर रही है, परन्तु इसमें सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। जब हम सभी प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों को इस देश में सफल बनाकर

ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को एजुकेट करके अशिक्षा के क्षेत्र को कम करने का प्रयास करेंगे, तभी यह काम हो सकेगा।

प्रस्ताव रख देने से, अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा सबको मिलनी चाहिए, यह तो हमारा ध्येय है ही, इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमें निश्चित तरीके से इसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करनी है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काफी सदस्यों ने अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री सैफुद्दीन चौधरी का यह छोटा सा प्रस्ताव काफी महत्वपूर्ण है और संविधानयुक्त है। यह प्रस्ताव सरकार को स्वयं लाना चाहिए था पर सरकार इसे नहीं ला सकी तो अब इसको स्वीकार करने में एक मिनट की देरी भी नहीं करनी चाहिए।

श्री सैफुद्दीन चौधरी जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं, ठीक यही चीज संविधान के निर्माताओं ने संविधान की धारा 45, डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलज आफ स्टेट पालिसी, में रखी थी और उसमें कहा गया है—

“The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.”

आर्टिकल 41 में कहा गया है:—

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness

and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.”

उसमें भी राइट टु एजुकेशन की बात कही गई है। संविधान के निर्माताओं ने इसके लिए दस साल का पीरियड रखा था। आज हम यह डिस्कशन आजादी मिलने के 36 साल के बाद कर रहे हैं। यही सरकार आज भी इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं मानती, तो देश के लिए इससे ज्यादा अफसोस की बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में जब तक लोग शिक्षित नहीं होंगे, तब तक यहां पर कोई भी तंत्र नहीं चलेगा। हम लाख डेमोक्रेसी की बात करें, लेकिन शिक्षा के बिना वह सफल नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि शिक्षा ही आदमी को वास्तव में आदमी बनाती है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक गांवों में 75 प्रतिशत लोग अशिक्षित हैं, भूख हैं और शहरों में 30 प्रतिशत लोग पढ़े-लिखे हैं। कुल मिलाकर इस देश में 34 से 35 प्रतिशत लोग शिक्षित हैं और बाकी अशिक्षित और भूख हैं। यह आजादी के 36 साल के बाद का नक्शा है।

यदि हम देश को प्रगति के मार्ग पर ले जाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें तमाम लोगों को शिक्षित करना होगा। हमारे यहां 34, 35 प्रतिशत शिक्षित लोग हैं, शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग केवल 22 परसेंट हैं और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के 14 परसेंट हैं। 22 परसेंट महिलाएं शिक्षित हैं और शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की केवल 6.40 परसेंट महिलाएं शिक्षित हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कोई भी आदमी, शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स, बैकवर्ड क्लासिज का कोई भी आदमी, अशिक्षित न रहे। लोगों को शिक्षित बनाना सरकार का सर्वप्रथम दायित्व है। कोई भी आदमी अपने

अधिकार के प्रति जागरूक तभी हो सकता है, जब अधिकार का उम्रें ज्ञान हो, और वह ज्ञान तब तक नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक आदमी शिक्षित न हो। गांवों के लोग—देश की आबादी का आधा भाग—आज गुलामी की जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं, जिन्हें अपने अधिकार, दायित्व तथा कर्त्तव्य का पता नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार एजुकेशन को कम्पलसरी और फ्री करे। एजुकेशन को कम्पलसरी कैसे किया जा सकता है, यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। इसके लिए सरकार को दो तीन उपाय करने होंगे।

सिर्फ विद्यालय में फीस माफ कर देने से ही बच्चे उनमें पढ़ने नहीं जाते। हमें मालूम है कि गांव में बच्चा चार, पांच, दस साल के बाद अपने मां-बाप को किसी न किसी रूप में खिलाना शुरू कर देता है। या कम-से-कम अपना पेट खुद भर लेता है, किसी की बकरी गाय चरा कर या कोई और काम करके। मां-बाप के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वे बच्चों को शिक्षित कर सकें। इसलिए सरकार को सबसे पहला काम यह करना होगा कि माट्रिक तक की पढ़ाई की फीस माफ करने के साथ-साथ वह बच्चों के खाने-पीने और कपड़े आदि का सब खर्चा वहन करे। स्कूलों में बच्चों की एक ही यूनिफार्म हो और उन्हें समान रूप से भोजन मिले। इस वक्त सरकार के यहां बहुत फिजूल खर्चा है। इस बजट में 39,000 करोड़ रुपए का नान-प्लान खर्च का प्रावधान किया गया है। उसमें कटौती करके बच्चों की एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था की जाए। जब सब बच्चों को समान एजुकेशन मिलेगा, तो लोगों का सुपीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स या इनफीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स खत्म होगा, सब एक ड्रेस में स्कूल जाएंगे और सब को एक सा खाना मिलेगा और साथ ही पढ़ने की ललक पैदा होगी।

मैं राइट टु जाब के बारे में सरकार का

दृष्टिकोण समझ सकता हूं। रोजगार के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल करना सम्भव नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन सरकार सब बच्चों को पढ़ने का अवसर तो दे सकती है।

जहां तक पब्लिक स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, उनका नाम तो है पब्लिक स्कूल, लेकिन यह क्या काम करते हैं? जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं उन्हीं के बच्चे इनमें पढ़ सकते हैं। आप इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म कीजिए क्योंकि यह मुट्टी भर लोगों के लिए हैं। सरकार के सेन्ट्रल स्कूल बहुत अच्छे हैं।

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : गरीब परिवार के बच्चे उनमें भी नहीं जा पाते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पता नहीं पालियामेंट के मेम्बर को एक साल में किसी बच्चे का ऐडमीशन रिकमेन्ड करने का अधिकार है या नहीं। आज हालत यह है कि दिल्ली में एम० ए० में ऐडमीशन मिल जाएगा लेकिन बच्चों को नर्सरी और प्री-नर्सरी में ऐडमीशन पाना मुश्किल है। अब एक और नई प्रथा इन स्कूलों ने चलाई है कि ऐडमीशन से पहले मां बाप का इंटरव्यू लिया जाता है। अच्छे स्कूल में उसी लड़के का ऐडमीशन होता है जिसके मां बाप इंटरव्यू में पास कर जायें। लेकिन जिसके मां बाप इल्लिटरेट हैं, और जिनको सरकार ने इल्लिटरेट रखा है, उनका बच्चा ऐडमीशन नहीं पा सकता। इसलिए इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को बन्द कीजिए और सेन्ट्रल स्कूल हर ब्लाक लेवल पर खोलिए।

हमारे एक साथी बता रहे थे कि गांवों में अगर स्कूल है तो टीचर नहीं, टीचर है तो स्कूल नहीं, और जहां दोनों चीज हैं वहां विद्यार्थी नहीं। आपको संसद से अनुभूति लेकर यदि संविधान में संशोधन करना पड़े तो कीजिए

और इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को बन्द कीजिए। जो सरकारी विद्यालय हैं उनका स्टैण्डर्ड सेंट्रल स्कूल के समान कीजिए। अगर आपने पब्लिक स्कूल बन्द नहीं किए तो देश के लिए खतरनाक साबित होगा। यह गृह युद्ध कराएगा, क्योंकि एक तरफ आई० ए० एस० पैदा हो रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ चपरासी पैदा हो रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा यह कैंपीटेशन फी क्या है? जब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट को रिजर्वेशन मिलता है तो उसके खिलाफ हंगामा होता है कि यह लड़का क्वालीफाइड नहीं है। लेकिन 2, 3 लाख रु० खो कर अगर 30, 32 परसेंट मार्क्स वाला बच्चा जब डाक्टर या इंजीनियर बन जाता है तो क्या उससे स्टैण्डर्ड नहीं गिरता है? इसलिए जिन राज्यों में यह कैंपीटेशन प्रथा अभी भी चालू है उसको केन्द्र सरकार को बन्द करना चाहिए।

गांवों में जो स्कूल हैं उनके विद्यार्थियों का कोई भविष्य नहीं है। मैं जब पढ़ता था तो चौथी क्लास में पढ़ने के लिए हमें 3 किलोमीटर जाना पड़ता था और मिडिल में पढ़ने के लिए हमें 5 किलोमीटर। आज कुछ बदलाव आया है, लेकिन आज भी गांवों में टीचर्स अवेलेबिल नहीं हैं। 75 प्रतिशत स्कूलों में एक कमरा ही है वह भी टूटा हुआ जिसमें बरसात में बैठ नहीं सकते। गरमी में पेड़ के नीचे पढ़ना पड़ता है शांतिनिकेतन की तरह। एक टीचर के पीछे 50, 100 लड़के हैं। बिहार में कहा जाता है कि लड़के इंडिसिप्लिन्ड हैं। लेकिन टीचर्स कितने इन्डिसिप्लिन्ड हैं इसको भी तो कोई देखे।

इसीलिए मैंने आपको कहा है कि अच्छी से अच्छी शिक्षा दें, अच्छी शिक्षा के लिए अच्छा वातावरण बनाना पड़ेगा और अच्छे वातावरण के लिए अच्छी तरह के स्कूल बनाने पड़ेंगे और अच्छे टीचर्स इन स्कूलों में रखने पड़ेंगे। इन

सब की जवाबदेही सरकार के ऊपर है। जिस वक्त हम लोगों ने सोशियलिस्ट पार्टी को ज्वाइन किया था, उस वक्त हम कहा करते थे—राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो या चपरासी की हो सन्तान, ब्राह्मण या मंगी का बेटा सबकी शिक्षा एक समान। सब लोगों को एक समान शिक्षा देनी चाहिए। कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन दी जानी चाहिए। दूसरे देशों में इस तरह की व्यवस्था है। इसीलिए हमारे देश के निर्माताओं ने इसको संविधान में दस बरस के लिए रखा था। लेकिन अब तो 36 साल बीत गए हैं, 36 सालों के बाद भी हम सब लोगों को शिक्षित नहीं कर सके हैं। इस देश में यदि अराजकता फैलती है, इस देश में यदि हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा होता है, इस देश में यदि आदमी आदमी में नफरत पैदा होती है, तो इसके लिए शिक्षित लोग ही जिम्मेदार होंगे। आशाक्षित लोगों की संख्या को बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी शिक्षित लोगों की ही है, क्योंकि 36 साल की आजादी के बाद भी उन्होंने कोई ठोस कदम उदिशा में नहीं उठाया है। इसीलिए सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य द्वारा यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया है। अपोजीशन का प्रस्ताव होने की वजह से यदि इसको मानने में असमर्थ हैं, क्योंकि इसका फायदा अपोजीशन को चला जाएगा, तो अपनी तरफ से ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाकर उसको सदन में पेश करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution moved by the hon. Member seeks to bring and to make primary education compulsory and according to him, it should be included as one of the Fundamental Rights of our Constitution.

Under the Constitution we all know that the responsibility of the primary education remains in the hands of the State Governments and since our Independence till 1975 or so Education was

in the State List and only by an amendment this was brought to the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

The Resolution specifically mentions about the illiteracy prevailing throughout the country. So, my submission would be that we should find out how this illiteracy is there and what steps the Government has taken during the years to make the people educated and to make these people, whatever is the number, to improve upon it. My hon. friend has drawn the attention of this august House and the Government as well to this. I am one with him, but at the same time I must tell him that under the present system in our Constitution, the implementing machinery is the State Government. Unless the State Government takes adequate care and caution to improve over this literacy percentage of our population, I am afraid, whatever Resolution is moved here and whatever amendment is made in our Constitution is not going to solve the problem. But we have seen, and from our experience we know where the actual difficulties lie.

I am one with my hon. friend, Mr. Choudhury when he said that in spite of the best efforts of the Government, this literacy problem still exists. It is increasing also.

We must also consider the percentage growth of our population. The hon. Minister of Education has given certain figures in reply to the questions put in the Lok Sabha. I would like to point out a few instances. An hon. Member asked a question about the percentage of literacy Statewise from 1951-1981. The hon. Minister supplied this information to the House. In 1951 the percentage of literacy was 15.83. In 1981 it increased to 36.23%. The hon. Member will bear with me that Government has taken steps to improve literacy. But at the same time in spite of efforts, the results are not commensurate with the efforts.

In the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes he has mentioned categorically that during 1971-81, the rate of literacy in respect of Adivasies in the

country has increased from 11.30% to 16.35%. He has also admitted here, the literacy rate of Adivasies increased in all the States during this period. The States where increase has been less than the national average are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

My hon. friend hails from West Bengal. He has also pointed out and found fault with the Central Government while moving the Resolution, stating that the Centre has not done well by not improving upon literacy. May I ask him while apportioning the blame on the Centre, has he seen the performance of his own State? I must appeal to the House, so far as this literacy is concerned, all of us irrespective of party affiliation are involved—both at the Centre and the State. No Government, Central or State, of any Party can eradicate illiteracy. We must approach this problem not from the partisan point of view but should treat it as a national problem. Unless we approach this problem from the national point of view, we cannot solve this problem.

No doubt, a lot has been done by the Government in this regard but literacy among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women has not improved. According to the Reports available in the library, I find that the state is deplorable. There are several districts in the country where literacy amongst the S.C. women is as low as 1%. It is going down even to 0.2%. We have, no doubt, done something to improve upon the figures from 15% to 36%. But still, the literacy amongst the Scheduled Caste women remains very low. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister, as he has attached importance and given stress in various schemes of Planning, to see that these people, especially people from weaker sections and backward area are provided with enough opportunities so that their problems are solved and the literacy among them is improved.

Therefore, I once again appeal to the hon. Minister to see that equitable distribution or equitable percentage of growth of

our literacy is achieved. I once again support the spirit behind the Bill. He tried to invite the attention of the Government as well as the House to the acute problem that exists in the weaker sections of our society. Therefore, I thank him and I thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ram Lal Rahi. You have got to move your resolution also. So, be brief in your speech.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चौधरी साहब का जो संकल्प है, उसके बाद मेरा संकल्प है और मुझे अपने संकल्प पर बोलना है लेकिन इनका संकल्प अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, ऐसा मैं मान कर चलता हूँ और इसलिए मैं कुछ बातें इस संकल्प पर कहना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन्, इनका संकल्प बहुत स्पष्ट है। इन्होंने लिखा है :

“यह सभा स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के छत्तीस वर्षों के बाद भी देश भर में विद्यमान निरक्षरता की अत्यधिक प्रतिशतता पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है और संकल्प करती है कि 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के सभी बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के अधिकार को हमारे संविधान में मूल अधिकार के रूप में सम्मिलित किया जाए।”

यह संविधान के मूल अधिकारों में नहीं है और यह राज्य के निदेशक तत्वों में है। अभी भाई पासवान जी, निदेशक तत्वों के खंड 4 में 45वें अनुच्छेद को पढ़ रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि संविधान निर्माताओं ने शिक्षा के लिए व्यवस्था की है संविधान में लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चौधरी साहब ने इस बात को कहा है कि इसको संविधान के मूल अधिकार में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। यह राज्य के मूल निदेशक

तत्वों में शामिल है और उसमें भी बड़ी चालाकी से इसको शामिल किया गया है। मैं पढ़कर आपको सुनाता हूँ :

“राज्य, संविधान के प्रारम्भ के दस वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर सभी बालकों को चौदह वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने तक निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने के उपबंध करने का प्रयास करेगा।”

इसमें लिखा है कि “प्रयास करेगा”, यानी कोई संकल्प भी नहीं है, कोई निश्चय भी नहीं है कि हम जल्द ही इस काम को करें कि इस देश के हर नागरिक को शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। राज्य के निदेशक तत्वों में यह बात बड़ी चालाकी से लिखी है और मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि चौधरी साहब की निगाह इस बात पर पड़ी होगी। इस चतुराई को समझ कर चौधरी साहब जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं कि शिक्षा निदेशक तत्वों से हटा कर मूल अधिकारों में शामिल की जानी चाहिए, यह एक बहुत अच्छा प्रस्ताव है। इस देश के हर बच्चे को प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिल सकेगी।

श्रीमन्, 36 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी आज आप 36-37 साल के लोगों को प्रौढ़ शिक्षा दे रहे हैं। इस देश के अन्दर प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। क्या मंत्री जी यह पता लगायेंगे कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा वास्तव में दी जा रही है? क्या सही मायनों में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के नाम पर जो पैसा आप राज्यों को दे रहे हैं, क्या वह उस पर खर्च किया जा रहा है? कहीं भी, किसी जगह पर भी प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम नहीं चलता है। आप छान-बीन करा लें, वह पैसा जाया जाता है। चौधरी साहब ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उनसे मैं सहमत हूँ। आप यह न सोचें कि चूँकि आप सरकारी पक्ष में बैठे हैं और यह प्रस्ताव विरोध पक्ष की ओर

से आया है तो इसको स्वीकार न करें। कोई भी अच्छी चीज कहीं से भी आए, इस देश के सुदूर गाँव का रहने वाला भी अगर कोई अच्छी चीज कहे और वह देश हित में हो तो आपको उसको मान लेना चाहिए।

इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि, जैसा कि एक सवाल आया था कि इस देश के अस्पतालों में डाक्टर नहीं हैं और हजारों डाक्टर बेकार घूम रहे हैं, इसी तरह से इस देश के स्कूलों में, चाहे प्राइमरी स्कूल हों, जूनियर स्कूल हों, चाहे हाई स्कूल हों, उनमें मास्टर नहीं हैं और मास्टर लोग बेकार बैठे हैं। चाहे जे० टी० सी० टीचर हों, चाहे एस० टी० सी० टीचर हों, चाहे बी० एड० टीचर हों, वे हजारों की तादाद में मारे-मारे बेकार घूम रहे हैं। उनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है। पता नहीं कौसी यह शिक्षा व्यवस्था है।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश की शिक्षा-प्रणाली दोषपूर्ण है। इससे आप आम आदमी को शिक्षा नहीं दे पाएंगे। जब तक आप उसको शिक्षा नहीं देंगे तब तक उसको रोजगार कैसे मिलेगा। अशिक्षित आदमी अपने मूल अधिकार को भी कैसे जान पाएगा? इस देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक अपने मूल अधिकारों को समझे, जो इस देश में भौतिक सम्पदा है, चाहे वह खेत में पैदा होती है, चाहे खानों से निकलती है, चाहे वह कारखानों में पैदा होती है, उसकी उसको जानकारी होनी चाहिए। अगर वह शिक्षित होगा तो वह यह सब समझेगा। लेकिन आप नहीं चाहते कि अनिवार्य शिक्षा हो। आप इसे मानव-मूल्यों के विपरीत बात समझते हैं। आपको इस देश के हर नागरिक के बच्चों को अनिवार्य रूप से शिक्षा देनी चाहिए। हर बच्चा जितना भी पढ़ना चाहे, उतना वह पढ़ सके। होना तो यह चाहिए। अगर आप यह न कर सकें तो कम से कम आप

प्राथमिक शिक्षा तो अनिवार्य कीजिए जिससे कि सभी अपने मूल अधिकारों को तो समझ सकें।

जो प्रस्ताव चौधरी साहब लाए हैं, आप इसको मानें। अगर आप इसको नहीं मानते हैं तो आप ही ऐसा संवैधानिक प्रस्ताव लाइए जिसमें कि शिक्षा को राज के निदेश तत्वों से हटाकर मूल अधिकारों में शामिल किया जा सके अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो आपका जो यह 'प्रयास' शब्द है वह चालाकी से भरा है इसको आप हटाइए और इससे निश्चिन्तता को लाइए। तभी राज्य आपको बात को सुनेंगे और इस पर अमल हो सकेगा।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I sentimentally share the objective of Shri Saifuddin Choudhury in bringing forward this resolution.

Education is the base for any country to flourish. I can say that we have succeeded to a great extent in spreading education in our country in the post-independence period till now. I congratulate the Government for taking all necessary steps in this regard. If the economy of our country has to improve, education is a must.

We have rural and urban areas in our country. There are full facilities for education in the urban areas and in the rural areas there are no educational facilities. This is the difficulty. The whole country depends on the urban areas for education.

Technical education regarding agriculture is not adequate in our country even though Government has thought it fit to provide latest techniques of agricultural implements and devices to the farmers in the rural areas. But the farmers would not be able to make the best use of those

implements and devices of agriculture without getting education on agriculture. Government must, therefore, set up more and more technical schools to impart agricultural education. This has not been done so far.

Other countries are far more advanced than our country in imparting not only general academic education but also technical education. Other countries have made much rapid progress in education. Education on agriculture is also imparted in other countries more than in our country and this is the reason why the economy of other countries has improved much better.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider seriously imparting education on agriculture in India.

Pre-primary education is very important and it is not given the importance it deserves in our country. Pre-primary school education has to be taken up very seriously. Pre-primary education enables the child to form the habit of going to the school. This is very important because unless the child is habituated to go to the school, it is impossible to pick up education in the primary school. The educational facilities in the rural areas are very very poor. There are no buildings for schools. If there are buildings for schools, there are no teachers and vice versa. This is a matter of serious concern.

Such poor conditions exist in our country because the State Governments are not fully involved in the spread of education. We have to consider this problem and solve it.

We must put competent and efficient people as teachers. Unless this is done, we cannot expect quality and merit in education. At present, the teachers are not appointed on merit basis. Therefore, appointments to teachers should be given on merit.

The poor salaries paid to teachers is a disincentive for competent and efficient

people to accept the profession of a teacher. Teachers should be paid adequate and good salaries. Unless this is done, the teaching profession cannot attract competent people. There are competent people in IAS and other cadres because the salaries are good. If the salaries are good in the teaching profession, competent people will also be attracted to it and we can have really good teachers in the schools. Because of poor salaries, there are no good teachers in the schools and without having teachers in the schools, we cannot eradicate illiteracy from our country.

We have to rebuild and reconstruct and rehabilitate the rural India. This is the prime objective of our Five Year Plans. The disparity in educational facilities between the urban and rural areas should be bridged. Equal opportunities of education should be made available both in the rural and in the urban areas of our country. At present, there are good educational facilities only in Bombay and other big cities. This is most deplorable.

As regards Karnataka State, we have many Universities and Engineering Colleges in our States, but not many pre-primary schools in villages. In fact, pre-primary educational facilities are all the more important than University and college educational facilities because without education at the grass-root level, there is no hope for the child to go to either a College or a University. If the educational facilities at the grass-root level are evenly spread through the State, all the children in the State can get equal opportunities to enter colleges. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to allot more funds to the States to have, pre-primary schools in larger and larger numbers in the rural areas.

The Government of India has implemented the adult education programme in the villages. Adult education is very good, in principle. I agree. Adult education is helpful for illiterate adults to get educated. But it is not of much help to enable the adults to make a living. The same funds could be diverted to pre-primary schools in rural areas, at least in the interest of the



ucceeding generation and for building up the future of this country. Whatever educational system we have now is old pattern of education. The old pattern of education is creating only frustration because it leads to unemployment, because we have never thought in proportion to the population and the demands of this country, how many technicians we require, how many doctors we require, how many engineers we require. We are producing them out of proportion to the demand. This is also one of the reasons for the society not shaping in a proper way. We are going in a random way. That does not help building up of our country. The entire syllabus has to be changed and a scientific approach has to be given to education. We have made achievements, but we have not achieved according to the expectations of the thinkers or planners. So, in the interest of the country, in the interest of the next generation, we have to re-build rural India and establish schools and colleges.

In villages the teacher will never attend the school. Only on the day when the inspector comes, he will be present. Also the agriculturists are not attracted towards education. They take their children to the fields. They do not know what is the importance of education. They themselves are not educated and, therefore, they do not send their children to schools. It is only statistics that comes to us. 50 per cent of that is wrong. Actually illiteracy is increasing, specially among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Adivasis. The school facilities are decreasing instead of increasing. We have seen that no teacher is taking serious interest. Though teacher is the basic social worker, he is not taking interest, and why he is not taking interest is because the pay is not attractive; also he is not an intellectual as we get in urban areas.

Therefore, to go back, pre-primary schooling in each village should be made compulsory. Then automatically it will pick up in the next stage of primary school.

We have not switched over to technic@/

schools. When we do not apply our mind to the technical aspect, it is very difficult to make progress. A country always progresses when there is technical education. In Japan even kindergarten children dismantle telephone, radio, etc., and assemble them. They are like play-things for them because they take so much interest. The moment a child attains school-going age, he will become an engineer, a technician. That has to be introduced in our country. Otherwise, there is no future for us.

16.18 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

This is a serious subject and it is a very good subject; apart from party bias or any such thing, we really appreciate it. But my friend has blamed the Central Government on so many grounds, that it has not taken steps. Really we should congratulate the Government. It has taken all the steps towards that. My only request to the hon. Minister here and to the Government is that more funds should be allotted for rural areas and for pre-primary schools.

16.19 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI VAJPAI *in the Chair*]

The third aspect is Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis. We have not taken with seriousness about their literacy. When we make a progressive law, when we make some improvements, they do not understand where to go, what to do, where to sign and what is the benefit. That is because there is no literacy and they do not understand. Many times they are cheated by the cheats. They suffer for want of literacy. Therefore, it should be taken on a war footing and special allocation should be made for spreading literacy in rural areas. Especially when women are educated, the whole country is educated. But we find a total neglect of women's education in the society. They

are not coming forth. Only in the urban areas women are getting educated and never in the rural areas. Women form 50% of the population in the country. When the mother is not educated, when the wife is not educated, the child cannot be educated. When a man is educated, he only gets educated. But when a woman is educated, the whole family is educated and in other words, the whole country is educated. So more importance should be given to women's education and it should be done on a war footing.

Another aspect of our education is the capitation fee. This is a disease in urban areas. Now this disease is spreading to rural areas also. I find in Delhi or Bombay or in big cities an ordinary clerk's or a peon's son cannot get admission in the big schools because there is the capitation fee of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000. How can an ordinary man give his son a good education? So Government has to open many more schools for facilitating these ordinary people and middle class and down below. Otherwise, we are creating a gap where it is beyond the reach of a common man. Therefore, it should be compulsory to open many schools in urban areas as well as in rural areas. The capitation fee is not stopped in the primary stage. It is there in technical education—medical, engineering and other technical courses. This creates no confidence in the majority of the people. Why? They will think that only a moneyed man can become a doctor and that only a moneyed man can become an engineer or a technician. Our Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi has given an awareness to this country, to the masses and the lowest in the society. But we have to enlighten them through education, because to make use of the progressive laws and other welfare measures like IRDP, NREP and the 20 point programme, they should have education. Otherwise they will not understand where to go, whom to approach, what to get and how to get it. This is the difficulty. Unless we educate the people and unless we educate the masses, we cannot successfully implement our programmes. That is the basic need—to educate our masses. Otherwise we cannot develop our economy with the

result that we cannot develop our country.

Therefore, I really welcome this resolution because it is in the interests of the nation and it is one of the national programmes. It is also one item of our 20 Point programme.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is 4.25. Time allotted was extended.

I will request all the speakers to take only 2 or 3 minutes. Then only we can finish it. We have to take up the other resolution also.

Mr. Nirmal Sinha.

SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Mathurapur): I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this resolution....

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to finish this by 5 O'clock. So please co-operate.

\*SHRI NIRMAL SINHA: Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for allowing me time to speak on this resolution. This resolution was brought forth in this House by Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary on 12th April last and calls for right to free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years and demands that this be included as a Fundamental Right in our Constitution. While introducing the resolution, Shri Chowdhary expressed grave concern over the high percentage of illiteracy prevailing throughout the country.

Now Madam, this grave concern and anxiety is not his alone. We are all seriously concerned over this. Even after 36 years of independence it is indeed regrettable that the number of educated people in our country is below 5 1/2%. Our

\*Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

great leaders gave us the dream before independence that after attaining freedom we shall make all round progress at a very fast pace. Now this dream can be made a reality if the 700 million people of our country work shoulder to shoulder and try to take the country on the path to progress only then can the speed of progress be accelerated. To achieve this it is necessary to awaken consciousness among the masses. They must be made to realise that the progress of the country means their progress. If the country makes advance, they will also advance and prosper. They must be a partner in this progress. But we have failed to kindle that consciousness among them because the majority of the masses is illiterate and uneducated. Madam, an illiterate person and a blind person stands on the same footing. Our country is the mother of 70 crores of people. If the two hands each of these 70 crores people could be fruitfully utilised, if their intellect could be developed and properly utilised then this country also would have found a place among those advanced countries of the world who are today at the summit of progress. But it is a matter of misfortune that over 50 crores of people in this country are illiterate and therefore as good as blind and hence useless. With this large army of useless and idle people it is not possible to take the country on the path of rapid progress.

Madam, we have seen that many Socialist countries, even those that attained freedom long after us, have marched ahead on the road of progress leaving us far behind. All those Socialist countries had visualised that it will not be possible for them to make rapid progress unless the entire masses could be involved in the stupendous task of nation building and it will not be possible to achieve the pinnacle of economic, social and cultural development. They realised that to achieve that goal topmost priority will have to be given to education. Those countries had given due importance and priority to education and this is reflected in the fact that they had included the right to education as a Fundamental Right in their respective Constitutions.

We have also declared our country as a Socialist country in the preamble to our Constitution. In this context I will like to read out some extracts from the Constitutions of a few Socialist countries to show the extent of importance given by them to education.

#### **Constitution of Polish Peoples's Republic**

**Chapter 7 (Fundamental rights and duties of citizens)**

#### **Article 61 (Page 31)**

- (1) The citizens of the Polish Peoples' Republic have the right to education.
- (2) The right to education is ensured on an ever increasing scale. by :

Universal free and compulsory primary school.

Constant development of secondary schools, providing general or vocational education and universities.

A scheme of State grants and scholarships, the development of hostels...together with forms of material aids for children of workers, working peasants and intelligentia.

#### **Constitution of the Republic of Korea**

**Chapter II (Rights and duties of citizens)**

#### **Article 27/29 (Page 23)**

- (1) All citizens shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their abilities.
- (2) All citizens who have children to support shall be responsible to their elementary education and other education as provided at least by law.

- (3) Compulsory education shall be free.
- (4) The State shall promote life long education.
- (5) Fundamental matters pertaining to the educational system, including in-school and life long education, administration finance and the status of teachers shall be determined by law.

#### The Constitution of G.D.R.

Chapter I (Basic rights and Basic duties of citizens.)

##### Article 25 (Page 23)

- (1) Every citizen of the G.D.R. has an equal right to education. Educational facilities are open to all.

In the G.D.R. general ten-year secondary schooling is compulsory.

##### Article 26 (Page 24)

The State ensures the possibilities of transference to the next higher stage of education upto the highest educational institutions, universities, colleges.

#### Constitution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Chapter II (Rights and Duties of Citizens)

##### Article 24 (Page 10)

All citizens shall have the right to education.

The right shall be secured by compulsory free basic school education.

All education and schooling shall be based on the scientific world outlook and on close ties between school and the life and work of the people.

#### Constitution of the Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria

##### Article 45 (Page 19)

- (1) Citizens are entitled to free education in all types and grades of educational establishments under conditions determined by law.
- (2) The educational establishments are State owned.
- (3) Education is based on the achievements of modern science and Marxist Leninist ideology.
- (4) Primary education is compulsory.
- (5) The States creates condition for the introduction of secondary education for all.

#### The Socialist Republic of Romania

The Constitution Chapter II (Fundamental rights and duties of citizens)

##### Article 21 (Page 12)

The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to education.

The right to education is ensured by compulsory general education, by the fact that education at all levels is free and by the system of State scholarships.

Education in the Socialist Republic of Romania is State education.

#### Constitution of the Peoples Republic of China

Chapter III—Fundamental Rights and dues of citizens)

##### Article 94 (Page 25)

Citizens of the Peoples' Republic of China have the right to education. To guarantee enjoyment of this right the

State establishes and gradually extends the various types of schools and other cultural and educational institutions.

The State pays special attention to the physical and mental development of young people.

**The Constitution of Socialist Federal  
Republic of Yugoslavia**

**Chapter III—Article 165**

Primary education lasting at least eight years shall be obligatory.

I am not quoting from the Constitution of USSR as you say that there is no time.

Madam, in our Constitution education has not been included as a Fundamental Right. Education has been merely considered as a directive principle of State policy. It is stated that :

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provisions for securing the right to work to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

So you see that education has been given that much importance as ‘undeserved want’. Our great leaders of the freedom movement had assured that after independence education will be made compulsory. But today we find that even after 36 years of independence due importance has not been given to education. Moreover, the important subject of primary education been left to the States. Now, the capacity of the State Governments, specially financial capacity is very much limited. With this limited capacity and powers it is not possible for the States to discharge this heavy responsibility effectively. Whereas the Centre has the responsibility for adult education. Madam, there is a saying that a tree cannot be saved if you cut it out at the root and then keep watering it at the top. Similarly, due to utter negligence of primary education, every day, every year,

lakhs of illiterate children are swelling the ranks and generating an army of illiterate masses. Madam, all this is happening only because of the attitude and outlook of our ruling party. The ruling party is determined to protect their vested interests. They realise that if the masses become educated through compulsory and free education, then they will gain consciousness and will be alive to their rights. They will come to understand how they are being exploited. The exploiting class will no longer be able to exploit the innocent people easily. Therefore, the ruling party wants to keep the masses illiterate and blind so that they may go on exploiting them in peace. That is why the right to education has not been given due importance in the Constitution. This has been done wilfully and with a purpose. Madam, I have listened to the various speeches made on this resolution. I will specially refer to the speech of Shri Daga who is a leader in the ruling party. Now the main subject matter of this resolution is that the right to free and compulsory education for all children upto 14 years may be included as a Fundamental Right in this Constitution— Shri Daga is a learned person wise person but in his speech he did not touch the basic issue. He raised various ulterior issues and even questioned the utility of education. Not only that many other speakers also ignored the basic subject of primary education and spoke about higher education and the resultant unemployment situation etc. Thereby trying to divert the attention of this august House from the main problem. From all this it appears to me that the ruling party will reject this resolution also today.

Madam, it was my sad experience last year when I came to this House for the first time that another resolution recommending right to work to be included as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution was rejected although it was sponsored by a member of the ruling party. All those who participated in that discussion also spoke in its favour. But they rejected it at the time of voting. So I have an apprehension that today also all those members of the ruling party who spoke in favour of the present resolution of Shri Chowdhary and advocated that it is a progressive resolution

and it should be adopted in the interest of the country will vote against it in their class interest and reject it at the time of voting. This resolution will also meet the same fate. This is my apprehension. I will indeed be very happy and pleased if my fear and apprehension is proved baseless and wrong.

**\*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN** (Periakulam): Madam Chairman, in support of the Resolution of my Hon. friend, Shri Saifuddin Chaudhary, which tries to focus the attention of the House to the need for declaring as fundamental right the free and compulsory education. I wish to make a few suggestions.

The objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan is to have universalisation of free and compulsory education throughout the country. In order to ensure that by 1990 this objective is achieved, this has been incorporated in the new 20-Point Programme. This is the 16th point in the new 20-Point programme. A National Campaign was started in 1982-83 for augmenting the rate of enrolment in elementary education and for reducing the drop-out in elementary education. This has resulted in some significant progress in this sector. During the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan 96 lakhs of additional children have been enrolled in elementary education courses.

At the same time, it also regrettable that even after 36 years of Independence 9 States have been found to be educationally backward. A State Task Force has also been constituted to have a continuous check on the implementation of this programme. In spite of this, the rate of drop-out in the country has not come down.

It is my privilege to point out here that in Tamilnadu the drop-out in elementary education has been completely eliminated. This has become possible because of the introduction of nutritious meals scheme introduced by our inimitable leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru MGR. This has

also led to increase in enrolment of children in elementary schools. The former Secretary of Central Ministry of Education, Shrimati Anna Malhotra had witnessed this in person and made a detailed report about this achievement of Tamilnadu. Our Chief Minister knows that the children are the blossoming buds of humanity and he is keen to ensure that these buds become fragrant flowers. I am sorry that the expenditure incurred on nutritious meals scheme has not been treated as Plan Expenditure. I take this opportunity to demand that nutritious meals scheme expenditure must be treated as Plan expenditure, in view of the fact that it has led to reduction in drop-outs and increase in enrolment of children in elementary schools.

Madam, now education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. It is not enough to open Central Higher Secondary Schools in different parts of the country. Without proper elementary education, secondary education cannot meet with success. Adequate attention must be paid for the spread of elementary education in the country. Article 45 of the Constitution under the Directive Principles Chapter states that the State shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education within ten years after the commencement of the Constitution. But the regrettable phenomenon is that 9 States are educationally backward even after 36 years of Independence. Hence it is necessary to have free and compulsory education as a fundamental right.

In Tamilnadu we have Director of Elementary Education to look after the needs of elementary education. Throughout Tamil Nadu many voluntary organisations are running primary schools which get financial assistance from the State Government. We have also the Director of Non-formal education to eradicate illiteracy. If the concepts like Ignorance is worse than Death, God creates man and education makes him a gentleman are translated to be in action, then elementary education must be given all the due importance in our scheme of activities.

India lives in rural areas. But unfortunately rural areas have been neglected

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\*Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

in the provision of elementary schools. The elementary schools have not kept pace with the population growth. The rural areas woefully lack in school buildings and other amenities. The elementary school teachers in rural areas get less than what a Fourth Class employee of the Central Government gets in metropolitan cities. In order to encourage the teachers to go to rural areas, their salary must be enhanced forthwith. The Government of India must have a time-bound programme for opening school buildings in the rural areas. If we believe in the saying that teacher is next only to God, then the teachers must become respectable members of the society. Presently they are in the lowest rung of the society, particularly in the rural areas. The Central Government must give more grants to the States for this purpose and inspire them to expand elementary education in rural areas. With these words I conclude my speech.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY** (Puri) : I invite the attention of the House to Article 45 of our Constitution. It says :

“The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.”

This amendment to Article 45 was incorporated under the 42nd amendment. A period of ten years has been provided. This comes under the Directive Principles.

The latter part of this Resolution says :

“...resolves that the right to free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years be included as a Fundamental Right in our Constitution.”

My submission is that this Resolution is incompetent. I invite your attention to Article 368(2) of the Constitution. It categorically says that any amendment to the Constitution must be by way of introducing a Bill, not through a resolution.

And this is an amendment to Part III of our Constitution. This amendment will be possible only through a Bill, if a Bill is introduced, and not by a resolution.

I will now place Article 368(2) of the Constitution before the House :

“An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House.....”

I need not read it fully.

Naturally, this resolution is incompetent in this sense.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ** (Baramulla) : By saying that it is incompetent, do you mean that it is incomplete ?

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY** : ‘Incompetent’ means that even if the resolution is passed, the amendment of the Constitution cannot be made, because only through another Bill, the amendment of the Constitution is possible.

Now, so far as the first part of the Resolution is concerned, really it reflects an agonizing spirit of the nation, that 74% of the people are illiterate in this country, and the entire expenditure on education, made by both the Union Government and the State Governments does not touch 74% of the people.

You know that previously, there was a wrong tradition, viz. that equal opportunity for education was not permitted by the then society. To-day it is guaranteed under the Constitution. I recall the story of Ekalavya. Drona could not give him training because he belonged to the Bhil community. To-day, equal opportunity is guaranteed under the Constitution. But that does not provide the answer to the problems in this field. Inequality of means of certain sections of people in our society has brought about the situation where either they remain illiterate; or, if they go to the school, they subsequently drop out. This is most important to remember.

Article 45 has given shape to the national upsurge in the matter of education. It was incorporated under the 42nd amendment to the Constitution. But the fact remains that it was introduced in 1976. Ten years will expire in 1986. So, I submit that the hon. Minister should remember that it becomes a moral obligation for the Union Government and the State Governments to see that within three more years, this objective is achieved.

I also want to point out that higher education in India is the cheapest in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can give your suggestions to the Minister. Now please conclude.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I conclude my remarks now, for want of time. Thank you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I think it must be by choice that the Deputy Minister has come forward to listen to the points of view to be expressed on universalisation of education. I give my strong support to the resolution put forth by Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury. I have moved an amendment also because I want to bring in an element of seriousness to the discussion. I would request the Deputy Minister to take a rather very serious notice of what we say about universalisation of education. I have gone through the Report of the Ministry of Education; and it has left me in no doubt that you have had a cursory reading of the situation, because when you talk of the additional enrolment, you say that by the close of the year 1983-84, you will have 47.02 lakhs more people within the age group up to 14, that is from class 1 to 8; you neglect one fact rather. I should not say deliberately—but it is a kind of negligence of the Ministry that you do not take the rate of drop-out into consideration. If you have a graph to see at what stage the drop-out is the highest, you will find that it is at the elementary stage that you are having it, and you get satisfied yourself by a kind of statistical jargon.

From the non-formal sector, you say you

will have the enrolment and then you say you<sup>u</sup> will have another 25.64 Lakhs. In the non-formal sector again the drop out rate is very high. Here you enrol more people in the elementary sector and here you enrol people for the non-formal sector; and there the drop-out rate offsets your enrolment; and still the Minister of State for education made an assertion not only through the report but when she replied to the debate here, she made an assertion that by 1990 they will have enrolled all the 11 crore illiterates of this country. They forget that while they enrol by the time they reach 1990, many people, may be more than half must have gone back to the realm of illiteracy. Therefore, there is something radically wrong with the philosophy of understanding this situation. Now don't think that I am merely speaking for the sake of opposing your move for getting funds for universalisation of education; I honestly believe that you require to understand this problem afresh. Then you ask for funds. I would request you to go through the Kothari Report afresh. It is a very laudable contribution towards improvement of the system of education in this country. I must tell you that all the third world, those countries must be benefited from this Report. There lot of problems have been discussed. This is a bible for education improvement in this country. You kindly see page 89 of this Report. When the Kothari Commission discusses this problem, it reminds you that you have a philosophy of life; it tell you why do you want to enrol people for education. The Kothari Commission says, if it is an industrialise country, it will have universalisation at the secondary stage; if it is a poor society which has no fund, it will not have any concept of universalisation; if it is a feudal society it will have education for a few. It further says as follows :

“India has committed herself to the creation of a democratic and socialistic pattern of society. The fundamental principles that should guide the provision of facilities at the different stages and sectors of education, therefore, may be stated as follows.”

They are 1, 2, 3, and 4. Now the first thing



that the commission days is as follows;

“To provide an effective general education of not less than 6 years’ duration to every child on a free and compulsory basis and to expand lower secondary education on as large a scale as possible.”

Now, Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury has put forth a Resolution, and he reminds you that it is provided in the Constitution of India that you should have the right to free and compulsory education as a Fundamental Right. He invites your attention to the Constitution of India and when this country forgot to allot priority to education, and when the Kothari Commission was appointed, the Kothari Commission tells you that if you have a philosophy of life, you will have to have compulsory education. Now, neither do you care for the Constitution of India nor do you derive any kind of enlightenment from the Kothari Commission’s report, and then you come forward for funds for funding the universalisation of education. Now, you get funds for universalisation of education, and that money goes down the drain. Because then, you say, that we do not have universalisation of education. You never make it compulsory and whatever money you get either for non-formal education or for the scheme of universalisation of education, you get children, by persuasion and you never take stock of the situation, whereby their enrolment is effect by the drop out rate. Therefore, you get money pumped into the system, without taking any effective measures; that money is lost and this the country should take care. We have not yet gone to the maturity stage. We are making a hard effort for a take-off stage. Now money should not be wasted.

If you want to have universalisation of education you will have to have universalisation of elementary education, for the time being because it means, then universalisation of education at all stages. But if you want to make universalisation of education possible, it will have to be by elementary stage compulsorily. Therefore, I have moved an amendment. Whatever

Shri Saifuddin Choudhury says is correct. But he should ask the Ministry of Education to take measures as have been taken by the Government of Kerala. They have made it compulsory and we have also taken measures very recently in Jammu & Kashmir State. We passed a Bill whereby at the elementary stage for the age group 6-14, that is the elementary stage for which you got money and never took care of the drop out rate and you will have to take the elementary education, you will universalise and make it on a compulsory basis. Therefore, I proposed to add this much to the Resolution put forth by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury :

“so as to achieve the objective of universalising Elementary Education as has been decided by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.”

I do not say that it is a matter of pride for me. It should be a matter for pride for you also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right; Now, the Education Minister will reply.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am closing. I have already requested both the Ministers, in the Consultative Committee that they must organise a national debate and a conference, and take effective measures for making universalisation of education possible on a compulsory basis.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : First good speech you have made.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : Madam Chairman, I am grateful to those hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion on this Resolution. I am particularly thankful to Shri Saifuddin Choudhury for bringing this Resolution, because he has given an opportunity to discuss this educational problem, particularly in the elementary stage to bring out the points

and to give the hon. Members an opportunity to give various suggestions. He has also given us an opportunity to express what we are doing in the Ministry of Education for universalisation of elementary education.

Before I state what we are doing I would like to respond to Mr. Choudhury's mention about the All India Educational Survey conducted in 1978-79. According to this survey there are 9,64,664 habitations in the country with varying population slabs. According to Fourth All India Education Survey, the provision of primary and middle schools has been as under :

- (i) Primary schools are available within a distance of one km in respect of 7,73,997 habitations i.e. 92.82 per cent of population.
- (ii) Primary schools are also available within a distance of 1 to 2 kms in respect of another 1,24,679 habitations.
- (iii) For the remaining 65,988 habitations, primary schools are available at a distance of more than 2 kms.
- (iv) Middle schools are available at a maximum distance of 3 kms in 6,44,971 habitations i.e. 78.83% of population.
- (v) Middle schools are also available at a maximum distance of 5 kms in respect of another 1,80,051 habitations.
- (vi) For the remaining 1,39,642 habitations, middle schooling facilities are available at a distance of more than 5 kms.

This shows how far we have progressed in taking the educational facilities to the doorsteps of the people.

Very valuable suggestions have been given by the hon. Members in the course

of their deliberations. But before I come to that, I would like to mention what the Government is doing for universalisation of elementary education. The central budget for education was Rs. 110 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 198.75 crores in 1983-84 and is proposed at Rs. 203.65 crores in 1984-85. This shows a constant substantial increase in outlays for education. The overall outlay on education has increased from Rs. 169 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 2524 crores in the Sixth Plan. The number of schools has increased from 2,23,267 in 1950 to 5,92,969 in 1980. During the corresponding period the number of primary school teachers has increased from 5,37,918 to about 22 lakhs in 1980. The enrolment has increased from 223 lakhs in 1950-51 to 984 lakhs in 1982-83. The coverage of elementary education now is 90.1 per cent in primary classes and 47.5 per cent in middle classes. It is now proposed to achieve coverage of 95 per cent at primary level and 50 per cent at middle level by 1984-85 and 100 per cent for both by 1990. The problem of low enrolment has been identified, particularly in 9 States. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, UP and West Bengal. For proper enrolment in these States, various schemes of assistance, various programmes of assisting them have been chalked out in the Ministry of Education.

17.05 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

We are assisting 90 per cent of the total expenditure in the case of non-formal centres of education and 50 per cent of total expenditure in the case of other non-formal centres in the educationally backward States exclusively for girls. Besides this, we provide per cent assistance to voluntary organisations conducting or running non-formal education in the educationally backward States.

We are providing 80 per cent of the expenditure for appointment of lady teachers in the schools in these 9 States. They may be even in the formal system. More than one lakh non-formal education

centres have been opened with Central Assistance and 35 to 40 lakhs of persons are expected to be covered by these centres by the end of the Sixth Plan. From 1983-84 a scheme of cash award to States and Union Territories has been started for excellence in performance in enrolment of girls at elementary level of 6 to 14. A sum of Rs. 6.21 crores has been sanctioned under this scheme for awards to various States.

Some hon. Members, especially Prof. Soz, referred to drop-outs. We have suggested to the respective States certain steps to avoid drop-outs.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** Co-operation of the parents is needed here.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGOON :** Of course, that must be there. One of the most important steps which has been suggested to the State Government to stop drop-outs is the introduction of the un-graded school system and no-detention policy so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next higher grade till he completes Class VIII, until the child reaches the age of 14 years.

Then, we have suggested to the State Governments to provide two teachers in all single-teacher schools. Due to economic and social conditions, some of the children cannot go to formal schools. To add momentum to the enrolment, it has been stated that they can study in non-formal centres but, at the same time, they can have entry into formal education. So, instead of one entry point, this is a multi-point entry to formal education. This will also give boost to the enrolment for universalisation of elementary education.

Hon. Members have raised some other points also during the course of their deliberations. One of the points which was raised is regarding pre-primary education. Hon. Members will be glad to know that we have a scheme which has already been introduced during the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is a Central scheme to

provide assistance to the voluntary organisations in the 9 educationally backward States to start pre-primary educational facilities.

Some of the Members have spoken about the standard and syllabus and also about abolition of public schools or for nationalisation of public schools. So far as the standard is concerned, I would like to impress upon hon. Members that there is no difference in the standard because of the syllabus but wherever the difference in standard is there, it is because of the physical facilities being provided by different schools. As regards the syllabus, it is the same for all the schools which are under a particular Education Board. For instance, all those schools which are covered by CBSE have the same standard so far as the syllabus is concerned. Whether the student is studying in Jammu and Kashmir or in Kanyakumari or in Nagaland, the standard of the syllabus is the same and the lessons are almost the same...

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** At what stage ?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGOON :** In any part of the country wherever the syllabus is prescribed by the CBSE, there is no difference in the standard so far as the syllabus is concerned. But so far as the physical facilities are concerned, these may be different in different schools.

In the case of these schools in which the examinations are conducted by different State Boards, their standard may not be the same because the syllabus prescribed by the different State Boards may not be the same. There may be slight difference in the syllabus. But our effort in this respect has been that through NCERT we try to evolve certain standard or model syllabus which is sent to all the State Boards and most of the State Boards accept that syllabus so that the same standard is maintained. Naturally, the same standard or model syllabus evolved by NCERT is not followed by all the

States and they adjust it according to their regional or local needs.

A point was also raised about the capitation fee. In this regard our views have been made clear several times, not only in this House but in the other House also. We are not in favour of capitation fee and that is why we have been taking steps to abolish capitation fee wherever it is in existence. Not only the Ministry of Education, but Our Prime Minister is very much aware of this and she has written to the concerned Chief Ministers earlier to see that Capitation Fee in any form is abolished and not encouraged.

A point was raised about illiteracy rates among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides whatever facilities we provide from the Ministry of Education to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are programmes and schemes in the Ministry of Home Affairs also, which take care of the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' education. They provide stipends and other facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes students.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** What is the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGOON :** It is a little over 16 per cent.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** And what is the total percentage of literacy ?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGOON :** It is 36.23 per cent.

Shri Ram Lal Rahi has raised one point which I thought I must mention. He said that the Government should not think that because this is a resolution which has come from an Opposition Member, they should not support it and that it should be negative. Sir, I can assure the Hon. Member whether it is from the Opposition or from the ruling party, if certain good and purposeful suggestions are given in

the interest of education we will certainly accept those suggestions. He can take out from his mind that fear that we will be against them for the sake of opposition.

I would like to conclude by saying that we are already have the enactments for compulsory education in sixteen States and three Union Territories. But you will be surprised to know that out of nine educationally backward States, eight States are those which have already made that enactment. Mere enactment is not enough to universalise the elementary education. By bringing in this as a Fundamental Right, I don't think it can help in the universalisation of education.

Regarding the public schools, I would like to state that the public schools cannot be abolished.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Why ?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGOON :** Because as per Constitution it cannot be abolished. And also many of the public schools are run by the minorities and are under the safeguard of the minorities. So, they cannot be abolished.

For the information of the Hon. Members we have got it examined through the law Ministry. It has been clearly stated by the Law Ministry that those public schools cannot be abolished. Therefore, I would like to make it very clear that public schools are also contributing in their own way to the interest of the country.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) :** Sir, the Centre has given substantial assistance in the case of non-formal education. It is nearly 80 per cent. I would like to know whether the Central Government—and since the Planning Minister is also here—will consider giving help to the State Governments in the matter of providing formal education ? Sir, they are spending nearly 43 per cent of their revenue.

That is a very crucial point in the matter. Will the Central Government

consider, for the purpose of financial assistance, allotting a major share of the expenditure in providing education to the children of this age bracket? Will they consider this point?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGOON :** As the Hon. Members are aware, at the time of Plan discussions—the Planning Minister himself is sitting here—it is the duty of the Ministry of Education to explain the necessity and to assist the respective State Governments, and after seeing the overall interest and overall budget, the availability of resources, the Planning Commission makes the allotment to the respective States. But what I would like to impress upon is that while the proposals are made from the States, there also appropriate projects in this sector are required. Moreover, so far as the Centre is concerned, we are giving 80 per cent of the total expenditure for the appointment of lady teachers in the nine educationally backward States. This is what we can do and what we are doing.

In conclusion what I wanted to state was that more enactment is not sufficient. Inclusion of this in the Fundamental Rights is not going to solve the problem.

*(Interruptions)*

There are practical problems here. If it is made compulsory by making it a Fundamental Right, the problem will be that in those remote places where two or three houses consist of one village, we shall have to provide facilities to them also. In case we are not in a position to provide them, they can go to court. Likewise there may be so many litigations in this regard. Instead of helping people we may be trying to involve the people in litigation. Therefore, I do not see any good reason for agreeing to this Resolution and since we are putting all our efforts, since the Government is putting all efforts to universalise elementary education, I request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** We have got only a little time for this, and then there is also a Half-an-Hour discussion later. So, I

wish to request Shri Saifuddin Choudhury to very kindly be as brief as possible.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Mr. Rahi also is to move his Resolution, but he will not get time.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** We have to take up Half-an-Hour discussion also at 5.30 p.m.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** What I suggest is, you take up Half-an-Hour discussion at 5.40 p.m. and in the meantime, Mr. Rahi will move his Resolution.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** It is not possible. Once we have worked out some formula, we have to abide by that. You have to close this by 5.30 p.m.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East) : I have any important Resolution; you should specially see that it is moved!

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY :** I think I can go beyond 5.30 p.m.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** No.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY :** Otherwise I cannot do it in a few minutes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Up to 5.30 you can speak. Later on you can continue next time.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY** (Katwa) : Fourteen Members have participated in this Resolution. I am thankful to all of them for taking part. Most of them have very strongly supported the contents of my Resolution. Only one or two have spoken otherwise. For those who thought this Resolution unnecessary, first of all I would recommend to the Minister to grant them this right to be educated at the very first instance.

From the ruling party many Members have supported and from the Opposition all have supported. I have heard with attention the reply of the hon. Minister.

Last day when we discussed it, Shri Mool Chand Daga took a diversion to other areas. He said that population growth is the reason for our lagging behind in the application of universal education. This point comes in all the sectors. When we make certain demand and point out certain deficiencies this point of population growth is put forward by the ruling party. Its Members, propagators and advocates do so. It should be put rest now. Population growth is not the cause of our illiteracy. On the other hand, illiteracy is one of the causes for our population growth.

*(Interruptions)*

I do not want to speak much more. I wanted that it should have the support from the Government also. But it has exposed their character. They want people to remain ignorant.

I do not withdraw my Resolution. I press my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments to the Resolution moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga and Prof. Saifuddin Soz the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Resolution of Shri Saifuddin Choudhury to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“This House expresses its grave concern over the high percentage of illiteracy prevailing throughout the country even after thirty-six years of Independence and resolves that the right to free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years be included as a Fundamental Right in our Constitution.”

*The Resolution was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

17.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : DEVELOPMENT  
OF RURAL AREAS

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिल्ल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :—

“इस सभा की राय है कि सरकार अपने प्रशासनिक तंत्र की भारी कमियों के कारण, कम आय वाले लोगों की दशा को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के योजनाबद्ध विकास के द्वारा सुधारने में असफल रही है और इसलिए सरकार से सिफारिश करती है कि वह शैक्षिक और नैतिक मूल्यों पर बल देने हुए और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था को सुधार कर गतिशील नीतियाँ बनाएँ, जिससे कि जन-साक्षरण की उन्नति हेतु ग्रामीण का समेकित विकास सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।”

सभापति महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करने का आपने मुझे अवसर दिया। मैं गाँव का निवासी हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“This House is of the opinion that Government have failed to ameliorate the lot of low income group people through planned development of rural areas on account of serious inadequacies in the administrative machinery and therefore recommends to the Government to devise pragmatic policies by laying emphasis on educational and moral values and by revamping the administrative structure so as to ensure integrated development of the rural areas for upliftment of the masses.”

He will continue his speech next day.

17.32 hrs.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION**  
Study made with regard to Socio-Economic  
Developments of Scheduled Castes in  
Rural Areas

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up the next item-Half-an-hour discussion. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह सवाल 14 मार्च के तारांकित प्रश्न से उत्पन्न हुआ है जिसमें शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के सौशो-इकनामिक प्रोग्राम के सम्बन्ध में इसकी चर्चा की गई थी। मंत्री महोदय के जवाब में कई प्रश्न बच गए थे, इसलिए आज इस पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि सदन में बार-बार चर्चाएं हुई हैं और आजादी के 36 साल के बाद भी इनकी दशा नहीं सुधर पाई है; जिस अनुपात में संविधान निर्माताओं ने आशा की थी। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि सामाजिक और अर्थिक स्तर पर इनका शोषण जारी है। पिछले दिनों होली के दिन शेड्यूल कास्ट के नाम पर इतनी अट्रासिटीज हुई हैं, इनके पीछे आप जाकर देखेंगे तो सामाजिक और आर्थिक कारण ही पाएंगे।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने सुबह दो प्रश्न उठाए थे और कहा था कि इस दिल्ली में 9-10 अप्रैल की मध्य रात्रि को पुलिस ने लोनी रोड स्थित बुद्ध बिहार को तोड़ डाला, मूर्ति को तोड़ दिया, पंचशील के झंडे को उखाड़ दिया और चार बौद्धों को जिनका नाम मैंने सुबह बताया था, गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। अपमानित किया गया।

17.34 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
in the Chair]

17 तारीख को उत्तर प्रदेश अलीगढ़ जिलांतर्गत

हाथरस में अंबेडकर जयंती की शोभा यात्रा पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया और 35 अंबेडकर-वादियों को झूठे मुकदमे में फंसा कर जेल में डाल दिया गया। 18 तारीख को अधिकारी के सामने आगरा अलीगढ़ रोड पर स्थित नवगिरी में बा० अंबेडकर की प्रतिमा को तोड़ दिया गया और लोगों को घायल भी किया गया। इसकी रिपोर्ट लिखाने के लिए गए तो रिपोर्ट तक दर्ज नहीं की गई। तो इस तरह की घटनाएं घट रही हैं और अट्रासिटीज पर हमेशा इस सदन में चर्चा होती रही है।

सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मुख्य मुद्दा में यह उठाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अपने जवाब में, कई प्रश्नों के जवाब में बताया है कि इन इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के लिए क्या क्या करने वाले हैं। विभिन्न योजनाओं का ब्यौरा दिया है। एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था 14 मार्च 1984 को ही। उसका जवाब दिया था कि आर्थिक स्थिति का विस्तृत और समकेतिक कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा छटी योजना में 50 परसेंट अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों को पर्याप्त रूप से सहायता करना है। और छठी योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों के शैक्षणिक स्तरों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने का सारे का सारा कार्यक्रम उन्होंने बताया। उसी तरह से शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कहा है और उसमें कृषि निवेश, दुग्धरा गाय, बैल, चारागाह से लेकर लघु सिंचाई योजना तक सारी बातें सम्मिलित हैं।

एक प्रश्न सरकार से पूछा गया था 21 मार्च, 1984 को कि क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों की परिस्थितियों का राज्यवार और जिलेवार कोई अध्ययन कराया है, तो सरकार का जवाब मिला कि नहीं। फिर बिहार के सम्बन्ध में पूछा गया तो सरकार ने

जवाब दिया कि कोई विशिष्ट जिलेवार अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है, परन्तु आमतौर पर यह मालूम है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के प्रायः सभी परिवार विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक आर्थिक रूप से पीड़ित हैं।

फिर एक प्रश्न 4 अप्रैल को किया गया जिसमें पूछा गया कि क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में नितान्त गरीबी विद्यमान है? क्या इन क्षेत्रों में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले आदिवासियों की अनुमानित संख्या के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है, तो सरकार का जवाब मिला कि सरकार को मालूम है कि देश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सामान्यतः कमजोर सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिस्थिति विद्यमान है।

मतलब यह है कि सरकार की तरफ से अभी तक कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है जिसके तहत सरकार कह सके कि देश में कितने लोग हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा से बिल्कुल ही नीचे हैं। उनको ऊपर उठाने के बारे में आपने अपने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आंकड़े दिए हैं कि इतने लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने लक्ष्य रखा है कि 1985 में हम 50 प्रतिशत शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स व शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का काम करेंगे। जब आपके पास कोई सर्वेक्षण ही नहीं है, आप कोई सर्वे ही नहीं करवाते हैं कि कितने लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और कितनों का आपने जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाया और यहाँ आप जवाब देने से टालते रहते हैं। जब कोई स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न पूछा जाता है उसमें आप नकारने की कोशिश करते हैं कि इसमें हम लोगों ने डेबलपमेंट की है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम-से-कम सर्वेक्षण

करवाएं कि कितने लोग शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं जो कि काश्तकार हैं, बिजनेस करते हैं, प्रोफेसर अथवा डाक्टरी का काम करते हैं और कितने अन-टू टी लास्ट हैं? जब तक आप कोई इस तरह का सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराएंगे, आप इसी प्रकार के गोलमोल जवाब देंगे जिससे समस्या का निदान होने वाला नहीं है।

आप योजनाओं को देखेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि कुछ खर्च, टोटल पब्लिक सेक्टर आउट-ले प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2378 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसमें शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए व शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए कुल 39 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया था जो कि टोटल आउट-ले का 1.6 परसेंट था। आबादी 25 परसेंट के करीब यानी एक-चौथाई और उसके विकास पर पब्लिक सेक्टर में रखा गया 39 करोड़ आउट आफ 2378 करोड़।

केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के सेक्टर में आपने 7 करोड़ शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए रखा और 19 करोड़ शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए रखा। टोटल फिगरस हमारे पास नहीं हैं, आप कहें तो भेज देंगे।

द्वितीय योजना में टोटल आउट-ले पब्लिक सेक्टर में 4800 करोड़ था जिसमें से शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए आपने केवल 90 करोड़ किया जो कुल योजना का 1.8 परसेंट था।

तृतीय योजना में इसे 7500 करोड़ कर दिया गया जिसमें शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए 114 करोड़ रखा गया जो कुल योजना का 1.5 परसेंट रह गया जब कि पहली योजना में 1.6 परसेंट था, द्वितीय में था वह घटाकर 1.5 परसेंट 1.8 परसेंट कर दिया गया, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल 15,902 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए, जिसमें से शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए 171 करोड़



रूपए रखे गए, जो कुल रकम का 1 परसेंट होते हैं। पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पब्लिक सेक्टर का टोटल आउटले 39,303 करोड़ रूपए था, जिसमें से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए 228 करोड़ रूपए अर्थात् 0.6 परसेंट थे। उन लोगों का हिस्सा 1. परसेंट से भी घट गया। छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में टोटल आउटले 97,600 करोड़ रूपए का था, जिसमें से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए 960 करोड़ रूपए अर्थात् 0.9 परसेंट रखे गए।

इन वर्गों की आबादी 25 परसेंट है। इनके लिए विशेष रूप से अधिक खर्च करना चाहिए था, क्योंकि वह समाज का सबसे कमजोर तबका है। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि जो जितना कमजोर है, उसपर उतना ही कम खर्च किया जा रहा है और जो जितना शक्तिशाली है, उसपर उतना ही अधिक खर्च किया जा रहा है और उसको अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाया जा रहा है। योजना आयोग ने छठी योजना में कहा है :—

“तीन दशकों के विकास-कार्य का सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से असमर्थ उन जन-समूहों पर बाँछित प्रभाव नहीं पड़ सका है। सामान्य आर्थिक उन्नति से पहुंचने वाले लाभों से उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों की संख्या देश की कुल आबादी की एक-चौथाई है और इनमें से अधिकांश गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं। साथ ही उन्हें ऐसी विशेष समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, जो केवल उनके साथ ही जुड़ी हुई हैं।”

योजना आयोग ने यह भी कहा है :—

“संविधान के निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों और सरकार के वैधानिक और कार्यकारी उपायों के बावजूद उनकी स्थिति में उल्लेखनीय सुधार नहीं हुआ है। इसका मुख्य कारण आर्थिक सहायता का अभाव है। यद्यपि पिछली पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किए गए थे, फिर भी उनके कमजोर आर्थिक आधार की मूलभूत समस्या पर अब तक बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है।”

18 अप्रैल, 1984 को सरकार से यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था :—

“Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the total number of SC/ST families proposed to be given economic assistance under 20-Point Programme during the year, 1983-84 ?”

सरकार की ओर से यह जवाब दिया गया :—

“During 1983-84 Scheduled Caste families or 24.98 lakhs and 7.63 lakh Scheduled Tribe families were targetted to be given economic assistance under the 20-Point programme.”

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो टारगेट रखा था। उसकी पूर्ति कितनी हुई है।

दूसरा प्रश्न सरकार से 4-4-84 को पूछा गया, जो इस प्रकार है :—

“(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चालू पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान वर्ष-वार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित

जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए अलग-अलग कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस धनराशि का पूरा उपयोग किया गया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका और इसके क्या कारण हैं।”

सरकार ने जो योजनाएं तैयार की हैं, उनका मूल आधार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हैं। यदि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खर्च करेंगी, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा देगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार के अखबार आर्षावर्त में कहा गया है :—

“राज्य सरकार द्वारा अब तक इन तथ्यों की खोज के लिए कोई पृथक मशीनरी नहीं बन पाई है, जो इस सचाई का पता लगाए कि राज्य के आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के कल्याण की योजनाओं पर होने वाला व्यय कितना सार्थक हुआ। 1983-84 वर्ष में 1982-83 वर्ष की अपेक्षा 6 करोड़ रुपए अधिक आवंटित थे, मगर 1983-84 में सात करोड़ रुपए या तो सरेन्डर कर दिए गए अथवा दूसरे मदों में स्थानान्तरित कर दिए गए हैं।”

पैसा सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए दिया जाता है, वह या तो सरेन्डर कर दिया जाता है या दूसरे कामों में ट्रांसफर हो जाता है। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर आज तक नहीं मिल सका है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का

कष्ट करें कि पिछले चार पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न विकास-कार्यक्रमों के तहत कितना-कितना पैसा राज्य सरकारों को दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना पैसा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने दिया और कितना पैसा विकास के काम पर खर्च हुआ? और आपके पास क्या एजेन्सी है जिसके जरिए आप पता लगा सकते हैं कि राज्य सरकार ने उस पैसे को खर्च किया है कि नहीं? कितना डाइवर्ट किया है?

21 मार्च को श्री पीयूष निरवी का सवाल था कि :

वर्ष 1980 से अब तक वर्षवार तथा राज्यवार आदिवासी विकास के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को आवंटित की गई धनराशियों का व्यौरा क्या है,

वर्ष 1980 से अब तक वर्षवार तथा राज्यवार राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्र को लौटाई गई धनराशि, जिसका उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका, व्यौरा क्या है; और

आदिवासी विकास के लिए निर्धारित धनराशि के उचित उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? सरकार ने जवाब दिया कि 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक आदिवासी उपयोजना के अधीन विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को दी गई धनराशि का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) किसी राज्य ने अनुदान का कोई भाग केन्द्र को वापिस नहीं लौटाया है। किन्तु कुछ राज्यों ने खर्च न की गई शेष राशि की सूचना दी है...।”

आपको लौटाया नहीं, लेकिन उसको खर्च

भी नहीं किया इसकी सूचना दी है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि यदि खर्च नहीं किया तो परपज क्या सर्व हुंभा ?

लाइसेंस के सम्बन्ध में हम मान कर चलते हैं, जो सरकारी नौकरियाँ हैं यदि आप चाहते हैं कि देश में लोगों का जीवन स्तर, सामाजिक और आर्थिक, ऊपर उठे तो सबसे पहले लोगों को शिक्षित करना होगा। अभी शिक्षा उप-मंत्री बोल रहे थे टोटल शिक्षित लोग हैं 36 परसेंट और इसमें से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं 16 परसेंट। जहाँ महिलाओं का 22 परसेंट है वहाँ उसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की महिलाएं हैं 6 प्रतिशत। तो शिक्षा तो सबको मिलनी चाहिए आजादी के बाद। लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के गरीब तबकों के लोगों की आजादी के बाद भी यह दयनीय स्थिति है शिक्षा के बारे में। कोई आदमी अपने राइट्स को तभी पहचानेगा जब वह शिक्षित होगा। सरकार कहती है हमने इतने होस्टल खोल दिए। बिहार में 7 होस्टल खोल दिए। यह तो ऊंट के मुँह में जीरा वाली बात है। जिस प्रान्त में 500 ब्लाक्स में से 7 होस्टल के लिए ही पैसा दिया जाय तो कैम काम चलेगा ?

मैंने 14 मार्च, 1984 को एक अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3018 पूछा था कि “क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में इस समय गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस धारी व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा इसमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ?” उद्योग मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया “बूँक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत करते समय आवेदनकर्ता उद्योगी की जाति/समुदाय/जनजाति को ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता, इसलिए अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को जारी किए

गए लाइसेंसों से संबंधित आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।”

दूसरा प्रश्न जो किया गया और उसका जवाब इस प्रकार है :

The Question was :

“Whether Government have any proposal to start an industry in each State exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented.”

The answer was :

“...Special incentives and facilities are provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs for setting up small enterprises...”

एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का नाम नहीं रखा जाता है और दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि इन्सैन्टिव भी देते हैं। एक ही मिनिस्टर के दो जवाब और दोनों ही कन्ट्राडिक्टरी हैं। श्री पीयूष जी ने एक सवाल पूछा था :—

“Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scheduled Tribes who got their small scale industries registered since 1980 till date, State-wise and year-wise.”

The reply is :

“Central Government do not collect community-wise details of loans disbursed by the State/Union Territory Governments.”

आपको मालूम नहीं है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को कितना मिलता है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को कितना मिलता है और होम मिनिस्टरों कुछ कहती

है। यह प्रश्न भी इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री का है, जो कि सबसे ज्यादा वाइटल मिनिस्ट्री है, जिसके माध्यम से स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा उठा सकते हैं। वह कहती है :—

“Central Government do not collect community-wise details of loans disbursed by the State/Union Territory Governments.”

एक और प्रश्न पूछा गया—स्व-रोजगार कार्यक्रम ने अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को ऋण देने के मामले में आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति का ब्योरा क्या है? जवाब मिलता है—शिक्षित अनुसूचित तथा जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए मंजूर किए गए ऋण के आंकड़े अलग से इकट्ठे नहीं किए जाते हैं। जब ऋण देने की बात आती है तो अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इन्डस्ट्री के लिए लोन की बात आती है तो अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जब लाइसेंस देना होगा तो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अलग से आपके पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं। एक और प्रश्न पूछा गया—अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति तथा ऐसी एसोसिएशन को मान्यता देने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है? जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स द्वारा चलाई जा रही है? इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार कहती है कि चूंकि यह जाति और धर्म के आधार पर है। सरकार की नीति है कि जाति, जनजाति, धर्म इत्यादि के आधार पर चलाए जाने वाले संघों को मान्यता नहीं दी जाएगी। यह सरकार का जवाब है कि धर्म के आधार पर कोई संस्था चलाना चाहे, जाति के नाम पर चलाना चाहे, रिस्लीजीयन के आधार पर चलाना चाहे, तो उसको मान्यता नहीं दी जाएगी। लेकिन मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में क्या हो रहा है? अभी दास साहब ने अपनी समिति की रिपोर्ट पेश की है। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री

में किस आधार पर जाट रेजीमेंट चलता है सिक्ख रेजीमेंट चलता है, राजपूत रेजीमेंट चलता है और जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट व शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नाम पर चमार रेजीमेंट था, उसको खत्म कर दिया गया है। एक ही जगह दो चीजें चल रही हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : That is quite different.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : May be different in your eyes. It is not so in our eyes.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH : For you everything is different.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप कह सकते हैं कि उसमें हिस्टोरिकल इफैक्ट था। अंग्रेजों के समय डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की पालिसी चलती थी। एक भाई को दूसरे भाई का कत्ल करवाने के लिए जहाँ एक तरफ राजपूत रेजीमेंट था, वहीं दूसरी तरफ दूसरा रेजीमेंट था। अब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो गया है, आज की परिस्थिति में सिक्ख रेजीमेंट में हिन्दू जाति का आदमी नहीं जा सकता है, राजपूत रेजीमेंट में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी नहीं जा सकता है, जाट रेजीमेंट में दूसरी जाति का आदमी नहीं जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आपको अपने इतिहास पर गर्व है, तो जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट रेजीमेंट है, महार रेजीमेंट है, पासवान रेजीमेंट है, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स रेजीमेंट है, उसको भी जोड़ दीजिए। युद्ध में कम्पीटीशन ही जाएगा, तो मालूम हो जाएगा कि कौन सा रेजीमेंट सबसे ज्यादा आगे है। लेकिन आप किसी की अपोर्चुनीटीज को रोक नहीं सकते हैं। एक तरफ जाति के नाम पर रेजीमेंट है और दूसरी तरफ जाति के नाम पर एसोसिएशन को मंजूरी नहीं दे सकते हैं। एक ही भारत सरकार है, कई युरोप

की सरकार नहीं है। हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय भी देश का है। आा इसको लॉजिकली फिट मान लें, लेकिन मृझे यह फिट नहीं लग रहा है।

इसी प्रकार का एक प्रश्न प्लेट और फैंक्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में पूछा गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार का यह जवाब है :—

“(c) Since there is no statutory reservation for the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in regard to allotment of raw materials, no separate record is available with the Corporation.”

इसी तरह से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर को पैसा देती है। स्वराज पाल में यह बात उठी थी कि ये चरतराम, भरतराम, टाटा, बिड़ला 2 परसेन्ट शेयर, 3 परसेन्ट शेयर, रख कर पूरी कम्पनी पर कब्जा किए रहते हैं। बिड़ला मन्दिर बना रहा है—हम समझते थे कि अपनी पाकेट से बनवाता होगा, लेकिन पैसा तो कम्पनी का है, आपका पैसा है, गवर्नमेन्ट का पैसा है। बिड़ला के नाम पर मन्दिर खल रहा है, लेकिन जब पैसा फाइनेंसियल इन्स्टीचूशन देती है, तो क्या गवर्नमेन्ट उसको प्रैस नहीं कर सकती है कि तुम को लोन तब देंगे जब तुम अपने यहां रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी को लागू करो। सिर्फ सरकारी नौकरी पर आश्रित रख कर शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शीड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का भला करना चाहते हैं। तीन या चार परसेन्ट सरकारी नौकरी मिल जाय, क्या उससे ही आप समझते हैं कि हमारा इकानामिक स्टेटस ऊंचा हो जाएगा, हमारा सोशल स्टेटस ऊंचा हो जाएगा? यदि ऐसा सोचते हैं तो हम लोग एक दिनास्वप्न देख रहे हैं।

हमारे समय में फूड-फार-वर्क चलाई गई थी। हमारे समय में उनको 4 किलो अनाज की मजदूरी मिलती थी, लेकिन आपकी सरकार

ने उसको खत्म कर दिया। जब मैंने पूछा तो सरकार ने कहा—

“(b) The Antyodaya and the Food for Work Programmes were refined, restructured and systematically extended to cover the entire country through the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) respectively.”

हमारे समय में 4 किलो मजदूरी दी जाती थी और जब कोई बड़ा आदमी उनको न्यूनतम मजदूरी नहीं देता था, डेढ़ या दो किलो पर उनको रखता था, तो वे वहां काम न करके सरकारी प्रोजेक्ट में जाकर काम करते थे, जिसके कारण उस बड़े आदमी को भी उतना देना पड़ता था। अब आप उसको 4 किलो की जगह रुपया दे रहे हैं। यह रुपया किसकी जेब में जा रहा है—आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं। किसी जगह एक पोखर की आवश्यकता थी—एक बी० डी० ओ० आया, उसने उसको बनवाने के नाम पर 50000 रुपया उठा लिया। उसके बाद दूसरा बी० डी० ओ० आया। उसने कहा कि इसको साफ कराने की आवश्यकता है। उसने फिर साफ कराने के नाम पर 50 हजार रुपया उठा लिया। उसके बाद तीसरा बी० डी० ओ० आया, उसने कहा कि पोखर से मच्छर बहुत हो गए हैं इसलिए उसको भरवा देना चाहिए और पोखर भरने के नाम पर उसने भी रुपया उठा लिया। न वहां पर पोखर बना, न साफ हुआ और न भरवाया गया—तीनों ने उसके नाम पर पैसा उठा लिया। यह आपकी योजना है। इसलिए यदि आप योजना को बनाना चाहते हैं तो साफ-साफ बनाइए ताकि वास्तव में उनका भला हो सके।

मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा—

“(a) Whether Scheduled Castes/

Scheduled Tribes Cell has been constituted;

“(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons working in the Cell.”

आपने कहा—सेल खोला गया है, लेकिन इसमें कोई अधिकारी अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय का नहीं है। आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए सेल खोलते हैं लेकिन उसमें उस समुदाय का एक भी अधिकारी नहीं रहेगा तो आप क्या समझते हैं—क्या उससे हमें कोई लाभ हो सकेगा? आप अनुसूचित जातियों की रक्षा करने के लिए कोई थाना, पुलिस स्टेशन खोलते हैं लेकिन उसमें एक भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का अफसर नहीं रहेगा तो वे क्या रक्षा कर सकेंगे?

आपको मालूम है—बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के कुछ भागों में “भारखंड राज्य” की मांग हो रही है। सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है और कहा है कि सी० आर० पी० की तीन कम्पनिमें राज्य सरकार को दे दी गई हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—आज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हो गए हैं, जब वे अपने अधिकारों की मांग करते हैं तो आप उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए फौज भेज रहे हैं, सी० आर० पी० भेज रहे हैं। कितनों दिनों तक ऐसे चलेगा? उनके लिए इकानामिक प्रोग्राम को सही रूप में लागू कीजिए तभी समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा।

आजादी के 36 साल बीत गए—सिर पर मैला उठाने की प्रथा अब भी कायम है। दुनिया में आज लोग चांद तक पहुंच रहे हैं, जहां लोग अंतरिक्ष पर पहुंच रहे हैं, वहां हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी मंगी सिर पर लोगों का पाखाना उठाने का काम करता है। सरकार के कोई

टैक्नीक नहीं अपनाया है। आज इस देश में गावों में, शहरों की बात आप छोड़ दीजिए, जो मरा हुआ जानवर होता है, उसको उठाने वाला कोन है। एक जाति विशेष का आदमी है। मरी हुई गाय को उठाने वाला एक विशेष जाति का आदमी है। उसके लिए आप गाड़ी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाए हैं और आप तो सभापति महोदय, बंगाल से आते हैं। बंगाल और बिहार में कोई ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं है। जब गाय मर जाती है या कोई दूसरा जानवर मर जाता है, तो उसकी चारों टांगों को बांध देते हैं और दो आदमी उधर से पकड़ते हैं और आदमी इधर से पकड़ते हैं और कंधे पर रख कर उसको ले जाते हैं। फिर गाय को काटते हैं और उसका चमड़ा निकलता है और फिर जाकर उसकी हड्डी को वे बेचते हैं, जिनसे खाद बनती है। सरकार के पास इतनी बड़ी मशीनरी है, तो क्या वह कोई ऐसी मशीन नहीं निकाल सकते, जिस मशीन में उस गाय को ले जाया जा सके और कोई ऐसा औजार हो, जो बिना आदमी के हाथ लगाए हुए अगर चमड़े की आवश्यकता है, तो उसका चमड़ा निकल जाए और अगर हड्डी की आवश्यकता है, तो हड्डी निकाल कर उसकी खाद बनाई जा सके लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होगा और इस काम को एक जाति विशेष का आदमी ही करेगा। पालाना साफ करने का काम एक जाति विशेष के आधार पर होगा और मरे हुए जानवर को उठाने का काम एक जाति विशेष के आधार पर चलेगा और चमड़ा निकालने का काम एक जाति विशेष के आधार पर चलेगा। इस व्यवस्था को आपको खत्म करना होगा।

मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप यह देखिए कि जहां-जहां एट्रोसिटीज होती हैं, वे वहीं होंगी जहां गांव में सड़कें नहीं हैं। पिंपरा में सड़क नहीं थी, कफलटा में सड़क नहीं थी, देवली में सड़क नहीं थी, रामपुरा में सड़क नहीं थी और

साधुपुर में सड़क नहीं थी और वहाँ पर हरिजनों पर एट्रोसिटीज हुई। वहाँ आदमी आता है और कल्ल करके चला जाता है।

एक और बार मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नाम पर गांवों में बिजली ली जाती है लेकिन दूसरी जातियों के जो लोग होते हैं, वे बिजली ले लेते हैं और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है।

मैं इतना कह कर अपने भाषण को समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने योजनाओं की जो लिस्ट दी है, वह बहुत अच्छी लिस्ट है। उसमें व्यवसाय के अवसरों को बढ़ाने की बात कही है जैसे दस्तकारी, रिक्शा चालक, बीड़ी मजदूर, पशुपालन, रेशम उत्पादन के लिए सुविधाएं देने की बात है और जो सारी लिस्ट है, इसमें मालूम पड़ता है जैंग कि स्वर्ण युग इनके लिए आ गया है और एकदम तीन साल के अन्दर ये लोग समाज के दूसरे लोगों के बराबर आ जाएंगे लेकिन मैं सरकार पर यह चर्चा लगाता हूँ कि सरकार के पास जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, जितने भी स्पेशल प्रोग्राम हैं, वे सिर्फ पेपर पर ही हैं। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि आप बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को छोड़िए, आप 25 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को छोड़िए, आप एक सूत्री कार्यक्रम ही रखिए और अपने मन को साफ कर लीजिए और आप अपना मन बना लीजिए कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए योजनाओं पर जितना भी खर्चा होगा, उसकी मोनीटरींग होगी।

मैं विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैंने कई बार इसको उठाया है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नाम पर जितनी भी संस्थाएं चल रही हैं चाहे वह हरिजन सेवक संघ हो और चाहे वह कोई दूसरा संघ हो, यह कुछ लोगों को पालने के लिए किया जा रहा

है और इसमें आपके आदमी पलते हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नाम पर सारा खर्च होता है, लेकिन उस का लाभ उनकी नहीं मिलता है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की पापूलेशन को आप देख लीजिए। 25 परसेन्ट उनकी पापूलेशन है। जितनी उनकी संख्या है, उसी हिसाब से आप उनका हक दीजिए।

मैं मंत्री जी से अन्तिम सवाल करके बैठ जाता हूँ। मैंने इसी सदन में कई बार इस बात को कहा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए आप एक अलग से मंत्रालय बनाएं और आप के सेठी साहब लगातार तीन-चार बार कह चुके हैं और पहले जो होम मिनिस्टर थे और अब प्रेसीडेंट बन गए हैं, उन्होंने भी कहा कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए अलग से एक डिपार्टमेंट, एक मंत्रालय बनाने का मामला अन्दर एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन है। अगर वह एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन में है, तो आज इस सदन में मंत्री जी घोषणा करे कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के प्रोग्रामों की मोनीटरींग के लिए एक अलग से सेल बनेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह सेल आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में बन गया है या नहीं बना है और अगर नहीं बना है, तो कब तक वह बनेगा। आप अलग से उनके लिए मंत्रालय बनाएंगे या नहीं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Minister.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, let the others also speak. Afterwards he can give his reply. One speaker has taken more than 1/2 an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Other four hon. Members will put a question each later. Now, let the Minister reply.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** Rules have to be changed. Somebody or other some day or other has to protest against all this kind of procedure; is this what you call Half-an-Hour discussion ?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Short duration is for one hour.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** This is Half-an-hours Discussion only. I am addressing the Chair, Mr. Paswan.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Let the hon. Minister proceed. It is a very important subject. The Minister is prepared to reply. Let us hear him.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I must express my thanks to my hon. friend Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to have brought this subject for discussion in the House through this Half-an-hour Discussion.

Sir, it gives an opportunity for this Government also to highlight the various measures which have been taken to ameliorate the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country.

I may strike a personal note that I have been working among these persons for the last 20-30 years not only as a Member of Parliament, but also as a social worker. Since I came from a backward and poverty-stricken area, I have taken special interest to work for these unfortunate people, who for generations together have been oppressed and suppressed. It is the Father of the Nation who took up the cause of these people and worked incessantly during his lifetime for the socio-economic development of these people. Many selfless band of workers have worked among these people, and I may tell my hon. friend, Shri Paswan that it is not only the duty of the scheduled caste persons, it is the moral duty of the non-scheduled caste persons also to work for the amelioration of these people. And for centuries they have been working. There are quite a number of social workers

like Shri Rajgopal Naidu, Prof. Ranga, who have given inspiration to us to work among these people. Bapuji has said we have got a moral duty, we owe a debt to these people for several ages, and we must redeem that and work for these people.

During all the Plan periods, certain efforts have been made to help this section of the population. I do not say that we have done substantially for these persons all these years. The most important factor that is to be borne in mind is that our country is a poor country, and majority of these persons constitute this section of the community, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Whatever we do for the general socio-economic development of the people, the major portion of our work or our assistance will naturally go to this section of the population.

When this Government came into power in 1980, the Prime Minister and our Government and the party took the earliest opportunity of moving a resolution in the House extending the reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. She has taken another step in writing to the various departments of the Central Government and also to the various State Governments to take steps in order to eradicate the poverty among these people. Her letter dated March 12, 1980 is most relevant in this connection. I quote what she has written :

"I am writing to convey to you the deep concern of the Government of India about the problems of the Scheduled Castes, and the high priority that we attach to the task of their rapid socio-economic development.

I am writing separately about the measures to be taken to deal with the atrocities or crimes on Scheduled Castes, which have been occurring in large numbers and have sharply increased in the last three years. There is a clear nexus between the economic



plight of the Scheduled Castes and the atrocities and social disabilities to which they are subjected. For example, many of these crimes are intended to terrorise and cow down the Scheduled Castes when they seek their wages for agricultural labour or try to cultivate the lands legally allotted to them. A permanent solution to this situation must be based on the rapid economic development of the Scheduled Castes.

The proportion of Scheduled Castes in the poverty population of India is much larger than their proportion of 15 per cent in the total population. They are characterised by below-the-poverty-line economic status, poor asset ownership, general dependence on agricultural labour, subsistence farming, share-cropping, leather work and other types of low-income occupations; preponderance among bonded labourers; and subjection to social and civil disabilities.

In my inaugural address to the conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes Welfare in April 1975, I had emphasised the responsibility of the different departments in executing programmes relevant to the Scheduled Castes. That conference recognised the needs of the Scheduled Castes and recommended that each Department should identify programmes relevant to the Scheduled Castes in each sector and quantify the benefits that should be made available to them. I understand that most State Governments have formulated Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes as part of their State Plans.

The Special component plans, already prepared by the State Government, have not only to be improved quantitatively and qualitatively, but should also be

implemented satisfactorily. Satisfactory implementation will require not only attention to programmes but also a clear-out personnel policy consisting *inter alia* of orientation of officers of Departments concerned with development towards the needs of the Scheduled Castes and their careful selection, training and continuity of tenure. The objective of the various development programmes in the Special Component Plan should be to enable Scheduled Castes families in the States to cross the poverty line within a short and specified period, if possible at least half of them in this Plan period itself. For this purpose, it is particularly important to take note of the developmental needs of the Scheduled Castes in each occupational category, identify the available opportunities suitable for them, formulate appropriate developmental programmes in the light of the above and build these programmes and corresponding outlays into the Special Component Plan. In this context, an illustrative list of possible programmes in important sectors for different occupational categories of the Scheduled Castes is enclosed. It is important that the programmes and outlays in the Special Component Plan do not represent small token provisions, but should be adequate to cater to a substantial proportion of the number of Scheduled Caste families in the relevant occupational categories.

The Scheduled Castes Development Corporation which is another important instrument for the development of Scheduled Castes, should be activated and made effective in the field. Close linkages should be established between the sectoral programmes in the Special Component Plans and the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation's activities. There are also a number of

other programmes for the Scheduled Castes which are wholly or partly funded by the Central Government. The State must take full advantage of them by preparing programmes and providing matching funds wherever prescribed.

You will hear in great detail from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission. You should see that the task of the development of the Scheduled Castes receives the highest priority from your State Government and gets the benefit of your personal attention and guidance. Please keep me informed of the action taken and the progress from time to time."

This is what she said in 1980. At one time, a suggestion was also made, if I remember correct, that the Chief Minister of a State should have the portfolio of Harijan Welfare. That was also stated categorically when Panditji was the Prime Minister of this country. And that was re-emphasised by our Prime Minister. In this way, utmost importance is being given for the socio-economic development of these people. I agree with the hon. member Shri Paswan that with all these Plans, we were not able to make substantial progress. This is because of the limitations the Central Government have got, so far as the State Governments and their financial plan outlays are concerned. We can only advise them that they must provide necessary assistance to these weaker sections of the society. We can only persuade them, but their is no such Constitutional authority to make them do what we want and what is required to be done for the socio-economic development of these people.

In the Sixts Plan, we took some concrete steps with regard to the development of these persons. The total amount for various States in the Special Component Plans is Rs. 2600 crores. Apart from that, during this Plan period, we have evolved a Special Central Assistance Scheme to the State Governments, irrespective of what

they will spend so far as these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

Our target for the 6th Plan is to give Central assistance to the extent of Rs.600 crores, to various State Governments in addition to what they had allotted their Plan outlays for their development. So far, Rs. 406 crores have been distributed to the various State Governments as Central assistance. We expect that this Central assistance will be properly utilized, and utilized to the best advantage of these sections of the society, for whom we have intended this. This is a major step which this Government has taken, so far as Central assistance to SCs and STs through various State Governments are concerned.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : State Governments would not do it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : But what can we do, placed as we are constitutionally? Whatever we want them to do, we expect them to do. People like Mr. Paswan and other dedicated workers must mobilise public opinion against State Governments which have not fulfilled their expected task.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : It is your Government which does not implement it.

SHRI R. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This type of allegation will not help us. Sir, every time he quotes *Aryavarta*. He takes what it says as words from Bible or Quran.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Rs. 7 crores have been surrendered by the Bihar Government...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I will enquire.. We are living in *Aryavarta*, but we can not all the time go by what *Aryavarta* says.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can send you a translation of it.

SHRI R. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Mr. Paswan has raised several points. With

regard to giving of licences, wages etc., he has quoted some answers given by the Ministry of Industry. One important point he has made out is in the matter of giving licences, and in the matter of giving financial assistance. He says there is no break-up so far as SCs and STs are concerned. He also says that we are adopting double standards, viz. that at one point we say something; but when he asks for some figures, we say we don't have them.

In the matter of giving licences and also of encouraging the entrepreneurs belonging to these communities, I will find out the position from the Ministry of Industry, because I don't have any information. I cannot say off hand now what that Ministry's thinking was; whether there was any strategy evolved by them to help these people, for giving these loans or licences to these SC and ST people.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** What are the guidelines issued by the Home Ministry, because it is your Ministry which can issue the guidelines, which other Ministries will follow ?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** May I read out the guidelines ?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** I have read the reply of the Minister of Industry.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** What I read now is from the letter of the Home Minister, which is a follow-up action to what the Prime Minister had written already. I am reading a part of it :

"I am writing this letter specifically about the development of Scheduled Castes, since the matter needs continuing vigilance. You may recall in this connection the Prime Minister's letter of March 12, 1980, conveying the deep concern of the Government of India about the problems of Scheduled Castes and the high priority attached to the task of their rapid socio-economic

development. She also emphasized the need for quantitatively and qualitatively improving the Special Component Plan, keeping in view the special needs and handicaps of the Scheduled Castes. Shortly thereafter, the Special Central Assistance to the States' Special Component Plan was introduced from 30th March 1980. Now that the new 20-point programme has begun, proper implementation of the Special Component Plan with a view to achieving its objectives.....becomes all the more important."

This is a long letter. I will find it out.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** What is the policy regarding industry ?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** I already said there are guidelines; whether what he has raised is also one of the points of the guidelines, I will find it out from the various Ministries. He has raised a new point here whether this categorisation of SC & ST is also one of the guidelines, how can you find out whether these people have got any assistance, this is a matter I will find out whether it is possible administratively. Unless I know from the Industry Ministry, I cannot say whether it is possible administratively; whether it is going really to help these people.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** At the moment, the Minister is not in possession of the facts. He says he will ascertain and let you know about it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय, यह बताएं कि क्या इंडस्ट्री लगाने या लाइसेंस देने में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए प्रापर्टी या रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी है या नहीं।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** I cannot speak, like Shri Paswan on assumptions. When I speak, it is a committal to the House. I submitted that whatever points he has raised, so far as the Industry Ministry is concerned, I will

convey those points to them and I will inform the hon. member about the points which he has raised in this connection.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** I have read the reply given by the Minister; I am not reading on my own.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The Minister says he will make a specific enquiry and let you know about it.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** I will make a specific enquiry about the points he has raised. What more to prove my bonafide with Mr. Paswan is becoming increasingly difficult. I have stated what I have got in my possession and whatever he wanted we will certainly convey to them.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** You are saying what you have done; you are not telling me what you are going to do.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** The Government is very serious and anxious to do what all we could do in this connection; and I can assure my hon. friend that we will do our utmost; whatever he has dealt with here, it will be borne in mind. He has said about setting up a separate department in the division in the Home Ministry handling the development of SC. There is one SC Under Secretary, one SC Deputy Secretary, one SC Director and the division is itself headed by the Joint Secretary who is SC.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Is there any department I do not want any division.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** What I am telling is about the division. If he cannot understand between a division and a department, I am not responsible for that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, आप हमारी हेल्प क्यों नहीं करते ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मिनिस्ट्री आफ

होम एफेयर्स में कोई सैपरेट डिपार्टमेंट है या नहीं। आप प्राइम मिनिसटर का लैटर पढ़िए। प्राइम मिनिसटर ने अपने लैटर में कहा है कि देयर विल बि ए सैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री और देयर विल बि ए सैपरेट डिपार्टमेंट इन दि होम मिनिस्ट्री। श्री बेंकटसुब्बय्या डिवीजन की बात कह रहे हैं।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** If I have understood the Prime Minister's letter, I don't think that what he has raised is... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You have demanded a separate Ministry or a department in the Ministry of Home Affairs for SC & ST. He says, there is already a division consisting of some SC officers; that is his answer.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** That is what I said.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** What the State Minister is saying is different from the Home Minister, Mr. Sethi. श्री सेठी ने कहा था कि सैपरेट डिपार्टमेंट का मामला एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन में है। मंत्री महोदय जब डिवीजन की बात कह रहे हैं।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** If the Home Minister had said it, it stands. I cannot add more to whatever the Home Minister has already stated.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You verify it. If the Home Minister has said it, you stand by that commitment if anything has been made.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Whatever the Home Minister has said, you must always stand by that.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** I am already standing and replying; and I will stand by what the Home Minister has said; he does not have any doubt or reservation about it. With these words, I will again appreciate my good friend Mr. Paswan for

having highlighted the problems of the SC & ST.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Will you say about land-reforms;

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Let him go and ask the State Governments. Land-reform is the bed rock. I agree that unless we successfully implement land-reforms, whatever we talk about SC & ST welfare is an eye wash. We are deeply committed, the Government is deeply committed to it. It is we who introduced land-reforms in this country. We have advised the State governments. We have sent the guidelines to the State Governments, for land reforms. Therefore, it is for the State Governments, to implement. I only humbly request the hon. Member to find out from the various States, like Bihar, what they have done.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** What about 20,000 acres of land allotted...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I will now request the hon. Members to put one question each, because we have had a fairly long discussion. That is what the rule says also. I call the hon. Members one by one to put one question please. The hon. Minister will reply. This is according to the Rules of Procedure. Let us follow it. Shri Rangaji has correctly stated that we should follow it, and do it within the time specified. Shri Viridhi Chander Jain. Please put your question.

**श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय पासवान जी ने अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास का पता करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयास के बारे में जो प्रश्न उठाया है तो उस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों की गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए यह निर्णय लिया था कि हम 50 प्रतिशत लोगों को

गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठा लेंगे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि छठी योजना में अब तक कितने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊंचा उठाया है और उनकी स्थिति में परिवर्तन क्या है ?

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) :** Mr. Chairman, I would like to be very precise. This discussion arises out of an answer given by the hon. Minister to the House on 14-3-1984. The Minister has stated that a study has recently been sponsored by the Ministry in a few blocks in Uttar Pradesh for socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that the report was under examination of the Government. So, when this is the categorical reply of the hon. Minister to the House, on another occasion I also raised it under Rule 377. The issue, was whether a suitable machinery to evaluate and study the impact of the welfare programmes for the weaker sections, particularly of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was being evolved, and whether the Government were going to evaluate the programmes—because the Government has spent many crores of rupees—what is the result, or what is the impact of that spending, whether such a study has been undertaken, and whether the Government consider doing it. This was my earlier question to the hon. Home Minister. He stated in his reply to that question on August 5, 1983, that sufficient attention was being paid to the proper and timely evaluation of all the programmes. But he had not stated that it would be done or whether any evaluation will be there. But here, this is the categorical reply that it is being done in some States. So, I like it to be clarified whether the earlier study has been done way with, or whether they want to evaluate a machinery to study the impact. If so, what is the basis on which they are going to proceed ?

**SHRI A.C. DAS (Jaipur) :** I am glad that the Home Ministry has assured the House on 25th April, 1984 to invite the Scheduled Cast Members of Parliament to discuss the 7th Five Year Plan for the

development of Scheduled Castes. The Planning Commission has also set up various Study Groups, such as Study Group on Concepts and Estimation of Poverty Lines, Working Group on Special Programme of Rural Development and Working Groups for Scheduled Castes as well as for Scheduled Tribes. While formulating the 7th Plan Government propose to make a socio-economic survey of the Scheduled Castes, especially in the rural areas and identify them? Government propose to categorise community-wise socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and formulate the Plan as such so that the poorest among the Scheduled Caste Communities may also get the benefits?

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU** (Chittoor) : Crores of rupees are being given by the Central Government to States for acquisition of house-sites to be distributed amongst Harijans. But in thousands of cases the land-owners are going to the courts and stay orders are being given. What is done in that respect? Is it not necessary to appoint special benches and see that they are settled in a targeted period?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** : Mr. V. C. Jain wanted to know as to how many people were helped to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Plan. The total population is 10 crores and 2 crore families are involved. During the Sixth Plan our aim is to uplift 96,44,763 families. And in these four years assistance has been given to this population to cross the poverty line.

About Shri Arjun Sethi's point, the Home Ministry have recently entrusted the studies on different aspects of socio-economic development with the research institutes of repute in different parts of the country. One such research study has been entrusted to the Giri Institute of development Studies, Lucknow in March, 1982. The Institute submitted a draft report of the research study entitled 'Socio-economic Development of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh' to the Ministry recently. The report is being examined. We intend to intensify the research studies as was suggested to the hon. Member.

Shri A.C. Das has asked whether intensive research will be made in the rural areas with regard to the particular aspect of socio-economic development of these people. In our scheme of things, at every level we have got various committees constituted to go into these aspects from the block level to the zila parishad level. We will call for a report from these institutions whether the requirement could be met by these institutions. If there is any shortcoming, we will try to improve that system.

About Shri Rajagopala Naidu's point that special courts should be constituted, at this stage I am not in a position to say anything on this. We have to consult the State Governments. As a matter of fact, several cases are pending in the courts. I know several instances where these people are not getting justice. The moment house-sites are allotted, the rich and influential people go to the courts and get a stay order. It has become very difficult for us to get the stay vacated for years together. So, there was an opinion in this country whether this could be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution to get it removed from the jurisdiction of the courts.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : The alone will not solve the problem. Ninth Schedule alone will not solve it.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** : That was one of the suggestions.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : It is a very important matter and I hope Government will give a serious thought to it.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** : We take it very seriously. We will again address the various State Governments and see whether they can expedite this process to provide the house-sites to these people.

18.36 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 30th April, 1984; Vaisakha 10, 1906 (Saka).*

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